

# THE PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

## Roosevelt and Fairbanks Inducted Into Office With Brilliant Pageantry

### TREMENDOUS CROWDS PRESENT

The Grandest Pageant Ever Witnessed on American Soil—Great Crowds Present—The Inaugural Speeches.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Theodore Roosevelt was transformed from president by chance into President by choice; from President through an assassin's bullet into President through the ballots of the people.

Under the shadow of the gray-domed capitol, gazing into the placid marble features of Greenough's statue of the first President, the twenty-sixth President of the United States swore faithfully to execute the laws and to preserve, protect and defend the constitution.

Once before he had taken this solemn obligation; then, at the death-bed of his martyred predecessor, surrounded by a small company of tear-dimmed friends and counselors; Saturday, in the presence of a cheering host of fifty thousand people. Then he had ridden many lonely miles over storm-swept mountain roads to reach the tragic scene of his elevation; now he was escorted along the nation's grandest avenue from the White House to the home of Congress between two densely packed lines of his countrymen gathered from every quarter to cheer him and wish him godspeed in the coming four years. Then he had said, with choking voice: "It shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policies of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and honor of our be-

The inaugural cost about \$65,000, which it is believed has been fully repaid in the sale of grand stand seats and ball tickets. The guaranty fund subscribed by Washington merchants and business men will thus be returned. Everything but the actual ceremonies were in charge of the inaugural committee, composed of Washington residents, and headed by Brigadier General John M. Wilson, U. S. A., retired, appointed for that purpose by Chairman Cortelyou, of the Republican national committee.

The broad plaza whose level surface stretches east from the national capitol can accommodate an army. For hours Saturday morning Washington poured its own population and a vast increment of visitors into the front yard of the seat of government. From the porticos and windows of the capitol building a good idea of the scope of the multitude could be gathered. Eight acres of humanity spread fan-shaped from the focus made by a little covered shelter, open at the sides, where the President was to stand. Over toward the imposing facade of the Congressional Library it extended, literally a "sea of faces." There may have been only 50,000; probably there were nearer 100,000 in sight of the President when he took the oath.

Stands on the central portico, extending to the tribune wherein the ceremony occurred, covered an acre. From the central entrance of the capitol to the seats of honor surrounding the pagoda-like tribune was laid a carpet of crimson plush. Long before the ceremony in the Senate, where Vice President Fairbanks was taking his oath of office, was concluded, most of the reserved seats had been filled by ticket holders.

All in all it was the grandest pageant ever witnessed on American soil. The ceremonies were simple but solemn and impressive. The order was excellent, the weather was fine and the

### THE INAUGURAL SPEECH

President Roosevelt's Remarks Were Brief, Timely and Appropriate.

The inaugural address is as follows: My Fellow-Citizens:

No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and of happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race, and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and harder virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vain-glory, but rather a deep and bidding realization of all which life has offered; a full acknowledgement of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

MUST BE FRIENDLY. Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth, and we must behave as becometh a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by weak, but by the strong. When ever careful and to refrain from wrongdoing others, we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

OUR RELATIONS AMONG OURSELVES.

Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils the very existence of which it was impossible that they should have developed to a very high degree our energy, self-reliance and individual initiative, have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers. Upon the success of our experiment much depends, not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations; and the tasks set before us are heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is today, and to the generations yet unborn. There is no good reason why we should fear the future, but there is every reason why we should face it seriously, neither hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, unflinching purpose to solve them aright.

Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our forefathers, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people need such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the freemen who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We, in our turn, have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and our children's children. To do so we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood and endurance, and, above all, the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.

News by Wire and Cable.

Mr. Robert L. Campbell was stricken with smallpox in the Westmoreland Club, Richmond.

Four persons were injured in the wreck of a limited passenger train at Rockfish, Va.

A movement is on foot to have all hangings in Virginia take place in the penitentiary.

Two Richmond negroes, who are condemned to be hanged, were baptized in a bath tub in the jail.

### LIFE SKETCH OF PRESIDENT

Sketch of the Life of the Man Inaugurated Saturday.

The Congressional Directory.

Theodore Roosevelt, President, was born in New York city on October 27, 1858; entered Harvard College in 1876 and graduated in 1880; took up the study of law, but in 1881 was elected to the New York Legislature, and was twice re-elected; in his second term in the Legislature was the candidate of his party for speaker, the majority of assembly, however, being Democratic; during his third term served as chairman of the committee on cities and of the special committee which investigated the abuses in the government of New York city; was a delegate to the State convention in 1884 to choose delegates to the Republican national convention, and was selected as one of the four delegates at large from New York to the national convention; later in the same year he went to North Dakota and spent most of his time there for several years on a ranch, engaged in raising cattle; in 1886 was the Republican nominee for mayor of New York city; was appointed a member of the United States civil service commission in May, 1889, by President Harrison; resigned this position in 1895 in order to accept the presidency of the police commission of New York city, under Mayor Strong; in April, 1897, was appointed by President McKinley as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Upon the outbreak of the war with Spain in 1898, resigned this post and became lieutenant colonel of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment; was in the fights at Las Guasimas and San Juan; was mustered out with his regiment at Montauk, Long Island, in September, 1898; was nominated shortly afterwards as the Republican candidate for Governor of New York, and elected in November, 1898; was unanimously nominated for Vice-President of the United States by the Republican national convention of 1900, and elected; succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of President McKinley, September 14, 1901.

Vice-President Fairbanks.

The Congressional Directory.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, was born on a farm near Unionville Center, Union county, Ohio, May 11, 1832; was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood and at the Ohio Wesley University, Delaware, Ohio, graduating from that institution in 1872 in the classical course; was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1874; removed to Indianapolis in the same year, where he has since practiced his profession; never held public office prior to his election to the Senate; was elected a trustee of the Ohio Wesley University in 1885; was unanimously chosen as the nominee of the Republican caucus for United States Senator in the Indiana Legislature in January, 1893, and subsequently received his entire party vote in the Legislature, but was defeated by David Turpie, Democrat; was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896, and was temporary chairman of the convention; was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at Philadelphia in 1900, and as chairman of the committee on resolutions reported the platform; was appointed a member of the United States and British joint high commission which met in Quebec in 1898, for the adjustment of Canadian questions, and was chairman of the United States high commissioners; was elected to the United States Senate January 20, 1897, to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees, Democrat, and took his seat March 4, 1897; was re-elected in 1903.

Main Russian Army Doomed.

Since Friday night the Japanese left, which is now extending north and south, has advanced several miles. The Russians are retreating in great disorder. The Japanese extreme left is now 15 miles northeast of Mukden and is advancing rapidly.

The escape of the main Russian forces seems impossible. It is already estimated that the Russians have lost over 10,000 men.

China Protests.

Tokio, Special.—It is understood that China has lodged a protest against Japan, alleging infringement of Chinese neutrality by the occupation of Simintin. The government has not indicated its attitude, but it is expected that the reply will declare that Japan is bound to respect the neutrality of North China so long as Russia does so, but that the presence of the Russians in occupying Simintin created a condition of belligerency there, and that the operation was strictly in the nature of a military necessity for the protection of the rights and interests of Japan.

Legal Battle Promised.

Ottawa, Special.—Honore Gervais, a member of Parliament, has been engaged to assist Mr. Taschereau, of Quebec, in the defense of Messrs. Gaynor and Greene, and a big legal battle is promised before it is definitely known whether they will be forced to return to the United States.

Fresh From the Wires.

The revolt in Yemen is spreading and Turkish garrisons which had been relieved, are again in a state of siege.

### WORK OF CONGRESS

The Senate and House Regularly at Work—What They are Doing.

The Civil Appropriation Bill.

The Senate passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying about \$68,000,000. Various amendments were offered to the measure, and most of them were debated at some length. There also was discussion of the pure food bill, and Mr. Dolliver made a brief speech in support of his resolution providing for the appointment of a joint congressional commission to investigate the question of railroad rates. The resolution was referred to the committee on inter-State commerce. When the sundry civil bill came up, the House provision relating to the expenses of Federal judges was amended at the instance of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, so as to provide pay "for reasonable expenses actually incurred for travel and attendance," not exceeding \$10 a day.

Mr. Culberson presented an amendment, prohibiting the allowance of fees to United States district attorneys in excess of their salaries. It was aimed especially at the New York district attorney. Mr. Bacon suggested a fixed salary of \$10,000 for the New York officer, and with this change the amendment was adopted. It prohibits the payment of fees to district attorneys except in the case of the District of Attorney.

An amendment was adopted authorizing the construction of a lightship off Brunswick, Ga., at a cost of \$90,000. The bill was then passed.

A conference on the river and harbor bill was granted, and Messrs. Gallinger, Nelson and Berry appointed conferees on behalf of the Senate.

Mr. Heyburn immediately called up the pure food bill and addressed the Senate on its provisions. While talking he was interrupted by many Senators desiring to pass bills. Among these was one prohibiting the sending of insects injurious to crops through the mails. Mr. Culberson objected, and in doing so had a letter read from Charles William Cunningham, of Texas, proposing to "corner" the cotton crop by the wholesale introduction of the boll weevil into the Southern States. While the letter purported to be from Texas, it was written on paper bearing the letter head of Price, McCormick & Company, of New York, and the writer said that the name signed was fictitious.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, offered a number of amendments to the pure food bill, and discussed the provisions of the measures. Mr. Hale reported the general deficiency, after which a recess was taken.

When the Senate reassembled, the pure food bill was temporarily laid aside, and Mr. Kern reported back the resolution instructing the committee on inter-State commerce to sit during the approaching recess of Congress. The resolution was commented upon by several Senators. At the instance of Mr. Martin, the scope of the resolution was so extended as to include an investigation into the liability of railroads for accidents to employees, and was then adopted.

The general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the great supply measures, was taken up.

While the general deficiency bill was under consideration Mr. Martin called up the House bill appropriating \$250,000 for a celebration in 1907 of the first settlement of English-speaking people, and it was passed. The bill will now go to the President. Mr. Hansbrough moved to increase from \$10,000 to \$25,000 the appropriation to defray the expense of the congressional committee to attend the opening of the Lewis and Clark exposition.

Mr. Bailey opposed the increase, saying that \$1,000 each for the committee on such a trip was unwarranted extravagance.

The motion was voted down. The general deficiency bill was passed after striking out the House provision appropriating \$190,000 to pay mileage to Senators and Representatives on account of the extra session of the 56th Congress.

Messrs. Allison, Hale and Cockrell were appointed conferees on the sundry civil bill.

For Jamestown Exposition.

The Senate bill providing for participation in the exposition to celebrate the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people on the Western hemisphere, in the vicinity of Jamestown, Va., on the waters of Hampton Roads, was provided by the House when, by a vote of 192 to 91, the bill for that purpose was passed under a suspension of the Rules. The amount appropriated is \$250,000. To put the bill through a two-thirds vote was necessary, and this was obtained only after considerable debate. The members of the Virginia delegation during the roll call mingled among their colleagues and personally appealed to them to cast their votes in support of the measure. An interested spectator was Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, president of the exposition company.

Mr. Maynard, of Virginia, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating \$250,000 for an international naval, marine and military celebration to be held on the waters of Hampton Roads, beginning May 13 and ending not later than Nov. 1, 1907, in commemoration of the first permanent settlement of English-speaking people in America at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607.

Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, chairman of the committee on industrial arts and expositions, in favor of the bill, gave a graphic description of the plans and purposes of the exposition company. The bill also was strongly supported by Mr. Sulzer, of New York, on the ground that expositions educate the people and that the results are lasting and beneficial.

The whole plan was described by Mr. Burkett as "ridiculous from beginning to end." The proposed exposition, he said, was clouded with indefiniteness, because, he said, no one knew when or how long it was going to be held or whether there would be a single cent available to hold the exposition at all. Mr. Hepburn could only see in the appropriation an international junket for certain foreign guests, provided they came with a military or naval display. In addition, he said, it was but the authorization for further expenditure.

Mr. Barker, of New York, also opposed the measure. Mr. Samson, of Virginia, replying to

Mr. Burkett, indignantly denied that the money was intended for a government exhibit. He emphatically asserted that the exposition company had at its disposal \$1,200,000 for the undertaking.

The debate was brought to a close by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, who, in favoring the bill, appealed to the House to get rid of the questions of economy, and of territory for a moment, "and do an act of justice to the grand old patriotic Commonwealth of Virginia."

On division the House by a vote of 185 to 81, suspended the rules and passed the bill, but on demand of Mr. Littlefield, the yeas and nays were ordered and the bill was passed.

Report Transmitted.

Washington, Special.—The President has sent to Congress a report on sugar cane experiments for 1903-1904, conducted by the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. The investigations were made chiefly in the State of Georgia. The report contains the result of experiments with fertilizers, character of the soil best adapted to the growth of cane, technical descriptions of operations of syrup factories, directions for sampling and preserving juices for an analysis, and kindred topics.

Body Identified.

Chicago, Special.—The body of the woman found dead last Friday in Lake Michigan, at the foot of Fifty-ninth street, was identified as that of Mrs. Eva Belmont, whose home is said to have been in Milwaukee. The clew to the woman's identity was furnished by John McCarthy, of Chicago, who asserted that he had known Mrs. Belmont for some time, and positively identified the body as that of the Milwaukee woman. Mystery still surrounds the death of the woman, but the police are of the opinion that they have a murder problem to solve.

LABOR WORLD.

Building contractors and union bricklayers adjusted their differences at Chicago by signing an agreement for one year.

A conference of governments for the protection of workers against accidents has been called to meet in Switzerland next May.

In 1904 the free delivery mail carrier system of the United States employed 20,761 persons in towns and cities and 24,506 on rural routes.

Over the matter of a half holiday on Saturday, 8500 carpenters and 3500 bricklayers are in a deadlock with their employers at Chicago.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union expended during 1904 \$17,277.67 for strike benefits and \$88,029.52 for sick and death benefits.

The smallest international union in the country is the National Chemical Plumbers and Lead Burners' Union. There are about 250 men in the business in this country.

The Michigan State Butchers' Association will endeavor to have a law passed for the examining and licensing of butchers, and also a law for the Sunday closing of butcher shops.

Organized Labor, of San Francisco, a newspaper published in the interest of working men and women, declares that in many parts of California farm hands work fourteen hours a day.

The cigarmakers' unions of Ohio have notified their representatives in Congress that they are opposed to the lowering of the tariff on cigars coming to this country from the Philippine Islands.

The Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers and the Journeymen Horse-shoers' Union, of Pittsburg, have signed a contract that in the future will provide that one craft will not interfere with the other in work to be done.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Emma Eames has become a vegetarian.

President Roosevelt is five feet eight and three-quarter inches tall.

John D. Rockefeller has developed an enthusiasm for automobiles.

The Czar's regular Christmas present to the Kaiser is caviar in porcelain jars.

Governor Folk, of Missouri, has four brothers, all of whom have attained to more or less prominence.

The Italian Minister of Public Instruction made use of 67,900 visiting cards during his two months in office.

Andrew Carnegie has offered the University of Virginia a gift of \$500,000 on condition that the university will raise an equal amount.

R. I. Knapp, the inventor of the side-bill plow, died at Half Moon, Cal., recently. He was a native of New York, but went to California in 1856.

The German Emperor has given to Harvard University the German exhibit from the St. Louis Exposition, which represents the social ethics of his country.

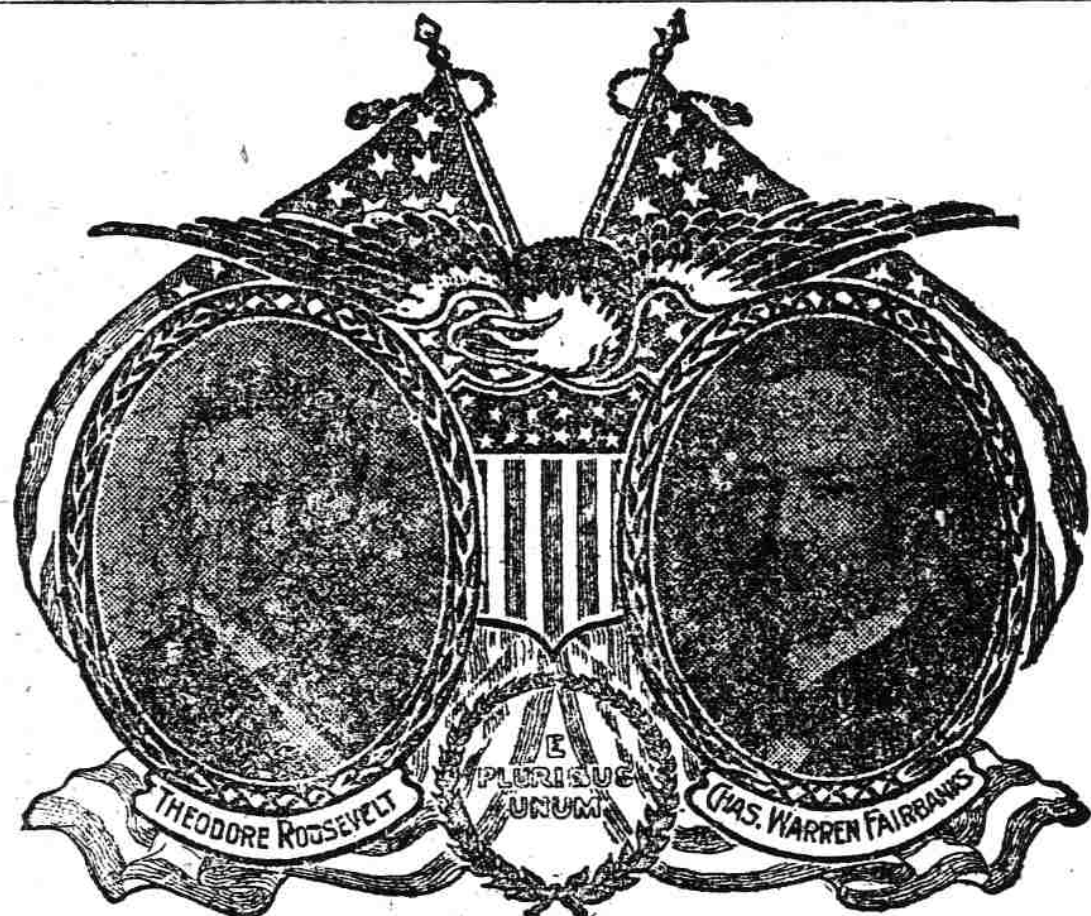
George H. Sisco, a Sandy Hook pilot, retired by the commissioners on account of old age, declared that at seventy-nine he is a better man than he was at forty.

Mme. Melba's maiden name was Nellie Mitchell. Her father, David Mitchell, now seventy-six years of age, is rated as one of the wealthiest men in the Australian Commonwealth.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, the only surviving child of Dr. Lyman Beecher, a sister of Henry Ward Beecher Stowe, recently celebrated her eighty-third birthday in Hartford, Conn.

Manuel Enriquez, one of the oldest pioneers of California and the last survivor of General Fremont's battalion in the Mexican War, has recently died at Los Angeles. He was born in Peru.

There is a time when death is much easier for a man than to fulfil his duty, and if one dies just for the sake of death he cannot execute the duty that is assigned him, says Marui Gensai in his book, "A Daughter of Japan." True bravery is not in throwing away one's life, or courting death, but in doing one's duty at the hazard of one's life. You must not forget that.



loved country." Saturday he left it for his fellow-citizens, who had honored him with a greater majority than ever before given, to judge whether or no he had redeemed that pledge.

The colonel of the Rough Riders has written of his crowded hour in Cuba. Now he showed his former comrades a crowded hour in Washington. They were waiting for him when he emerged from the White House—30 picked men under Governor Brodie. With the crack squadron A of the First Cavalry, United States Army, they formed his escort to the capitol. As they swung around the Treasury building into Pennsylvania avenue a division of the G. A. R., with General O. O. Howard and staff in the lead, which had been standing at salute, wheeled into the column, while the cavalymen checked their pace to accommodate the slower foot-steps of the aged veterans. A mighty wave of cheers swept along the avenue as the President's carriage came in sight. Throughout the whole route the President, with hat in hand, kept bowing in acknowledgment of the greetings. On his arrival at the capitol he was conducted to the President's room, in the rear of the Senate chamber, where he began at once the signing of belated bills. At noon he entered the abode of the Senate to witness the installation of Senator Fairbanks as Vice President. This ceremony concluded, he proceeded to the stand on the east front of the capitol to receive the oath from Chief Justice Fuller and to deliver his inaugural address. Immediately upon its conclusion the President was escorted back to the White House, where, after luncheon with the officials of the inaugural committee, he took his position on the stand in front to review the formal inaugural parade.

Gens. Kuropatkin and Mitchenko at Odds.

London, By Cable.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Tokio states that the Japanese Colonel Himada was killed at the capture of Seikajo, and that General Klobor, commander of the second Manchurian army, was wounded and sent to the hospital at Mukden. The correspondent says that General Mitchenko has had a disagreement with General Kuropatkin, and is returning to Russia.

exercises were dispatched without a hitch.

At a sign from Chief Justice Fuller, the clerk of the Supreme Court stepped forward, holding a Bible. A hush fell over the crowd. The President raised his hand, and the oath to support the laws and constitution of the United States was recently taken amid deep silence. When this had been concluded, there was practically no demonstration, and the President began his inaugural address. As soon as he finished speaking, he re-entered the capitol, and as he disappeared within the building a signal was flashed to the navy yard, and the roar of 21 guns was begun in official salute to the President.

The expiration of the old Congress and the beginning of the new was witnessed at noon. Senator Fairbanks took the oath as Vice President and made his address as follows:

VICE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Senators: I enter upon the discharge of the duties of the position to which I have been called by my countrymen with grateful appreciation of the high honor and with a deep sense of its responsibilities. I have enjoyed the privilege of serving with you here for eight years. During that period we have been engaged in the consideration of many domestic questions of vast importance and with foreign problems of unusual and far-reaching significance. We submit what we have done to the impartial judgment of history.

I can never forget the pleasant relations which have been formed during my service upon the floor of the Senate. I shall cherish them always among the most delightful memories of my life. They warrant the belief that I shall have in the discharge of the functions which devolve upon me under the constitution the generous assistance and kindly forbearance of both sides of the chamber.

We witness the majestic spectacle of a peaceful and orderly beginning of an administration of national affairs under the laws of a free and self-governing people. We pray that divine favor may attend it and that peace and progress, justice and honor may abide with our country and our countrymen.

Wealthy Former Coal Operator Dead.

Pittsburg, Special.—William Dunshee, a former well known coal operator, and one of the wealthiest residents of McKeesport, died this evening at the capture of Seikajo, and that General Klobor, commander of the second Manchurian army, was wounded and sent to the hospital at Mukden. The correspondent says that General Mitchenko has had a disagreement with General Kuropatkin, and is returning to Russia.