

NATION'S CHIEF TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

THUNDEROUS ACCLAIM WELCOMES PRESIDENT

CANNONS ROAR IN DEAFENING HOSANNAS OF MIGHTY SALUTE

Great Crowd Assembles for Crowning Event of Day Full of Features

MULTITUDE RESTLESS

Pulsing Sea of Uplifted Faces Animated With Excitement of the Hour Gathering Unexampled in History of Inaugurations Delegations From Insular Possessions.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Roosevelt today 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 ascended 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 jaded 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, voracious 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 blocks 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 were unable to gain desirable places to view the grand procession that was to follow.

Although the ceremony differed little from those that have preceded it, in a great sea of spectators probably there was a larger number of representative Americans than any inauguration has brought to Washington. The Eastern states were rivalled in point of attendance by reason of President Roosevelt's great popularity in the Middle and Far West. Delegations were present from every one of the insular possessions. Many of them never seen the Capitol and, to a large number, the inauguration of a president was wholly strange.

During the hours intervening between the gathering of the crowd and the ceremony there was no letting down of the tension of interest. The passing of a uniformed horseman was sufficient to call forth cheers, although in some sections the multitude showed signs of restlessness. This was true particularly on the outskirts of the throng where, pressed by constantly arriving recruits, many struggled to get nearer to the point of interest. The effect upon the densely packed multitude was a continuous surging backward and forward—a turbulent sea of humanity.

The rendezvousing of the troops, committees and civic societies, entertained the crowd throughout the long wait incident to the schedule. The various organizations arriving by different routes passed into the narrow defiles which the police kept open, the brilliant uniforms of the troops, the bright sashes of the committees and the rich comparing of the horses lending themselves to a kaleidoscopic, panoramic effect. Cheers upon cheers greeted the constantly shifting picture.

As rapidly as the troops arrived they took the positions assigned them. The military escort stretched far to the left and consisted of all branches of the service—horse, foot and artillery. To the right were grouped division after division of state troops and in different places of honor the other organizations took their stand to await the signal to move. The tramping of feet, galloping of horses, the hoarse orders from chiefs and marshals, the rattle of accoutrements and occasional bugle calls contributed to a pandemonium of sound to which the public is unaccustomed at such close range.

The movements of the gathering troops and organizations were not all the crowd had for its entertainment. Directly in its front preparations were in progress for the inauguration itself. A monster stand in the form of an open amphitheater had been erected on a line with the rotunda of the Capitol and there decorators were arranging for the ceremony and where busied

themselves learning the sections to be assigned to the various officials and distinguished guests.

The stand itself was of symmetrical architectural proportions on a different plan from those used in former years. For this occasion it had been built in the form of a semi-circle inclining to a level platform on which was placed a pavillion for the President's personal use. The amphitheater accommodated nearly 7000 persons, jutting out from the main entrance the platform, with its decorations of flags, bunting, palms and flowers, was in brilliant contrast to the naked purity of the state's Capitol, on which, by act of Congress, no decorative draping is permitted.

Some time before the beginning of the inaugural ceremony several thousand persons holding tickets entitling them to seats on the stand began to take their places. By 12 o'clock the human garden, which had flourished in the Senate and House galleries, was transplanted to the open air amphitheater. The brilliant costumes of 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 road of twenty-one guns was begun in official salute to the President.

President Roosevelt's speech: "My Fellow Citizens—No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently and in no spirit of boastfulness in our 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

ers 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 a peril 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 led to 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 rock 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 problem before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, unflinching purpose to solve them aright. 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 these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. 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 free men 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 unimpaired 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, or 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."

VICE PRESIDENT ASSUMES OBLIGATIONS OF OFFICE

CEREMONIES SEVERELY SIMPLE, MOST DIGNIFIED AND SOLEMN

Gathering of International Notables Lend Pomp and Crandure to Occasion

VOW SOLEMNLY MADE

Senate Chamber In Picturesque Scene of Assembled Hundreds Representing All Nations of the World Crowded to Do Honor to Charles Warren Fairbanks.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In the presence of as many of his fellow citizens as could be crowded into the Senate chamber, Charles Warren Fairbanks was, at high noon today, inducted into the office of vice-president of the United States. The ceremony was quickly followed by the final adjournment of the Senate of the Fifty-eighth Congress, the beginning of a special session, an address by the vice-president and the swearing into office of almost a third of the membership of the Senate. All these official acts took place in the chamber just before the inauguration of the President and were in reality, while themselves of great import the prelude of the more important event. The installation of the new vice-president was severely simple, and as brief as simple. It consisted of a promise, solemnly made with uplifted hand and bowed head, to perform the duties of the office and to support and defend the constitution of the United States. This was the oath of office, as it was administered by Senator Frye as president pro tempore of the Senate. The two officials stood confronting each other on the elevated platform on which rests the desk of the presiding officer of the Senate, practically on the same spot on which all the incoming vice-presidents for the past fifty years have stood, and where a majority of American freemen have decreed that Mr. Fairbanks shall preside for the four years to come. Plain and democratic though the ceremony was it attracted to the Senate a gathering of notable people, many of them of such importance that, in accordance with time-honored custom, their appearance was heralded with pomp and platitude sufficient to atone for the simplicity of the official acts of the occasion, if not to quite overshadow them. These guests included the foremost representatives of the official life of the capital city, foreign and domestic, civil and military, and also many other persons of prominence from all parts of the country.

On the Senate floor, with his cabinet were the President of the United States, himself about to be inaugurated; the diplomatic corps, the supreme court of the United States, the House of Representatives, the admiral of the navy, the lieutenant general of the army, the governors of the states, and others distinguished by reason of position or achievement. These sufficed to tax the capacity of that part of the hall, and they were splendidly supplemented and surrounded by the attend-

ance in the galleries, consisting in large part of the wives, relatives and friends of the men who occupied seats below, many of them as distinguished in private and social life as the others in the public service. The gallery visitors were practically all in their seats before the official guests began to make their appearance. The senators, many of them showing fatigue as the result of recent long hours of labor, were grouped together compactly on the Republican side of the chamber, an arrangement that was necessary to make room for other dignitaries. The two big round-faced gold clocks which front with solemn mien and in stately service from the north and south walls of the Senate chamber, had measured the time up to 11:45 when the first of the special guests arrived. These were the members of the House of Representatives. They had marched over in a body to the quarters of the Senate through the long corridor headed by their redoubtable leader, Speaker Cannon, with all the assurance of an

invading army, and when the south doors of the Senate chamber swung open and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Lorton announced "The speaker and the House of Representatives," they walked proudly to the seats assigned them on the Democratic side of the chamber. A few moments later Alonzo H. Stewart, also assistant sergeant-at-arms, heralded in genuine feudal style the approach of the diplomats headed by Count Cassini, dean of the corps.

The foreigners attracted much attention, and the brilliancy of their dress and the distinction of the rest (much admiring comment.

Events followed quickly. The ministers were sharply followed by the supreme court, officially gowned in long monkish robes and with Chief Justice Fuller, distinguished in appearance, leading the van. The judiciary was in turn succeeded by Admiral Dewey and his aid, and by Lieutenant General Chaffee, chief of staff, and his aid, representatives of the two warlike arms of the government.

Gradually the hall was filled, and the scene had become more and more animated, until for the last time in connection with the occasion, the doors were opened to admit a guest. He was the guest of guests—the President-elect, Theodore Roosevelt. "The President and his cabinet," proclaimed Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell in well modulated phrase.

Inauguration time had now arrived. The man who had shared with Mr. Roosevelt the honors of the last election had been ushered in in the person of Senator Fairbanks, and was even now standing where, on the fourth of March, 1901, Mr. Roosevelt himself had stood, to take the oath of the vice-presidential office. Senator Fairbanks had been escorted by the committee on arrangements to the platform on which sat President pro tempore Frye and Speaker Cannon, the former of whom was on the eve of performing the last act of his present term in that office by administering the oath which would make Mr. Fairbanks not only vice-president, but also the permanent presiding officer of the Senate.

Senator Frye does all things with promptness and decision. The two official time pieces were agreed in proclaiming the hour of 12, when, according to the requirements made and provided, the Fifty-eighth Congress must come to a close, and the Fifty-ninth Congress be started on its career, and the new presiding officer introduced and installed. Mr. Frye had already said in general to the visitors in their seats. Not a moment was lost. Rising in front of the slender but towering form of his successor, the president pro tempore repeated to him in the form of an official oath the few impressive words which transformed the Indiana leader from the position of a Senator to that of vice-president of the United States. The ceremony did not consume to exceed two minutes of time, but it was conducted with such dignity and solemnity as to make a lasting impression on all present. Profound stillness characterized the dense assemblage while it was in progress, none present apparently failing to appreciate that an act of great national import was being performed. The oath concluded, and with a last positive thump of the gavel, the Maine Senator relinquished his position as president pro tempore by announcing the final adjournment of the Fifty-eighth Congress.

Mr. Fairbanks had no difficulty in being heard as he delivered his address. He spoke deliberately and distinctly, his voice easily reaching all parts of the chamber. He said: "Senators—I enter upon the discharge of the duties of the position to which I have been called by my countrymen with grateful appreciation of the high honor and with a deep sense of responsibility.

"I have enjoyed the privilege of serving with you here for eight years. During that time we have engaged in the consideration of many domestic questions of vast importance and with foreign problems of unusual and far-reaching significance. We submit what we have done to the impartial judgment of history.

"I can never forget the pleasant relations which have been formed during my service upon the floor of the Senate. I shall cherish them always as among the most delightful memories of my life. They warrant the belief that I shall derive in the discharge of the functions which devolve upon me under the constitution the generous assistance and kindly forbearance of both sides of the chamber.

"We witness the majestic spectacle of a peaceful and orderly beginning of an administration of national affairs under the laws of a free and self-governing people. We pray that divine favor may attend it and that peace and prosperity, justice and honor may abide with our country and our countrymen."

The address received careful attention, and at its conclusion the vice-president instructed the secretary of the Senate to read the President's call for an extraordinary session of the Senate. The reading accomplished and the Senate of the Fifty-ninth Congress thus installed. Doctor Edward Everett Hale, the venerable chaplain of the Senate, came forward to deliver the opening prayer of the first session. In response to a quiet signal from the chair, the Senate and its guests rose and stood while Doctor Hale in his usual impressive manner uttered the invocation.

The organization of the Senate was then completed by the swearing in of senators elected to serve for the next six years. This ceremony concluded the day's session and the Senate adjourned to the outside platform to witness with others the inauguration of President Roosevelt. The arrangements for exit were excellently contrived, the departure was without confusion or disorder, and only a few minutes were required to clear the hall.



Photo by C. M. Bell Photographic Co., Washington

women gave to the scene the finishing touch of color. Added to the acre of people seated, who looked down upon ten acres standing, were hundreds banked upon every projecting ledge of the Capitol and filling the windows.

At about 1 o'clock the official party came through the main door. Cheers were sent up from the enthusiastic multitude all eyes were directed that way and strained to get the first glimpse of the President's shouts of "There he is" were heard frequently, but in nearly every instance the cry was sounded in false alarm.

The official entrance was dramatic. All except those who were participating in the ceremony were seated. When the justices of the supreme court, with the exception of Chief Justice Fuller, emerged from between the Corinthian Pillars and marched down the sloping carpeted aisle to their station, they were greeted with applause. The justices wore their robes and skull caps. Then came the members of the diplomatic corps in their gorgeous uniforms, and they evoked thunderous applause. Led by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador and dean of the corps, and followed by the others in order of precedence, they took seats on the right of the stand. Strolling in after them came members of the cabinet, senators and representatives in Congress.

Throughout this scene the demeanor of the multitude was that of interested expectancy. The enticing prospect of seeing the gorgeous and stately pageants in review detracted in no manner from the keen interest in the less brilliant program in immediate prospect. The attraction responsible for the assembly of so vast a throng was demonstrated by the tremendous burst of applause which heralded the President's approach.

Taking as a signal the arrival of Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of friends, and a moment later of Vice-President Fairbanks and his escort, the applause subsided to await the coming of the man of the hour. Suddenly the crowd on the stand began to cheer. This was taken up by those immediately in front of the platform. The military presented arms, the committees uncovered, and soon the great sea of people was waving hats and flags and shouting itself hoarse.

President Roosevelt came forth from between the massive pillars quietly and composedly. He was escorted by Chief Justice Fuller. With measured tread in harmony with the dignified step of the chief justice, the President advanced in state down the long aisle flanked by 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 on arrangements. As the President passed down the aisle he bowed his head and with characteristic respect 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, apparently no memories of the campaign gone by, and nothing more disconcerting than a huge gathering of loyal Americans. At a sign from Chief Justice Fuller

been obliged to fight for our existence against your alien race; and yet your life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and harder 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

- Theodore Roosevelt. Born October 27, 1857, in New York City. 1880—Graduated from Harvard. 1881-83—Member of the New York Assembly. 1882—Married Miss Alice Lee, of Boston, who died two years later. 1884—Chairman New York delegation national Republican convention. 1884-86—Ranching in the Bad Lands, Dakota. 1886—Unsuccessful candidate for mayor of New York City. 1886—Married Miss Edith Carow, of New York. 1889-95—United States civil service commissioner. 1895-96—Police commissioner, New York City. 1897-98—Assistant secretary of the navy. 1898—Colonel of the Rough Riders. 1900-01—Vice-President of the United States. 1901—President of the United States. 1904—Re-elected President of the United States.

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 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.

"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 shrink 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 becoms 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.

"Our relations with the other pow-

IS BRILLIANT AND IMPOSING

INAUGURALS OF PREVIOUS YEARS CAST IN SHADE YESTERDAY.

CITY IS A GARDEN OF COLOR

Is First National Ceremony Since Before the Trying Days of Civil War.

Men Who Fought One Another Marched Shoulder to Shoulder Honoring the Nation's Executive—200,000 Visitors From all Corners Gaze With Wonder.

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

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 the suggestion from the inaugural committee the board of education had requested its 50,000 school children to set each one at their homes displayed a flag.

The President's reviewing stand, in front of the White House, in the center of the Court of History, which extended blocks from Fifth street. On each side of the avenue were noted historical figures in wax numbers from the St. Louis Exposition. This triumphal pathway, along which the kings of earth might have deemed it an honor to be conducted, was cleared and closed to cars and vehicles at an early hour. The police management was perfect. It was a royal highway upon which the President early entered, and proceeded to the Capitol. The Grand Army of the Republic, as is its habit, insisted upon acting as the President's escort, and the President's rate of progress to the Capitol was reduced to a pathetic pace for the men who are fast approaching the scripture limit of life. But the delay had its compensations. Many thousands had an opportunity to see and greet the President as the

Then he delivered his inaugural, which surprised his hearers by its brevity. As the ceremony closed he was again greeted by roaring cheers from the immense throng. Accompanied by his escort and followed by troops of civilian paraders he started for the White House. It was the most perfect column that ever marched in an inaugural parade, though its numbers were less. General Chaffee had insisted that the brigade of National Guard from each state should be a maximum representation.

The civil grand division of the eight brigades in three divisions, made up of over fifty organizations, was in every respect, better organized than ever before. Turning from the pageant of the day, the doubled population of the city disposed of itself for three imposing spectacles of the night, the promenade at the Pension office, misnamed a ball, the fireworks and the dazzling street decorations. The attendance at the ball was limited to twelve or fifteen thousand. The street decorations were viewed by a solid marching column filling the wide pavements of the avenue and street itself and reaching for two miles and a half.



No such brilliant scheme of decoration and illumination was ever witnessed before in this country or in any other. The dome of the Capitol stood white against the darkness, the illuminations of the searchlights in the top of the Washington monument being made visible for many miles. The fireworks exceeded all previous displays.

In deference to Sunday the ceremonies at the Pension building stopped at midnight, but it was well toward morning before the lights were turned down on the most unprecedented and brilliant spectacle. Till long after midnight the gathered thousands walked, wondering and enthusiastic, on Pennsylvania avenue through long reaches of fairland. With the wee small hours the lights faded and the citizens rested after their months' labor. Grandly had the District of Columbia entertained the nation.

In a town of less than twenty thousand people, it is hard to make use of the third story of a building.