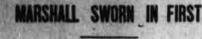


Inauguration of Twenty-Seventh President Is Witnessed by **Great Crowds.**



Simple Ceremony in Senate Chamber Followed by More Impressive Affair on East Portico of the Capitol.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington, March 4 .- In the pres ence of a vast throng of his fellow citizens, Woodrow Wilson today stood in front of the east portico of the capitol and took the oath of president of the lai A. Stevenson of Illinois. United States. Thomas R. Marshall already had been sworn in as vicemanned by the Democratic party, which had been ashore for sixteen years.

As the new chief executive of the nation stood with bared head, Edward Douglass White, chief justice of the Supreme court, held before him the Bible always used in the ceremony. Mr. Wilson placed his hands upon the book and in a voice strong. though somewhat affected by emotion, swore to support the Constitution and the laws of the country and to perform the duties of his high office to the best of his ability.

Thomas Riley Marshall swore fealty to the Constitution and to the people in the senate chamber, where for four years it will be his duty to preside over the deliberations of the members of the upper house of congress.

Severely Simple Ceremonies.

Both of the ceremonies proper were conducted in a severely simple but most impressive manner. The surroundings of the scene of the president's induction into office, however, were not so simple, for it was an outof-door event and the great gathering of military, naval and uniformed civil organizations gave much more than a touch of splendor to the scene.

In the senate chamber, where the the oath was taken by the man now vice-president of the United States, there were gathered about 2,000 people, all that the upper house will contain without the risk of danger because of the rush and press of the multitudes. It is probable that nowhere else in the United States at any time are there gathered an equal number of men and women whose names are so widely known. The gathering in the senate chamber and later on the east portico of the capitol was composed largely of those prominent for their services in America, and in part of foreigners who have secured places for their names in the current history of the world's

doings. The arrangements of the ceremonies for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson and Thomas Riley Marshall were made by the joint committee on arrangements of congress. The senate



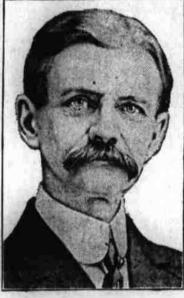
On the floor of the cham were many former me ber were many former members of the senate who, because of the fact that they once held membership in that body, were given the privileges of the foor. After the hall was filled and all the minor officials of government and those privileged to witness the ceremonies were seated, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms and the committee of arrangements, entered the senate chamber. They were followed immediately by Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marshall, leaning upon the arm of the president pro tempore of the senate who, after the seating of the incoming vice-president

took his place as presiding officer of the senate and of the day's proceedings The president and the presidentelect sat in the first row of seats directly in front and almost under the

desk of the presiding officer. In the same row, but to their left, were the vice-president-elect and two former vice-presidents of the United States. Levi P. Morton of New York and Ad-

When the distinguished company entered the chamber the senate was president, and with the completion of still under its old organization. The the ceremony the ship of state was oath of office was immediately admin istered to Vice-President-elect Manshall, who thereupon became Vice-President Marshall. The prayer of the day was given by the chaplain of the

senate, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, pas-



Vice-President Marshall,

tor of All Souls' Unitarian church, of which President Taft has been a member. After the prayer the vice-president administered the oath of office to all the newly chosen senators, and therewith the senate of the United States passed for the first time in years into the control of the Democratic party.

Procession to the Platform. Immediately after the senate ceremonies a procession was formed to march to the platform of the east portico of the capitol, where Woodrow Wilson was to take the oath. The procession included the president and the president-elect, members of the Suprema court, both houses of congress, all of the foreign ambassadors, all of the heads of the executive departments, many governors of states and territories, Admiral Dewey of the navy and several high officers of the sea service, the chief of staff of the army and many distinguished persons from civil life. They were followed by the members of the press and by those persons who had succeeded in secur ing seats in the senate galleries to witness the day's proceedings. When President Taft and the presi dent-elect emerged from the capitol on to the portico they saw in front of them, reaching far back into the park to the east, an immense concourse of citizens. In the parrow line between the onlookers and the platform on which Mr. Wilson was to take the oath, were drawn up the cadets of the two greatest government schools. West Point and Annapolis and flanking them were bodies of regulars and of national guardsmen. The whole scene was charged with color and with life. On reaching the platform the president and president-elect took the seats reserved for them, seats which were flanked by many rows of benches rising tier on tier for the accommoda tion of the friends and families of the officers of the government and of the Dress.

GREAT PARADE II HONOR OF WILSO

Federal and State Troops, Men From Navy, Veterans and Civilians March.

GEN. WOOD IS GRAND MARSHAL

Indians, Hunt Clubs and College Stu dents Are in Line-Enthusiastic Spectators Continuously Cheer the Inaugural Procession.

By GEORGE CLINTON. Washington, March 4 .- The "Jeffersonian simplicity" which Woodrow fantry and signal corps. The sailors Wilson requested should be observed and marines from half a dozen battlein every detail of his inauguration as president did not apply to the inaugural parade, for it was as elaborate as such an affair usually is. The people wanted it so, and they showed their appreciation of the spectacle by turning out by the hundred thousand and cheering wildly as the marchers pass ed with bands playing loudly and flags waving bravely.

The newly inaugurated president re viewed the procession and smiled his approval as he returned the salutes of the commanding officers, for all the glittering show had been arranged in his honor. Pennsylvania avenue, from the capitol to the White House, was full of color, music and movement.

People Enjoy the Sight. The inhibition of the inaugural ball and of the planned public reception at the capitol had no effect as a bar to

the attendance at this ceremony of changing presidents. Masses were here to see, and other masses were here to march. There was a greater demonstration while the procession was pass ing than there was four years ago. Victory had come to a party which had known nothing like victory for a

good many years. The joy of posses sion found expression in steady and abundantly noisy acclaim. President Taft and President-elect Wilson were escorted down the ave-

nue by the National Guard troop of cavalry of Essex county, New Jersey. The carriage in which rode Vice-President-elect Marshall and Presi-

the civilian division. The fact that dent pro tempore Bacon of the United they were in war paint and feathers States senate was surrounded by the helped out in picturesqueness and did members of the Black Horse troop of nothing to disturb the peace. Memthe Culver Military academy of Indi- bers of the United Hunt Clubs of



n the words invariably used on ns, was "impressive and bril-Wotherspoon Leads Regulars. The regulars of the country's two armed service naturally had the right His Inaugural Address Calls on

on was in divisi

with General Wood as the grand

mirals of the army, had place in the

All branches of the army service

were represented in the body of regu-

lars-engineers, artillery, cavalry, in-

fantry and signal corps. The sailors

ships rolled along smartly in the wake

The National Guard division follow-

ed the division of regulars. It was

commanded by Brig. Gen. Albert L.

Mills, United States army, who wore

the medal of honor given him for con-

spicuous personal gallantry at the bat-

tle of San Juan hill. General Mills is

the chief of the militia division of the

The entire National Guard of New

Jersey was in line, and Pennsylvania,

Massachusetts, Maryland, Virginia,

Georgia, Maine and North Carolina

were represented by bodies of civilian

soldiers. Cadets from many of the

private and state military schools of

the country had a place in the militia

The third division of the parade was

Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Balti-

They put the American Indians into

more and other cities.

United States war department.

of their landsmen brethren.

first division.

ng a place at its head. The disp

of way. Maj. Gen. W. W. Wother-spooh, United States army, was in All Honest Men to Aid in command of the first division, in which marched the soldiers and sallors His Task. and marines from the posts and the navy yards within a day's ride of Washington. The West Point cadets and the midshipmen from the naval scademy at Annapolis, competent be-WILL RESTORE, NOT DESTROY yond other corps in manual and in evolution, the future generals and ad-

New Chief Executive Says Change of Government Means the Nation Is Using Democratic Party for Large and Definite Purpose.

Washington, March 4. - Looking upon the victory of the Democratic party as the mandate of the nation to orrect the evils that have been al-President Wilson in his inaugural address today called on all honest men to assist him in carrying out the will of the people. Following is his address:

There has been a change of govern ment. It began two years ago, when the house of representatives became Democratic by a decisive majority. It has now been completed. The sen-ate about to assemble will also be Democratic. The offices of president and vice-president have been put into the hands of Democrats. What does the change mean? That is the ques tion that is uppermost in our minds today. That is the question I am going to try to answer, in order, if I may, to interpret the occasion.

New Insight Into Our Life

It means much more than the mere success of a party. The success of a party means little except when the nation is using that party for a large and definite porpose. No one can mistake the purpose for which the nation now seeks to use the Demo cratic party. It seeks to use it to interpret a change in its own plans and point of view. Some old things with which we had grown familiar, and which had begun to creep into the very habit of our thought and of our lives, have altered their aspect as we have latterly looked critically upon them, with fresh, awakened eyes; have dropped their disguises shown themselves alien and sinister. Some new things, as we look frankly upon them, willing to comprehend their real character, have come to as sume the aspect of things long believ ed in and familiar, stuff of our own

convictions. We have been refreshed by a new insight into our own life. We see that in many things that life is very great. It is incomparably great in its material aspects, in its body of wealth, in the diversity and sweep of its energy, in the industries which have been conceived and built up by the genius of individual men and the limitless enterprise of groups of men. It is great, also, very great, in its moral force. Nowhere else in the world have noble men and women exhibited in more striking form the beauty and energy of sympathy and helpfulness and counsel in their efforts to rectify wrong, alleviate suffering, and set the weak in the way of strength and hope. We have built up, moreover, a great system of government, which has stood through a long upon; and step by step we shall make age as in many respects a model for it what it should be, in the spirit of

PRESIDENT WILSO lessness have fallen from our eyes. We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standards we so proud-ly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our hearts. Our work is a work of restoration. We have itemized with some degree of particularity the things that ought to be altered and here are some of **USTICE ONLY**

to be altered and here are son the chief items: A tariff which cuts us off from our proper part in the commerce of the world, violates the just principles of taxation, and makes the government a facile instrument in the hands of private interests; a bank-

the hands of private interests; a hank-ing and currency system based upon the necessity of the government to sell its bonds fifty years ago and per-fectly adapted to concentrating cash and restricting credits; an industrial system which, take it on all its sides. financial as wall as administrative. financial as well as administrative, holds capital in leading strings, restricts the liberties and limits the op portunities of labor, and exploits with

out renewing or conserving the nat-ural resources of the country; a body of agricultural activities never yet lowed to grow up in our national life, given the efficiency of great business undertakings or served as it should be through the instrumentality of science taken directly to the farm, or afforded the facilities of credit best suited to its practical needs; water courses undeveloped, waste places unreclaimed forests untended, fast disappearing

without plan or prospect of renewal, unregarded waste heaps at every mine. We have studied as perhaps no other nation has the most effective means of production, but we have not studied cost or economy as we should either as organizers of industry, as states

men, or as individuals. Matters of Justice.

Nor have we studied and perfected the means by which government may be put at the service of humanity, in safeguarding the health of the nation,

the health of its men and its women and its children, as well as their rights in the struggle for existence. This is no sentimental duty. The firm basis of government is justice, not pity. These are matters of justice. There can be no equality or opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and chill dren be not shielded in their lives their very vitality, from the conse quences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. The first duty of law is to keep sound the society it serves. Sanitary laws, pure food laws, and laws determining conditions of labor which individuals are powerless to determine for themselves are intimate parts of the very business of jus tice and legal efficiency.

These are some of the things we ought to do, and not leave the others undone, the old-fashioned, never-to-be neglected, fundamental safeguarding of property and of individual right. This is the high enterprise of the new day; to lift everything that concerns our life as a nation to the light that shines from the hearthfire of every man's conscience and vision of the right. It is inconceivable that we should do this as partisans; it is inconceivable we should do it in ignorance of the facts as they are or 1 blind haste. We shall restore, not destroy. We shall deal with our economic system as it is and as it may be modified, not as it might be if we had a clean sheet of paper to write



CANAL SUBJECT.

NOTE COMES FROM BRYCE

The Ambassador Asserts That The Hay-Pauncefote Treaty Holds Until The Tolls Have Acutally Beer Levied .-- Note & Set of Observations

Washington .- Great Britain's final word to the Taft Administration on the Panama Canal tolls dispute, made public insisted that a case of settlement under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty has arisen but that there would not be time to discuss the subject further before the United States government changed hands.

Secretary of State Knox acknowledged receipt of this communication without committing the state department to an answer reserving to his successor the decision of the question of whether it is proper to make such answer at all or to await another communication from the British government continuing the argument.

This latest British note, which was submitted to Secretary Knox, instead of being a communication from Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, was a set of "observations" by Ambassador Bryce:

The note follows in part:

"His Majesty's Government is unable before the aministration leaves office to reply fully to the arguments contained in your dispatch of the seventeenth to the United States Charge D'Affaires at London, regarding the difference of opinion that has arisen between our two governments as to the interpertation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, but they desire me in the meantime to offer the following observations with regard to the argument that no case has yet arisen calling for any submission to arbitration of the ponts in difference between His Majesty's government and that of the United States on in the interpretation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, because no actual injury has as yet resulted to any British interest and all that has been bone so far is to pass an act of Congress under which action held by His Majesty's government to be prejudicial to British interests might be taken.

People of Nicaragua Tired of War. New Orleans .- "In Nicaragua the people are tired of war and strif. They want peace and the opportunity to improve their condition and develop their country," according to Gen-eral Juan Jose Estrada, former presi-dent of Nicaragua, who was in New Orleans en rotue to New York, General Estrada added that he did not believe there would be any more revolutions in his country and thought that the enmity to president Diaz would be overcome "when the people in Nicaragua realize that it is against their own good to instill anti-American feeling."

composed of Grand Army of the Republic veterans, members of the Union Veteran league and of the Spanish war organizations. Gen. James E. Stuart of Chicago, a veteran of both the Civil and the Spanish wars, was in command. Thousands of Civilians. Robert N. Harper, chief marshal of the civic forces, commanded the fourth division. Under his charge were political organizations from all parts of the country, among them being Tammany, represented by 2,000 of its braves, and Democratic clubs from

division.

President Woodrow Wilson.

ection of this committee was ruled by a majority of Republicans, but there is Democratic testimony to the fact that the Republican senators were willing to outdo their Democratic ethren in the work of making orderly and impressive the inaugural ceremonies in honor of two chieftains of the opposition.

Ride to the Capitol

ent Taft and President-elect son rode together from the White use to the capitol, accompanied by members of the congressional ttee of arrangements. The vice se to the capitol and in the with him were the senate's ent pro tempore, Senator Bacon orgia, and three members of the sectoral committee of arrange-

resident-elect took the the before noon in accordance tom and prior to its taking unidentelect. Every arrange-the sumate chamber pro-had been made so that they reward easily and with a con-

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Oath Administered to Wilson.

The instant that Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson came within sight of the crowd there was a great outburst of applause, and the military bands struck quickly into "The Star Spangled Banner." Only a few bars of the music were played and then soldiers and civilians became silent to witness respectfully the oath taking and to listen to the address which followed. The chief justice of the Supreme court delivered the oath to the presilent-elect, who, uttering the words, "I will," became president of the "I will," United States. As soon as this cere-

mony was completed Woodrow Wilson delivered his inaugural address, his first speech to his fellow countrymen in the capacity of their chief execu-At the conclusion of the sp

At the conclusion of the speech the bands played once more, and William Howard Taft, now ex-president of the United States, entered a carriage with the new president and, reversing the order of an hour before, sat on the left hand side of the carriage, while hir. Wilson took "the seat of bonor" on the right. The crowds cheered as they drove away to the White House, which Woodrow Wilson entered as the occurnent and which William H. Taft y left as one who

the lan't room to change any

Scene on Pennsylvania Avenue Durin g the Progress of a Typical Inauguration Parade.

"Jeffersonian simplicity" from

Jefferson's state.

east four years.

seat. Pink coats were worn on the

hunting field in Jefferson's day and in

There were 1,000 Princeton students

in the civic section of the parade. Many of them wore orange and black

sweaters and they were somewhat

dents from seventeen other colleges

and universities were among the

Cheering Is Continuous.

All along Pennsylvania avenue, from

monios attending his induction into

parently heartfelt acciaim of the peo

ple over whom he is to rule for at

Every window in every building on

Sister's Explanation

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Stu

ana. This is the first time in the his- | America rode in this division. Their tory of inaugural ceremonies that a pink coats and their high hats ap guard of honor has escorted a vice- parently were not thought to jar president to the scene of his oath taking.

Formation of Parade. The military and the civil parade, a huge affair which stretched its

length for miles along the Washington streets, formed on the avenues radiat. ing from the capitol. After Presidentelect Wilson had become President Wilson and Vice-President-elect Marhad become Vice-President shall Marshall, they went straightway from marchers. the capitol to the White House and thence shortly to the reviewing stand

in the park at the mansions front. The parade, with Mal. Gen. Leonard Wood, United States army, as its grand marshal, started from the capithe capitol to a point four block be youd the White House, the spectators were massed in lines ten deep. The cheering was constant and Woodrow Wilson cannot complain that the ceregrand marshal, started from the capi-tol grounds to move along the avenue to the White House, where it was to pass in review. The trumpeter sound-ed "forward march" at the instant the signal was flashed from the White house that in fifteen minutes the new-Every window in every building on Pennsylvania avenue which is not oc-cupled for office purposes was rented weeks ago for a good round sum of money. Every room overlooking the murching parade was taken by as many spectators as cound find a vant-age point from which to peer through the window panes. The roofs of the buildings were covered with persons willing to stand for hours in a March day to see the wonders of the inaugu-ral parade, and many of them partic-ularly giad of an opportunity to go home and to say that after many years waiting they had seen a Demogratic president inaugursted.

house that in fifteen minutes the new-ly elected president and commander-in-chief of the armies and navies of the United States would be ready to review "his troops." It was thought that the parade might inck some of the picturesque features which particularly appealed to the people on former occasions. There were indians and rough riders here not only when Roosevelt was inaugu-rated, but when he went out of offices and was succeeded by William H. ad was successeded by Willi aft. The parade, however, in Mr. Wilson seemed to be of Mr. Wilson seemed to b asque enough in its features to the multitudes. They ide noise enough over it.

After the Poker Game, Clubturn (at \$:00 n. m.)-W ried looking? Obser up, hour is just before dawn, d. Chapters-Not at my hou

e Him to the Po

athur-Look here, young i

those who question their own wisdom those who seek to set liberty upon foundations that will endure against fortuitous change, against storm and accident. Our life contains every great thing, and contains it in rich not tell. Justice, and only justice, shall always be our motto. abundance.

Human Cost Not Counted

But the evil has come with the good, and much fine gold has been corroded. With riches has come inexcusable waste. We have, squandered a great part of what we might have used, and have not stopped to conserve the exceeding bounty of nature, without which our gentus for enterprise would have been worthless and impotent, scorning to be careful, shamefully prodigal as well as admirably efficient. We have been proud of our industrial achievements, but we

have not hitherto stopped thought fully enough to count the human cost, the cost of lives snuffed out, of ener-gies overtaxed and broken, the fearful physical and spiritual cost to the men and women and children upon whom the dead weight and burden of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through. The groans and agony of it all had not yet reached our ears, the solemn, moving undertone of our life, coming up out of the mines and fac-tories and out of every home where the struggle had its intimate and fa-

the struggle had its intimate and m-miliar seat. With the great govern-ment went many deep secret things which we too long delayed to look into and scrutinize with candid, fear-leas eyes. The great government we loved has too often been made use of for private and selfish purposes, and those who used it had forgotten the second

At last a vision has been youch-safed us of our life as a whole. We spe the bad with the good, the de-based and decadent with the sound and vital. With this vision we apch new affairs. Our duty ot the evil without in

and seek counsel and knowledge, not shallow self-satisfaction or the excite ment of excursions whither they can-

Task Not One of Politics.

And yet it will be no cool process of mere science. The nation has been deeply stirred, stirred by a solemn passion, stirred by the knowledge of wrong, of ideals lost, of governm too often debauched and made an instrument of evil. The feelings with which we face this new age of right

which we take this new across our heart-strings like some air out of God's own presence, where justice and marcy are reconciled and the judge and the brother are one. We know our task to be no mere task of politics, but a task which shall search us through and through, whether we be able to understand our time and the

need of our people, whether we be in-deed their spokesmen and interpre-ters, whether we have the pure heart to comprehend and the rectified will to choose our high course of action. This is not a day of triumph; it is a day of dedication. Here muster, not the forces of party, but the forces of humanity Men's heats walt from us humanity. Men's hearts wait upon us; men's lives hang in the balance; men's men's lives hang in the balance; men's hopes call upon us to say what we will do. Who shall live up to the great trust? Who dares fall to try? I summon all honest men, all patriotic, all forwardlooking man, to my side. God helping me, I will not fail them, if they will but counsel and sustain med.

Romana May Have Worked Gold Mine Every one is aware that prehisto rold mines have been found in Sou Africa and speculation is still rife to the identity of the people who wo ed them. A news item from Salisbu

ed them. A news item from Salisbu informs us that a Roman coin a lately been found among the deb of one of these mines. The coin v went to the curstor of coins in British Museum, who replied that was struck during the reign of Emperor Diocletian A. D. 200-10. If the letter adds that filess purflow coins are not rars and that it wo be unsufe to draw deductions from be shaufe to draw deductions from as to the age of the mine or the a locality of the miner.

ther," asked John. "did h

Why, John, what do you mean?" Well, it mays in the Sunday school on that his Lord gave Moses two

by the ers of supervillion is ag away. One of the great ip does is to start out its res-Priday is to start out its res-

Killed Trying to Avert Wreck. Danville, Va.-William M. Poteat, white, married, aged 43, was struck by a southbound passenger train near this city while trying to remove a hand car from the track to avert a wreck. Negro hands jumped from the car but Potest was killed trying to remove it from the rails.

General Orozco Wants Peace.

El Paso, Texas .-- Gen. Pacual Orosco, Jr., the commander-in-chief of the northern revolution, heretofore silent regarding his stand in the Mexican diemma, declared at his camp near Ahumada that he desired to arrange peace by negotiations.

Turks and Greeks in Savage Fight. Athens, Greece.-- A detachment of 309 Turkish infantrymen fought for six hours against a body of Greek troops near Janina and surren only after 112 Turks had been killed, including eight officers.

Webb Bill Becomes Law Despite Taft Washington-By a vote of 244 to 95 the house repassed over President Taft's veto the Webb bill prohibiting shipments of intoxicating liquors into "dry" states. The senate passed it over the veto and the bill now becom law." Only one other time in the last 15 years has Congress over-ridde president's veto. | This was when president's veto. This was according to the president Roosevelt's disapprovious president Taft based his veto up the ground that the bill was unor stitutional,

Colombia Rejects Proposast.

Colombia Rejects Proposast. Washington-In a message, review-ing the controversy with Colombia, President Taft transmitted to the sen-ute a report which declared Colom-bia's flat rejection of preliminary set-llement proposals by the United States have closed the door to fur-States have closed the door to ther overtures on the part of United States. The report sugges that a hope prevalent in Colom-that the incoming Demogratic admi-stration would agree to a settlem on more liberal terms, was respo-ble for Colombia's attitude.

Medal of Honor For Capt. R Wasington,-Capt & H. (meanufer of the stammable this, when she rescued the

from President Taff the modal of or awarded by the congress, the cal gift it can bestow open a civ Ambasandor Bryce, members of president's cabinet, the sensis-mittee which investigated the ter, the house committee on mem-