

TAFT TAKES OATH AS PRESIDENT

Ceremony Held in Senate Chamber Because of Raging Blizzard.

SUN SHINES FOR PARADE

Amid Swirling Snow and Biting Wind, Huge Throngs Applaud New President on Journey to White House.

(Concluded from First Page.)

To say a few words at the dinner of the class of '78 at Yale.

Mr. Taft's day was one of continuing cheer and plaudits from the moment he first appeared on the White House porch to go to his inauguration, until he returned late tonight, an unwilling taker from the inaugural ball.

Jest About Blizzard.

Wearing his broadest smile, he bowed right and left in acknowledgment of the succeeding ovation that marked his progress to the White House.

TAFT FLINGS OFF RESTRAINT

Joy Bubbles Over in Greeting of Sherman and Cincinnatians.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Put her there, Jim. The President, Taft, and the right hands of the chief executive and the Vice-President of the Nation met in a hearty clasp.

ROOSEVELT SAYS FAREWELL

When Mr. Taft had concluded, Mr. Roosevelt immediately made his way to the rostrum. President Taft advanced to greet him. The two shook hands warmly and with hands on one another's shoulders they conversed earnestly for a few moments.

PARADE BRAVES BLIZZARD

The troops and civic bodies composing the notable parade of the afternoon mobilized in snow and slush which in places was deeper than their legging tops. Down Pennay street the parade in with spectators, they found dry footing but faced a lively sale.

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The diplomatic corps followed Mr. Taft's outline of a foreign policy. His frankness in dealing with the various subjects touched upon in his address won much commendation. The new President's expression of friendship toward the South and his again asserted belief that the negro problem was in fair way of proper settlement aroused great applause.

Roosevelt Says Farewell. When Mr. Taft had concluded, Mr. Roosevelt immediately made his way to the rostrum. President Taft advanced to greet him. The two shook hands warmly and with hands on one another's shoulders they conversed earnestly for a few moments.

During the leave-taking every one in the Senate chamber looked on with keenest interest at the main plaudits. At last the friends parted and Mr. Roosevelt darted out a side door leading into the Senate lobby. He was followed by resounding cheers.

President Taft was escorted out through the main door amid an ovation. The great crowds outside met up the cheering of those who had forced their way within. Mr. Taft entered the Presidential carriage with Mrs. Taft. The escort began to move, the ceremonies were at an end.

Parade Braves Blizzard. The troops and civic bodies composing the notable parade of the afternoon mobilized in snow and slush which in places was deeper than their legging tops. Down Pennay street the parade in with spectators, they found dry footing but faced a lively sale.

The parade was headed by the 30th Infantry with the Cuban army of pacification. The 30th Infantry with the Cuban army of pacification. The 30th Infantry with the Cuban army of pacification.

The trim cadets from West Point attracted the usual interest and made a characteristic display of fine showing. The midshipmen from Annapolis were in a band within 20 miles of Washington, shared the fate of thousands of sightseers who were unable to reach the city on account of the storm.

The Philippine Constabulary band, which arrived yesterday from Manila, was given the place of honor in the escort of President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft to the Capitol and attracted much attention. The Filipinos saw their first fall of snow.

The storm which began last night and continued until noon, carried down virtually every telegraph and telephone wire leading out of Washington and for some time it seemed that the capital city, an entirely cut off, would be isolated from the rest of the world. A few wires finally were put in working condition to the south and east, and by way of Atlanta, Ga., to Louisville and Chicago. Baltimore, only 40 miles away, could only be reached by the news of the storm and the inauguration.

Wearing his broadest smile, he bowed right and left in acknowledgment of the succeeding ovation that marked his progress to the White House.

When they met at breakfast this morning, Mr. Taft and President Roosevelt were as happy as two boys.

"I knew it would be a cold day when I was made President of the United States," exclaimed Mr. Taft.

"I knew there would be a blizzard clear up to the moment I went out of office," rejoined President Roosevelt.

Mr. Taft was deeply disappointed when, upon arriving at the Capitol shortly after 11 o'clock, he found that the committee on arrangements had abandoned all hope of an outdoor ceremony. Mr. Taft said he was anxious that the American people represented in the throngs which gathered every four years in the Capitol should witness the inauguration in 1823 had a President taken the oath in the Senate chamber. At his first inaugural Jackson protested against an indoor ceremony when he gathered outside the Capitol. So, followed by all the distinguished company, he proceeded to the portico of the east front and there took the oath of office and delivered his inaugural address. His second induction into office, however, was marred by weather similar to that which prevailed throughout last night and today.

To effect the change in ceremonies from the great stand erected along the east front of the Capitol to the Senate chamber, it was necessary to rush a special resolution through the House and Senate.

Roosevelt and Taft Enter. When President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft were announced at the main door of the Senate chamber by the presiding officer's desk, the auditorium, which probably was its most brilliant assemblage of dignitaries, was filled with richly uniformed Ambassadors, Ministers and special representatives from virtually every country of the civilized world. The voice of the great throng was drowned in the cheers from the galleries which followed the two chief figures into the crowded chamber.

The President and Mr. Taft walked side by side down the aisle to the right of the desk and sat facing the audience. Every eye was turned to the bludge and arose and remained standing until Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt were seated. On the floor of the chamber were ranged the members of the diplomatic corps, Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the House and Senate, the Admiral of the Navy, the Chief of Staff, the Chief of Scouts and other officials and distinguished visitors.

Sherman Succeeds Fairbanks. The ceremonies of the inaugural were formally begun when Vice-President Fairbanks, in a farewell address, which called for a spontaneous tribute of applause, declared the Sixty-first Congress at an end. Turning to Mr. Sherman, who had been escorted to his successor the oath of office and turned over to him the grave.

Mr. Sherman, in rapping the Senate to order in special session of the Sixty-first Congress, made a brief address. Then followed the swearing in of many new Senators. This completed, Vice-President Sherman said:

Taft Takes Oath. The Chief Justice will now administer the oath of office to the President-elect.

The sudden announcement came as a surprise and a solemn hush fell upon the assemblage.

Mr. Taft arose, took the arm of Senator Knox, chairman of the joint committee on arrangements, and walked around to a position in the rear of the presiding officer's desk. He was followed by Chief Justice Taft, who was officiating for the fifth time at this historic ceremony. Mr. Taft took up a position facing the members of his family group.

The Chief Justice began the administration of the oath in a low tone. Mr. Taft repeated the words in a slow, distinct voice. When Justice Taft had kissed the Bible, there was an outburst of applause, and President Taft began immediately the inaugural address. He read from typewritten manuscript.

Senators Join in Applause. Mr. Taft won applause at the very outset by announcing his adherence to the Roosevelt policies and his intention to carry them out by means of further legislation, which should have for its purpose the freeing from alarm of business methods.

The galleries were not alone in applauding the succeeding points made by Mr. Taft. The staid members of the Senate constantly interrupted with applause, while the Representatives were even more demonstrative.

The diplomatic corps followed Mr. Taft's outline of a foreign policy. His frankness in dealing with the various subjects touched upon in his address won much commendation. The new President's expression of friendship toward the South and his again asserted belief that the negro problem was in fair way of proper settlement aroused great applause.

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PORTRAITS OF MEN WHO COMPOSE TAFT'S CABINET



SHERMAN SWORN IN BY FAIRBANKS

Before Brilliant Assemblage, New Vice-President Takes Oath of Office.

TRIBUTE TO PREDECESSOR

Retiring Vice-President Is Recipient of Many Tokens of Honor and Respect From Colleagues in Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—With simplicity and dignity in keeping with American traditions the initial procedure attending the inauguration of the President of the United States, which included the swearing in of the Vice-President and of all the incoming Senators, was conducted in the Senate chamber in the presence of a distinguished company consisting of leading officials of the three co-ordinate branches of the Government and the diplomatic representatives of practically every nation of the world.

Every available seating space in the galleries was filled. The array of beautiful hats, robes and gowns, and the waving of delicate fans and the buzz of conversation lent zest and animation to the scene. In the front row of the Senators' gallery were the families of the President and the President-elect and elect. Mrs. Taft was there with her daughter, Miss Helen Taft, and her son Robert, both home from college, to be present on this occasion, together with the youngest member of the cabinet, "Charlie," who was beaming in anticipation of the great event in which his father was the central figure of interest. The President's brothers, Charles F. Henry W. and Howard, were also present, as were Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Sherman, with her sons and daughters, Mrs. Fairbanks and members of the Vice-President's family, and many others intimately connected with the chief actors in this historic scene.

While the galleries were being filled, the principals in the drama were assembling in readiness to enter the chamber, according to thoroughly ordered arrangements. The President and the President-elect were in the President's room, the mural decoration of which, the work of the famous Brumidi, has gained it the distinction of being the most ornate apartment in the Capitol. Mr. Roosevelt, accompanied by members of his Cabinet, had arrived early to attach his signature to measures the passage of which had been delayed by the rush of business during the close of the session. The President and the Vice-President-elect were in the almost equally elegant apartment at the other end of the marble lobby, which was occupied by the Vice-President throughout the sessions of Congress, and other duties.

The entrance into the chamber of the several bodies of officials was announced by the Vice-President, members of the diplomatic corps assembled in the lobby, where the Ambassadors and Ministers awaited an invitation to enter.

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EXPERIENCED MEN IN TAFT'S CABINET

Country Is Well Represented in New Group of Advisers to Chief Executive.

WESTERN MEN PROMINENT

Treasury and Interior Portfolios Given to Residents of Section of Nation Heretofore Overlooked in Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Philander Chase Knox, who will be Mr. Taft's Secretary of War, re-enters the Cabinet after five years in the United States Senate, to which he was appointed in June, 1904, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Matthew M. Quay. Like most of his colleagues in the new Cabinet Mr. Knox is a lawyer and first came into national prominence as Attorney General in Mr. McKinley's first Cabinet when he successfully prosecuted the Northern Securities case. Mr. Knox is 56 years old, having been born in Brownsville, Pa., May 6, 1853. After graduating from Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio, he began the study of law in Pittsburg and three years later was admitted to the bar in that city. When Mr. Knox was only 24 years of age he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. After a short term in this office, however, he resigned and entered private practice with James H. Reed, under the firm name of Knox & Reed. The firm became counsel for many large interests and it is said that Mr. Knox has received some of the largest fees ever paid in this country. During the Homestead riots in 1892 he was counsel for the Carnegie Steel Co., and directed the legal end of that famous labor disturbance. When in 1901 Mr. McKinley appointed him Attorney-General Mr. Knox's participation in the Homestead affair caused some opposition on the part of labor organizations to his confirmation. As Attorney-General Mr. Knox not only prosecuted to a successful conclusion the case against the Northern Securities Company, but conducted the case against the so-called Beef Trust with the result that combination was dissolved by the final decree of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Knox has been credited also with having prepared and carried through the Panama Canal purchase in 1903. It was shortly after the conclusion of the Panama purchase that Mr. Knox was appointed to the United States Senate by Governor Pennypacker to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Quay, and afterward he was elected by the Legislature for the full term expiring in March, 1911.

Four states may claim a proprietary interest in Richard A. Ballinger, the new Secretary of the Interior. He is a native of Iowa, having been born near Keosauqua in 1859; after practicing law in Illinois until 1888 he moved to Alabama, and in 1889 he became a resident of Port Townsend, in Washington state. The next year he was appointed United States Commissioner at Port Townsend and later was selected judge of the Superior Court of Jefferson County. Five years ago Mr. Ballinger was elected Mayor of Seattle, and when his term as Mayor expired President Roosevelt appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office. As a practitioner at the bar, Mr. Ballinger made a specialty of the admiralty and maritime law, and his position as Commissioner of the General Land Office gave him a wide knowledge of the land laws and other important problems which will fall under his jurisdiction as Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Ballinger's father studied law in the office of Abraham Lincoln, and his ancestors on both sides participated in the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812.

Mr. Sherman was escorted up the steps to the desk of the Vice-President and was given a seat on his right. There the oath of office was administered to him by Vice-President Fairbanks, this being the first of the functions performed after the gathering of the assemblage. Mr. Fairbanks raised his right hand and Mr. Sherman assumed a like position. The President then presided over the ceremony in a clear resounding voice and the response was distinctly heard in every portion of the chamber, where, except as it was broken by the voices of the officials themselves, quiet reigned supreme for a time. The ceremony was simple but of intense interest, and spectators were duly impressed.

As Mr. Sherman lowered his right hand it was grasped in congratulation by his friends and a ripple of applause was heard throughout the chamber. At the instance of Senator Culberson, chairman of the Democratic caucus, the Senate adopted the following resolutions in an impartial manner in which the Vice-President presided over that body during four years as follows:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to Honorable Charles W. Fairbanks for the dignified, impartial and courteous manner in which he has presided over its deliberations during the present session."

Mr. Fairbanks delivered his farewell address, referring with evident emotion to the uniform support that had been given him and to the pleasant associations throughout his administration.

DEUTSCHE BANK GAINING

Shows Increase of \$715,000,000 Over Last Year's Funds.

BERLIN, March 4.—The annual report of the Deutsche Bank shows a total turnover of \$23,617,500,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the previous year. The quick assets are set down as \$250,000,000 and deposits as \$1,000,000,000. The net earnings for the year were \$8,000,000.

The dividend remains unchanged at 12 percent. The report draws attention to the similarity of the business situation in the United States and Germany.

Gregory asks a favor. See Page 14.

THIRTY THOUSAND IN LINE

Crowds Stand Shivering in Cold to Cheer Marching Clubs and Troops.

THIRTY THOUSAND IN LINE

Veterans of the South Tramp With Former Foes of North, White Young Men of West Fill the Gaps Between.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In spite of the bitter inclemency of the weather and the slush piled mountain high in the gutters, a crowd that jammed Pennsylvania avenue from the house to beyond the curb gathered this afternoon to see the inaugural parade. Nearly everyone in the line carried an American flag of some sort, and as the marching troops passed these were waved in welcome and applause.

By dint of a strenuous effort a regiment of street cleaners got the center of the avenue shoveled into marching condition by 2 o'clock, and their efforts were cheered by the waiting crowds almost as vociferously as were the marching columns that followed in their wake.

At 2:47 the parade started. Vice-President Sherman left the White House and took their place in the reviewing stand. They were received with a mighty cheer. The review of the inaugural parade began at once.

Over 30,000 in Line. More than 30,000 marching men participated today in the great military and civic pageant, which constituted the principal spectacular feature of the Presidential inauguration. Approximately 25,000 of these were soldiers, sailors and marines of the military establishments of the United States, and the remainder consisted of many states, with large contingents of spruce cadets and midshipmen from the National Military and Naval Academies, and hundreds of thousands of citizens from all parts of the United States, banded together in commercial and political organizations, many of them, distinctively uniformed, and each representing some of the various organizations from the Capitol to the White House when Grover Cleveland, the only Democratic President of the United States since the Civil War, was inducted into the office for the first time. The parade today, however, had a distinctive and impressive quality which no similar pageant ever possessed. This was due to the fact that the parade was not so large as that which marked the inauguration of Pennsylvania Avenue in 1869, and it was not so long as the parade of the late President McKinley. The parade today, however, had a distinctive and impressive quality which no similar pageant ever possessed.

Cheers for Middles. In previous inaugural parades, the midshipmen of the Naval Academy at Annapolis and the cadets of the Military Academy at West Point have won the greatest popular approval. Today they were no exception. The midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy, who were among the most popular of the parade, were cheered in heart interest they were cheered by the detachment of 200 sailors from the great fleet of Annapolis, which were anchored in the waters of Hampton Roads. Just returned from their world-encircling epoch-making cruise, the midshipmen of the United States Army, only recently returned from Cuba, and other regiments that have won the greatest popular approval. Today they were no exception. The midshipmen of the United States Army, who were among the most popular of the parade, were cheered in heart interest they were cheered by the detachment of 200 sailors from the great fleet of Annapolis, which were anchored in the waters of Hampton Roads. Just returned from their world-encircling epoch-making cruise, the midshipmen of the United States Army, only recently returned from Cuba, and other regiments that have won the greatest popular approval.

Southerners Make Hit. Among other noted military organizations in the parade were the Richmond Hussars, a cavalry regiment from Augusta, Ga., and the cadet regiment from the Virginia Military Institute, popularly known as "The Great Point of the South," which supplied many of the high commissioned officers of the Confederate Army in the Civil War.

Following the military divisions marched the civic organizations, with the American Club, of Pittsburg—a uniformed club, noted in a score of campaigns as the special escort of Major Thomas P. Morgan, marshal of the civic division. This part of the pageant was heralded as the "Prosperity Brigade," and included in it were many organizations which for years have been regular attendants upon National conventions and inaugurations. Some organizations were in line, however, that never before had visited Washington, and their clever marching and attractive uniforms caught and held the fancy of the throngs. Among these were the "Pikantinsky Band," composed of colored orphan boys of South Carolina, the "Gubernatorial" of Utica, N. Y., carrying at the head of their line a huge oil painting of the war neighbor, Vice-President Sherman, and the "Alligator" from Louisiana, an "Alligator Club" from Georgia, and a Taft Club, 600 strong, from St. Louis, the New York Republican County Committee, 1000 strong; the Columbus, O. Glee Club, 100 men, probably the best of the South; the "Gubernatorial" of the country; an "Uncle Sam Club" of Buffalo, each of its 106 members attired in the costume of Uncle Sam; the time; the Bug House Hose company, of Long Island; President Roosevelt's neighbors, and many others.

Son Finds Mother Murdered. SAUGATUCK, Mich., March 4.—Mrs. Mary Baldwin was found by her son murdered at her home near here.

Secretary of War. Secretary of War, is the Southern member of President Taft's Cabinet. He was born in 1851.

Secretary of Navy. George von Lengerke Meyer, who goes from the Postmaster-General's office to the Navy Department, was brought into the Cabinet in February, 1907, to succeed Postmaster-General Cortelyou. He was a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1898, and was transferred from Rome, where he had served five years as Ambassador, Mr. Meyer is a native of Prussia, and was born in 1858. After graduating from Harvard he entered the employ of a commission firm, and some years later became a member of the firm of Linder & Meyer, East India merchant, which had been established by his father. He is an officer and director in many large manufacturing and financial concerns, and has always been active in politics, having been a member of the Boston common council, and a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, serving as Speaker of the House for three consecutive years. Mr. Meyer was elected a member of the Republican National Committee in 1899, and on McKinley's election he was made Ambassador to Italy.

New Attorney-General. New York's representative in the new Cabinet is George W. Wickesham, who is a member of the law firm in which President Taft's brother, Henry W. Taft, is a partner, and he is known as an expert in railroad law. Although a resident of New York City, Mr. Wickesham is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Pittsburg in 1868. He first took civil engineering at Lehigh University, but later entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he holds the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He has practiced law in Philadelphia, but later went to New York, and associated himself with the firm of Chamberlain, Carter & Hornblower. A year later he became managing clerk of the firm of Strong & Cadwalader, of which President Taft's brother is a member, and eventually was taken into partnership.

Secretary of Commerce. Charles Nagel, of St. Louis, is the new Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is better known among lawyers and educators than to the public at large, although he served as a member of the Missouri House of Representatives and is a member of the Republican National Committee. He is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Colorado County, Texas, in 1848. He comes of professional ancestors, his father, Dr. Herman Nagel, being one of a family of four brothers of whom three are physicians and his maternal grandfather and great-grandfather were clergymen. In the height of the Civil War he pronounced his sentiments of Dr. Nagel compelled him to remove from Texas to St. Louis. Here Charles Nagel soon entered the St. Louis High School.

Secretary of Interior. Four states may claim a proprietary interest in Richard A. Ballinger, the new Secretary of the Interior. He is a native of Iowa, having been born near Keosauqua in 1859; after practicing law in Illinois until 1888 he moved to Alabama, and in 1889 he became a resident of Port Townsend, in Washington state. The next year he was appointed United States Commissioner at Port Townsend and later was selected judge of the Superior Court of Jefferson County. Five years ago Mr. Ballinger was elected Mayor of Seattle, and when his term as Mayor expired President Roosevelt appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office. As a practitioner at the bar, Mr. Ballinger made a specialty of the admiralty and maritime law, and his position as Commissioner of the General Land Office gave him a wide knowledge of the land laws and other important problems which will fall under his jurisdiction as Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary of Agriculture. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is the Southern member of President Taft's Cabinet. He was born in 1851.

Secretary of Treasury. Franklin MacVicar, Secretary of Treasury, is a native of Iowa, having been born near Keosauqua in 1859; after practicing law in Illinois until 1888 he moved to Alabama, and in 1889 he became a resident of Port Townsend, in Washington state. The next year he was appointed United States Commissioner at Port Townsend and later was selected judge of the Superior Court of Jefferson County. Five years ago Mr. Ballinger was elected Mayor of Seattle, and when his term as Mayor expired President Roosevelt appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office. As a practitioner at the bar, Mr. Ballinger made a specialty of the admiralty and maritime law, and his position as Commissioner of the General Land Office gave him a wide knowledge of the land laws and other important problems which will fall under his jurisdiction as Secretary of the Interior.

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