DEMOCRATS IN FULL CONTROL

Turning Over of Executive and Legislative Branches Is Complete.

PROBLEMS ALL AHEAD

Probable Changes From Existing Policies in Some Departments.

AWAIT BRYAN'S DIPLOMACY

On His Agreement With Other Leaders Depends Harmony of Administration.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A political revolution that had its inception four years ago triumphed to-day when Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, became President of the United States. He enters office with both branches of Congress in harmony with him politically.

In 1909 William H. Taft was inaugurated at a time when the Republican party in House and Senate was divided by factionalism and midway in his administration this factionalism resulted in the loss of the lower branch of Congress.

A new set of leaders is now in charge of the Government. Mr. Taft, a so-called reactionary, is succeeded by a so-called progressive. If President Wilson is a progressive as that term is generally interpreted he will soon find himself at odds with his party leaders in Congress.

The responsible Democratic leaders in Congress, notably Speaker Clark and Representative Underwood in the House, are conservatives. Senator Simmons of North Carolina, who, by virtue of his place at the head of the Finance Committee, will exercise the duties of leader in the upper branch, likewise is a conservative.

William J. Bryan, premier of the Wilson administration, has no patience with the politics of the Congress leaders named. In fact, he has waged bitter warfare against them, charging Mr. Underwood only a year or so ago with having "sold out to the protected interests." He was instrumental in the defeat of Champ Clark in the Baltimore convention. Simmons has been an anti-Bryan man for many years.

Bryan a Storm Centre.

If Mr. Bryan's counsel fashions the policies of the Wilson administration political leaders here want to know just how long it will be before the new President will be fighting the party leaders in the open.

On the other hand, if President Wilson listens with willing ear to the advice of the Congress leaders the belief is quite general that Secretary of State Bryan soon will find an excuse to retire to private life. Democrats are hopeful that Wodrow Wilson will prove big enough to whip the party into line for united action in all the legislative proposals that the party is pledged to enact.

The Taft Cabinet was composed almost entirely of conservatives. President Wilson's official family presents strange contradictions. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury; Burleson, the Postmaster-General, and Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce, have been recognized as conservatives. Bryan and Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy, have trained together for years. They are stout advocates of the "new idea" in politics.

Lane, the Secretary of the Interior, is a Roosevelt Democrat. He was appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Theodore Roosevelt and has never made any bones about his admiration for the ex-President. Garrison, the Secretary of War, and Houston, the Secretary of Agriculture, are unknowns in a political sense. McReynolds, the Attorney-General, is supposed to have conservative leanings. Wilson, the Secretary of Labor, will follow his leader.

Redfield Opposed Wilson.

Redfield bitterly opposed the nomination of Gov. Wilson. He regarded the Jersey man as a radical in the extreme and threw his support to Representative Underwood. Bryan, Burleson and Lane have views of their own, and if they happen to get on opposite sides of a question President Wilson will have the time of his life forcing his advisers to work as a team.

President Taft's official life was made burdensome by troubles over the tariff and conservation. These are the precise problems that will have to be tackled by President Wilson. Each is loaded with dynamite, and Mr. Wilson will find that his party in Congress is divided on both subjects.

As to conservation the regular Republicans were charged by critics of the Taft Administration with favoring a policy of exploitation of natural resources. Ballinger, the Taft Secretary of the Interior, was said to be the head devil in an alleged conspiracy to exploit the mine, the forest and the public domain held by the Government.

Most of the Democratic leaders in Congress approve the very policy of alleged exploitation that involved President Taft in difficulties with Gifford Pinchot and other followers of Col. Roosevelt. Bryan has ideas on this question that are said to be in harmony with the views of Mr. Pinchot.

Two years ago Mr. Bryan attempted to force the House Democrats to adopt a free wool revision in a tariff bill then pending. He ran counter to the plans of Leader Underwood. There was a bitter fight over the question in caucus and Underwood won. It was on this occasion that Mr. Bryan attacked Underwood as a tool of the "protected interests." Mr. Underwood's position on the tariff has not undergone a change.

Tariff Makes Trouble.

If the new President hearkens to the advice of his premier on the tariff it is the general expectation that he will soon discover himself out of tune with the men who occupy places that make it incumbent on them to initiate the forthcoming tariff revision programme. Mr. Underwood is one of the Democratic leaders who are not in accord with the Pinchot-Roosevelt idea of conservation also.

If Mr. Bryan lives up to his reputation there is another direction in which he may stir up trouble for the new Administration. It concerns the State Department, over which Bryan will have immediate supervision.

Philander C. Knox, the retiring head of that department, believed it to be the duty of the Secretary of State to further commerce as well as comity. His was a business administration. Through his representatives in various countries of the world Secretary Knox looked out for the interests of the American business man. His critics sneeringly referred to the Knox policy as "dollar diplomacy." Mr. Knox adopted the term and proudly proclaimed that he indorsed all for which it stood.

In recent speeches Mr. Bryan has enunciated a policy of his own. He has announced that American investments abroad should take care of themselves and that he has no sympathy with the doctrine of his predecessor that warships should be used if necessary to enforce the collection of debts held by Americans abroad.

If Mr. Bryan carries his ideas into practice he will reverse the business administration of the State Department, in which Mr. Taft and Mr. Knox took great pride.

Veteran Leaders Aloof.

The Democratic leaders now on the job in Congress are mostly veterans. They have been trained in a school with which President Wilson is suposed to be unfamiliar. Many of these veterans bitterly resent the elevation to the Presidency of a man whom they regard as a rank outsider in the political game. Nearly all of them opposed Wilson. They divided their support among Clark, Underwood, Harmon and a few others and as a result the New Jersey Governor ran away with the prize.

The President-elect had little to do with the leaders before he came to Washington to take the oath of office. In framing his Cabinet he held aloof from men who expected to be consulted, and as a result there is a good deal of uneasiness as to whether Mr. Wilson, now President, will start out in an effort to run the job without taking the party lieutenants into his confidence. Bryan has crawled under the big tent and this of course has excited a suspicion that the Administration holds the old leadership in suspicion.

Aside from questions of economies, the old Democratic leaders view the future with concern. They are worried over matters of patronage. They fear that the new President has a lot of "theories" about the merit principle that will not dovetail with their plans to reward the faithful.

Office Seekers Army.

There is an element of humor in the worries of the old leaders over this question. The party has been out of power for many years. Washington is overcrowded with office seekers who have made it known to their Representatives that they intend to remain here until President Wilson begins to pass the good things around. The leaders are apprehensive that until he has his legislative programme well under way President Wilson will be slow in making appointments. To this extent they give him credit for being practical in a political way.

In the meantime they will have the office seekers on their hands, and if a considerable number of the place hunters are forced to leave Washington unsatisfied it means trouble in the next Congress campaign. An effort will be made at once to ascertain if there is any hope of inducing President Wilson to vacate orders issued by President Taft enlarging the scope of the classified service.

The time has arrived when Woodrow Wilson must disclose his state of mind toward public men and measures. It was explained in his behalf by friends that as President-elect and Governor of New Jersey Mr. Wilson felt that the amenities of the situation required him to keep hands off so far as national affairs were concerned. Now Mr. Wilson is in the White House. The Democratic leaders want to know as soon as possible, in order that they may be relieved of the present strain, whether they will have to deal with a task master like Grover Cleveland.

Problems Are Many.

The administration that just passed leaves many problems to be solved by the new administration. Many of them affect international relations. They are in a sense of a more delicate nature than the problems of domestic concern.

President Taft decided upon a policy of non-intervention in Mexico when Diaz was overthrown. He followed it consistently in the face of bitter criticism. The Taft attitude toward Mexico was approved by all parties in Congress. Wilson has not expressed himself on the Mexican situation and he has never given an inkling of his views relative to the protest of Great Britain against the action of the United States in granting its shipping free access to the Panama Canal, at the same time imposing tolls on foreign bottoms. This question is in statu quo. It must be adjudicated by the new administration.

At a caucus of the House Democrats to be held to-morrow the Committee on Ways and Means will be named. This is the committee that will initiate the tariff revision programme. A tentative programme already has been framed, but it is subject to approval by the reorganized committee. There have been murmurings against the leadership of Representative Underwood, but the Alabama statesman will hold his place at least for a time. So far as can be learned President Wilson has given no encouragement to those who are disposed to lead an uprising against Mr. Underwood.

To some extent there is likely to be a new deal in both houses of Congress. For example, there is good reason to believe that when the Senate reorganizes a new leader will be found at the head of the Senate Democrats. Senator Martin of Virginia is too conservative for the insurgent element, and it is the understanding that Senator Kern will be made leader.

Martin was elected to the position two years ago in the face of bitter opposition. Since then new blood has gone into the Senate. Most of the new Democratic Senators belong to the progressive school. They have been organized with the result that Mr. Kern is understood to have a majority pledged to vote for him for the leadership.

Party Leaders Gathering.

The inauguration and the meeting of the Democratic National Committee have brought party leaders to Washington from practically every State. The committee is assembled at this time to select a permanent headquarters. It is the purpose of the committee to maintain headquarters either in New York or Washington, from which will be directed a campaign of education with a view to assuring party success at the Congress election in 1914 and the national election of 1916. Whether the committee will be conducted as a personal organization of President Wilson or merely as a party machine depends altogether upon future developments.

Great political significance attaches to the change of administration. Leaders regardless of affiliation are convinced that the record of the administration of Woodrow Wilson will determine whether there will be three Presidential candidates in the field four years hence.

The Southland's most winsome, daintiest sweets, pure and fresh.
Nunnally's
Famous Candy
Now Made in New York
Ask your druggist or grocer for the many kinds.
New York Factory, 154 W. 14th St.

WILSON SEES HIS PORTRAIT IN FIRE

Square Mile of Humanity Views With Him Splendid Fireworks Display.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson sat on the back stoop of his new home to-night and heard thousands of his fellow citizens cheer his name as they saw his features delineated in fire.

The President of less than a day saw from the rear of the White House a sea of humanity that filled an area estimated at not less than one square mile. Overlooking the multitude he saw with them the celebration of his inauguration come to a brilliant close in a splendid display of fireworks.

The Washington police confessed themselves staggered by the vast crowds assembled in the park spaces behind the White House. The minimum estimate was 50,000, but that was by a man who had only seen one corner of the multitude. Other estimates ran into the hundreds of thousands, and no one who travelled around the shores of this human sea could find any reason for disbelief of even the largest estimates.

Anyhow, there are 500,000 people in Washington to-night, and it is a good bet of dollars to doughnuts that all who were able to travel after a strenuous day saw those fireworks.

It was the most orderly crowd in the world. This inauguration crowd came to see the show provided for them, and the thousands upon thousands rubbed elbows as respectfully and politely as could be.

When it was over they started home just as quietly as they came. For a time the downtown streets were choked. After they had gone their way there were left only the lights, throwing a garish glare upon acres of pavements, covered with papers, boxes, and general litter suggestive already of "the morning after."

Among the multitude that witnessed the fireworks was Philander C. Knox, with Mrs. Knox beside him, who spent his last evening as Secretary of State seated in his office overlooking the ellipse where the display was shown.

WILSON ALONE AT BREAKFAST.

Arises at 8 A. M. and Feels Fit for the Strenuous Day.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Wilson left his bed at 8 o'clock in the morning and after shaving himself had breakfast alone in his apartments at the Shoreham. When he appeared at the door he was told that the weather gave promise of being fair and he said that was fine. As to the state of his health he remarked that he felt rested and fit.

National Chairman McCombs called at 9 o'clock and ten minutes later Mr. Bryan came to pay his respects. The President-elect came into the corridor a few moments later to meet the newspaper men and chatted briefly with them. When he was told that the big question in the minds of everybody was probably one he would not answer he remarked that the assumption was probably right. He said his mind was on the trigger so far as the tenth man in his Cabinet was concerned.

The Congress reception committee called at 9:35 o'clock and fifteen minutes later Mr. Wilson announced that he was ready to proceed to the White House. His escort of Princeton students formed in front of the hotel and over Northwest H street to Madison place.

The freshmen were in line nearest to the White House and as Mr. Wilson and Mr. Marshall with their mounted guards passed through the lines they fell in behind so that when the White House entrance was reached the seniors were directly behind the carriages. The students of the law school of the University of Virginia, numbering 350, followed:

WILSON MEETS CLASSMATES.

Addresses 70 of Class of '79 at Reunion Dinner.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Wilson was the guest of his Princeton classmates at a dinner at the Shoreham to-night. Considering that it is some time since the men of '79 left the university town, there was a goodly number on hand. With their wives and sons and daughters they made a company of seventy. Mr. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson arrived at 9 o'clock and were welcomed with the class yell.

The President had spent a short time watching the fireworks in the White House grounds before he came to the banquet. He and his daughter were accompanied only by Richard H. Taylor, the secret service guard, who has been with him since his election.

The President was tired and a very few minutes after he had been given the welcoming yell he was speaking to his classmates. The dinner was strictly private and no account of his remarks was given out. Mr. Wilson returned to the White House at 10:30 o'clock.

Among those on hand for the reunion were Cyrus H. McCormick, Robert Bridges, Harold Godwin, Peter J. Hamilton, Col. Francis Larkin, the Rev. Alfred J. P. McClure, Representative Charles A. Talcott, Dr. Hiram Woods, William R. Wilder, Wallace McLean, Frank Presby, the Rev. Alexander J. Kerr, the Rev. A. W. Halsey, Dr. H. I. Van Hoesen, Dr. George F. Wilbur, Ford N. Garvin, Alfred S. Niles and James Edwin Webster.

MARSHALL PLEDGES TACT AND PATIENCE

Vice-President Also Speaks to Senate on Treaty Obligations.

HONOR IS WATCHWORD

Expresses Before He Enters Upon "Four Years Silence" a Hope for Justice and Peace.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In his address to the Senate after taking the oath of office Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall said:

"SENATORS: The proprieties of this occasion probably require a few words from one who is grateful to the American people for the honor heretofore done him and this day consummated.

"No Senator has, I trust, a keener appreciation of the necessities in the way of tact and courtesy now devolving upon me than I myself. I offer no surety as to my discharge of duties other than a personal pledge that I will seek to familiarize myself with them and will endeavor always to exercise that complaisance and forbearance which are essential to him who ably presides over great debates upon great public questions by great men.

"Divergent views relative to this body would be less divergent if the American people would come to realize that on all sides of real questions much may truthfully be said. Such an attitude of the public mind would eliminate the view that this body is distinctively deliberative and not thoroughly patriotic.

"Charges of bad faith based upon an attitude of mind or upon conduct should never be made until it is clearly established that the resultant action is the outcome of personal interest or improper and dishonorable business or social relations.

Senate's Basic Strength.

"Your action has not always met with universal approval, but up to this good hour no workable substitute for the exercise of the functions of this body has been proposed. It is not needful for me here and now to accept a brief in your defence. This body will continue to stand not because of its presiding officer, but because of the patriotism and intelligence of its constituent members and their devotion to our system of government.

"To my mind government is the harness with which a people draws its load of civilization. If the harness be properly adjusted the load, though heavy, will be drawn with ease and no part of the people will be galled. The Senate is the blinders, intended to keep the people from shying at imaginary dangers and toppling into the ditch our system of government.

"So long as the blinders serve this purpose they are a most valuable part of the harness, but if they be drawn so closely to the eyes as to prevent the seeing of real dangers, then they should either be spread or done away with entirely. I am one of those who think that we can so adjust our blinders as to meet new conditions and render us sanely responsive to every reasonable demand of the people without disturbing any of the checks and balances of our system of government and preserving with loyalty and fidelity the ancient ideals of the republic.

"With neither right nor desire to infringe upon the prerogatives of the President so soon to be, I beg the expression of the opinion that whatever diverse views may be held relative to the work of this body, all persons are agreed that under the Constitution the Senate of the United States is singularly the guardian of the people's honor; that more and more, as righteousness is exalted among this people, the idea is becoming more firmly fixed that it is not vast territory, great wealth nor large learning which marks the real status of America; that America is to be measured by the golden metewand of honor; and as the idea in her formation was the inherent right of men to rule themselves, that now she can ill afford to announce this doctrine in her own land and renounce it for an instrument of oppression in other lands.

Treaty Obligations.

"Unfortunately there is no fixed standard of honor outside the dictionary. The gambler may hold it to consist in paying his gaming debts, the member of the smart set in divorcing his neighbor's wife before taking her unto himself, the Senator in eliminating personalities. But when we enter the chancelleries of the world and submit to their judgments not only our right to be but our right to be respected we can hope to be measured in but one way; and we must be able to show that the solemn treaty obligations of this republic will be kept with the same scrupulous honesty, both of spirit and letter, whether made with the humblest people of this continent struggling for self-government or with the mightiest monarch of the Old World. This high sense of honor constitutes the panoply of the American people. Armies and battleships furnish no substitute for it. These are valuable, but the people never intended that authority should use them as accessories to a burglar's kit.

"If any one in the name of the American people, either in violation of treaty obligations or the manifest purpose of the Monroe Doctrine, has taken aught while this body was deliberating it is your duty to ascertain all facts thereto. And if wrong or injustice has been done, even to the humblest republic, let this people be brave enough and sufficiently honest to make reparation. The real greatness of this republic rests upon its unsullied honor, and it is the duty of this body to search down rumors of bad faith and dishonesty and to rectify wrong wherever wrong is discovered.

"Here in this most sacred spot, where war has been made and peace declared; here in the presence of the distinguished representatives of the Governments of the civilized world, here within the hearing of the beauty, culture and ripened statecraft of his own land, may one humble American express the hope before he enters upon a four years silence that all our diplomacy may spell peace with all peoples, justice for all Governments and righteousness the world around."

LOOK WHAT SOPHIE CALLED HER!

Accusation in Polish Leads to $5,000 Damage Suit.

A petition for the appointment of a guardian ad litem to bring suit for $5,000 on behalf of Pietronella Balcezat, a fifteen-year-old girl, was made to Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday on the ground that Sophie Lumitz had spoken of the girl plaintiff as follows:

"Ty jestesz zqodzi; ty ukradqas moje szrybne qyszki; dej mi nazat moje gyszki; ty je wrzenasz."

Justice Kelly granted the petition.

The damaging remarks are in Polish. Translated they are:

"You are a thief; you stole my silver spoons; give me back my spoons; you took them."

TIFFANY & CO.
WEDDING STATIONERY

WILSON'S POLICY TO HUMANIZE NATION

Continued from First Page.

eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the people.

"At last a vision has been vouchsafed us of our life as a whole. We see the bad with the good, the debased and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we approach new affairs. Our duty is to cleanse, to reconsider, to restore, to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life without weakening or sentimentalizing it. There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been 'Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself,' while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.

"We have come now to the sober second thought. 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 in our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration.

Evils to Be Corrected.

"We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered, and here are some of the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world violates the just principles of taxation and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a banking and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and perfectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides, financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts liberties and limits the opportunities of labor and exploits without renewing or conserving the natural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; water courses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed, forests untended, fast disappearing without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should, either as organizers of industry, as statesmen or as individuals.

"Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity in safeguarding the health of the nation, the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality of opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of justice and legal efficiency.

"We Shall Restore, Not Destroy."

"These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old fashioned, never to be neglected fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day: to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or in blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write upon; and step by step we shall make it what it should be, in the spirit of those who question their own wisdom and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excitement of excursions whither they cannot tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto.

"And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of government too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right and opportunity sweep across our heart strings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and mercy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the need of our people, whether we be indeed their spokesmen and interpreters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high cost of action.

"This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party but the forces of humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fail to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forward looking men, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain me!"

FIREMEN'S CASE UP SOON.

Arbitrators May Not Count Sundays in 30 Day Limit.

Albert Phillips, the arbitrator chosen on behalf of the firemen in the arbitration of their demands on the Eastern railroads, said last evening that he expects that Sundays will not be counted in the thrity days within which the arbitrators must make their award after the third arbitrator was named.

As the arbitration hearings will not begin before next Monday about a week of the thirty days will be gone at the start.

The three arbitrators are W. W. Atterbury, representing the railroads; Mr. Phillips, representing the firemen, and William L. Chambers.

Purest on the Market

The Bonnette Sanitarium,
J. V. Bonnette, M. D.,
Alexandria, La., Sept. 28, 1912.
The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co.,
Gentlemen—We consider Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey the *purest* on the market, and always use it where an alcoholic stimulant is indicated.
Respectfully,
J. V. Bonnette, M. D.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey
is of a higher standard of purity than is required by the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. It was the only whiskey taxed as a medicine by the Government during the Spanish War. Because of its known uniform purity it is depended upon by doctors. It is unequalled for coughs, colds, grip, bronchitis, pneumonia and all throat and lung troubles. For digestive and stomach troubles nothing is as good as Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.
The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Individuality in Millinery Style

Many women (and principally those who can only afford two or three hats a season) are hesitating in the selection of their first Hat.

Although they know they need it badly right now, they prefer to wait till they "know what's stylish." This means for them, usually, the moment when a tremendously popular demand crystallizes upon one particular Hat. Here is a peculiar American millinery phenomenon which happens almost every season. The style chosen is apt to become more a "uniform" than a "style" and a monotonous bore to the tasteful observer.

We have about 1200 Trimmed Hats on display from $4.96 to $49.50 and hardly two are alike. All are adaptations or modifications, or even copies from the accepted Paris Models, and each bears the earmark of becoming individuality.

We have expert advisers and will help you to a Hat peculiarly your own.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square Broadway New York

AUTOISTS HURT DODGING DOG.

Two Men in Hospital, but Animal They Spared Is All Right.

WHITE PLAINS, March 4.—Stephen W. Campbell, a wealthy resident of Valhalla and Bryant Cotter, resident engineer employed by the H. S. Kerbauch Company at Kensico, narrowly escaped death here this afternoon while trying to avoid killing a shepherd dog on North Broadway. Both are now in hospitals.

The two men were coming down North Broadway in Campbell's automobile and Campbell turned so sharply to avoid the dog that the car upset. The dog was not hurt.

Historic old missions in California
Delight the traveler of to-day.

Located up-coast, San Diego to San Francisco. Several are near Santa Fe rails. California still has the romance of old Spanish days—yet is truly modern. Here are great resort hotels, royal auto highways, Yosemite and a summer ocean.

A Santa Fe train will take you there.

The California Limited—king of the limiteds—exclusively for first-class travel—runs every day—sleeper for Grand Canyon.

Santa Fe de-Luxe—the only extra-fare flyer, Chicago and Kansas City to Los Angeles—once a week this winter—America's finest train.

California Fast Mail—also the Los Angeles Express and San Francisco Express—three other daily trains—they carry standard Pullmans, tourist sleepers and chair cars—all classes of tickets honored.

Fred Harvey meals.
Visit Grand Canyon of Arizona en route.

Say which train you prefer. Will mail booklets.

Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt.,
377 and 1284 Broadway, New York City.
Phone, Franklin 3310 and 3801.