

Roosevelt and Fairbanks Inducted Into Office.

THE INAUGURATION AT WASHINGTON.

Scenes and Ceremonies Attending It Were of Unusual Brilliance.

FROM WHITE HOUSE TO CAPITOL

Cheer Followed Cheer as the President Went Down the Avenue.

CHIEF JUSTICE ADMINISTERS OATH

In the Senate Chamber Ex-Senator Fairbanks Took Oath as Vice President.

Washington, March 4.—Theodore Roosevelt of New York and Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana today were inaugurated respectively president and vice president of the United States. A few months ago, their names were coupled with one of the most noteworthy campaigns in the history of American politics. They were elected with the greatest popular acclaim ever accorded candidates by the electorate of this republic. Today their names again are on every lip. The verdict of the American people rendered on Nov. 8 was confirmed in the presence of such a throng as the national capital rarely has witnessed, and with a setting of brilliant pageantry.

A FESTAL CEREMONY.

The inauguration of President Roosevelt was made a festal ceremony in Washington. The city is a symphony in color. A blaze of decorations greets the eye at every turn. From every staff the national ensign breaks to the gentle breeze; great buildings are enfolded in the soft embrace of the Stars and Stripes, and entire blocks are a mass of patriotic color. Above the white dome of the Capitol float massive American flags and from the opposite point of the graceful granite shaft erected in memory of the first president springs a single American emblem—a vivid splash of red, white and blue against the sky.

ELABORATE DECORATION.

The decorations throughout the city are more elaborate and beautiful than on the occasion of any previous presidential inauguration. Twice as many flags have been used this year by the inaugural committee as ever were used before and the splendor of the schemes adopted for the city's adornment never has been surpassed.

NO THROUGHFARE IN THE WORLD.

No throughfare in the world, probably, lends itself so beautifully to decoration as that part of Pennsylvania avenue between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets. Fully 150 feet in width and paralleled by sidewalks one-third as wide, shaded for the most part on both sides by magnificent trees, flanked on the south at one end by the state treasury building, and at the other by the beautiful state war and navy buildings, while the scenic White House stands between them, partially concealed by trees and shrubbery, and with Lafayette square fronting more than half its length on the north, this stretch is peculiarly suited to the art of the decorator. Here is the court of honor, and here the decorators have achieved artistic marvels. From the Louisiana Purchase exposition were brought heroic statues of Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, and Grant, and here the statues of the presidents of the United States are placed at regular intervals on the south side of the avenue, and the imposing white statues.

ALLEGORICAL FIGURES.

From the Louisiana Purchase exposition also came four great allegorical figures, two of which, the Flying Victory and the Genius of Architecture, were erected, one on each side of the avenue at the east end of the court of honor, and the other two, the Genius of Sculpture and the Genius of Music, at the west end.

Each figure is surrounded by group columns 40 feet high, heavily festooned, arranged on pedestals at regular intervals on each side of the court are triple handles of the Phrygian cap. They are of a uniform height of 15 feet, each bears a hand painted shield of a state or territory of the Union and from the top of each floats the Stars and Stripes.

The flags were broken out on the poles by veterans of the Spanish-American war. The poles are connected by double lateral rope garlands, bearing thousands of parti-colored electric lights.

THE PRESIDENT'S REVIEWING STAND.

The president's reviewing stand is directly in front of the White House. It is a handsome, constructed and beautifully decorated with flags and bunting. That part of the stand occupied by President Roosevelt and his immediate party extends out over the sidewalk. It is trimmed with red velvet arranged. The seats in the personal friends of the president and the diplomatic corps, members of the senate and house of representatives, of the United States supreme court, governors of states, prominent officers

of the army and navy, the chairman of the republican national committee, and members of the inaugural committee and of the press.

Opposite the president's stand is a stand for the general public which seats more than 6,000 people. Stands also were erected in front of the state, war and navy and the treasury buildings for the accommodation of the department employees. All were handsomely decorated with laurel and festoons of the national colors. Through this great amphitheater the inaugural parade moved to the music of a hundred bands.

Early in the day Pennsylvania avenue was thronged with people. Hemmed in by wire ropes stretched on both sides of the avenue, the entire length of the route of the parade, the crowd was banded ten deep on the sidewalks. The side streets leading into Pennsylvania avenue likewise were congested with humanity.

VISITORS POUR IN.

Trains from all the points emptied unnumbered thousands into the city. Bodies of uniformed men were hurrying to their places of rendezvous. Gorgeously uniformed bands lent splashes of color to the sombre scenes in the shifting multitude. All along the route of the parade the crowd overflowed into the terraced stands and balconies, filled every one and fringed the cornices of almost every building with eager faces. Scores of street "fakirs" and vendors of badges, canes and other catch-penny devices did a thriving business. Comparatively few of the great crowd witnessed the ceremony incident to the actual inauguration of the president or vice president. Tens of thousands remained for hours on the avenue quite content to catch a fleeting glimpse of the two men upon whom today the attention of the nation is centered.

THE AVENUE CLEARED.

Before 9 o'clock Pennsylvania avenue, outside of the ropes, had been cleared by the police of pedestrians and vehicles of all sorts. The president was soon to leave the White House for the Capitol so that his official home was the center of the early interest. The streets and sidewalks in the vicinity of the mansion afforded the most jostling space and the police kept the way clear. Soon after 9 o'clock carriages with members of the cabinet and the joint inauguration committee of the senate and house of representatives began to arrive at the White House. Their occupants alighted and joined President Roosevelt within.

OUT OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

After a little while the sharp, hawk-eyed throng discovered a movement among the carriages around the White House. A great cheer went up soon to leave the White House for the Capitol so that his official home was the center of the early interest. The streets and sidewalks in the vicinity of the mansion afforded the most jostling space and the police kept the way clear. Soon after 9 o'clock carriages with members of the cabinet and the joint inauguration committee of the senate and house of representatives began to arrive at the White House. Their occupants alighted and joined President Roosevelt within.

INTO THE AVENUE.

The carriages swept out of the northwest gate of the grounds into Pennsylvania avenue, where the escort of honor was awaiting them. Headed by a squadron of mounted police in person command of the superintendent of police, Maj. Richard Sylvester, the party and the escort moved immediately toward the Capitol. The escort consisted of Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chace, the grand marshal of the parade, and staff; the Fifth band of artillery corps from Fort Hamilton; squadron A, First cavalry, of New York; a body of 20 picked members of the president's old regiment of rough riders; and a body of several hundred members of the Spanish war veterans.

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

President Takes It Before the Assembled Multitude.

Washington, March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before

fore a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendants 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 column-fund he has performed four times today his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was jaded and everything appeared new.

A GREAT CROWD.

The great crowd assembled for the crowning event of a day full of festal scenes, 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 sight of many. The Capitol plaza, resolute in accommodating the thousands eager to view the ceremony, was completely filled. People came by its numerous streets and avenues, which like so many places, ravenous maws, greedily swallowed the throng until every cranny of vantage was occupied. The trees, barren of foliage, carried their human burden on limbs capable of bearing the weight of man or boy, and so far away as the terraces and marble steps of a 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 blockading the ceremony, steadily streaming onward their passengers within the prescribed area from which the unlicensed vehicles were excluded. The number of conveyances of all kinds today is inadequate to meet the demands of the public.

AN ANIMATED SCENE.

The scene was one of remarkable animation. Those who sought the excitement of a running fire of rallies 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 the great sea of spectators probably there was a larger number of representative Americans than in any inauguration has brought to Washington. The eastern states were rivaled 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 had 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 the air. 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 caparisoning of the horses lending themselves to a kaleidoscopic, panoramic effect. Cheers upon cheers greeted the constantly shifting pictures. 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 in unaccustomed to such close range.

A MONSTER STAND.

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 engaged in arranging for the ceremony and ushers hurried 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 pavilion for the president's personal use. The amphitheater accommodated nearly 7,000 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 stately Capitol, on which, by act of Congress no decorative drapery is permitted.

A HUMAN GARDEN.

Some time before the beginning of the inaugural ceremony several thousand persons holding tickets entitled 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 women gave to the scene the finishing touch of color. Added to the scene of people seated, who looked down upon the scene from the stand, were hundreds banded upon every projecting ledge of the Capitol and filling the windows.

The great cheer which was voiced at the White House rang along the avenue in consonance with the movement of the president's carriage. It was taken up by the waiting crowds at the Capitol and it did not die away until the president, basing through the line of waiting troops with drawn sabers glittering, had disappeared behind the bronze doors of the senate.

As the president entered the Capitol the Fifty-eighth Congress was in the throes of dissolution. His business there at the moment was not to be inaugurated, but to exercise his function as a coordinate branch of the government in passing on legislation. He entered the president's room in the senate

wing. Bills already were awaiting his approval and senators and representatives were also awaiting him to urge the signing of measures in which they were interested.

Shortly before noon Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by members of the Roosevelt family, and visiting friends, were hurried along Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol in carriages. Mrs. Fairbanks and her family and house guests preceded Mrs. Roosevelt only a short time. They reached the executive gallery in time to witness the final work of the Congress. The galleries were masses of brilliant colors. On the floor the senators were weary-looking and glad the work of the session was about over. Shortly before noon, one after another of the diplomatic corps, the supreme court and the members of the house of representatives were announced. They took places reserved for them. Then Vice President-elect Fairbanks was announced. Following him, President Roosevelt, the president-elect, was announced. He was escorted by Chief Justice Fuller 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.

FAIRBANKS' SPEECH.

"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 its responsibilities.

"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 have 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 progress, justice and honor may abide with our country and our countrymen."

Then he administered the oath of office to the senators-elect and with a tap of his gavel the Fifty-eighth Congress came to a close.

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. Shouts of "There he is," were heard frequently, but in nearly every instance the cry was sounded in false alarm.

THE OFFICIAL ENTRANCE.

The official entrance was dramatic. All except those who were participating in the ceremony were seated. When the justices of the supreme court, followed by 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 jus-

tices 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 the 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 gorgeous and stately pageants in review detained in on manner 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 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 COMES FORTH.

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 of distinguished guests. By this time all were standing, and nothing could be heard above the roar of thunderous welcome. Immediately following came 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 have 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 evidence of political campaign gone by, and nothing more disconcerting than a huge gathering of loyal Americans.

TAKES THE OATH.

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 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.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

"My Fellow Citizens: No people on earth have more cause for thankfulness than ours, and this is said reverently and 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 made us able 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 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 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 we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vanity, glory, 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 as the things of the soul.

MUCH GIVEN, MUCH EXPECTED.

"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 add 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 becometh 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 to

(Continued on page two.)

JAPS MARCHING ON MUKDEN.

Gen. Kuropatkin telegraphs that His Position is Extremely Dangerous.

HE HAS BEEN BADLY BEATEN.

Japanese Have Broken Through Russian Left Wing, Cutting It Off From Army.

RUSSIANS EVACUATE GAOTU PASS.

Fighting on Right, Left and Center, Resulting in Steady Gains For the Japs.

Berlin, March 4.—A dispatch to the Tagblatt from St. Petersburg says: Gen. Kuropatkin, in a telegram which arrived here at 7 o'clock last evening said 200,000 Japanese had broken through the Russian left wing, and that it was cut off from the remainder of the army.

At 10 o'clock came another dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin, which read: "The Japanese are marching on Mukden. My position is extremely dangerous."

In government circles here today there is a conviction that Gen. Kuropatkin has been fully beaten, that part of his army has been dispersed, and that the railroad north of Mukden will probably be cut.

BATTLE OF ENORMOUS PROPORTIONS.

St. Petersburg, March 4, 5 p. m.—The battle raging at the front has assumed enormous proportions. Already one of the Associated Press Russian correspondents places the Russian losses at 20,000 men and those of the Japanese at 40,000.—It is added that the attempt to draw a net around Gen. Kuropatkin has not yet succeeded, but it is stated that the Japanese from Sin Min Tin are attempting by forced marches to cut the Russian line of communications.

RUSSIANS QUIT GAOTU PASS.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—Gen. Kuropatkin says that the Russians have been compelled to evacuate their position at Gaotou pass.

Gen. Kuropatkin, according to the latest reports, is stalled by the Russian left, but the Russian center is yielding slowly before the Japanese onslaughts. On Thursday Field Marshal Oyama shifted the weight to his left, seeking to envelop the Russian right eight miles southwest of Mukden. In the hands of the Japanese, which followed and continued for four hours the loss on both sides was enormous. But the most serious news is the report that the Japanese attacking column at Sin Min Tin, about 20 miles west of Mukden, has decided, part of it moving straight east to roll up the Russian right wing, while the other is making forced marches north with the evident purpose of cutting the Russian line of communications with Tie Pass and closing the line of retreat. Should the operations prove successful the Russian army might be surrounded.

A HOT ENGAGEMENT.

Gen. Kuropatkin's Headquarters in the Field, via Fusan, Friday, March 3.—The hotly contested engagement waged since midnight across the Shakhe river from Witosan is still proceeding late this afternoon under conditions entailing great hardships upon the attacking force and favoring those defending the entrenchments.

A large Japanese contingent which crossed the plain directly west of Witosan in darkness succeeded in gaining the first line of the Russian trenches to the great astonishment of the Russians. The Russians have since been making a fierce resistance in the second line of the trenches on the summit of the foothills and the Japanese are attacking them spiritedly. The night was bitterly cold and today it is freezing, and a thin film of snow covers the earth. The Japanese are obliged to wear the heaviest clothing which, with the cold and continuing snow hinders handicaps them.

STEADY JAPANESE GAIN.

Tokio, March 4, 4 p. m.—It was announced today from the headquarters of the Japanese troops in Manchuria that the fighting on the right, center and left is resulting in steady Japanese gains. The Japanese, it is added, have defeated the Russians at Hsinlin.

HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE.

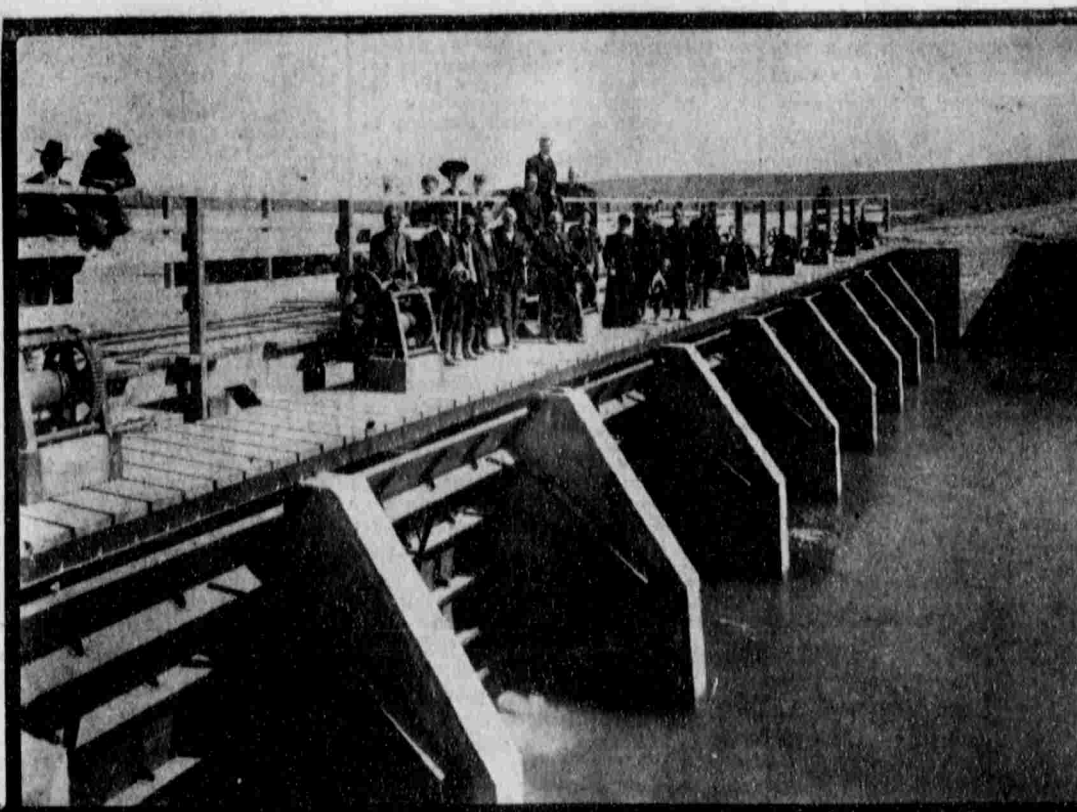
Gen. Kuropatkin's Headquarters in the Field, via Fusan, March 4.—The Russian artillery kept up a heavy fire on the Japanese guns most of the day and also fired shrapnel at the attacking forces. The Japanese are gathered on the slopes so alarmed in Manchuria that in some places their artillery cannot give the best support. The Russians have largely abandoned their method of valley firing. It is believed that the Japanese attack will succeed.

RUSSIANS HOLDING ON.

Mukden, March 4, 1 a. m.—The Russians are holding on desperately to their positions. Although the fighting has now been in progress six days the officers here are mystified as to whether the actions of the wings are not being demonstrations to facilitate the chief object of the Japanese, to break through the Russian center, or if it is Field Marshal Oyama's intention to turn Mukden, on which side is the real movement, and on which side the feat of Gen. Kuropatkin's staff officers said to the Associated Press. "Oyama's strategy is to break the center and then isolate the wings and compel a demoralized retreat, but until now the Japanese attacks against the

GROUP OF OFFICIALS JUST BEFORE THE CHRISTENING.

(Photos by Savage.)



MILNERS FALLS AND THE BIG SLUICE GATES. THE GREAT CANAL JUST BELOW THE BIG DAM. Mammoth Twin Falls \$2,500,000 Canal System Which Was Opened March 1.