

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XXIII.

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905.

NO. 10.

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 deathbed 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-

ing."

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 ceremonial 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 porches 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 "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 points of honor surrounding the platform a triple line was laid a carpet of crimson plush. Long before the ceremonies in the Senate, when 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 ex-

cellent, 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 with which the manlier and harder virtues are tried 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 us in no feeling of vain-glory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; 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 shrink 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 becomes a people with such responsibilities. Toward

the 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 the weak, but by the strong. When ever careful 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 righteously.

And it is 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.

The Congressional Directory.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indianapolis, was born on a farm near Unionville Center, Union county, Ohio, May 11, 1852; 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.

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

honors and with a deep sense of its

responsibilities. I have enjoyed the

privilege of serving with you here for

four years, during which period we have

been engaged in the consideration of

many domestic questions of vast im-

portance and with foreign problems of

unusual and far-reaching significance.

We submit what we have done to the

impartial judgment of history.

The expiration of the old Congress

and the beginning of the new was wit-

nessed at noon. Senator Fairbanks

took the oath as Vice President, and

made his address as follows:

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 and deposited. With 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.

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THE INAUGURAL SPEECH

LIFE SKETCH OF PRESIDENT

LEGISLATURE ADJOURS

Both Senate and House Finished Their Work Monday.

On Monday at noon both houses of the North Carolina general assembly were declared adjourned sine die.

Many members had gone home on Saturday and nothing was done beyond the routine work of closing up the session.

President Winston appointed Senators Webb and Subba as the Senate branch of the committee to examine the books of the State Auditor.

A message from the Governor was received, containing recommendation or nomination for trustees of the various institutions. The Senate went into executive session to consider these, and when it rose, it was announced that all had been approved.

These are as follows: Directors of the Agricultural & Mechanical College, at Raleigh—William Dunn, third district; A. T. McCallum, sixth district; S. T. Wilfong, ninth district. Directors of colored Agricultural & Mechanical College, at Greensboro—First district, W. A. Darden; third, W. R. Newberry; at large, J. D. Minor, R. W. Mohr, Charles G. Rose and W. A. Enloe. Directors for the Institute for the Deaf Mutes, at Morganton—W. H. Holt, J. C. Seagle, A. V. Miller, W. G. Lewis, J. G. Neal, J. P. Jetton. Directors of the colored State Hospital at Greensboro—Dr. M. Kline, E. Creach, Dr. Albert Anderson, Directors of the penitentiary—J. G. Hackert, chairman, W. A. Crossland, J. P. Kerr, R. H. Speight, J. D. Dawes. Directors of State geological board—H. E. Fries, Hugh MacRae, Frank Wood, Frank R. Hewett. Board of internal improvements—B. C. Beckwith, R. A. Morrow, Oyster Commissioner, W. M. Webb; assistant commissioner, George H. Hill.

JAMESTOWN APPROPRIATION.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Jamestown Exposition bill, reducing the appropriation from \$50,000 to \$30,000, with a provision that the United States should appropriate a million dollars.

The resolution of thanks to newspaper reporters was adopted; also one to the clerks, pages and laborers and the lady stenographers. A joint resolution was adopted asking the establishment of a sub-postoffice at the capitol during the next session of the Legislature.

A bill was then taken up to increase the salary of Chief Clerk Norwood, in the office of the Secretary of State, from \$1,000 to \$1,200. Mason spoke in support of this, while Foushee, Burton, Long, of Irredell and Wright opposed it. Turner, Fleming and Duis then spoke in its favor, and Sinclair in opposition, who moved that the bill be referred to the committee. This motion was opposed by Webb, and failed. The bill passed, 18 to 9, and at 1:40 the President announced it was noon, and the Senate should adjourn.

TUESDAY'S SESSION.

Saturday was a busy day in the House. The bucket shop bill was passed, as also the divorce bill. It was

agreed to adjourn Monday at noon.

In the Senate bills passed to abolish the exemption from taxation of municipal bonds heretofore exempted; to invite investors and good farmers from the North and Northwest to exhibit to the State Fair; to allow Concord to sell a vacant lot and to amend its charter; to establish a school at Kinston's Mountain to amend the charter of Spencer; to incorporate the Southport and Northwestern Railway; to settle the South Dakota bonds (Crisp, Bayles & Taylor, Republicans, being required to vote and voting aye, the vote being unanimous); to establish a board of police, fire and health at Charlotte; to increase fire insurance on public buildings to one million and a half dollars; to appropriate \$2,000 for renovating the capitol; to Power Company; requiring cotton warehouse men to give bonds in \$10,000; to forbid the sale of peanuts in bulk at night.

The bill to regulate the trial of capital cases by reducing the number of challenges was tabled, also the bill to regulate the payment of county liabilities.

Bills passed to prevent the sale of cigarettes and cigarette tobacco at Winton; amending a law regarding the trial of civil and criminal actions by allowing judges in their discretion to summon venires from other counties; to pay solicitors \$2,500 salary, the vote being 27 to 10.

The divorce bill was taken up. Mr. Mason opened the debate by holding up a Bible, so all Senators could see it and reading from it, declaring that the bill, (McNinch's) should pass just as it came from the House. Mr. Mason, of Gaston, said the bill provides for four grounds for divorce and the Code of 1882 provided for only two.

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.

Receiver for Lumber Company.

Valdosta, Ga., Special.—Judge Elmer Spear, of the United States District Court, has appointed W. J. Butler, second vice-president of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company, to receive the assets of the company.

Pottsville, Pa., Special.—R. C. Luther, chairman of the Pennsylvania Coal and Iron Company, is dying at his home here. Mr. Luther is the executive head of all the Philadelphia & Reading Company's coal interests and is a member of the anthracite board of conciliation created by the coal strike commission of 1902.