

NEW YORK'S SHARE IN CAPITAL PAGEANT

Gov. Sulzer Receives Cordial Greeting from Inauguration Crowds.

TAMMANY'S 3-HOUR WAIT

Marching Braves Elicit Equivocal Tribute from Bryan—Wigwag Forces Home To-night.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Empire State was conspicuously represented in the inaugural parade to-day, and its representation was of the sort to stir conflicting emotions in the New Yorker who chanced to witness it from any point along the Pennsylvania Avenue line of March.

For the representation of the entire State there was Gov. Sulzer, and of all the Governors who rode in the parade this afternoon none received a more cordial welcome from the cheering sidelines. He wore no silk hat, but a commoner's slouch, which spent very few moments on the top of his head from the time he left the Capitol until the parade broke ranks well beyond the White House.

The Governor gave a small dinner this evening in the dining room of his hotel. Among the guests of himself and Mrs. Sulzer were Mrs. Elmer Black and Miss Marie Fried of New York. Invitations to start for New York some time to-morrow.

Sulzer to Talk with Wilson. At 11 o'clock to-morrow morning Gov. Sulzer has an appointment with President Wilson; but what points he expected to cover in their conference he would not say this evening.

I am for President Wilson first, last, and all the time, he said. He is the National leader, he said, and he will lead the nation to a better future. I think he is going to make one of the best Presidents we have ever had. I have enjoyed this inauguration immensely. I never without being deeply impressed with the perpetuity of democracy and our republican form of government.

Behind the Governor in the parade this afternoon rode his staff, Brig. Gen. H. D. Hamilton, A. G. Major, E. G. Schermerhorn, Major R. L. Foster, Lieut. Commander L. M. Josephthal, and Capt. C. R. Burt. The Governor's staff included: Major R. L. Foster, Lieut. Commander L. M. Josephthal, and Capt. C. R. Burt.

Tammany's Long Wait. The Tammany contingent had rather a hard time of it to-day. Their instructions—their orders, as most of the men called them—required their assembling in North Capitol Street, above B Street, and the hour was 1 o'clock. By 1 o'clock every brave and every Sachem were there, and a few moments later Mr. Murphy was at their head. By 1:20 the whole 1,200 men from Fourteenth Street were in line, filling all the block in close ranks.

Braves Return To-night. The Tammany men are to see Washington to-morrow and start back to Fourteenth Street at 7 o'clock in the evening. In the meanwhile, the leaders of their company are spending most of the time around the Raleigh Hotel, where Mr. Murphy is registered. Not all of the delegation are so comfortably quartered, for enough hotel space was not reserved for them, and some of the less fortunate are sleeping upon boarding houses on the outskirts of the city. But everybody is happy.

WHEN WILSON TOOK THE OATH He Kissed a Peculiarly Appropriate Passage in the Book of Psalms.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, March 4.—When Woodrow Wilson took the oath of office to-day he pledged his fealty to the country by kissing a page of the Bible opened at random, and in doing so his lips brushed the verses beginning:

And take not the word of truth utterly out of my mouth. These six verses from the 119th Psalm, beginning with the forty-third verse, are the words which gave additional solemnity to his promise to "protect and defend the Constitution."

ness the deputy clerk of the Supreme Court, James Fisher, was the man who opened and held the book. President Wilson is not the first Chief Executive to kiss verses in the Psalms. President Hayes, kissing the twelfth verse of the 119th Psalm, said:

They compassed me about like bees, they are quenched as the fire of thorns, for in the name of the Lord I will destroy them.

Again, President Arthur kissed the 121st Psalm, Verses 1, 2, and 3: "In Thee, O Lord, do I put my trust; let me never be ashamed; deliver me in Thy righteousness. Bow down Thine ear to me; deliver me speedily; be Thou my strong rock, for an house of defense to save me."

President Cleveland on his first inauguration day kissed a verse in the Psalms. This, the fifth verse of the 122d, reads thus: "A good man sheveth favor and leniency; he will guide his affairs with discretion."

Then came Cleveland again, and this time, too, he kissed another verse from the same Book of Scripture. This was the twelfth verse of the 119th, which reads: "They shall be like the foot against a stone; they shall be broken like a splinter of wood."

After the ceremony the verses kissed at the White House by Mrs. F. D. McKenny, daughter-in-law of Mr. McKenny, and presented to the first lady of the land.

WOMEN HELP THE SHOW. Wives and Daughters of New Officials Attend the Ceremonies.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Mrs. Wilson and her daughters watched the swearing in of the head of the family from the Executive stand at the Capitol and occupied prominent places on the reviewing stand in the Court of Honor as the parade passed that point.

In going and returning, however, neither Mrs. Wilson nor her daughters appeared on Pennsylvania Avenue, where the tens of thousands of sightseers were gathered. Not only the immediate members of the President's family but the cousins and other relatives made their way between the Capitol and White House by a less direct route to the north and to the south, leaving Pennsylvania Avenue in undisputed possession of the chief participants in the inauguration.

Four years ago Mrs. Taft established the fashion of the silk tailored coat suit in a rich but severe costume of the then new cretonne shade in which she saw her husband in the line of office. To-day Mrs. Wilson simplified the dress question still further by wearing a cloth suit of the coat and jacket variety in a pronounced shade of tan, with small hat of the same trimmed with a drooping ostrich plume.

Each of her daughters wore a different colored gown and followed her individual tastes. The youngest, Miss Beulah Wilson, wore a blue gown with blue silk poplin, a shade neither dark nor light, with a half-length coat, topped by a blue hat trimmed in taupe-colored feathers.

The President's only sister, Mrs. Howe of Raleigh, N. C., who is expected to make her home at the White House during the inauguration, has also chosen a gown of charmuse covered by a black poplin coat, and like her niece, a straw hat, a black straw trimmed in blue and gray.

Mrs. Marshall, wife of the Vice President, and Mrs. William J. Bryan, wife of the Secretary of State to be, shared popular interest with the President's wife and daughters. Mrs. Marshall had been making friends ever since she arrived in Washington on Thursday. She is considerably the junior of her husband, a clever, unostentatious woman who has done the honors of the Executive Mansion of her home State and is entirely ready to meet any demand Washington may make on her. They have no children in the Marshall family.

Mrs. Marshall, like Mrs. Wilson, wore a tailored suit to-day, and in dress and manner appeared an ideal type of the unaffiliated American woman.

Mrs. Bryan, who accompanied her husband, looked remarkably well in a dark cloth suit with an extremely modish high-standing plume of ostrich in several tones of blue, the feathers rising directly at the back of the hat.

Mrs. Josephine D. Lane, Mrs. A. S. Burleson and Mrs. Franklin K. Lane are already equipped with a circle of Washington friends. Mrs. Burleson has spent many seasons here with her husband, who for a few years past has represented the Tenth District of Texas in Congress.

Mrs. Lane is an interesting young matron, and she would institute several reforms without disturbing any well-established usages, as she is openly opposed to numerous alleged obligations imposed upon the women of the White House by the two nice boys and most interesting as a dinner guest, being one of the best of conversationalists.

Mrs. Lane, like her husband, is a native New Yorker and a comparatively recent addition to Washington life, as the new Secretary only began his Congressional career two years ago. There are other members in this family. There are two grown sons, the younger a student at Amherst.

Mrs. William B. Wilson, wife of the incoming Secretary of Labor, was seen to-day to take her place with the newly formed cabinet circle. Mr. Wilson was, however, accompanied by his daughter, Miss E. C. Wilson, who will be passing the Congressional season with her father.

There will be one widower and one bachelor in President Wilson's Cabinet, but there was no widow or bachelor in the cabinet circle. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, and the Attorney General, Mr. Clegg, will be without any feminine representatives in the Cabinet circle.

PARTING GUESTS WELL SPED. Crowds Efficiently Handled at Union Station—60,000 Leave Town.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, March 4.—The liveliest place in Washington late to-night is the Union Station, through which the inaugural throngs are pouring into trains. The capacity of the station is 30,000 travelers at one time. The building is longer and wider than the United States Capitol. It was very much congested throughout the night, but the crowd was an orderly one and well handled, and, considering its size, reached the trains very satisfactorily. Between 6 o'clock and midnight fifty-one special trains left the station. Nineteen regular trains departed during the same six hours. Fifteen more special trains are scheduled to take out their crowds between midnight and 2 o'clock in the morning.

through it was handled at the rate of about 1,500 persons an hour.

Taft's Farewell Luncheon

Given at White House in Honor of President and Mrs. Wilson.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, March 4.—Mr. Taft's farewell to the White House was taken at the end of a luncheon given by him in honor of the new President and Mrs. Wilson. This luncheon was served immediately after the return of President Wilson and his predecessor from the Capitol. While it was in progress the inaugural procession was halted and did not move again until Mr. Taft had said good-bye to the Wilsons, and the latter had gone over to the reviewing stand.

Mrs. Taft was not present at the luncheon. She and her daughter, Miss Helen Taft, went to the home of Mrs. Taft's sister, Mrs. Laughlin, where they remained until it was time for them to go to the train.

The luncheon was a buffet affair and was extremely informal. In addition to Mr. Taft, President and Mrs. Wilson and the Misses Wilson, those who were present were:

Mrs. Alexander, S. A. Axson, Senator Augustus O. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Besch, the Misses Besch, Col. and Mrs. T. H. Birch, H. W. Bones, Mr. and Mrs. Bremer, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. Capps, Lieut. Henry B. Claggett, Mr. and Mrs. Conklin, Dr. L. Cornachan, Col. and Mrs. Spencer Cosby, Mrs. Cottrhan, Mr. and Mrs. V. V. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Crane, Senator and Mrs. W. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Crafts, Mr. and Mrs. Crompton, W. M. Daniels, the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey, Capt. Donges, E. Duffield, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rosier, Lieut. Beverly C. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Eagan, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Eustis, Gov. and Mrs. Fielder, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Garrett, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, Jr.; Edward Grosscup, Miss Grosscup, Miss Isabella Hagner, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hamill, George McL. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Hilles, F. T. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. House, Mrs. A. W. Howe, Edward Howe, E. J. and Miss Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Hudspeth, Senator and Mrs. William Hughes, Dr. M. W. Jacobus, Thomas D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kinkaid, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Knox, Col. and Mrs. Libbey, the Misses Libbey, Capt. Louis McC. Little, Miss Lucy Lord, ex-Secretary and Mrs. MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, and Lieut. and Mrs. E. Markham.

Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, Senator and Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus McCormack, William F. McCormack, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Clegg, Representative William B. McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Meeker, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Meyer, the Misses Meyer, Paul Meyer, W. Miles, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Nagel, A. Nagel, Senator and Mrs. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Otis, and two sons, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Arthur Peter, Major Thomas L. Rhoades, Lieut. G. K. Rockwell, Lieut. C. R. Rodgers, Representative and Mrs. W. W. Rucker, Miss Scott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Scully, Edward W. Sheldon, Mrs. Sheridan, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Stinson, Lieut. Arthur Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Stinson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Thompson, Lieut. Commander and Mrs. J. W. Timmons, E. W. and Mrs. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Tumulty, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Tuller, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Vreeland, Mr. and Mrs. Allan E. Walsh, ex-Secretary General and Mrs. Wickersham, ex-Secretary and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson, Miss Alice Wilson, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the Misses Wilson, Major General and Mrs. W. B. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. M. Follet, Col. and Mrs. Gignat, Miss Caroline Howland, Senator and Mrs. Kern, Miss Kern, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. McAlister, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Shelley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Taggart.

FIREWORKS AT WHITE HOUSE.

View Display with Wilson Family.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, March 4.—The fireworks at the White House were sent up until a late hour this evening. They were beautiful, and save for one brief period, when the wind, veering suddenly, showered harmless sparks on the nearest spectators, the spectacular show was a success. Even this variation from the programme did not cause any serious alarm.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall spent the evening with the Wilson family watching the display. Among those who joined the party was Capt. "Bill" Macdonald, the President's body guard during the campaign.

The fireworks drew huge crowds to the neighborhood of the White House, but the throng downtown seemed undiminished. It really seemed as though the streets of Washington were more crowded to-night than they had been at any time since the inaugural visitors began to arrive.

Although the known casualties for the day and night reached a total of about two hundred persons, many of them were dazed, especially those who received burns during the display of fireworks to-night, went for treatment to hospitals in the downtown section without the aid of ambulances.

PRESIDENT INSPECTS MANSION.

Makes Tour of White House and Drops In on Office Force.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, March 4.—After a record day of ceremony President Wilson withdrew to the quiet of the White House and dined there with the members of his family. Dinner over, he and Mrs. Wilson and their daughters walked out on the south portico and stood for a while watching the fireworks mounting from the darkness of the "white lot." Then the President went for a little tour of inspection of his new home.

The force of the executive office at the White House was busy when he strolled the President. He dropped into a chair and talked for a few moments with Rudolph Forster, the executive clerk, and then left the room as quietly as he had entered.

The old workers in the office of the White House supposed that the new President would soon be going to bed, for they knew it had been long and tiring work for him to have to know how to manage a half an hour later he and Mrs. Margaret Wilson drove to the Shoreham, where the members of the Princeton class of 1898 assembled at dinner in honor of their distinguished classmate. The men and women dining in the gold room of the Shoreham came to their feet as the President entered. When they resumed their seats he settled down among them for a comfortable visit.

Among those at the tables near him were Robert Bridges, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Davis, Ford N. Garvin, Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Hamilton, the Rev. Alexander J. Kerr, Cyrus H. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Niles, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Presbiter.

Shortly after his arrival Mr. Wilson was called upon for a speech, and, as if his day had not been trying enough for him, he stood and talked to them for three-quarters of an hour.

Mr. Wilson talked freely to his old friends, but the dinner was a private affair and he did not talk to the world. There was much applause when he finished, and soon afterwards he and Miss Wilson went away. Their going was the signal for "Old Nassau," which had been suspended in the early part of the evening. The Princeton boys gathered on the lawn of the White House.

President and Mrs. Wilson will occupy the room in the White House that was used by Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt and Mr. and Mrs. Taft. It is in the southwest corner of the mansion, and from its windows one may see the Washington monument, the towers of the Lincoln Memorial, and the green hills of Virginia. The President's daughters had not definitely chosen their apartments to-night, but there are many rumors as to which they may be assigned. Miss Helen Taft occupied a room in the northeast corner of the mansion fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue and overlooking Lafayette Park.

NEW ADMINISTRATION AS VIEWED BY PRESS

Americans, Called by Wilson to High Undertakings, Will Respond, Says World.

PRAISE FOR BRIEF SPEECH

Sun Points Out Democracy's Pledge —Herald and Press Wait for Future Events.

An Appeal to the Nation. From The World.

The men now in power as Democrats represent forces greater than any party. They have been given authority for a season in the expectation that they will honestly interpret and fearlessly enforce the popular will.

We face many important economic, financial, industrial, and social problems. Most of them are non-partisan. Indeed, there is reason to believe that partisan solutions of them, even if possible, would be followed by evils worse than those to which we now address ourselves. The political party that corrects these long-standing wrongs must have the support of "humanity," for its work to be done is national and benevolent rather than partisan.

Our work is a work of restoration. The new President in discussing the future of the nation at Washington. "The firm basis of government is justice, not pity," he says of the measures long urged to re-establish the equilibrium between the rights of men and the rights of money. "The new administration will always be our motto," he says of Democracy's purpose to remove privilege from taxation, monopoly from business, and the concentration from our financial system.

These are more than partisan tasks. They appeal to men of every party. They address themselves to the conscience and judgment of the Nation. We have faith that the American people, called by such a leader to such high undertakings, will not fail to respond.

The Day of Dedication.

From The Sun. We quote five words from President Wilson's inaugural:

We shall restore, not destroy. This is the promise, the pledge, the platform. The rest is eloquent surplusage. If the promise is kept, the pledge redeemed, the platform achieved, the administration now beginning with the good will and good wishes and best hopes and reserved judgment of all of Woodrow Wilson's fellow citizens, the Nation will be a sense progressive and in the truest sense conservative; and what more could any patriotic American desire?

The Inauguration.

From The New York Herald. The new President goes in with a very general expression of good will. To err is human; to doubt also is human. Those who may doubt the breadth of view which the new President will take can perhaps in all fairness, now that he has assumed responsibility, afford to wait.

The inaugural address in itself is not particularly brilliant, but the programmatic and literary effort it represents is written with a special idea of avoiding the discussion of specific questions. It is a literary effort in a lofty tone. As a majority of the American people, there is not the necessity for as much "making over" of the country as the Democratic leaders would have us believe.

The Inaugural.

From The New York Tribune. President Wilson is to be congratulated on the scope and tenor of his inaugural address. There may be more or less dissent from some of the changes which he purposes making in the existing political order. But the one change which he has already made in shortening the address on the portico of the Capitol after assuming office will be approved unanimously.

Outlining a brief, programmatic address in an out-of-door ceremonial likely to be shorn of its dignity and impressiveness by a treacherous March blizzard is an abuse of judgment which deserved categorical rebuke. The address, by logging with the sins of the past, is to be soberly contemplative, broadly philosophical, and rhetorically brilliant.

Vagueness was appropriate under such circumstances, and should not be attributed to the disposition which Mr. Wilson has shown at times to seek refuge in ambiguity. The address makes his position on current issues plain and definite. The President will not carry a spear of justice which knows no brother. Rather he will make the judge and the brother alike understand the nature of the address. It is in this regard that it is undoubtedly a genuine expression of his hopes and ideas that the inaugural is most appealing and most significant.

The Inaugural Address.

From The New York Press. President Wilson's inaugural address has the merit of brevity. It is brief enough to be read by all newspaper readers, and the advantage over most inaugural addresses.

What Mr. Wilson says in this first message to the people of America is not startlingly new. It is, however, a breath of reform. A new spirit pervades the entire effort. It is much the sort of utterance we frequently get from a man who has a high sense of duty. In a definite manner he specifies the tariff as chief of the iniquities and crimes of a benighted system. The President further pledges our money system and our waste-land policy to the Nation. He does not make it clear how these iniquities are to be overcome.

All in all, the message does not reveal very clearly what the administration expected the great determination, a decision which the Wilson Administration will be, other than in uplift and reform.

PRESS STIRRED BY SPEECH.

Nation's Editorial Articles Generally Commend New President.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Washington Post will say to-morrow of Wilson's inaugural address:

The address is an epitome of "the new freedom" brought up to date, and except as to its sponsors, contains nothing that Woodrow Wilson has not consistently and untriflingly set forth as his political creed. It is as yet untried, and its author frankly concedes, must be tested in the crucible of experience before its applicability to the great undertaking can be proved beyond doubt.

"Brevity a Benediction."

Special to The New York Times. PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The Public Ledger will say to-morrow:

President Wilson's inaugural takes its ranking among the best of State papers. Its amazing brevity is a benediction; its readability is enhanced by the perfect clarity of its language and the interest is still further heightened by the evident deep sincerity of the man as well as by the beauty of the language.

method of doing what he believes ought to be done.

A Readjustment.

Special to The New York Times. ATLANTA, Ga., March 4.—The Constitution will say:

The most convincing evidence of the country's wisdom in selecting Woodrow Wilson as its President is found in the comprehensive nature of his inaugural address. The President says, and accurately, that we face a new era, an era of "restoration." Unquestionably the inaugural address forecasts shadows a gradual but thoroughgoing readjustment of Governmental methods and standards. Government is going to be brought more closely to the people and to a healthier sense. It is to be humanized, equalized. It is to be made to take cognizance, sanely and bravely, of the "new-found rights of man" theory which is becoming the dominant thought even of politics.

Greatest Since Lincoln.

Special to The New York Times. CLEVELAND, March 4.—The Plain Dealer says:

Few utterances of American public men deserve so high a rating as President Wilson's inaugural address. For its dignity, earnestness, and lucidity it stands nearly a par with Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg. Not since Lincoln has there been a Presidential message so wonderfully gifted in the art of expression.

Like Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson has no bitter words for the generation of the past. He has no words of blame for those who led a victorious people. He admits that he has come to power by the usual process of evolution, but he is concerned with the evolution which is going on in the world. He is not interested in the victory which has placed him in the White House, but in the elimination, but merely the beginning, of the struggle.

Wilson's Own Cabinet.

Special to The New York Times. BALTIMORE, March 4.—The Baltimore Sun to-morrow morning will say of the new Cabinet:

There is one thing that is evident about the Cabinet, and that is that nobody dictated it but one man, and his name is Woodrow Wilson. No organization or anti-organization, had a finger in it, did not "do" or "crossed" a "t" in it. Mr. Wilson selected it in the light of his own political philosophy, and he selected it for the country alone in his mind. It may not please the politicians, but it stands out free from any man's brand, with the exception of the brand of the obligations to no one but their country.

Heritage from Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times. KANSAS CITY, March 4.—The Kansas City Star says:

This spirit, in whatever party it appears, is demanding fuller control of the Government by the people, to the end that the welfare of the whole people, rather than of any favored group, shall be promoted, that human rights shall be preserved first of all, and that the cause of social and industrial justice shall be made definitely the object of a Government policy.

Will Be Opposed.

Special to The New York Times. ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The Globe Democrat will say to-morrow:

President Wilson has set a precedent in using an inaugural message to proclaim himself a Hercules called to clean an Augean stable without showing any part of his working apparatus or appliances. Perhaps he dreads the inevitable clash with the delegate of the opposition party, but he can hope to avoid it. It is as inevitable as fate, and this he seems to realize. He seems to be pleading outside of his party when he says:

This is not a party matter. We should do all this as patriots. It is right. If Mr. Wilson can do any good at all, it can only be by the aid of the help of Republicans, or as surely as "details" differ from "principles" in Democratic politics, so surely will the new President find his way to the support of all the people. He is entitled to the support of all the people in every good thing he tries to do, when he tells how he is trying to do it.

A General Outline.

Special to The New York Times. CHICAGO, March 4.—The Chicago Tribune will say to-morrow:

The inaugural address of President Wilson is an utterance singularly terse and to the point. It is less a State document than an invocation, a prayer, and in that sense Americans of all parties will devoutly accept the message must come as a disappointment, since it presents no definite recommendations, and a general outline of the forward movement throughout the Nation has been given, but it is an outline on a very broad and general basis, and one who is anxious to know now is how this new sprig leader and Chief Executive proposes to fill it in.

The Voice of a Prophet.

Special to The New York Times. BOSTON, March 4.—The Globe will say to-morrow:

The voice is the voice of a prophet and a leader. It is plain to be seen whether the hand is the hand of a strong man, equal to the greatest task in the world. It is a keynote of the nation's future. It is a keynote which may perhaps be heard in the frequently recurring word, "Justice." In fact it declares that "Justice" is the only safe motto to which no man can cavil.

No one can deny the ring of sincerity through the inaugural address. From the top of Mount Pisgah, Moses saw the Promised Land. From the Capitol steps Mr. Wilson, too, saw the great future to which he would lead the American people.

A Great Idealist.

Special to The New York Times. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 4.—The News and Courier will say to-morrow:

Intellectually he [Woodrow Wilson] is better equipped for the Presidency than any other man who has ever held the great office. But wisdom itself could not save him from disaster if he had to depend upon that alone. His chief reliance in the future will be his own sense of duty. He has the ability to do what he has promised to do. He has the ability to do what he has promised to do. He has the ability to do what he has promised to do.

The West Applauds.

Special to The New York Times. DENVER, March 4.—The Denver Republican will say to-morrow:

In his inaugural address President Woodrow Wilson has spoken courageously and sincerely. He has shown the people that he is a man of the people, and that he is a man of the people.