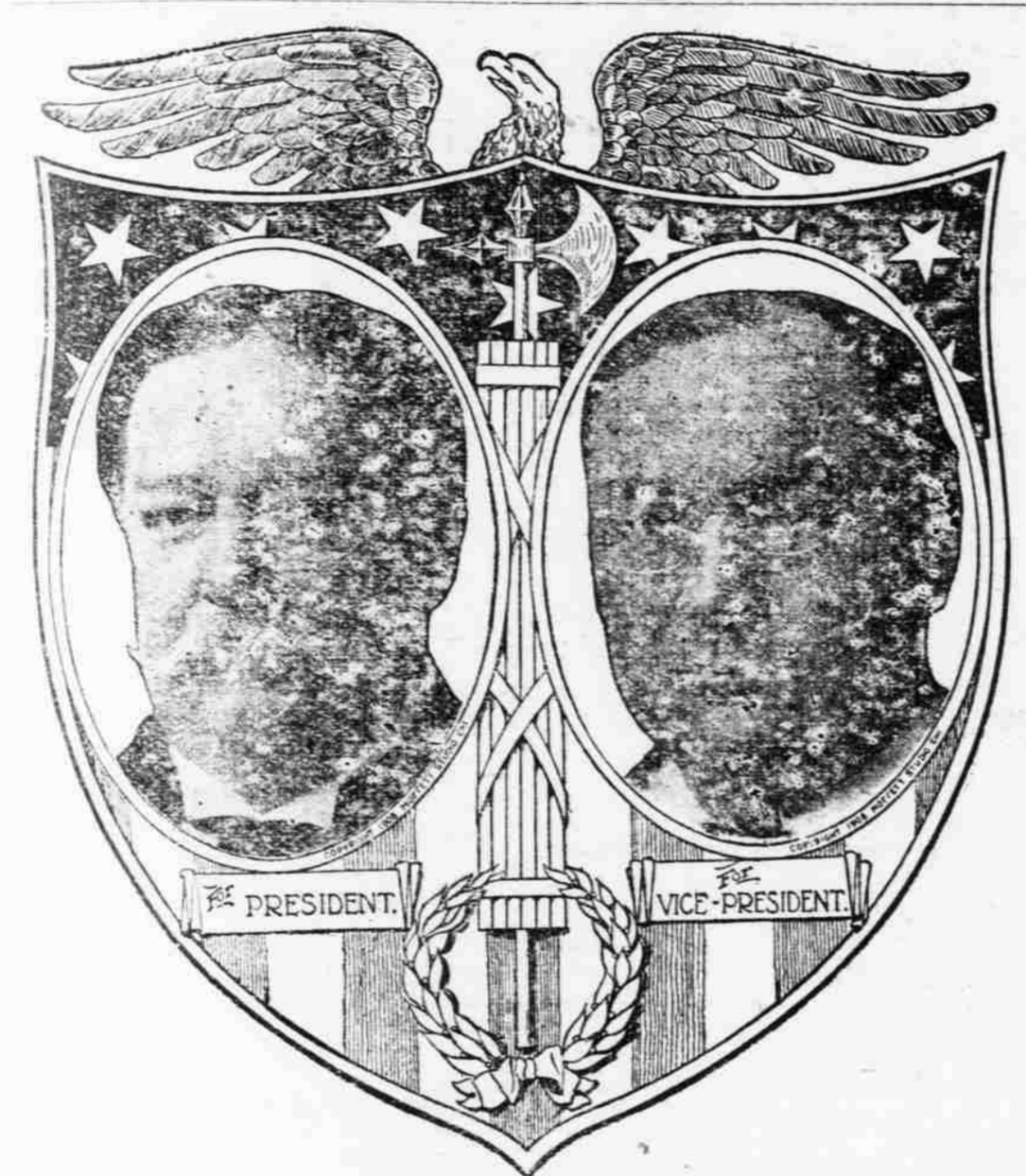


GOVERNMENT IN NEW HANDS

President Taft Takes Oath of Office in Senate Chamber Because of Blinding Snow Storm Raging Without.

Washington, Special.—With all the pomp that assembled thousands of representatives of every State, almost every State, of the nation could pay, the accompaniment of martial music, the rhythmic tramp of soldiers' feet, the echo of saluting guns, the unbounded enthusiasm privileged only to a free people of a great republic, William Howard Taft, of Ohio, today became the twenty-seventh President of the United States.

lifted, unflatteringly uttered the oath of office, "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States," kissed an open Bible in the hands of Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, and stood erect—President of the greatest nation on earth.



White House down Pennsylvania avenue consumed only about fifteen minutes. Immediately after a hasty luncheon the Presidential party proceeded down the curved walk at the western side of the White House grounds and took their position in the reviewing stand in the Court of Honor.

Who Made Up the Parade. The greatest event in the life of William Howard Taft, now President of the United States, was now practically over. More than 22,000 soldiers and sailors, regular and volunteer, and more than 9,000 members of civic organizations were in the great parade, a total of nearly 32,000 persons.

SEVERE STORM ON HISTORIC 4TH OF MARCH

A fearful storm struck the nation again on the historic 4th of March. A Washington special says: Much suffering was caused among the vast inauguration crowd here by the wintry winds, the shush under foot and freezing temperature. Two persons were reported dead as a result of exposure and many other persons are seriously ill.

haustion among persons who stood for many hours in the sush and snow viewing the inaugural parade. News from New York says: As a result of a blizzard which swept down unannounced Wednesday night, the middle Atlantic Seaboard from New York to Norfolk found itself buried in an avalanche of snow and swept by destructive winds. For a time conditions seemed to threaten a repetition of the blizzard of 1888.

TAFT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

The New President Outlines His Policies

CONTINUE ROOSEVELT REFORMS

Will Call an Extra Session of Congress to Consider Tariff Revision—Deals at Length With the South and the Negro—Desires Forest Conservation.

My Fellow Citizens: Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declarations of the party platform upon which I was elected to office, and to my distinguished predecessor whose reforms are conspicuous if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration.

Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law have been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent injustice to citizens by corporate power.

Such plans must be formulated as will include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the highest degree of economic efficiency, at the same time differentiating between combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices.

The work of formulating into practical shape such changes in creative work of the highest order, requires all the deliberation possible in the interval. I believe that the amendments to be proposed are just as necessary in the protection of legitimate business as in the clinching of the reforms which properly bear the name of my predecessor.

It is imperative that the deficit of the past year, of \$100,000,000 shall not continue, and the framers of the tariff bill must of course have in mind the total revenues likely to be produced by it, and so arrange the duties as to secure an adequate income. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties, new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these I recommend a graduated inheritance tax.

Those responsible for national finances should be influenced neither by popular approval to cut off needed appropriations nor by demands for needless expenditures. In the Department of Agriculture, the use of scientific experiments on a large scale, and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture, must go on.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources, so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the great improvement of waterways, are all proper government functions which

must involve large expenditures if properly performed.

The Army and Navy. The maintenance of the army and navy is necessary to the perpetuation of well established American policies. Our coast defenses need to be extended. A strong navy is our most efficient conservator of peace.

Our international policy is always to promote peace. In the international controversies that are likely to arise in the Orient, growing out of the question of the open door and other issues, the United States can maintain her interests intact and can secure respect for her just demands.

The policy of the United States in the Spanish War and since, has given it a position of influence among the nations that it never had before, and should be constantly exerted, securing to its bona fide citizens, whether native or naturalized, respect for them as such in foreign countries.

Asiatic immigrants that can not be amalgamated with our people makes a new complication. Protection of Foreigners. This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present Federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once.

By treaty we assure other nations of protection to their citizens, but we leave to the States and cities the power to violate the essentials of these treaties. Local prejudice endangers our relation with foreign powers. Suitable legislation should be enacted to remedy this.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming Administration is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in forms of currency available for trade and to prevent the limitations of law from operating to increase the embarrassments of a financial panic.

The incoming Congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper Postal Savings Bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the Government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise can not supply.

I sincerely hope that the incoming Congress will be alive, as it should be, to the importance of our foreign trade and of encouraging it in every way feasible. The possibility of increasing this trade in the Orient in the Philippines and in South America are known to everyone who has given the matter attention.

The necessity of the establishment of direct lines of steamers between North and South America has been brought to the attention of Congress by my predecessor, and by Mr. Root before and after his noteworthy visit to that continent and I sincerely hope that Congress may be induced to see the wisdom of a tentative effort to establish such lines by the use of mail subsidies.

The Panama Canal will greatly facilitate our trade, both foreign and domestic. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by Congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board, and after the recommendation of the War Department and the Executive upon those reports.

Recent fears as regards the Gatun dam have been relieved by a visit of a board of competent engineers who are unanimous in declaring the dam entirely secure and the lock system feasible.

Some type of canal must be constructed. The lock type has been selected. We are all in favor of having it built as promptly as possible. We must not now, therefore, keep up a fire in the rear of the agents whom we have authorized to do our work on the Isthmus. We must hold up their hands, and speaking for the incoming Administration, I wish to say that I propose to devote all the energy possible and under my control, to the pushing of this work on the plans which have been adopted, and to stand behind the men who are doing faithful hard work to bring about the early completion of this, the greatest constructive enterprise of modern times.

The government of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues unabated. The business conditions in the Philippines are not all that we could wish them to be, but with the passage of the new tariff bill. We can reasonably hope for improved conditions.

I look forward to not so much a change in the electoral vote of the South as a toleration of political views, a respectable minority party and a feeling on the part of the South that the government is theirs in common with every section.

The South and the Negro. The South has carried out the 13th and 14th amendments and have obviated the evil of an overwhelming ignorant vote by educational qualifications. While these square with the 15th amendment there should be no interference. The efforts to force suffrage through the 15th amendment have proved a failure. The better feeling for the elevation of the negro race in business lines have improved as a result.

The progress of the negro race has been marvellous. They are here against their original will, but it is now their home and it is our duty to aid them. It may be doubted however, if appointing competent negro officials to position where local sentiment is opposed is in the line of benefit to him. Appointments of the race should be made with mature consideration that will also lead no reward to individual politicians who would overestimate local feeling.

If nothing is done to prevent a better feeling between the negroes and the whites in the South will continue to grow. The exercise of political franchises by those of his race who are intelligent and well-to-do will be acquired in and the right to vote will be withheld only from the ignorant and irresponsible of both races.

WITH N. C. LAWMAKERS

Doings of the State Legislature Condensed—Interesting Items from Day to Day.

The House Hindsdale child labor bill, which has elicited much talk of an interesting and mixed character, passed second reading with some amendment and then was forced over to another day for final reading by objection on the part of Senator Dockery.

The Senate re-assembled at 7:45 o'clock. Bills passed final reading: Relation to law of assignment for the benefit of creditors; amending certain sections of the Revisal. It prevents preferences among creditors except when one has a lien on specific property; joint resolution increasing the pay of pages from \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

At 8 o'clock the Senate went into committee of the whole on the revenue bill as it came from the House. Section 1 was adopted. Section 2 was amended, making the levy \$1.20 for schools and support of the poor. House amendment making the tax \$1.32 was stricken out. Also an amendment to Section 3, these sections being adopted as the present law.

The revenue bill was complete Friday in the Senate and passed final reading with some few sections reserved for adjustment through conference committees on differences between the Senate and the House on their provisions. For instance, the sections fixing taxation on express, telegraph and telephone companies were reserved because the Senate will not agree to the increase made against these corporations by the House, which also added a provision that towns be allowed to require local license taxes. The section taxing manufacturers and dealers in cigarettes is also held up because the Senate excepts to the tax of \$1,500 on makers of 500,000,000 and more as compared with the low present law against those handling less quantities. It is feared that this discrepancy would have the effect of knocking out the entire section as discriminatory.

A bill passed final reading in the Senate to make April 12th legal holiday on account of Halifax resolutions. The bill to appropriate \$2,500 toward a statue to Henry L. Wyatt, came up as a special order. The bill provides that this appropriation shall be available when a like amount shall have been raised from other sources, the monument to be in Capitol Square. It developed that \$2,000 is already in hand from popular contributions through the Selma Clapper, Daughters of the Confederacy. There were only three votes against it on second reading and the passage on final reading was unanimous.

The adoption of Ashe's History for North Carolina schools was attended with protest. Speaker Graham spoke for Mr. Dowd's motion, saying that the act would necessitate the changing of the State flag and he would say to the patriots of Mecklenburg that they declared their independence on May 20th, 1775. He spoke with feeling against disturbing the best historical traditions. The motion to reconsider the vote was carried.

Mr. Doughton's bill heretofore passed in the Senate to make the pensions appropriation \$450,000 and the school appropriation \$125,000 passed without a dissenting vote. Among the bills passed on final reading were:

S. B., amend Revisal as to uttering forged papers; S. B., requiring clerks of courts to make reports to Attorney General; S. B., amend Revisal as to advertising property for public sale; S. B., amend the Revisal as to locking judgments, requiring description of land, if given in pleadings to be written in the judgment; S. B., amend Revisal relating to marriage ceremony; S. B., amend the Revisal as to holding inquests; S. B., provide suitable sanitary surroundings for State institutions; S. B., extend the time for settling the State debt; S. B., relative to the settlement of certain outstanding western North Carolina railroad construction bonds of the South Dakota suit class; substitute Senate bill amend the Revisal relative to the State laboratory of hygiene graduates' tax for license fee for analysis of water sold for drinking purposes now \$50, bill provides graduated tax \$15 to \$50; S. B., allow registers of deeds to appoint deputies; S. B., provide fire escapes and protect human life; S. B., authorize the purchase of Ashe's History of North Carolina in rural schools; S. B., make the giving of worthless checks or drafts prima facie evidence of intent to defraud; S. B., authorize county commissioners to offer rewards in certain cases; S. B., forbid the sale of narcotic drugs to certain habits; authorize furnishing of Confederate uniforms to the inmates of the Soldiers' Home; provide dormitory for Colored Orphan Asylum, Oxford.

Fast and furious is the pace of the North Carolina General Assembly in the rush to clear the calendars so that there can be final adjournment at the earliest possible moment, morning, afternoon and evening sessions being the order Saturday.

The evening session was continued to nearly midnight in order that adjournment for the session may be possible Monday. Ever and anon bills of State interest, or in which

CONGENIAL WORK

And Strength to Perform It.

A person in good health is likely to have a good disposition, ambition and energy work.

On the other hand, if the digestive organs have been upset by wrong food, work becomes drudgery.

"Until recently," writes a Washington girl, "I was a railroad stenographer, which means full work every day."

"Like many other girls alone in a large city, I lived at a boarding house. For breakfast it was mush, greasy meat, soggy cakes, biscuit coffee, etc."

"After a few months of this diet I used to feel sleepy and heavy in the mornings. My work seemed a terrible chore, and I thought the work was to blame—too arduous."

"At home I had heard my father speak of a young fellow who went long distances in the cold on Grape-Nuts and cream and nothing more for breakfast."

"I concluded if it would tide him over a morning's heavy work, it might help me, so on my way home one night I bought a package, and next morning I had Grape-Nuts and milk for breakfast."

"I stuck to Grape-Nuts, and in less than two weeks I noticed improvement. I can't just tell how well I felt, but I remember I used to walk the 12 blocks to business and knew how good it was simply to live."

"As to my work—well, did you ever feel the delight of having congenial work and the strength to perform it? That's how I felt. I truly believe there's life and vigor in every grain of Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.