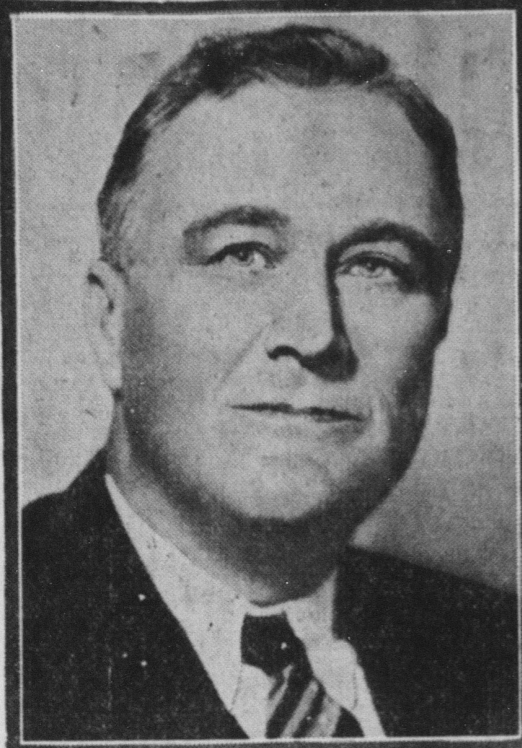
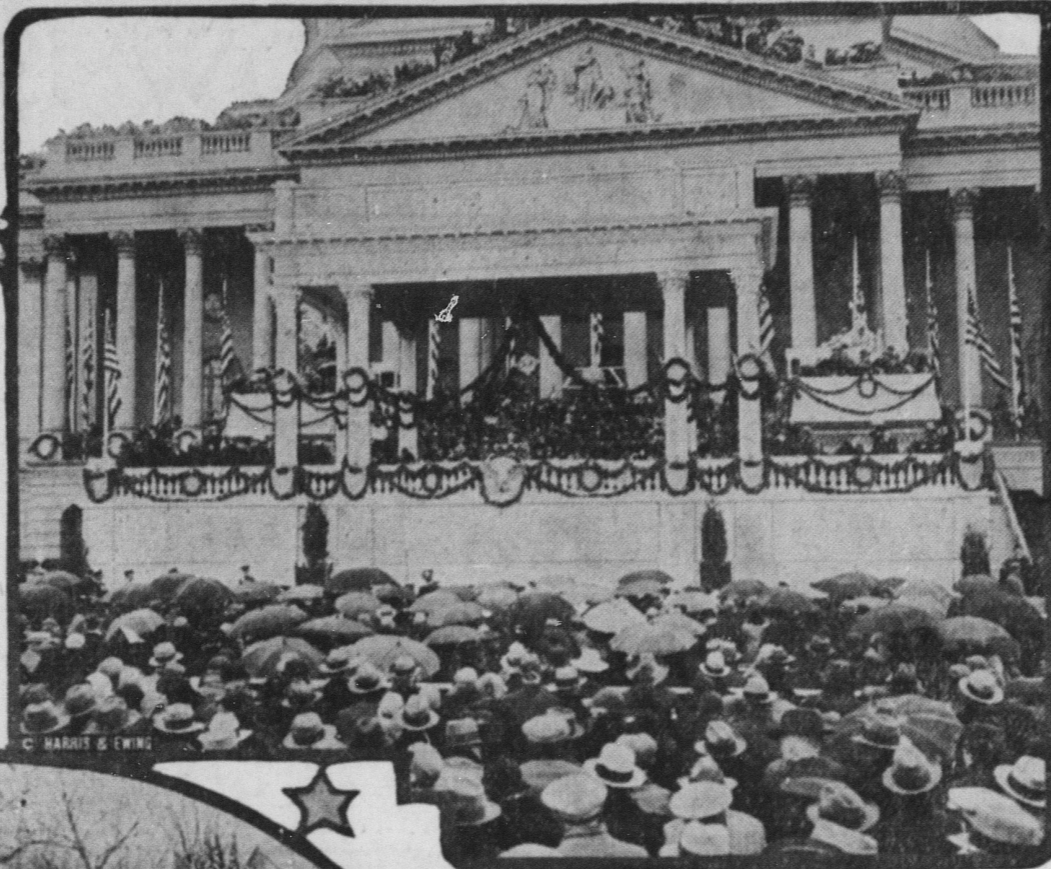


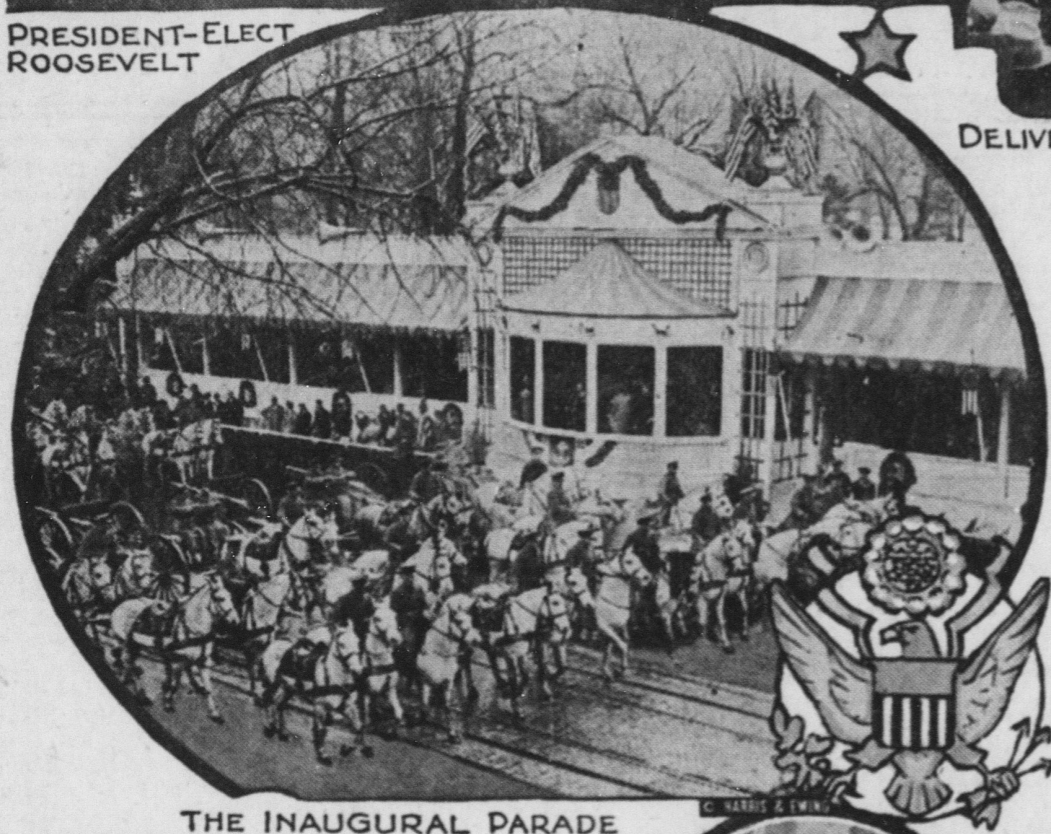
INAUGURATION DAY



PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT



DELIVERING THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS



THE INAUGURAL PARADE

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON



ALTHOUGH President-Elect Roosevelt has announced his desire for a simple inauguration ceremony on March 4, the fact remains that the capital of the nation on that day will be the scene of a celebration which is always impressive, no matter how many of the spectacular elements which have characterized past Presidential inaugurations may be discarded because of the demand of the present times for economy in all things.

For whether the ceremony is simple or elaborate and whether the weather is fair or stormy (and it has become almost a tradition that it's pretty likely to be stormy), inauguration day is a red-letter day for the nation and as many of our citizens who can go to the National Capitol to take part in it and usually do their best to make the most of that day.

There has been a sameness to all inauguration day ceremonies and yet there has always been some new element to make each one different. Undoubtedly this year's ceremony will be different from the last three in that it will witness thousands of jubilant Democrats flocking to Washington to celebrate the fact that they are the "ins" after long years of being the "outs," just as they did when Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson were inaugurated. But the outstanding fact about this year's inauguration, so far as it is possible to characterize it in advance, is that more Americans will hear the new President take the oath of office and deliver his inaugural address than have ever before listened to those spoken words in our 144 years of history.

The radio hook-ups which will carry the new President's words to every corner of the country, and perhaps even around the world, are responsible for that fact.

The first inauguration ceremony, that of George Washington, was held neither in the city of Washington (which did not then exist) nor on the traditional March 4. Instead it took place in New York city, which was then the capital of the nation, on April 30, 1789. In the case of the first President there was an "inaugural parade" which preceded the inauguration ceremony instead of following it, as became the custom from the time of Andrew Jackson on down through the years.

The actual inauguration took place on a stage which had been built on the steps of the federal building (where the present subtreasury building in Wall street now stands, and the Washington statue there is believed to stand upon the exact spot where Washington stood when he took oath of office). The first congress of the United States of America took its place on the stage. Escorted by Gen. Morgan Lewis, a distinguished figure ascended the steps—the man who had led the Continental armies to victory and who had been chosen the first leader in peace—Gen. George Washington. A great cheer went up from the people who were watching the scene.

Then took place one of those curious incidents which often happen to mar the impressiveness of historic occasions. Over the throng came a mighty stillness and heads were bared; Chancellor Livingston was about to rise to administer the oath. Instead he kept his seat. There followed a whispered conference with Gen. Jacob Morton, marshal of the day. At the conclusion, General Morton hurried out into the street to the old coffee house at Wall and Water streets, the meeting place of St. John's lodge of Masons, of which he was master.

The marshal was absent only a few seconds, but when he returned he was carrying an open Bible resting on a cushion of crimson velvet, from the altar of St. John's lodge. Then it was known to those on the platform at least that while the other details had been carried out, no



HOOVER AND COOLIDGE

Sacred Book had been provided for the oath. Washington's second inauguration, in Philadelphia, was less spectacular than the first. When John Adams was inaugurated in the same city in 1797 Washington was the dominant figure. He was retiring from public life, and the people had eyes only for him. Many of them cried. Adams, notoriously vain and jealous, was much embarrassed. And just as Adams' Presidential career began in disappointment, so it ended. He was so enraged by his defeat in the election that he refused to attend the inauguration of Jefferson, but left the White House and started for Massachusetts early on the morning of inauguration day.

Jefferson was the first President inaugurated at Washington. Despite the picturesque tradition of his horseback ride to the Capitol, critical research discloses that the author of the Declaration of Independence did not ride. He went afoot, which was Democratic enough.

The installation of James Madison in 1809 was attended by much more ceremony than attended the inauguration of Jefferson. The day was ushered in with salutes of cannon. Madison rode to the Capitol in a richly appointed carriage, escorted by troops of militia.

The first inauguration to be held outdoors was that of Monroe. Two reasons are assigned for the change: the enormous crowd that attended, from 5,000 to 8,000 (in contrast, 250,000 are thought to have attended Wilson's in 1913, which was the largest crowd at an inauguration), and the fact that the house and the senate could not agree over the distribution of seats in the house, where it had been customary to hold the ceremony.

John Quincy Adams refused to attend the inauguration of his successor, Andrew Jackson, the two men being on the worst possible terms. Jackson was in Washington for two weeks before his inauguration, but didn't go near Adams. Frontiersmen, Indian fighters and thousands of humble citizens crowded around the Capitol to see Jackson sworn in. Washington had never beheld such a horde of visitors.

After Jackson's hectic day, Van Buren restored dignity to the inauguration and it is recorded that champagne flowed most bounteously at the reception. Jackson and Van Buren rode together from the White House to the Capitol in 1837 in a phaeton made from the timbers of the old frigate Constitution.

The first elaborate parade came with William Henry Harrison after the colorful and famous "Tippecanoe" campaign. He rode his white charger from the Capitol to the White House. He was preceded by captured flags; Tippecanoe clubs were everywhere; a large log cabin was carried on a float in the parade, and a Pennsylvania admiral presented the President with a 384 pound fatted calf.

Harrison read his inaugural address—the longest on record—from the eastern portico of the Capitol. Standing for an hour without hat or topcoat, he contracted a cold and died within a month after he became President. When John Tyler was sworn in a month later he had to borrow money to make the trip from his home in Williamsburg, where he was playing games with his children, when the news of his succession to the Presidency came.

Tyler refused to take any part in the inauguration of President Polk, but left Washington on the morning of March 4, 1845.

Polk had the distinction of being the first President to take the oath of office under an umbrella.

Franklin Pierce, the only President ever to deliver an inaugural address without the aid of notes, had a squad of fire engines in his parade. Buchanan's inauguration was unimposing, except for spectacular floats and a great dinner.

The most momentous and impressive inaugural parade that ever moved through the streets of Washington was when Lincoln first took office. Buchanan, an old man in swallow-tailed coat, hobbled along with Lincoln to the carriage. Lincoln was attired in a new black suit and a shining high hat. He carried a gold-headed cane.

Between double files of cavalry the Presidential carriage moved along Pennsylvania avenue while soldiers marched in front and behind. Riflemen were stationed on roofs commanding the thoroughfare and cavalry guarded every approach to the Capitol. The journey was made in safety. Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln's life-long rival, held the hat of the new President as he read the inaugural.

At Lincoln's second inaugural procession there was shown a model of the Monitor, with its turret revolving and its guns firing at intervals. A battalion of negro soldiers had an honorable place in the long procession. It had been raining and the day was gloomy. As Lincoln was about to take the oath, however, the sun burst through the clouds, an omen which he said made his heart jump.

With the inauguration of Grant, the military display continued because the friends of Mrs. Surratt had threatened to attack him. His inauguration drew the biggest crowd that had yet gathered. Many had to walk the streets of Washington all night because they could obtain no lodging. Grant laid aside his cigar for the ceremony but disappointed the crowd by not wearing his uniform.

Hayes' inauguration was uneventful except for the failure to reach a final decision on who had been elected until March 2, but at Garfield's the crowd grew to the unheard of proportions of 50,000, many of whom brought their lunch baskets with them. A yellow dog that Garfield had once befriended and fed followed behind him in the parade and was given a home at the White House.

The Cleveland parade was memorable for the large number of Tammany braves, fancifully dressed and carrying tomahawks, who marched in it.

Benjamin Harrison is the President who read his inaugural address to the glistering tops of red, white and blue umbrellas, but with the coming of Roosevelt glamour re-entered. Innumerable cowboys were in the crowd and used their lariats freely in the crowd. There was also a corps of former Rough Riders and a group of Indian chiefs. Harvard students gave a long yell for Teddy. The ovation was one of the greatest and the parade one of the most spectacular in the history of this quadrennial political carnival.

The Taft and Wilson inaugurations are the most memorable ones in recent years, the one for the blizzard, the other for the atmosphere of tension, which had not been equaled since the first installation of Lincoln.

The Taft blizzard, as it is called, descended upon Washington without warning. The previous day had been warm and foggy and fair weather was promised for March 4. But in the morning Washington woke up to find a heavy blanket of snow and more falling with blinding force.

Wilson's first inaugural was little more than an outpouring of Democrats to celebrate their first victory since Cleveland, but was marked by the presence of suffragists in the parade. His second, however, taking place in the critical days just before the declaration of war upon Germany, was one of the most notable ever held.

Harding's inaugural was notable for the tragic passage of the shattered and broken figure of the retiring President, who came to the Capitol for the last time on that day and went from there to his S street home without even glancing at the White House as he passed it for the last time.

Coolidge's inauguration was more solemn and serious but also more devoid of glamour and pomp than any in recent years. The carefree carnival spirit of Harding's was missing except in the person of Vice President Dawes, who made his now-famous speech to the senate telling them their rules were all wrong.

(© by Western Newspaper Union.)

Fail to Make Full Use of Sight and Hearing?

Only the deaf appreciate hearing. Only the blind realize the manifold blessings that lie in sight. Particularly does this observation apply to those who have lost sight and hearing in adult life.

But those who have never suffered impairment of sight or hearing seldom make the fullest use of these blessed faculties. Their eyes and ears take in all sights and sounds hazily, without concentration and with little appreciation. It is the same old story of not being grateful for what we have until we lose it, of not being conscious of health until we are ill.

I have often thought it would be a blessing if each human being were stricken blind and deaf for a few days at some time in his early adult life. Darkness would make him more appreciative of sight; silence would teach him the joys of sound.

Now and then I have tested my seeing friends to discover what they see. Recently I was visited by a very good friend who had just re-

turned from a long walk in the woods, and I asked her what she had observed. "Nothing in particular," she replied.

I might have been incredulous had I not been accustomed to such responses, for long ago I became convinced that the seeing see little.—Helen Keller, in the Atlantic Monthly.

How are Your Nerves?



IF your day begins with frayed nerves, headache, or periodic pains, you need Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Read what Mrs. Raymond Thomas of 1532 Clarkson St., Baltimore, Md., says: "I was rundown and weak after my baby came. I had no appetite, no strength and my nerves were all on edge. Frequent headaches made me miserable. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was recommended to me by a physician and it brought my health back to normal. I had a fine appetite after its use, regained my strength and the nervous condition and headaches entirely disappeared."

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Simple To Do. All you do is crush and dissolve three BAYER Aspirin Tablets in half a glass of water. Gargle with it twice—as pictured above. If you have any indication of a cold—before gargling take 2 Bayer Aspirin Tablets with a full glass of water. This is to combat any signs of cold that have gone into your system. Keep on taking if cold has a "hold." For Genuine Bayer Aspirin will not harm you. Your doctor will tell you, it does not depress the heart. Get a box of 12 or a bottle of 24 or 100 at any drug store.

Reduces Infection, Eases Pain Instantly. Gargling with Bayer Aspirin will do three things: Relieve soreness at once. Alleviate inflammation. AND—reduce infection; which is the important thing in fighting a sore throat.

It requires medicine—like BAYER ASPIRIN—to do these things! That is why throat specialists throughout America are prescribing this BAYER gargle in place of old-time ways. Results are quick and amazing.

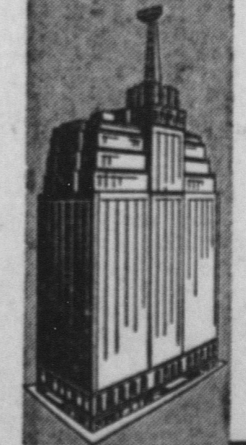
Be careful, however, that you get real BAYER Aspirin Tablets for this purpose. For they dissolve completely enough to gargle without leaving irritating particles. Watch this when you buy.



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