OATH ADMINISTERED TO 16 NEW SENATORS

Twelve Other Reelected Solons Are Sworn In by Vice-President Marshall.

ONE IS A FILIBUSTER

La Follette Walks Close to Wilson, but Fails to Grasp President's Hand.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Taking of the oath by new Senators is always an interesting spectacle. In to-day's ceremony the names of Senators-elect were called alphabetically by fours, and they came forward and were sworn in four at a time. In the first group were two who had been reelected, Senators Harvey F. Ashurst of Arizona and Charles A. Culbertson of Texas, Democrats, and two new members of the Senate, William M. Calder of New York and Joseph I. France of Maryland, Republicans. Each Senator-elect was escorted to the desk on the arm of his colleague in the Senate. Mr. Calder was presented at the desk by Senator Wadsworth.

In the second group called came three new Senators, Joseph Peter Gerry of Rhode Island, Frederick Hale of Maine and Joseph Frelinghuysen of New Jersey. The New Jersey Senator was presented at the desk by Senator Hughes. Senator-elect Hale was conducted down the main aisle of the Senate chamber to the desk by his Republican colleague, Senator Fernald. Senator Gerry, in whom much interest was taken, was escorted by Senator Colt.

The new Senator from Rhode Island, who is supposed to be the wealthiest man in the new Senate, is well known in Washington society. With one exception, Senator Wolcott of Delaware, he is the youngest Senator.

Hitchcock Has Quit Pacifism.

The fourth Senator in the group with the three fledglings was Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, who has come into national prominence by being suddenly transformed from one of the leading pacifists and pro-German sympathizers into one of the most aggressive supporters of the President's armed ship policy. He has just been reelected to the Senate for his second term from William J. Bryan's State and over Mr. Bryan's opposition.

The next call brought two new members, P. C. Knox of Pennsylvania and Will H. King of Utah, the first named a Republican and the other a Democrat. The other names called were suggestive of Republican extremes, Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, who was reelected to the Senate by the largest majority last year ever given to a candidate for office in that State, and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, who came back last year by a good majority for his fifth term, coming back after twenty-four years of service for another six years.

There was keen interest and a craning of necks as Senator La Follette's name was called. Even some of the Senators smiled. Justices of the Supreme Court and members of the Cabinet viewed the Senator from Wisconsin, who was the centre of the turbulent scenes of the last few days in the Senate, with curious interest and with faces wreathed in smiles.

Senator La Follette passed so close to the President as he advanced to take the oath that he could have grasped his hand, but he did not look in the direction of Mr. Wilson. He seemed to be aware of the fact that he was being curiously regarded and wore a half defiant smile.

Vardaman in Amusing Role.

The last call of the roll produced an amusing situation. Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, reelected for another six year term, is not a prime favorite with his colleague, Mr. Vardaman. They do not speak ordinarily. But that did not deter Senator Vardaman from performing the office that fell to him.

Grimly—so grimly in fact did he set about the performance of what was manifestly a stupendous task, that the colleagues of both men in the Senate were in a titter. Mr. Vardaman was as solemn as an undertaker. He spoke not a word, but advanced to where Senator Williams sat. He motioned him to the aisle, and when Mr. Williams took his right arm Mr. Vardaman without a word shifted him to the left side and took Mr. Williams's right arm. Then with head erect and never a word of recognition he towed the distinguished Mississippi Senator to the Vice-President to be sworn in.

After the ceremony the solemn twain took up the march back to their seats, and Vardaman as he approached the seat Williams had left a few minutes before motioned him to it with a gracious bow and then marched away with an expression which one Senator insisted said all too plainly, "There, damn you, I guess you're satisfied!"

President Wilson Taking the Oath of Office.

LONDON COMMENDS WILSON STATEMENT

Minority Senators Likened to Teuton Agents Involved in Bomb Plots.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 5.—Despite the fact that Great Britain is now engrossed in solving some of the weightiest questions of the war, the political predicament of the United States occupies a large amount of space in the newspapers. All the papers flay the minority in the Senate which held up the grant of power requested by President Wilson, likening them to the German and Austrian agents who have been involved in bomb plots in America.

All the evening papers comment favorably on President Wilson's strong statement on the action of this clique. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"American policy seems to drift at the caprice of sinister influences. The President's proposals have been thwarted by a pro-German minority. It will serve as an impressive and humiliating lesson of the power which the enemy wields in the highest political circles. The seed which Von Bernstorff planted before his departure will continue to throw up a foul crop, to the embarrassment of the country's self-protection. It is an ironical sequel of these years of procrastination that when the tardy impulse to action arose the American republic should find its ankles fettered by a technicality."

WILSON GUARDED AT INAUGURATION

Continued from First Page.

We have always professed unselfish purpose and we covet the opportunity to prove that our professions are sincere."

No Time for Retrospection.

Making no attempt to review the legislative record of the last four years, the President said that this was no time for retrospection. The time was one to speak of thoughts and purposes for the immediate future. To be indifferent to the influence of the war upon America, or independent of it, he said, was impossible, and he was firm in the conviction that the part this country wished to play in the vital turmoil was the part of those "who mean to vindicate and fortify peace."

In the assemblage before him American citizens of all nations had sung "America" with a mighty voice while waiting for his appearance on the inaugural stand. And in the procession which followed him to the White House and passed in review "a composite and cosmopolitan people" gave graphic evidence of loyalty and patriotism.

"We are American citizens," flared from banners borne by once alien hands. "We are ready to fight and die for America," was the stirring message blazing from a standard waving over the heads of New American citizens from Poland.

Men of many foreign ancestries held to the breeze as they marched past the Chief Executive other insignia of patriotic Americanism, and the words "America first" emblazoning from countless streamers aroused the throngs along Washington's broad thoroughfares to continual outbursts of patriotic fervor.

As usual the traditional spectacle in the Senate chamber represented the Government of the United States within a small compass. On the floor were represented its three coordinate branches—the President and his Cabinet, the Judiciary headed by Chief Justice White and with every Associate Justice present with the exception of Mr. Justice Day, and the legislative, represented by members of the Senate and House. In addition there were present to represent the armed forces of the Government Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, and Rear Admiral Benson of the navy.

The entrance of the diplomatic corps, gold laced in profusion, was colorful and picturesque. They were headed by Ambassador Jusserand of France. Four years ago the Kaiser's envoy, Count von Bernstorff, came close behind, but to-day this gap in the ranks was unfilled. The nearest approach to any representative of the German Empire was Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, in charge of Germany's interests, representing, however, a neutral country. He came next to Ambassador Sato from Japan, and sat, as it were, on the edge of the Entente countries. France, Brazil, Russia, Great Britain, Spain, Italy and Japan sat in the order named in the front row.

The next to arrive was the Supreme Court. Preceding the Chief Justice and his associates in their black robes was the clerk of the court, James D. Maher, bearing a small Bible on which the President would place his hand in taking the oath to be administered later at the east front of the Capitol by the Chief Justice. It is the Bible presented to Woodrow Wilson at the time he was inaugurated as Governor of New Jersey.

Mrs. Wilson in Gallery.

Mrs. Wilson took her seat in the Executive gallery. She accompanied the President to the Capitol and rode with him afterward to the White House at the head of the inaugural parade. Mrs. Sayre, Mrs. McAdoo, Miss Margaret Wilson, Miss Bones and other relatives of the President were present. Mrs. Marshall sat in the row set apart for the Vice-President.

President Wilson went to the Senate wing of the Capitol soon after 11 o'clock and was waiting in the President's room of the Senate. A few minutes before 12 he entered. His coming was announced in the traditional language of the occasion: "The President-elect of the United States."

Down the aisle came the President and President-elect, holding the arm of Senator Lee Overman of North Carolina, chairman of the joint committee on arrangements. They were followed by the other members of the committee, with Secretary Tumulty in the rear. All walked briskly to the seats reserved for them, directly in front of the Vice-President's dais and facing the Senate and galleries. The President bore the printed copy of his inaugural address in his hand. He wore an extremely well fitting cutaway with dark striped trousers.

The proceedings in the Senate were brief. After the chaplain's prayer came the administering of the oath to the Vice-President, the fifth Vice-President in the history of the country to succeed himself in office.

Senator Saulsbury, as President pro tempore, administered the oath. "I do, so help me God, in whom I believe," said Mr. Marshall with great earnestness and then taking the gavel for another four years the Vice-President made a brief inaugural address so replete with patriotic fervor that it stirred the distinguished audience to rapturous applause. Chief Justice White and the President both clapped their hands. Mr. Marshall spoke deliberately and with much feeling.

Marshall's Citizenship Creed.

The Vice-President made a statement of his creed of citizenship under a Government for which, he said, "I ought to be willing to live or to die, as God decrees, that it may not perish off the earth through treachery within or through assault from without." He said in part:

"Everywhere in America are clamant and strident voices proclaiming the essential elements of patriotism. He who seeks out of them all to select one clear note of love for country may fail. I conceive it to be far more important to examine myself than to cross-examine another. May I make bold to insert in the *Record* some elements of the creed which I have adopted in this period of retrospection and introspection? It does not embrace what I know, but holds part of what I believe.

"I have faith that this Government of ours was divinely ordained to disclose whether men are by nature fitted or can by education be made fit for self-government; to teach Jew and Greek, bondman and free, alike the essential equality of all men before the law and to be tender and true to humanity everywhere and under all circumstances; to reveal that service is the highest reward of life. I cannot believe otherwise when I read the words and recall the sacrifices of the fathers. If ours is not the Golden Rule of government then Washington wrought and Lincoln died in vain.

"I believe that the world, now advancing and now retreating, is nevertheless moving forward to a far off divine event wherein the tongues of Babel will again be blended in the language of a common brotherhood, and I believe that I can reach the highest ideal of my tradition and my lineage as an American—as a man, as a citizen and as a public official—when I judge my fellowmen without malice and with charity, when I worry more about my own motives and conduct and less about the motives and conduct of others.

"The time I am liable to be wholly wrong is when I know I am absolutely right. In an individualistic republic I am the unit of patriotism and if I keep myself keyed in unison with the music of the Union my fellowmen will catch the note and fall into time and step.

"I believe there is no finer form of Government than the one under which we live and that I ought to be willing to live or to die, as God decrees, that it may not perish from off the earth through treachery within or through assault from without; and I believe that though my first right is to be a partisan, my first duty, when the only principles on which free government can rest are being strained, is to be a patriot and to follow in a wilderness of words that clear call which bids me guard and defend the ark of our national covenant."

Applause Not Checked.

Wild applause which broke loose on the floor and was taken up in the galleries was hardly in keeping with the traditional rule against "demonstrations of approval or disapproval" which has been so often invoked by the Vice-President in the past, but he was indulgent enough to overlook it to-day.

Following the speech of the Vice-President it required some time to restore order. After the applause had apparently expended itself it broke out afresh. It was a real response.

After leaving the Senate Chamber President Wilson, with Mrs. Wilson at his side, was escorted by the committee on arrangements to the inaugural stand. His appearance at the central doorway of the Capitol was the first signal for cheers from the waiting throngs outside.

The long line of officials and dignitaries moved slowly through the door and out to the inaugural stand, while the crowd cheered their arrival. The party took places according to programme, with the President seated at the left of the Chief Justice and to the right of the Congressional arrangements committee.

A noticeable change in the usual inauguration arrangements was the proximity of the crowd to the President's stand. Formerly cadets from West Point and Annapolis have formed a guard lined across the plaza between the crowd and the stand. To-day the place of the cadets was taken by a thin line of boy and girl scouts and the crowd was permitted to come within twenty feet of the stand. Directly in front of the President, however, was a cordon of mounted police. The cadets stood some distance away. Some one in the crowd began singing "America." The strains were taken up in a mighty chorus and resounded over the assemblage.

The President, with bared head, smiled at the demonstration and cheers swept over the crowd as he faced them. The President was not wearing an overcoat and Chief Justice White asked him if he did not fear taking cold. President Wilson smilingly responded he did not. Although the sun again appeared through the clouds, the whistling wind caused the President to change his mind about the overcoat and he took one carried to the stand by his naval aid, Dr. Cary T. Grayson. The crowd cheered as the President put on the coat.

Continued cheers for the President came from the throng while waiting for him to take the oath. "Hurrah for Woodrow Wilson!" was repeatedly shouted. The President and also Mrs. Wilson smilingly acknowledged the cheers.

The President took the oath while standing bareheaded. Mrs. Wilson, also standing, was just a few feet away. The President shook hands immediately with the Chief Justice and with the Vice-President.

He lifted his hat to the crowd and began at once to deliver his address while the crowd leaned forward, but the high wind made it impossible for those more than a short distance away to hear. Many persons, chilled by the wind and wet benches, went away.

The wind died down slightly when the President was half through, and his words became audible to those on the platform and in the front ranks of the crowd. Mr. Wilson closed his address at 1:03, and at 1:10 he was seated in his carriage ready for the return at the head of the parade.

Arriving at the White House the President and his official party tarried twenty minutes for refreshments before proceeding to the reviewing stand. There for more than two hours the Chief Executive acknowledged the salutes of participants in the pageant in his honor.

At the Reviewing Stand.

With bands blaring many tunes and flags whipping the parade got under way—a long line of brilliant color. First came the West Point cadets, overcoated, a marching mass of gray and white, whose clocklike movements were as of one man. They were followed by the Annapolis midshipmen, 1,200 strong, wearing their deep blue overcoats. Then came the long line of military organizations, guardsmen, sailors, coast artillerymen and private school cadets, forming the first and second divisions, under command of Major-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss and Brig.-Gen. William A. Mann.

From the gravity and restraint of the hundreds of thousands who pressed against the half inch steel cables lining Pennsylvania avenue or watched the marchers from more comfortable and sheltered points of observation; from the spirit, appearance and general demeanor of the 7,000 militiary in the procession; from the grim, appreciative comments of those who most intimately have the destiny of the nation in their keeping, the President might have been reviewing part of an army starting from the capital to defend the nation's integrity and honor.

Twenty thousand men, women and children passed through the Court of Honor, offered the salute of "eyes left" to the gravely dignified man in the front of the reviewing stand, and passed quickly to the demobilizing point, three blocks further on. The verdict of veterans of many inaugural processions is that to-day's was at once the most sombre and most inspiring in their experience. In the military contingent, the backbone of all inaugural parades, there was nothing of the spectacular. But there was much that was grimly earnest, and this was true also of the 13,000 civilian or non-uniformed marchers who followed.

A stiff wind and a sudden but temporary drop in temperature brought discomfort to the inactive spectators and disaster to many with silk hats in the procession and in the stands, and when the sand with which the slippery asphalt of Pennsylvania avenue had been coated for the protection of fractious horses had been dried by the sun and ground to a fine dust by the first thousand feet the wind became a factor that would have seriously bothered less skilled marchers.

Ovation to New Yorkers.

Led by Gov. Whitman and Brig.-Gen. Louis N. Stotesbury and staff, the New York guard contingent passed from one ovation to another. To the Twelfth and Sixty-ninth regiments had been given the task of lining Pennsylvania avenue while the President and his escort passed to and from the Capitol. The machine guns of the Twelfth flanked the court of honor throughout the procession as an extreme precaution against a possible demonstration.

Behind a band playing a melody of Scotch airs, the Sixty-ninth swung briskly by the reviewing stand, the companies marching perfectly, and receiving a cheer from each section of the stands between which they passed. Then came the Twelfth, in full marching equipment, though with their packs empty, probably the most businesslike in appearance of all the drab column, tramping to the tune of "Give My Regards to Broadway" and "Tammany." Some one at the far end of the court of honor called for three cheers for the Twelfth and the call was answered twice.

Two troops of Squadron A, whose overcoats covered their picturesque uniforms but whose orange trimmed shakoes distinguished them, followed. Their trumpeters blew "Pass in Review" like the United States military and naval cadets. Squadron A is a habit with inaugural spectators; it wouldn't seem like a real sure enough inauguration with the squadron missing.

The New York troops had something further to offer and which few of the thousands they passed had ever seen—the first armored car battery, led by Capt. Henry G. Montgomery in a "war colored" semi-protected roadster. As the three big machines, sullen and ominous in appearance, rolled slowly up the avenue the possibilities of the present crisis seemed more closely brought home to many spectators—a striking lesson in preparedness.

Gov. John G. Townsend of Delaware headed the line of Governors. Then came Gov. Martin G. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, Gov. Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, Gov. Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, Gov. Emerson C. Harrington of Maryland, Gov. H. C. Stuart of Virginia, Gov. Richard J. Manning of South Carolina, Gov. R. G. Pleasanton of Louisiana and Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi.

The Tammany Hall delegation, headed by Charles Murphy, swung by Mr. Wilson about 1,200 strong. They were still walking well, but many showed the distress brought about by the dust. All wore high silk hats. The members of the Duckworth Democratic Club of Cincinnati appeared in white silk hats.

Grand Army veterans, bearing with difficulty through the strong wind a banner inscribed "G. A. R. Ready For Any Duty," received rousing cheers all along the line. Although the stoutest of the veterans had been chosen to bear the banner, the wind was too much for the strength of three score and ten, and they were forced to carry it lowered, and even then after the younger men of the party had rushed to the assistance of the older ones.

A large contingent of girl scouts marched along, their color bearers struggling valiantly with a banner. The girls reenforced their banner bearers and fought the wind while some boy scouts ran gallantly to the rescue. But the girls, not eager for any demonstration of inferiority, spurned the aid of the boy scouts and waved them away. The crestfallen boys withdrew. The girl scouts recovered control of their banner and marched on to the cheers of the crowd.

The women suffragists struggled along with a banner inscribed: "We Did It West and South."

O'GORMAN ASSAILED.

His Action Criticised by Mayor Mitchel and Tammanyites.

Former Senator James A. O'Gorman, one of the twelve United States Senators who blocked a vote on the armed ship bill, reached New York yesterday from Washington, but declined to make any comment on the countrywide criticism occasioned by his action and that of his colleagues.

Although most of the Democratic leaders were in Washington yesterday attending the inauguration, those who were here indignantly denied that Senator O'Gorman, the only Senator east of the Alleghanies to vote against the measure, reflected the sentiment of Tammany Hall or the New York State Democrats.

One member of Tammany, who preferred that his name not be mentioned, called attention to the fact that every one of the Tammany members of the House of Representatives had voted in favor of the bill. He also took pains to point out that Senator O'Gorman on a number of occasions had voted against measures in the Senate which were favored by Tammany Hall.

Mayor Mitchel vigorously condemned the twelve Senators who by their all night filibuster killed the bill.

"I think the filibuster was outrageous and disgraceful," he said. "I see there is speculation as to whether the President has the power to arm our ships without the sanction of Congress. I hope very much it will be determined that he has the power, and there is not a particle of doubt the whole country will approve of that course and back him up.

"It seems to me that under circumstances like these to block the attempt to protect our national rights and the lives of the people comes as close to treachery as it is possible for representative officials to go without transgressing the statute."

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee had this to say:

"Every Senator should have stood by the President in this trying crisis. It must have been a keen disappointment to the patriotic people of this country that twelve Senators should filibuster on a measure so important to the honor of the nation."

It is possible that the Board of Aldermen at its meeting to-day and the Board of Estimate at its meeting Friday will adopt resolutions severely condemning the twelve Senators.

"PUT OFF A FEW WEEKS."

German Editor Says Senate's Action Can't Halt Arming.

The *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* said in its evening edition yesterday, under the caption, "Only Put Off for a Few Weeks":

"If the German Empire concludes from the failure of Congress to vote on or accept the bill providing for the armament of American merchantmen that the danger of war is averted—that President Wilson's programme has been beaten and that he has been disavowed—then Berlin once more misjudges the situation in America.

"The Senators who took advantage of the privilege to filibuster a bill to death—a privilege never contested in decades past—know perfectly well that the decision, which in the opinion of so many may mean as much as the anxiously awaited 'overt act,' has been merely put off for a few weeks."

Arkansas O. K.'s Wilson Stand.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 5.—Both houses of the Arkansas Legislature to-day adopted resolutions indorsing the course of President Wilson in the present international crisis and reaffirming confidence in him. The Senate unanimously adopted a resolution commending Senator Robinson for his attitude in favor of the armed neutrality resolution in the United States Senate.

CALL LA FOLLETTE A "TRAITOR" TO U. S.

Mass Meeting of 2,000 Citizens Warns Him Not to Visit Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 5.—Denounced as a traitor to the American people at a mass meeting of 2,000 citizens here to-night, Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin was ordered not to come to Wheeling next Thursday night, as had been arranged. He was to have delivered a lecture on "Undermining of Democracy."

Following the adoption of the resolution a copy was wired to President Wilson praising him for the fight that he had made for armed neutrality, pledging him support in the present crisis and declaring that if La Follette came to Wheeling he would get a cool reception.

Press Assails La Follette.

MILWAUKEE, March 5.—The *Journal* says: "Senator La Follette to-day stands repudiated by the entire American press, except that portion which has fought its battles for Germany first and is itself discredited by all loyal Americans."

The *Sentinel* mourns that it has been necessary for Milwaukee hyphenated Americans to advertise in the newspapers their loyalty to the Administration and to repudiate by wire the action of their representative in Congress.

The *Free Press*, pro-German, says: "Courageously acting in the light of their abhorrence of dictatorial power, these Senators have bulwarked both the principle of representative government and the cause of peace."

RECALL FOR A SENATOR.

Statewide Movement in Oregon to Shelve Lane.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 5.—Oregon's referendum and recall will be invoked on United States Senator Harry Lane on June 4 if a concreted State wide movement to-night succeeds. The whole State is aroused over his participation in the filibuster against the armed ship bill, and, as in Idaho, where former Iowa citizens are planning to burn in effigy Senators Cummins and Kenyon, Oregonians are talking of doing the same with Lane.

Democrats join with other parties in denunciation of the man who is described as the State's misrepresentative.

A message to President Wilson opens with the following paragraph: "As private citizens of the State of Oregon we wish thus to apprise you of our repudiation of the act of Senator Lane in his failure to cooperate with you. Senator Lane does not represent the sentiment of his constituents."

OHIO ASSEMBLY ACTS.

Condemns 11 Filibusters Who Tied President Wilson's Hands.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 5.—Both House and Senate to-day adopted a resolution condemning the eleven United States Senators who held up the President's request for authority to arm merchantmen.

The resolution reads: "Be it resolved that the General Assembly of Ohio deplores the situation which has been created by a pitiful minority of the United States Senate through the simple lack of cloture rule, and that in the calm survey of the menacing international conditions we record ourselves in sympathy with the aims and purposes of President Wilson and wish to lend our cheers to that great majority of the national Congress which has been standing behind him with heart and vote."

NORRIS IS REPUDIATED.

Nebraska Senate Resolution Says He Misrepresented State.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 5.—A resolution offered in the Nebraska Senate to-night referring to United States Senator Norris's opposition to the armed neutrality bill says that "in his opposition to said bill Senator Norris did not voice the sentiment of Nebraska nor reflect the patriotic judgment of its citizens."

Under the rules the resolution goes over until to-morrow.

Idaho House Hits Filibuster.

BOISE, Idaho, March 5.—A resolution to "condemn in unmeasured terms the attitude of the eleven Senators who by their filibuster in the Senate of the United States Congress prevented that body from enacting measures to uphold the hands of the President in the present international crisis" was passed to-day by the Idaho House of Representatives.

"Herold" Urges Citizenship.

"How to Become an American Citizen" is the subject of a "calendar" being featured on the first page of the *New Yorker Herold* in every edition.

Please Tell Others What You Know About BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

Snow telling about March weather!
Snow difference anyway!
Provided your Spring overcoat's a *"Scotch Mist."
Rain-proof! Cold-proof!
Our own idea of rainproofing a Scotch cheviot.

Galoshes and rubbers.
*Registered Trademark.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

"Have You Made Your Will?"

AN interesting article of the title above mentioned, and another entitled "'Do's' and 'Dont's' for Will Makers" are reprinted in a pamphlet which we shall be glad to send on request to anyone who is thinking of having a will prepared and of appointing an executor and trustee.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street Telephone 8900 Rector
Resources over $250,000,000

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin

Pocket Boxes of 12
Bottles of 24
Bottles of 100

EVERY honest pharmacist wants to sell what the physician prescribes and his patient requires.

Unscrupulous dealers have adulterated Aspirin. They have even substituted for it some harmful drug.

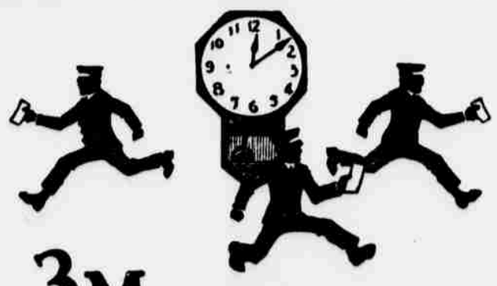
Aspirin is made by only one Company. When you buy Aspirin Tablets *get the genuine*. Counterfeits and substitutes may be ineffective and even dangerous.

Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin contain only the genuine product. For your protection see that every package and every tablet bears

"The Bayer Cross"

"Your Guarantee of Purity"

The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.



3 Messages Every Clock Tick

Last year the Western Union transmitted one hundred million messages. 273,954 telegrams was an average day's business, 11,415 an hour's work, 190 cleared the wires every minute. Every time the clock ticked 3 messages were received and delivered by

WESTERN UNION

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO