

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NEW CABINET OFFICIALS NAMED

Secretary of State, Wm. Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.
 Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. G. McAdoo, of New York.
 Secretary of War, Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey.
 Attorney General, James McReynolds, of Tennessee.
 Postmaster General, Representative Albert Bursleson, of Texas.
 Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.
 Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, of California.
 Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, of Missouri.
 Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Representative Wm. C. Redfield, of New York.
 Secretary of Labor, Representative Wm. B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

Working Girl Wrongly Trained

By Miss ALICE BARROWS of the Vocational Guidance Survey of New York

WOMEN are employed in all but three of the occupations open to men. Yet we persist in ignoring this fact when training women for their life work, and we talk about "WOMEN'S OCCUPATIONS."

Year after year trade schools for women are opened, and they teach COOKING, SEWING AND MILLINERY. One is not a trade, and two are already seriously overcrowded. The result is that by turning out classes of girls fitted to enter these two trades they only LOWER WAGES, SHORTEN THE SEASONS AND INCREASE THE HOURS.

THESE ARE NOT IDEAL RESULTS OF TRADE TRAINING. REAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING MUST STUDY NOT ONLY THE CONDITIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD AT THE MOMENT, BUT THE TEMPERAMENT OF EACH INDIVIDUAL TO BE TRAINED INSTEAD OF POURING THEM IN BULK INTO THE TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN.

People may kill time, but time retaliates.

When money is tight people are staggered.

Blessed are the good for they have a lot to learn.

The fellow who fears criticism usually deserves it.

How proud we are of the things we intend to do.

No ideal is the worse for having a string tied to it.

The Quality Store

Our new Spring Goods are Arriving on Every Train

Shoes
 Dry Goods
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We also carry a full line of "Keen Kutter" tools and Hardware that wears.

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WOODROW WILSON BECOMES MAGISTRATE OF THE NATION

Washington, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey was inaugurated today as president of the United States and Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, its vice president.

Under the dome of the nation's capitol, in the presence of a countless, cheering concourse of his fellow citizens, the new president raised a hand toward a prophetic sun that burst through dissolving clouds, and pronounced the occasion a day of dedication, not of triumph.

It was an intensely human, precedent-making inauguration. With members of his chosen cabinet surrounding him, the justices of the supreme court before him, his wife and daughters actually dancing for joy on the platform below, and William H. Taft ex-president of the nation at his side, the new president shouted a summons to all "honest, patriotic, forward-looking men" to aid him, extending the promise that he would not fail them in the guidance of their government.

While the president's concluding inaugural words were tossing in tumultuous waves of applause, the retiring president clasped his hand and enlisted as a patriotic servant in the ranks of private citizenship.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Taft, his face beaming with a broadening smile "I wish you a successful administration and the carrying out of your aims. We will all be behind you."

"Thank you" said President Wilson, and he turned to shake the hand of his secretary of state, Wm. J. Bryan.

There they stood—Taft, the standard bearer of a vanquished party after 16 years of power; Bryan persistent plodder of progressive democracy, thrice defeated, accepting a commission from a new chieftain, and Wilson, the man of the hour, victorious, mustering, as he expressed it, "not the forces of party but the forces of humanity."

It was a political picture far beyond imaginings of a few years gone by, a setting that stirred the souls of the assembled hosts whose cheering at the scene seemed actually to reverberate from the distant Virginia hills.

The military and civic pageant that followed this climax of the historic day was more than five hours passing in review. Leaving capitol hill at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the last of the marching thousands had not doffed their colors to the president in the court of honor until long after darkness had fallen.

President Wilson stood for more than an hour under the glare of myriads of brilliant electric lights as he greeted thousands in the long line, among them the host of Princeton students, who, as they passed before him, shouted a hearty greeting that he never can forget.

The music of the bands, the glitter of uniforms, and all the enthusiasm in the pageant that had gone before had stirred him again, but the sight of this cheering student army was to President Wilson an inspiration that brought cherished memories and joyous tears. Not long after the boys from Old Nassau had passed, he turned from the human panorama and entered the White House to grasp the wheel of the ship of state.

Ceremonies in the senate chamber, which marked the dying of the sixty-second and the vitalizing of the new sixty-third congress, embracing the inauguration of Vice President Marshall and the swearing in of the senators-elect, were very impressive.

Then began the procession from the senate wing to the great amphitheater at the east front of the capitol. After Chief Justice White, followed by the justices of the supreme court, had entered the inaugural stand, President Taft and President-elect Wilson appeared in the doorway of the capitol. Their presence was the signal for prolonged cheers from the crowds assembled in the wide esplanade, the huge grandstand, and perched, fringe-like, on the roof of the capitol from one end to another.

Reaching the stand, the president-elect stood for several moments with head bared, acknowledging the plaudits of the crowd. Then with the president, the chosen members of his cabinet, the vice president-elect, Speaker Clark and the justices he seated himself to await the solemn ceremony.

Meanwhile Mrs. Wilson, the Misses Margaret and Eleanor and Jessie Wilson, Mrs. Marshall and the Wilson family party reached the front of the platform and took seats. As the gay crowd cheered, Mrs. Wil-

son was carried away by enthusiasm. She ran to the front rail and waved to the throng. Her daughters followed. So did Mrs. Marshall. Before the ceremonies began Miss Margaret Marshall stood up in her chair to view the scene to better advantage.

"Isn't it beautiful?" asked Mrs. Wilson, as they gazed at the gay crowd, the West Point cadets and naval cadets from Annapolis drawn upon review before her.

"Isn't it," said Miss Margaret. Then suddenly reminded that she was standing on her chair, high above the heads of all, the magnet for thousands of peering eyes, she exclaimed: "Oh, I'm afraid I am too conspicuous up here. Eleanor come on up here."

And her sister seized another chair and she too, stood up and watched.

Then Mrs. Marshall stood in her chair, vowing to the vice president. Promptly at 1:35 when Chief Justice White rose to administer the oath and Woodrow Wilson stood with hand up-raised to Heaven, the most human touch in the picture of the day asserted itself. The first lady of the land could not see well from her seat. As spryly as a school girl, Mrs. Wilson moved her chair to the side of the rostrum and climbed upon it with the assistance of Lieutenant Rogers, the president's naval aide. Grasping the railing, she stood there gazing at the president as he kissed the Bible and she remained standing until his address was concluded. The Misses Margaret and Eleanor joined her, but Miss Jessie remained sitting throughout the address.

When the president swore to uphold and defend the constitution he stooped and kissed the open Bible held in the hands of James B. Maher, deputy clerk of the supreme court. His lips touched the page, turned to at random and fell upon the hundredth and ninetieth psalm, 43 and 48 verses inclusive. The verses beginning with the forty-first, are these: "Let thy mercies come also unto me, O Lord, even thy salvation, according to thy word."

"So shall I have herewith to answer reproacheth me; for I trust in thy word."

"And take not the word of truth utterly out of my mouth; for I have hoped in the judgments."

"So shall I keep thy law continually forever and ever."

"And I will walk at liberty, for I seek thy precepts."

"I will speak of thy testimonies also before kings and will not be ashamed."

"And I will delight myself in thy commandments which I have loved."

"My hands also will I lift up unto thy commandments which I have loved and I will meditate on thy statutes."

Throughout his address President Wilson was cheered frequently by persons immediately in front of the stand who could hear him. They were permitted to crowd in the space cleared just before he began his speech. The applause was particularly emphatic when President Wilson declared:

"The scales of heedlessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration."

When congratulations on his address were over the justices of the supreme court, members of the retiring and incoming cabinets and others shaking the hand of the new chief executive, he was ushered to carriage in front of the stand. Mr. Taft followed him into the carriage. His smile had not worn off, and it radiated over the crowd as the new president doffed his hat to the populace when the procession started.

There hardly was a minute of the new president's ride from the capitol to the White house in which he did not hear a constantly rising chorus of cheers. The mass of humanity that crowded its way within seeing distance of his carriage could not be estimated, but there was hardly a space on Pennsylvania avenue or on its tributary streets which was not filled.

The ride from the White house to the capitol was brief but spectacular. The Essex troop of New Jersey led the presidential carriage, while the Culver cadet troop of Indiana escorted Mr. Marshall. While the crowds were not as demonstrative on this occasion as they were on the return journey from the capitol to the White house, there was cheering all along the line.

WHEATLAND COUNTY BILL PASSED BY LEGISLATURE

On Tuesday, March 4th, senate bills creating the counties of Wibaux, Clay, Richland and Wheatland sailed through the house, and as soon as the senate acts on minor amendments incorporated by the house the measure will go to Governor Stewart for approval or rejection. Much doubt is expressed as to what the attitude of the governor will be.

Representative Higgins made a vehement talk against the bills, declaring that the vote on new counties "was a real test of those who believe in good government and those who do not." He said the bills were rotten to the core. Kirshwing asserted that the measures were in furtherance of a "political job to put the democratic governor up against it." He pointed out that all but one bill had been introduced by a republican senator.

The vote on Wheatland was 41 to 38, Wibaux 44 to 36, Clay 44 to 34, and on Richland 41 to 39.

H. C. Crippen, a bull mooseer from Yellowstone county, was openly charged on the floor of the house, and made no attempt to deny it, with having done something that the constitution defines as bribery. He swapped his vote and support to

county divisionists for their promised opposition to the new judicial district bill creating a new district out of Meagher and Broadwater counties.

Clarence R. Stone, John Strain, Charles L. Beers and John R. Bain were a Judith Gap delegation in Helena last week, returning Sunday, in connection with the bill. They labored for several days with members of the legislature and especially with the committee on new counties and were aided by Harry J. Giltman, C. A. McCann, of Hedgesville, and Perry Moore, of Twodot. Their arguments were of no avail as the committee approved the bill by a vote of 8 to 4.

On Monday the house, acting as a committee of the whole, approved the county of Wheatland with the amendment of Representative Crull of Musselshell which was to the effect that any Musselshell territory be excluded from the new county of Wheatland. On Tuesday the bill was passed as before stated.

Petitions and telegrams of remonstrance have been sent to Governor Stewart from all sections of the new county but it is doubtful just what action the governor will take.

Our Banking System a Panic Breeder

By WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS, Former Governor of Massachusetts

OUR IS THE ONLY CIVILIZED COUNTRY WHICH SUFFERS FROM MONEY PANICS. OUR BANKING SYSTEM IS A PANIC BREEDER. AND THE BRUNT OF THE VAST MISERY AND HARDSHIP WHICH PANICS BRING FALLS UPON THE WAGE EARNER. IT WAS SO IN 1907. IT HAS BEEN SO IN EVERY PANIC WE HAVE KNOWN.

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He knows that the time is coming when depositors will be clamoring for cash. So he calls in all outstanding loans he can and selfishly grasps for gold. It is not his fault that he must do this; it is the FAULT OF THE SYSTEM UNDER WHICH HE CONDUCTS HIS OPERATIONS.

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