

# PRESIDENT TAKES HIS OFFICIAL OATH

Promise to Uphold Constitution Reaffirmed With Solemn Features.

## FORMAL CEREMONY TODAY

Vice-President Marshall Defers Obligation Until Senate Convenes in Special Session—Visitors Through the Capital.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Wilson took the oath of office for his second term at noon today in his room at the Capitol and will be formally inaugurated tomorrow with public ceremonies.

Before a desk piled with executive business laid before him in the closing hours of Congress and surrounded by members of his official family, he reaffirmed, with uplifted hand and grave features, his promise to uphold the Constitution in whatever crisis may confront the Nation in the momentous four years before it.

**Washington's Oath Repeated.**  
After he had repeated solemnly the oath taken first by Washington a century and a quarter ago, he kissed the Bible at the passage reading:

The Lord is our refuge; a very present help in trouble.  
Chief Justice White administered the oath and was the first to extend his congratulations. Wringing the President's hand, the chief justice looked fervently into his face for a moment and said, brokenly:

"Mr. President, I am very, very happy."

Members of the Cabinet then crowded up with expressions of regard. Mr. Wilson received them with smiles and then turned back to his desk to complete his interrupted task.

Vice-President Marshall did not take the oath today. He will be sworn in for his second term tomorrow at the special session of the new Senate with the usual Vice-Presidential inauguration ceremony.

**Thousands Through Capital.**  
The Capital was filled with thousands of persons who came from the four quarters of the Nation for the quadrennial event. Although the inaugural parade will pass between the President's residence and the Capitol, the President's direction to be as simple as the circumstances would permit, it will not be different in general character from the usual ceremony.

As customary, the President, after he has taken the oath and delivered his inaugural address in an open-air stand before the Capitol, will ride back to the White House at the head of a parade of many thousands, including the prominent military and naval organizations and a long line of delegations of private citizens. Then he will review the marchers from a stand before the White House grounds.

One feature, however, will reflect directly the gravity of the international situation. Down Pennsylvania avenue the parade will pass between lines of National Guardsmen, chosen from the New York regiments, forming a military barrier on either side of the line of march. Not since the President's second inauguration during the Civil War has troops been stationed to keep spectators back from an inaugural parade.

**President's Message Forecast.**  
It has been expected that recent developments in the international situation will have a large place in the President's inaugural address and tonight it was believed that the Senate's failure to reach a vote on the armed neutrality bill might be one of the points on which he will dwell in outlining his policies for the coming Administration.

Thousands turned out to see the inaugural demonstration at the White House, but few had a peep at the much rarer scene. Passing the President's room at the Capitol, just at noon, a host of sightseers found the door open and caught a glimpse of the President himself within. They then saw him rise and greet a large, distinguished featured man, who had come down the corridor a few minutes before and hesitated at the entrance like an utter stranger approaching the presence of the chief executive.

It was the Chief Justice and the little group of visitors were treated to the spectacle of a President taking his official oath. Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Vance C. McCormick, who managed the President's campaign for re-election, Mr. Wilson had come to the Capitol two hours before to clear up odds and ends of the executive business passed on to him by the expiring Congress. Secretary Tumulty and most of the Cabinet members gathered in the room while the President worked.

**Mrs. Wilson Stands Near.**  
As he took the oath, Mrs. Wilson stood near him, dressed in mourning because of the recent death of her sister. Mr. Wilson was sworn in at 12:33 P. M., a few minutes after Congress had adjourned. With a stern inflection in his voice he repeated the oath as it was read by the Chief Justice:

"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."

James D. Maher, clerk of the Supreme Court, held out the Bible used by Mr. Wilson when he was inaugurated as Governor of New Jersey and as President before, and the President bent low and kissed it.

The President, completely worn out by laborious work in connection with the ending of the session of Congress and the international situation, remained indoors today, except for his trip to the Capitol.

## PROFESSOR YAKEL RISES

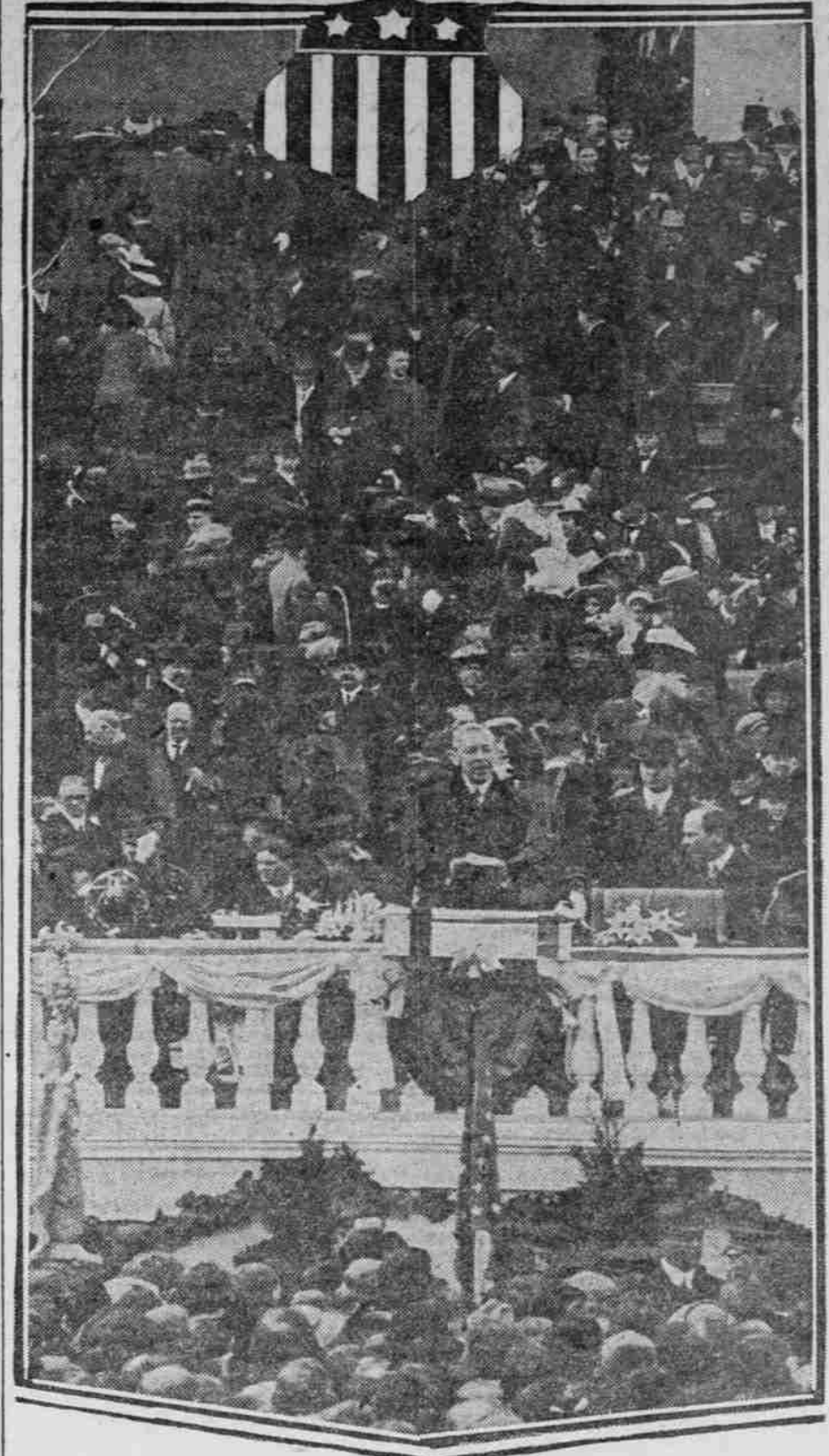
Ex-Instructor of Pacific University Superintendent at Paducah, Ky.

FOREST GROVE, Or., March 4.—(Special.)—Professor Ralph Yakel, recently instructor in the departments of political science and athletics at Pacific University, has accepted the position of superintendent of schools in Paducah, Ky.

Professor Yakel is well known both in Portland and among the colleges of Oregon. He was one of the most successful coaches in athletics that Pacific University ever had, his teams having won 39 out of 46 intercollegiate contests and tied for the 31st. The High School basketball team at Paducah, which he has been coaching, has just tied for the championship of the state.

Mr. Yakel was one of the instructors in the High School at Paducah and, because of the resignation of the superintendent and principal, was asked by the board of trustees to take their place.

# PRESIDENT WILSON READING HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS, MARCH 4, 1913.



The inauguration at Washington, D. C., today will be modeled with very few changes after the ceremony which was held four years ago, when President Wilson took office.

The photograph shows President Wilson reading his inaugural address to the vast crowd that jammed the space before the Capitol upon the occasion of his installation as Chief Executive of the United States.

## CUSTOM AS OF OLD

Form of Ceremony Unchanged Since Washington.

## CROWDS GROW STEADILY

Thousands Expected to See Jefferson Take Oath, in Contrast to Half Million Expected in Capital Today.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Woodrow Wilson is the tenth President to be elected for a second term. The other nine were Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland and McKinley.

Thomas Riley Marshall is the first Vice-President to be inaugurated a second time since the present system of party conventions came into use. Actually he is the fourth man to hold the office a second time. John Adams was twice elected Vice-President to serve with George Washington; Daniel D. Tompkins served through two terms with President Monroe; John C. Calhoun was twice elected Vice-President on a ticket with John Quincy Adams and served until his resignation near the end of his second term in 1832.

**Form Devised by Washington.**  
The form of a President's inaugural was largely devised by George Washington, and like most all his work has stood the test of time. The ceremony was conceived when the forefathers were in the throes of a great revolution, and they intended it to be distinctly American.

Washington was inaugurated in New York in 1789 for his first term and traveled from Mount Vernon by horseback and horse-drawn coaches. He crossed streams on eight-oared barges. For his second term Washington was inaugurated in Philadelphia in 1793. The oath of office was administered by Chancellor Livingston, and the ceremony was about the same as it is now.

John Adams was inaugurated for his one term in Philadelphia. In the meantime the District of Columbia was created, the capital was named Washington, and Thomas Jefferson was elected. He was inaugurated here. Accompanied by a few friends Jefferson rode to Washington on horseback from Monticello and was escorted into the city by a troop of cavalry. Adams, embittered by the controversy in the House, had left the city. Historians say about a thousand people viewed his inauguration. In contrast to more than a half million who will see the second inauguration of President Wilson.

**Crowd of 10,000 Amases.**  
The next inauguration—that of President Madison—is said to have been attended by 10,000 persons, and contemporary accounts express the greatest amazement of the size of the crowd.

President Monroe was the first to take his oath of office out of doors on a platform built over the plaza at the east front of the Capitol, as is now the custom. He had intended to take the oath in the hall of the House, but the Senate claimed the honor. A wrangle followed and a compromise was made by which the ceremony was conducted in the open air. It is recorded that while Monroe was taking the oath, American eagles, birds now practically extinct, flew majestically over the dome of the Capitol.

John Quincy Adams was not inaugurated on March 4, because another election contest in the House postponed the ceremony until late that month.

When finally held, it was the most elaborate ceremony of its kind. The inauguration of Andrew Jackson in 1829 probably would have been more elaborate had not the incoming President been in mourning for his wife. He rode to the Capitol in a carriage constructed from the hull of the gallant old frigate Constitution. It was an elaborate ceremony, nevertheless. In comparison with present-day inaugurations, Daniel Webster's comment is interesting.

**Crowds Continue to Grow.**  
"Never has such a crowd been seen here before. There must have been fully eight thousand people along the line of march. Persons came 600 miles to see the President inaugurated," said Webster.

Crowds kept on growing, however, as the country expanded, and it is said President Van Buren's inauguration was attended by 20,000. Citizen soldiery participated in such ceremonies for the first time at the inauguration of William Henry Harrison. Harrison had been elected on a platform of an elaborate ceremony, nevertheless. In comparison with present-day inaugurations, Daniel Webster's comment is interesting.

President Polk appears to have been the first to feel the discomforts of being inaugurated in open air in a vigorous spring blizzard. The weather was execrable, and the ceremonies were conducted with difficulty. Polk was fond of display, but his tastes were not military. His inaugural procession included a military band, and floats bearing looms and other machinery illustrative of the growing American industries, were shown in the procession.



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unsuccessful Democratic candidate, was one of the first men to grasp his rival's hand.

President Arthur, in succeeding the martyred Garfield, took the oath of office twice, first at his home in New York when he heard of the President's death, and again at the Capitol in the Vice-President's room.

**Immense Crowd out for Cleveland.**  
Grover Cleveland's first inauguration reflected the steady growth of interest among the American people in seeing their Presidents take office, and the event was more elaborate than any of its predecessors. The weather was perfect, the crowd was immense and the ceremonies were elaborate.

Harrison was not so fortunate with the weather for his inaugural ceremony. A driving rain fell all day. He delivered his address sheltered by an umbrella held by one of his Civil War comrades.

When Cleveland returned for a second term he, too, encountered bad weather, and the agitation for moving inauguration day forward into the safer weeks of late Spring received an impetus which, however, soon died away.

McKinley had a beautiful day for his first inauguration, but a rainy one for his second. When Roosevelt assumed the Presidency after the assassination of McKinley he took the oath of office without ceremony in the home of Ansley Wilcox, in Buffalo, N. Y.

Roosevelt's inauguration to his elected term brought a new standard for a great demonstration. It is estimated that more than 100,000 persons were crowded on the Plaza before the inaugural stand and that hundreds of thousands thronged the city.

President Taft came in with a howling blizzard that threw all the plans for inauguration ceremonies awry and the Capital off from communication with the country for hours at a time. Mr. Taft took the oath of office in the Senate chamber, but rode to the White House at the head of the procession with Mrs. Taft, the first time a wife of a President has accompanied him in the ceremonies.

President Wilson's first inauguration day was cloudy and threatening, but mild, and the ceremonies were carried out without interruption.

**Whalers to Get Out Early.**  
ABERDEEN, Wash., March 4.—(Special.)—Repairing of four whaling ships of the Bay City station, ready to start their hunt for the biggest of big game will be begun this week. Captain DeMarquand plans to have the

ships out after whales in May. The last year did exceptionally well during the opening month of the season, which lasts from June to October.

**MOSER VOTERS ARE UNIT**  
Bridge Excluded From City Limits to Save Taxpayers.

MOSIER, Or., March 4.—(Special.)—At the special city election for the purpose of amending the charter of the city to exclude certain territory from the corporate limits, 38 votes were cast in favor of the issue and not a single vote in opposition.

The action was taken so that the bridge crossing Mosier Creek might be put under control of Wasco County. The bridge is in need of repairs and before long it is probable that a concrete bridge will become a necessity. This would take a tax of probably 40

**FOR RUN-DOWN PEOPLE**  
The condition of being "run-down" is one that doctors do not recognize as a disease; the physician of today who gets his training in a hospital where severe disorders only are encountered knows little about it. But those who are run-down in health know that it is not a fancied affliction.

The expression "run-down" comes from the feeble action of an unwound clock and the comparison is a good one. Applied to health it means a condition in which all the bodily functions are enfeebled. Appetite fails, digestion is impaired, the nerves are impoverished, the complexion becomes pale, there is no animation but rather worry and mental depression. Fatigue is a constant symptom.

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mills and would have been a burden upon the taxpayers.

**FARMERS GET TOGETHER**  
Forest Grove Commercial Club Is Host at Meeting.

FOREST GROVE, Or., March 4.—(Special.)—More than 200 farmers yesterday

enjoyed the hospitality of the Forest Grove Commercial Club and the business men of the city, and listened to interesting addresses on the development of fruit and vegetable culture in Washington County. Several vegetable and berry experts were present and made addresses.

The meeting convened at 10 o'clock in the morning at the Knights of Pythias Hall. At noon lunch was served by the Commercial Club.

Among the speakers were R. W. Gill, of Portland; Clare Dues, of Newberg; H. E. Davis, of Gresham; E. H. Frye, Whitney L. Boise, of Portland, and H. C. Atwell, manager of the local cannery.

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