

FIT FOR ANY KING

Inaugural Pageant at Capital.

HONORS ROOSEVELT

Parade Which Exceeded All Ever Seen.

STREETS LIKE FAIRYLAND

Sea of Humanity Sees President Take Oath.

FIREWORKS WITHOUT EQUAL

Cheers Like Niagara's Thunders Greet the President in a City to Which Art Has Given Transcendent Beauty.

GOOD THINGS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay for the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. Justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right, and not because we are afraid. Never before have men tried so vast and formidable an experiment as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the form of a democratic republic. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations. We have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS ARE INAUGURATED WITH GREAT POMP



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, LOOKING TOWARD THE CAPITOL, ON WHICH THE PARADE MARCHED

ITS FALL IS NEAR

Japanese Within Sight of Mukden.

CZAR'S MEN DIVIDED

Nogi's Army Pursuing to Gates of City.

OPPOSING FORCE Routed

Kuropatkin Burning Stores and Preparing to Flee.

POUNDED BY THE BIG GUNS

Japanese Beat Back His Army on Both Flanks and Annihilate Two Divisions—Terror in St. Petersburg.

NIUCHWANG, March 4.—(noon), via Tientsin.—Arrivals from the Mukden road report that the Japanese are enveloping the city and that its fall is imminent. A strong force is moving southeast from Fakuken. General Nogi is advancing north along the Liao river. The Japanese on Friday cut off a Russian division, four regiments of Cossacks and 16 guns, endeavoring to regain Mukden. The Russians were routed and they retreated toward Tie Pass, abandoning their wounded. The Japanese raid on Sibmintin drove reinforcements from the Russian stations on the Mukden trail to the city, which is threatened, and all his outposts had been recalled to strengthen its defense. At 10 o'clock this morning a Russian division encountered Japanese scouts near Laupien 12 miles from Mukden. The Russians slowly advanced two miles over a scrub-covered plain. They then encountered an increasing force of Japanese advancing in the face of a driving dust storm. At close range 30 guns began discharging shrapnel at the Russians, who, becoming demoralized, were ordered to retire to Tie Pass. The Russian retreat, which began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, developed into a rout. Two hundred wounded were left on the field. The Japanese were not in sufficient force to envelop the Russians and a running fight toward the north followed. The Russians, it is reported, lost five officers and 200 men killed. The Japanese loss is unknown.

GREAT VICTORY OF JAPANESE

Whip Two Divisions in Detail and Capture Much Ammunition.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, March 4, via Fusan.—The Japanese have gained a signal victory beyond the Hun River, defeating in detail two divisions of the Russian Sixteenth Corps, recently arrived from Kharov. With great slaughter, and capturing huge quantities of ammunition, the Russians still hold their main line of defense. The Russians, fighting stubbornly between midnight and daybreak, made four attacks in heavy force against the contingent of Japanese which gained their first line in front of Watao Mountain Thursday night. The Japanese maintained their foothold and repulsed the Russian attacks, inflicting heavy losses on the Russians. The Japanese held the ground two nights and one day, in weather below freezing. The morale of the Japanese troops is splendid.

KUROPATKIN'S VERSION OF IT

According to Him Japanese Were Repulsed on All Sides.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.—Two lengthy dispatches received from General Kuropatkin, respectively dated March 2 and March 3, detail the movements of troops in various directions. The dispatch of March 2 says: "The enemy by vigorous offensive tactics conducted a turning movement on our right flank before the villages of Sakhotun and Linsiatun. After a strong preparatory cannonade they attacked, but were repulsed with great loss. "The Japanese vigorously attacked the Goutu Pass position and took one of our entrenchments, from which they were dislodged by our counter-attack, but we finally abandoned this entrenchment because it was entirely destroyed. "The Japanese today several times attacked our detachments on the left flank and at about 1 P. M. carried the heights in the center of our position. Our troops, however, counter-attacked, dislodged the enemy and gained a footing on the crest of a neighboring hill. "Our detachment near the Village of Kudlak, after repulsing five violent attacks and inflicting great loss, assumed the offensive." "The dispatch of March 3 says: "The offensive movement commenced in the evening of March 2 against the Japanese." (Continued on Page Seven.)

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The most brilliant and imposing inauguration which the citizens of Washington have ever prepared has passed into the history of the Republic. Theodore Roosevelt did not ride to the Capitol, hitch his horse to a shaft, enter the building and take the oath of office booted and spurred. The traditional Jeffersonian simplicity was replaced by a pageant which had been surpassed in the annals of the Nation.

For a week the District of Columbia has been the host of the Union. Term after Presidential term, but citizens, without regard to party, unite with enthusiasm in preparing an inauguration that shall fittingly show forth the National respect for the Executive office. As for the unparalleled demonstration of today, the sole credit is due to these citizens, the officials of the War and Navy Departments and the officers of the Army and Navy.

General John Wilson, of the Army, chairman of the inaugural committee, was ably assisted by his vice-chairman, George Truesdell, and Commissioner West, and the inaugural committee of 15 citizens, with Lieutenant-General Chaffee at the head of its military affairs and C. C. Glover responsible for its finances. These perfected and carried through an inauguration which, for variety of detail, completeness of every part and splendor of the whole, stands without rival among its notable predecessors.

All Sections Take Part.

It was the first National Inauguration since the Civil War. The South sent up its warriors and its state officials. Men who fought each other for years under different flags; men who fought together in the war with Spain under one flag; executive officers of the states who upheld the Stars and Bars, and those who stood for the flag of the Union, marched together in review before the President today, and fully 200,000 visitors gazed with wonder and enthusiasm at the District's handiwork for honoring its President. The whole city was a garden blossoming with flags. For a week great waves of color have been sweeping through all its streets. Not only was the line of march artistically decorated to a degree never before attained, but no street in the city was without its National colors. Acting under a suggestion from the inaugural committee, the Board of Education had requested its 50,000 school children to see that each one of their homes displayed the flag. It was a request responded to by an army of children. This spectacle of the colors was one of the most striking elements of a gigantic scheme for expressing the National respect for the President. The committee on street decorations, street illumination and parks and reviewing stands worked together with artistic taste and transformed two miles and a half of the city's noted avenue into a fitting highway for the Nation in its countless representative bodies to march as an escort to its President. Every square yard that was not black with people banked high above the pavement, crowding all the windows and fringing all the roofs, was brilliant with the National colors. Light and airy stands, conforming everywhere to elementary architectural rules as to construction, painting and decoration, supplanted the huge and un-

HEAD OF THE NATION

President Roosevelt Installed Amid Plaudits.

MULTITUDE SEES CEREMONY

He Swears Fealty to the Constitution Amid Scene of Brilliant Splendor and is Hailed With the People's Love.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the Capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions when Presidents have acceded to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times today his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was judged and everything appeared new. The great crowd assembled for the crowning event of a day full of features, cannot be estimated even by comparison. It extended far beyond the reach of the voice, and was so densely packed as to carry the stage out of the sight of many. The Capitol plaza, resplendent in accommodating the thousands eager to view the ceremony, was completely filled. People came by its numerous streets and avenues, which, like so many yawning, ravenous maws, greedily swallowed the throng until every nook of vantage was occupied. The trees, barren of foliage, carried their human burdens on limbs capable of bearing the weight of man or boy, and so far away as the terraces and marble steps of the Library of Congress thousands stood. Hours before the ceremony could be expected to take place the people sought the most advantageous positions. They came by every means of conveyance, carriages discharging their occupants block away, and cars in steady stream unloading their passengers within the prescribed area from which the unlicensed vehicles were excluded. The number of conveyances of all kinds was totally inadequate to meet the demands of the public. The scene was one of remarkable animation. Those who sought places maintained a running fire of raillery and pushed and jostled each other, the sound of their voices mingling with the shuffling of feet on the asphalted plaza. It was a cosmopolitan public, varied and inclusive, taking in those who from force of circumstances and lack of opportunity

Summary of News in Today's Oregonian

The Weather.
TODAY'S—Fair, with mostly northeast winds. THERMIDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 60 deg.; minimum, 44. Precipitation, none.
Inauguration of President Roosevelt.
Oath of office taken and inaugural address delivered at Capitol. Page 1.
Greatest of inaugural parades. Page 2.
Scene of inauguration unprecedented splendor. Page 12.
Vice-President Fairbanks sworn in. Page 2.
Fireworks and inaugural ball close the day. Page 12.
National.
Fifty-eighth Congress completes business and adjourns finally. Page 2.
The War in the Far East.
Japanese rout Russian right and are near Mukden. Page 1.
Kuropatkin also wins victories and approaches city. Page 1.
Kuropatkin burns his stores and prepares to flee to Tie Pass. Page 1.
Japanese land in Northeast Corea to besiege Vladivostok. Page 1.
Foreign.
Charcot's Antarctic expedition returns. Page 12.
Belour takes another seat in Parliament. Page 2.
Czar's receipt well received by Liberals. Page 7.
Wagner anarchist blown up by his own bomb. Page 7.
Politics.
Argument on Colorado contest begins. Page 3.
New York State Senators accused of grafting. Page 3.
Beef Trust inquiry will continue. Page 3.
Commercial and Marine.
Hop pool formed by Yakima growers. Page 13.
New York stock trading on small scale. Page 13.
New York bank's surplus reserve reaches low figure. Page 13.
New York banks surplus reserve reaches low figure. Page 13.
California cured fruit market quiet. Page 13.
New Mexico Oriental cargoes will be sent from Portland in next two months. Page 13.
Oregon's passengers due tonight. Page 13.

HEAD OF THE NATION

President Roosevelt Installed Amid Plaudits.

MULTITUDE SEES CEREMONY

He Swears Fealty to the Constitution Amid Scene of Brilliant Splendor and is Hailed With the People's Love.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the Capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions when Presidents have acceded to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times today his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was judged and everything appeared new. The great crowd assembled for the crowning event of a day full of features, cannot be estimated even by comparison. It extended far beyond the reach of the voice, and was so densely packed as to carry the stage out of the sight of many. The Capitol plaza, resplendent in accommodating the thousands eager to view the ceremony, was completely filled. People came by its numerous streets and avenues, which, like so many yawning, ravenous maws, greedily swallowed the throng until every nook of vantage was occupied. The trees, barren of foliage, carried their human burdens on limbs capable of bearing the weight of man or boy, and so far away as the terraces and marble steps of the Library of Congress thousands stood. Hours before the ceremony could be expected to take place the people sought the most advantageous positions. They came by every means of conveyance, carriages discharging their occupants block away, and cars in steady stream unloading their passengers within the prescribed area from which the unlicensed vehicles were excluded. The number of conveyances of all kinds was totally inadequate to meet the demands of the public. The scene was one of remarkable animation. Those who sought places maintained a running fire of raillery and pushed and jostled each other, the sound of their voices mingling with the shuffling of feet on the asphalted plaza. It was a cosmopolitan public, varied and inclusive, taking in those who from force of circumstances and lack of opportunity

HEAD OF THE NATION

President Roosevelt Installed Amid Plaudits.

MULTITUDE SEES CEREMONY

He Swears Fealty to the Constitution Amid Scene of Brilliant Splendor and is Hailed With the People's Love.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the Capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions when Presidents have acceded to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times today his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was judged and everything appeared new. The great crowd assembled for the crowning event of a day full of features, cannot be estimated even by comparison. It extended far beyond the reach of the voice, and was so densely packed as to carry the stage out of the sight of many. The Capitol plaza, resplendent in accommodating the thousands eager to view the ceremony, was completely filled. People came by its numerous streets and avenues, which, like so many yawning, ravenous maws, greedily swallowed the throng until every nook of vantage was occupied. The trees, barren of foliage, carried their human burdens on limbs capable of bearing the weight of man or boy, and so far away as the terraces and marble steps of the Library of Congress thousands stood. Hours before the ceremony could be expected to take place the people sought the most advantageous positions. They came by every means of conveyance, carriages discharging their occupants block away, and cars in steady stream unloading their passengers within the prescribed area from which the unlicensed vehicles were excluded. The number of conveyances of all kinds was totally inadequate to meet the demands of the public. The scene was one of remarkable animation. Those who sought places maintained a running fire of raillery and pushed and jostled each other, the sound of their voices mingling with the shuffling of feet on the asphalted plaza. It was a cosmopolitan public, varied and inclusive, taking in those who from force of circumstances and lack of opportunity

HEAD OF THE NATION

President Roosevelt Installed Amid Plaudits.

MULTITUDE SEES CEREMONY

He Swears Fealty to the Constitution Amid Scene of Brilliant Splendor and is Hailed With the People's Love.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the Capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions when Presidents have acceded to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times today his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was judged and everything appeared new. The great crowd assembled for the crowning event of a day full of features, cannot be estimated even by comparison. It extended far beyond the reach of the voice, and was so densely packed as to carry the stage out of the sight of many. The Capitol plaza, resplendent in accommodating the thousands eager to view the ceremony, was completely filled. People came by its numerous streets and avenues, which, like so many yawning, ravenous maws, greedily swallowed the throng until every nook of vantage was occupied. The trees, barren of foliage, carried their human burdens on limbs capable of bearing the weight of man or boy, and so far away as the terraces and marble steps of the Library of Congress thousands stood. Hours before the ceremony could be expected to take place the people sought the most advantageous positions. They came by every means of conveyance, carriages discharging their occupants block away, and cars in steady stream unloading their passengers within the prescribed area from which the unlicensed vehicles were excluded. The number of conveyances of all kinds was totally inadequate to meet the demands of the public. The scene was one of remarkable animation. Those who sought places maintained a running fire of raillery and pushed and jostled each other, the sound of their voices mingling with the shuffling of feet on the asphalted plaza. It was a cosmopolitan public, varied and inclusive, taking in those who from force of circumstances and lack of opportunity

HEAD OF THE NATION

President Roosevelt Installed Amid Plaudits.

MULTITUDE SEES CEREMONY

He Swears Fealty to the Constitution Amid Scene of Brilliant Splendor and is Hailed With the People's Love.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the Capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions when Presidents have acceded to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times today his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was judged and everything appeared new. The great crowd assembled for the crowning event of a day full of features, cannot be estimated even by comparison. It extended far beyond the reach of the voice, and was so densely packed as to carry the stage out of the sight of many. The Capitol plaza, resplendent in accommodating the thousands eager to view the ceremony, was completely filled. People came by its numerous streets and avenues, which, like so many yawning, ravenous maws, greedily swallowed the throng until every nook of vantage was occupied. The trees, barren of foliage, carried their human burdens on limbs capable of bearing the weight of man or boy, and so far away as the terraces and marble steps of the Library of Congress thousands stood. Hours before the ceremony could be expected to take place the people sought the most advantageous positions. They came by every means of conveyance, carriages discharging their occupants block away, and cars in steady stream unloading their passengers within the prescribed area from which the unlicensed vehicles were excluded. The number of conveyances of all kinds was totally inadequate to meet the demands of the public. The scene was one of remarkable animation. Those who sought places maintained a running fire of raillery and pushed and jostled each other, the sound of their voices mingling with the shuffling of feet on the asphalted plaza. It was a cosmopolitan public, varied and inclusive, taking in those who from force of circumstances and lack of opportunity