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.

(Continued from First Page.)

of distinguished guests. By this time all were standing, and nothing could be heard above the roar of thunderous welcome. Immediately following came, arm in arm, the members of the committee of arrangements. As the President passed down the aisle he bared his head, and with characteristic sweep of his hat bowed in acknowledgment of the salutations from the stand and the ovation from the people. His manner was not that of a man incurring onerous responsibilities, three years in the White House having familiarized him with the duties of the high office to which he was to be inaugurated. While he waited for the applause to die out he stood in triumph, with no show of vanity, with no evidences of political enmity, apparently no memories of the campaign gone by, and nothing more disconcerting than a huge gathering of loyal Americans.

Swears to Support Laws.

At a sign from Chief Justice Fuller the clerk of the Supreme Court stepped forward, holding a Bible. A hush fell over the crowd. The President raised his right hand, and the oath to support the laws and Constitution of the United States was reverently taken amid deep silence. When this had been concluded there was practically no demonstration, and the President began his inaugural address. As soon as he finished speaking he re-entered the Capitol, and as he disappeared within the building a signal was flashed to the Navy-yard, and the roar of 21 guns was begun in official salute to the President.

Secretary Hay's Gift.

On the third finger of President Roosevelt's left hand during the inaugural ceremonies was a heavily embossed gold seal ring. The ring was a present this morning from Secretary of State John Hay. Instead of a seal, on the oval flat surface of the ring is a receptacle with a glass face. Under the glass is the lock of hair cut from the head of Abraham Lincoln just after his assassination and before his death. While in his room and waiting for the ceremonies in the Senate chamber to begin, President Roosevelt called attention to the ring. Secretary Hay, he said, had given it to him with the expressed wish that it should be worn during his inauguration.

"I am very happy to wear it," added the President, "and shall always value it very highly."

The ring is very like in pattern to the one which Mr. Roosevelt wears on the little finger of the same hand.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

He Speaks on Our Duty as a Nation and Problems of Greatness.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Roosevelt, in his inaugural address, spoke as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and of happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our National life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and hardier virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vainglory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgment of the responsibility which is ours, and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

Our Duty as a Great Nation.

Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves, and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth; and we must behave as befeems a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words but in our deeds that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others, we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

Problems of Internal Growth.

Our relations with the other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means both responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fiber of our social and political being. Never before have men tried so vast and formidable an experiment as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the forms of a democratic republic. The conditions which have told for our marvelous material well-being, which have developed to a very high degree our energy, self-reliance and individual initiative, have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers.

Upon the success of our experiment much depends, not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will reek to its foundations; and therefore our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is today, and to the generations yet unborn. There is no good reason why we should fear the future, but there is every reason why we should face it seriously, neither hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, unflinching purpose to solve them aright.

Act in Spirit of Nation's Makers.

Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this Republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and those problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the freemen who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and our children's children. To do so we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood and endurance, and above all the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this Republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this Republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.

FROM WHITE HOUSE TO CAPITOL

Procession to Scene of Inauguration With Military Escort.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The White House was astir earlier than usual this morning, and after a hurried breakfast the President's household began active preparations for the day's important events. The time set for the assembling of the Cabinet and the Presidential escort was 9:30 o'clock, but the arrivals began nearly a half hour earlier. The first to reach the White House was Postmaster-General Wynne. He was soon followed by Attorney-General Moody, Secretaries Hitchcock, Hay, Taft, Metcalf and Morton. Secretary Shaw walked over from the Treasury with Jacob Riis, a personal friend of the President from New York. About the same time Senators Spooner, Bacon and Lodge and Representatives Dalzell, Williams and Crumpacker, members of the Congressional joint inaugural committee, arrived in carriages.

In the meantime the troops to serve as the President's escort had formed on Pennsylvania avenue and the adjacent streets. At least two hours before the time set for the President's departure the square in front of the Executive Mansion was densely packed with an enthusiastic crowd, waiting to wish the President God-speed. Promptly at 10 o'clock the President entered his carriage, drawn by four bay horses, and with a detachment of his old regiment, the famous Rough Riders, commanded by Colonel Alexander Brodie, riding on either side as his personal escort, started for the Capitol to take the prescribed oath as the Nation's Chief Executive. Squadron A, of the National Guard of the State of New York, and a detachment of Spanish War Veterans and a body of United States Army Veterans also formed a part of the escort and rode in the rear of the President's carriage.

Lieutenant-General Chaffee, with his staff in full military dress and superbly mounted, preceded the President's carriage by a short distance. The President wore the conventional silk hat and frock coat, and as he walked from the White House door with brisk athletic step he seemed in the best of spirits and in perfect physical condition. The President was seated in the rear seat and to his left sat Senator Spooner, while facing them were Senator Lodge and Representative Dalzell.

Vice-President-elect Fairbanks' carriage followed the President's, Senator Bacon and Representatives Crumpacker and John Sharp Williams being seated with Mr. Fairbanks. Then came Secretaries Hay, Shaw, Taft and Attorney-General Moody. In the fourth carriage were Secretaries Morton, Hitchcock, Wilson and Postmaster-General Wynne. The fifth and last carriage contained Secretary Metcalf, Secretary Loeb, Colonel Bromwell, the President's military aid, and Commander Winslow, his Naval aid.

Rough Riders Form Escort.

The Rough Riders, in service khaki, as they spurred their horses to positions at the sides of the President's carriage as it passed out the east gate, showed by their bronzed faces, sinewy figures and their careless grace and ease in the saddle the free life they had led on the Western plains.

These men were chosen from the famous Rough Riders whom the President had led up San Juan Hill in the Spanish war.

Out into Pennsylvania avenue to the stirring strains of "El Capitan" the Presidential cavalcade swept along past the Treasury building, there to be met by a mighty roar, which was taken up by the thousands that lined the way to the Capitol. As the President's carriage wheeled into Pennsylvania avenue proper he leaned far out to one side, shading his eyes with his hand, and took a look down the avenue toward the Capitol, whose mighty dome was visible above the blue haze which enshrouded the base.

Turning to Senator Spooner, he called his attention to the splendid sight. From every flagpole and window American flags, stirred in the stiff breeze in the fair March morning, and the crowds, the densest that ever lined historic Pennsylvania avenue and its debouching side streets, waved welcome with flags and banners.

Galaxy of Generals.

The magnificent boulevard was cleared from curb to curb its full width, and the President and his escort were seen at their best. Lieutenant-General Chaffee, the hero of Pekin, the grand marshal of the day, accompanied by Brigadier-General John O. Johnson, headed the general staff of the Army, the first time this splendid body of military genius has participated in an inaugural ceremony. Directly behind the General came the color guard, composed of four cadets from the Military Academy and four midshipmen from Annapolis, sons of veterans of the North and South in the Civil War, save one unique figure in the person of Cadet Titus, who attained fame by being the first soldier of the international armies to scale the walls of Pekin in 1900.

The staff was composed of eight officers of high rank, and they in turn were followed by eight special aids wearing blue silk sashes.

Then came the pick of the Empire State soldiery, Squadron A, made up of merchants, professional men and workers, all splendidly mounted and preceded by their own choice band.

Surrounding the Presidential carriage, as he rode down the avenue, were 30 picked men clad in khaki. They were deployed in front, in the rear and on either side of the President's carriage, making the personal bodyguard which the President had long ago promised to demand of his old command when he should ride up Pennsylvania avenue to assume the Presidential office.

Veterans of Civil and Spanish Wars.

Behind the Rough Riders were the carriages of the Vice-President and of the Cabinet, and then came a reminder of the grim past—a detachment of picked veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose gallant step belied the gray locks and spare forms of the old soldiers. They led a detachment of veterans of the Spanish-American War, of men who had taken part in the famous march to Pekin, and of soldiers who had campaigned in the jungles of the Philippines. Closing the escorting column came veterans of the regular Army and Navy, the whole veteran organization led by Major-General O. O. Howard, of Civil War fame.

The President and his escort moved along the avenue at a foot pace, owing to the presence in the column of the dismounted veterans, to the Peace Monument, at the east front of the Capitol reservation. Wheeling into North B street, the column moved to First street east, thence south and west into the Capitol grounds on the central roadway, the military aids passing to the right and the civilian aids to the left of the Washington statue. The Presidential carriage, surrounded by his personal escort and preceded by Grand Marshal Chaffee and the "color guard," led the line of march at B street and Delaware avenue, escorting the Presidential party to the Senate wing of the Capitol.

FINAL BUSINESS AT CAPITOL

President Signs Last Bills—Great Gathering of the Roosevelts.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—As President Roosevelt entered the Capitol building by the long flight of marble steps to the eastern wing, he paused several times to turn and raise his hat to the cheering throng, which reached far back across the fine asphalt driveway. There were so many cameras in the driveway turning immediately to the Capitol and so close did their operators press that the President himself directed the secret service men to clear the space beside the carriage as it proceeded up Capitol Hill.

The carriage which bore Vice-President-elect Fairbanks closely followed that of President Roosevelt, and he, too, was cheered. Mr. Fairbanks was as gracious as the President in acknowledging these enthusiastic salutes as he proceeded to the Capitol. A squad of Capitol police headed by Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell preceded the party to the marble-room adjacent to the President's room.

Senator Fairbanks avoided the party as he passed the door of the Vice-President's room, and entered his new office.

Little business awaited the President. The bills which were passed yesterday and at the evening session were presented to him by the House officers and he signed them quickly. He had considerable time to devote to Senators and members who called to pay their respects.

The family of the President and his relatives and a few intimate friends appeared at the Capitol soon after 11 o'clock to witness the ceremonies. They were escorted to seats reserved for them in the Senate chamber. The members of the party were: Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss Ethel C. Roosevelt, Master Theodore Roosevelt, Master Kermit Roosevelt, Master Archibald B. Roosevelt, Master Quentin Roosevelt, the secretary to the President and Mrs. Loeb, Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlin Roosevelt, Mrs. Christine Roosevelt, Mr. Franklin B. Roosevelt, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. J. W. Roosevelt, Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, Miss Elfrida Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Hammond, Mrs. Reeve Merrit, Hon. and Mrs. George B. Cortelyou, Master Bruce Cortelyou, Colonel and Mrs. Charles S. Brownell, Commander and Mrs. C. McR. Winslow, Surgeon-General and Mrs. P. M. Rixey, Miss Isabella L. Hagner, Major Charles L. McCauley and Lieutenant Rose C. Bulmer.

INAUGURAL BALL ENDS DAY

President and Mrs. Roosevelt Cheered in Gorgeous Pension Building.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The inaugural festivities closed at midnight with a ball that in splendor, attendance and artistic effect fittingly ushered out a brilliant day. Thousands of handsomely gowned women with escorts from every state in the Union and nearly every civilized country paid their social devoirs to the Nation's Chief Executive for the next four years. The setting for the ball was beautiful with a wealth of various colors in evergreens, palms and flowers.

At 8:30 the President and Vice-President's party arrived. As the President and Mrs. Roosevelt reached the grotto in the center of the ballroom they paused and, facing their box, saw beaming upon them, their children, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Theodore, Jr., Ethel, Archie and Kermit.

As the party strolled slowly around the hall many friends were recognized. Completing their promenade, the Presidential party ascended the stairway to the first gallery, where the President's reception-room was situated. Instead of waiting until he had entered his box, the specially invited guests entered the room and a reception was held in advance of the hour appointed for this function.

It was just 10 o'clock when the President and Mrs. Roosevelt entered their box. About 6000 persons thronged the improvised Italian garden and cheered for several minutes. Their greeting was supplemented by the stirring music of the band.

To the right of the President's box sat the members of his Cabinet and near by the members of the diplomatic corps had seats. The President and his party from time to time received friends and others who were presented to him.

At 10:20 the President and his party and the Vice-President and the members of his party were escorted to the supper room. After supper, which was finished about 11 o'clock, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt with the Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks again entered their box. As soon as they were sighted by the throngs below, a mighty shout went up and the President responded four times to the prolonged cheering. Finally he turned and escorted Mrs. Roosevelt to the railing of his box, and they stood for several minutes bowing to the crowd.

Following a ten minutes' conversation with the members of his party, the President again went to the edge of his box and, motioning to the band at the opposite end of the hall, clapped his hands, indicating the pleasure the music had given him. This again called forth tremendous applause. Finally, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt appeared at the edge of their box for the last time and stood for several minutes, bowing their farewells. They left the box, followed by their party, and after about five minutes spent in the President's reception-room, departed from the building. At 11:30 o'clock the President entered his carriage to be driven to the White House.

Although many people remained after the President left, and dancing extended over a considerable portion of the hall, the larger crowd followed the President's party out. The festivities stopped about midnight.

ROOSEVELT—"THAT SHALL BE OUR COURSE"

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Born in New York, October 27, 1858.

Son of Theodore and Martha (Bulloch) Roosevelt.

Graduated from Harvard, 1880.

Married in 1883 Alice Lee, who died in 1884.

Married in 1886 Edith Kermit Carow.

Member of New York Legislature, 1882-84.

Delegate to National Republican Convention, 1884.

Resided on ranch near Medora, N. D., 1884-86.

Republican candidate for Mayor of New York (defeated), 1886.

National Civil Service Commissioner, 1889-95.

President of New York Police Board, 1895-97.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1897-98.

Lieutenant-Colonel of First United States Cavalry Volunteers (Rough Riders), in Spanish-American War, 1898.

Promoted Colonel for gallantry at battle of Las Guasimas.

Mustered out September, 1898.

Governor of New York, January 1, 1899, to December 31, 1900.

Elected Vice-President of United States, November 4, 1900.

Succeeded to Presidency on death of William McKinley, September 14, 1901.

Elected President, November 8, 1904.

Inaugurated President, March 4, 1905.

TOO BIG A PILL TO SWALLOW

Poolseller Tries to Eat Racing Sheet, and Almost Chokes.

NEW YORK, March 4.—In his anxiety to swallow alleged incriminating evidence during a raid in Brooklyn, Hugh Winters, the reputed proprietor of a poolroom, nearly choked to death. His life was saved by the prompt action of an ambulance surgeon. When the obstruction was removed from Winter's throat with the aid of instruments, it was found to be part of a racing sheet.

Winters and ten other men found in the place were arrested, but released on bail. The poolroom was in the rear of a saloon. When the raiders broke in, about 50 men bolted through the doors and windows before they could be halted.

Winters was found in a corner of the room coughing and choking and in convulsions. In his hands he held part of a torn racing card. He was purple in the face and frothing at the mouth. An ambulance was quickly summoned, with the result noted. The scrap removed from the prisoner's throat was carefully preserved as evidence by the police.

CHARCOT RETURNS SAFELY.

French Anarctic Expedition Makes Important Discoveries.

BUENOS AYRES, March 4.—The Charcot Antarctic expedition, on board the steamer Francais, has arrived at Puerto Madrin, Argentina. A telegram received here from Dr. Charcot is as follows:

"We landed at Wandel Island and carried out all of our scientific work under favorable conditions. The question of Bismarck Strait was solved, our party passing through it. We reached Alexander First Land, though ice prevented our landing. Notwithstanding the fact that our vessel grounded, sustaining a serious leak, we were able to continue the voyage and determine the contour of the external coast line of the Palmer Archipelago. All are well."

Germany Will Seek Reciprocity.

BERLIN, March 4.—The German government, it is believed, has inquired, or is about to inquire, through Baron von Sternberg, the German Ambassador to the United States, if a proposal to discuss a reciprocal trade arrangement would be favorably received in Washington.

Miss Porter Married in Church, Too.

PARIS, March 4.—The church marriage of Miss Elsie Porter, daughter of the American Ambassador, to Dr. Edwin Winde, of Zurich, Switzerland, took place today in the Church of the Holy Trinity and was followed by a reception at the American Embassy.

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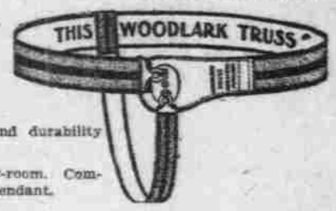
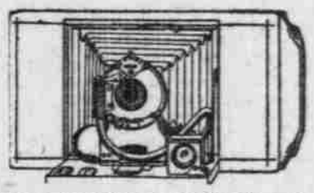


THE BEST



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All 10c packages ....8¢ All 20c packages ....16¢

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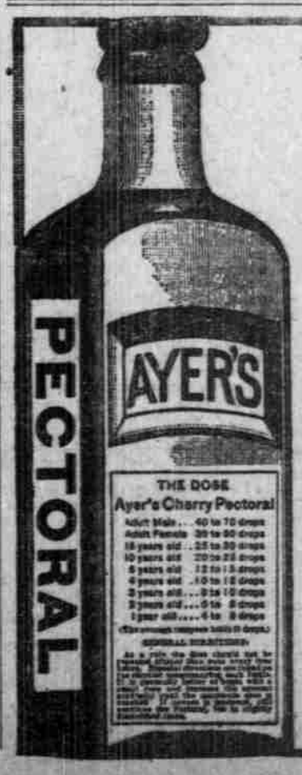

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