

TAFT AND SHERMAN ARE INAUGURATED

Multitudes Assemble to Witness the Ceremonies and Take Part in the Imposing Pageant—Snow Storm Causes Change in Program.

President and Vice President-Elect Inducted Into Office with Brilliant Ceremonies—Congress Closes Session.

Washington, D. C.—In the senate chamber, which seldom before has witnessed so imposing a ceremony or held a more brilliant audience, in the presence of high dignitaries of state and nation and the ambassadors and the representatives of every country of the civilized world, William H. Taft, shortly before 1 o'clock March 4th, took the oath of office as President of the United States.

A blinding snowstorm, which swept in upon Washington at night and continued throughout the forenoon, caused an abandonment of the outdoor ceremony at the capitol, which heretofore has marked the inauguration of many Presidents of the United States.

The change of program was a source of disappointment to thousands of persons who gathered in the snowdrifts and slush on the capitol plaza in the hope of witnessing the taking of the oath by the new President.

Mr. Taft was anxious that the original plans should be adhered to, but, after he had arrived at the capitol, he gave consent to the change because of the danger the exposure to the elements would have entailed upon the veteran Chief Justice Fuller of the supreme court of the United States and the older senators and members of the diplomatic corps.

Mr. Taft's inauguration immediately followed that of Vice President Sherman, which was carried out in accordance with the original program. The distinguished company which gathered in the senate to witness the inauguration of the Vice President, and which afterwards was to have been escorted to the immense inaugural stands on the east front of the capitol, simply remained in their places in the chamber to view the more impressive ceremonies attending the induction into office of the new chief executive of the nation.

President Roosevelt, arm in arm with President-elect Taft, entered the crowded senate chamber shortly after 12 o'clock. The appearance of these two chief figures in the day's events was a signal for a spontaneous outbreak of applause on the floor and of cheers in the galleries. Speaker Cannon, entering the senate chamber at the head of the house of representatives, took a place on the presiding officer's bench, by the side of Vice President Fairbanks. Prior to the entry of the members of the house and the distinguished invited guests, the senate had adopted a resolution of thanks to Mr. Fairbanks, who replied with a farewell address.

He then administered to Mr. Sherman the brief oath of office prescribed by the constitution and turned over to him the presiding officer's gavel. Vice President Sherman made but a brief inaugural address and then rapped the chamber to order for the further business of inaugurating the new President of the United States.

Mr. Taft's induction into office was the same simple ceremony devised in the early days. He swore to uphold and defend the constitution, to enforce all laws and to protect the republic against all enemies, both foreign and domestic. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Fuller, who was officiating at such ceremony for the last time in his notable career as the chief presiding officer of the country's highest court.

President Roosevelt, who became again a private citizen of the United States when Mr. Taft had kissed the Bible in consummation of his oath, was quick to congratulate his successor in office, being second to the chief justice in exercising that privilege.

Mr. Taft delivered his inaugural address in abbreviated form in the senate chamber. The address for publication, however, stands in full. When Mr. Taft had concluded, he was escorted to the waiting carriage outside the senate wing and there was joined by Mrs. Taft and by Vice President and Mrs. Sherman for the return ride to the White House.

President Roosevelt walked out of the capitol amid a cheering throng and escorted by a thousand members of the New York Republican committee, several blocks away, and boarded a train for New York and Oyster Bay.

Gay Night Scenes. President and Mrs. Taft were the centers of interest at the culminating features of the memorable day—the inaugural ball in the Pension building. The scene in the cavernous building which has been transformed into a canopied court of ivory and white was another of the brilliant

PENSION AGENCY REMAINS
Pittsburg Office Saved in Final Act of Expiring Congress.
Washington.—The house receded from the amendment to the pension appropriation bill consolidating in Washington the 13 agencies throughout the country, and the last act of the present congress was to adopt the conference report on that bill. The agencies will be continued as in the past.

One of the agencies saved by this action is that in Pittsburg.

SALARY BILL PASSED

Congress Agrees to Conference Report on Bill Adjusting Latest Oversight.

Washington, D. C.—By the adoption of the conference report on the legislative appropriation bill congress removed the last obstacle to Senator F. C. Knox becoming Secretary of State. But the house won all of its contentions with the senate in the matter of increased salaries and with respect to the increase of the staff of the state department. The provision for an Under Secretary of State and a Fourth Assistant Secretary went out.

The salary of the president has been fixed at \$75,000 a year, the figure named by the house. The senate held out for \$100,000, but finally was obliged to capitulate. When

PRESIDENT TAFT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Declares For a Continuation of the Policies of His Predecessor, Urges Immediate Revision of the Tariff, Suggests Postal Savings Banks, and an Inheritance Tax—Says Progress of Negro Depends on His Thrift and Industry—Panama Canal Must Be Built According to Present Plans.

Washington, D. C.—After having been sworn in as President, Mr. Taft delivered his Inaugural Address which is, in part, as follows:

My Fellow Citizens: Any one who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is lacking in the proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an Inaugural Address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and as such, to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declaration of the platform upon which I was elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, have caused a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm, and have brought about in the business affected a much higher regard for existing law.

To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those pursuing proper and progressive business methods, further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law have been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, the administration is pledged to legislation looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate commerce railroads.

Mr. Taft expresses the belief that a reorganization of the Department of Justice, of the Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is needed to secure a more rapid enforcement of the laws affecting interstate railroads and industrial combinations.

He says he hopes to submit, at the first regular session of the incoming Congress, in December next, amendments in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce law. It is believed, the Address continues, that with the changes to be recommended, American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited, which is essential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital, at the same time differentiating between the combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices. I believe that the amendments to be proposed are just as necessary in the protection of legitimate business as in the clinching of the reforms which properly bear the name of my predecessor.

On the subject of tariff revision Mr. Taft says: A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promise of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call Congress into extra session, to meet on the 15th day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the tariff. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination.

The President believes there can safely be a reduction in certain schedules while advancement will be required in few, if any. The proposed revision disturbs the whole business of the country; therefore, it is necessary that the bill be drawn with good faith and as promptly as possible. Mr. Taft because of this urges that no other legislation be considered at the extra session.

The President states that the revision of this tariff is for the purpose of raising sufficient revenue to wipe out the year's \$100,000,000 deficit. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties, new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these Mr. Taft recommends a graduated inheritance tax, as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

Haskell Loses Case.
Guthrie, Okla.—Scott MacRaynolds, of Brooklyn, N. Y., representative of William R. Hearst, won in the supreme court a complete victory over Governor C. N. Haskell in his suit to compel the governor to return certain papers seized at the instance of the governor. Judge Strang held that the writ of search and seizure was without sufficient fact to justify the action of the officers. The judge ordered that the papers and other property of Mr. MacRaynolds be returned to him.

Senator Stephenson Is Re-Elected.
Madison, Wis.—United States Senator Isaac Stephenson was re-elected to the United States Senate by the joint assembly of the Wisconsin legislature on the twenty-third ballot, having received 83 out of 123 votes cast.

Reject Woman Suffrage.
Boston.—A bill designated to grant equal suffrage to women was rejected by the legislative committee on constitutional amendments. The vote stood 8 to 4.

Mr. Taft says he stands for economy in expenditures but not to an extent that will stop effective government. There must be liberal expenditures for the Department of Agriculture, the supervision of railroads and industrial corporations, and the putting of laws in force that will conserve our resources.

A permanent improvement, like the Panama Canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise, and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute the cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of Congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system, like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi, when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon, should not be provided for in the same way.

Other expenditures which Mr. Taft believes are absolutely necessary are those to enable our country to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world, and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests. I refer, he says, to the cost of maintaining a proper Army, a proper Navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies. At the same time the President declares he favors every instrumentality, like that of The Hague Tribunal and arbitration treaties made with a view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and to avoid war.

On the subject of Asiatic immigrants the Address expresses the hope that "we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments."

By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the Federal Government the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the Federal Government.

One of the reforms to be carried out during the incoming Administration, declares Mr. Taft, is a change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater elasticity in the forms of currency available for trade and the incoming Congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper Postal Savings Bank bill.

The President then discusses the Panama Canal as follows:

The Panama Canal will have a most important bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our country, and will greatly increase the facilities for transportation between the eastern and the western seaboard, and may possibly revolutionize the transcontinental routes with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern seaboard of the United States and the western coast of South America, and, indeed, with some of the important ports on the east coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The type of the canal as a lock canal was fixed by Congress after a full consideration of the conflicting reports of the majority and minority of the consulting board, and after the recommendation of the War Department and the Executive upon those reports. Recent suggestion that something had occurred on the Isthmus to make the lock type of the canal less feasible than it was supposed to be when the reports were made and the policy determined on, led to a visit to the Isthmus of a board of competent engineers to examine the Gatun dam and locks which are the key of the lock type. The report of that board shows that nothing has occurred in the nature of newly revealed evidence which should change the views once formed in the original discussion. The construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Colonel Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated with him, and will certainly be completed early in the next Administration, if not before.

Some type of canal must be constructed. The lock type has been selected. We are at all in favor of having it built as promptly as possible. We must not now, therefore, keep up a fire in the rear of the agents whom we have authorized to do our work on the Isthmus. We must hold up their hands, and speaking for the incoming Administration, I wish to say that I propose to devote all the energy possible and under my control, to the pushing of this work on the plans which have been adopted, and to stand behind the men who are doing faithful hard work to bring about the early completion of this, the greatest constructive enterprise of modern times.

The governments of our dependencies in Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues unabated.

The President's address then devotes considerable space to the South and the negro race question. Mr. Taft says:

I look forward with hope to increasing the already good feeling between the South and the other sections of the country. My chief purpose is not to effect a change in the electoral vote of the Southern States. That is a secondary consideration.

What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance of political views of all kinds and their advocacy throughout the South, and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every State; even more than this, to an increased feeling on the part of all the people in the South that this Government is their Government, and that its officers in their States are their officers.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be complete and full without reference to the negro race, its progress and its present condition. The Thirteenth Amendment secured them freedom; the Fourteenth Amendment due process of law, protection of property and the pursuit of happiness; and the Fifteenth Amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of a privilege to vote, because he was a negro. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments have been generally enforced and have secured the objects for which they were intended. While the Fifteenth Amendment has not been generally observed, and the tendency of Southern legislation today is toward the enactment of electoral qualifications which shall square with that amendment.

On the race question Mr. Taft thinks: "Of course, the mere adoption of a constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well. In time both will come. Hence it is clear to all that the domination of an ignorant, irresponsible element can be prevented by constitutional laws which shall exclude from voting both negroes and whites not having education or other qualifications thought to be necessary for a proper electorate. The danger of the control of an ignorant electorate has therefore when Northerners who sympathized with the negro in his necessary struggle for better conditions sought to give him the suffrage as a protection, and to enforce its exercise against the prevailing sentiment of the South. The movement proved to be a failure."

"There is in the South a stronger feeling than ever among the intelligent, well-to-do and influential element in favor of the industrial education of the negro and the encouragement of the race to make themselves useful members of the community."

"Personally," observed Mr. Taft, "I have not the slightest race prejudice or feeling, and recognition of its existence only awakens in my heart a deeper sympathy for those who have to bear it or suffer from it, and I question the wisdom of a policy which is likely to increase it." * * * "The exercise of political franchises by those of the negro race who are intelligent and who have been accustomed in the past to employment, abolishing the rule of fellow-servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence, and substituting therefor the so-called rule of comparative negligence, and a model child labor law."

I wish to say, he continued, that in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legislation of this character. I am strongly convinced that the Government should make itself as responsible to employees injured in its employ as it is to its employees; and I shall be glad, whenever any additional reasonable safety device can be invented to reduce the loss of life and limb among railway employees, to urge Congress to require its adoption by interstate railways.

In conclusion the Inaugural Address says:

Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the Federal Government to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my convictions are fixed. Take away from courts, if it could be taken away, the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laborers and save the lawless among their number from a most needful remedy available to all men for the protection of their business against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or pecuniary right which can be protected by equitable injunctions is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the secondary boycott lawful. Such a proposition is at variance with the American instinct and will find no support in my judgment when submitted to the American people. The secondary boycott is an instrument of tyranny, and ought not to be made legitimate.

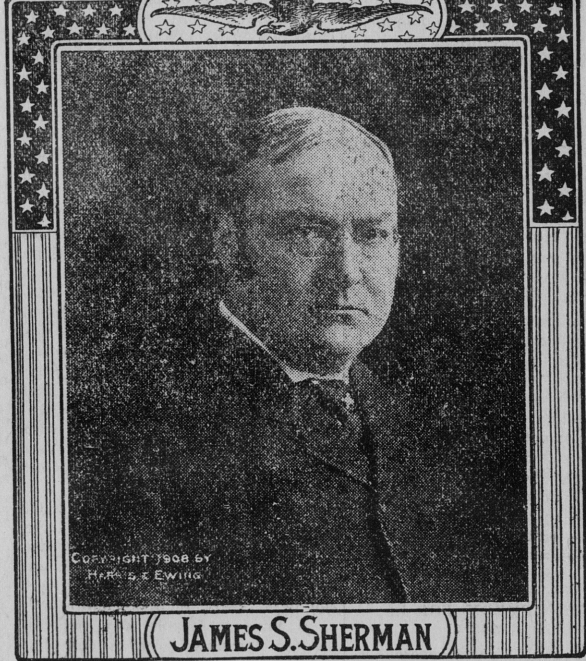
The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsistent exercise; and to remedy this, the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formulation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temporary restraining order ought to issue. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice, and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future. American people, if I understand them, insist that the authority of the courts shall be sustained and are opposed to any change in the procedure by which the powers of a court may be weakened and the fearless and effective administration of justice be interfered with.

Having thus reviewed the questions likely to recur during my Administration, and having expressed in a summary way the position which I expect to take in recommendations to Congress and in my conduct as an Executive, I invoke the considerate sympathy and support of my fellow citizens, and the aid of Almighty God in the discharge of my responsible duties.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.



WM. H. TAFT



JAMES S. SHERMAN

pictures which are quadrennially painted here by the gathering of vast and brilliant assemblage from every section of the country. With all the color and movement of a military spectacle, with the softening influence of delicately tinted gowns and the interest of a personnel seldom equalled at a social function, the inaugural ball holds a place unique in the history-making of the day. While the ball was in progress indoors a display of fireworks on the monument lot in the rear of the White House marked the end of the outdoor celebration.

End of Sixtieth Congress.
Washington, D. C.—The Sixtieth Congress came to an end at noon March 4 and it glided into the Sixty-first so imperceptibly that the change was scarcely noticeable. The final act, though unofficial in so far as the house was concerned, took place in the senate chamber, where both houses witnessed the incoming of the new administration.

Local Option for Washington.
Olympia, Wash.—Gov. Hay has expressed verbal approval of the local option bill which was passed by the legislature and will sign the measure. The bill is a compromise measure. Every incorporated city under the act is a separate unit and country districts is each county form a district unit.

Outrides President.
Piqua, O.—Dr. G. C. Throckmorton, 65 years old, beat the military ride of President Roosevelt, riding three horses in relays 120 miles in all, in 13 hours and 45 minutes, through rain and mud. The result was telegraphed to President Roosevelt.

Baseball Bill Passes House.
Indianapolis.—By a greater majority than the original bill, the new Broley bill to permit Sunday baseball passed the House. The vote was 56 to 39.

CAPITAL NEWS NOTES.

Immediately after adjournment of the Sixtieth Congress the proclamation of the president calling the senate in extraordinary session to consider presidential appointments was read at the direction of the new Vice President, Mr. Sherman.

Miss Alice Blech an attaché of the Bureau of American Republics, has been selected by Mrs. Taft as her social secretary. She succeeds Miss Isabella Hagner.

By a vote of 47 to 35 the senate refused to put an Arizna and Mexico stateroad rider on the house resolution looking to the prevention of discrimination against American Jews traveling in Russia. The Russian resolution was adopted.

President-elect Taft announced announced the selection of Beckman Winthrop to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy and his acceptance.

Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, for business reasons, has declined an ambassadorship at the hands of President-elect Taft. The post was not definite. Mr. Taft saying there were two or three impending vacancies, and mentioned particularly the resignation of Ambassador Griscom at Rome. The resignation of Ambassador Riddle at St. Petersburg has also been received.

Official of Miners Fatally Shot.
Wheeling.—At Glencoe, Ohio, nine miles west of Wheeling, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Patrick Smith, superintendent of the Belmont Coal Company, shot and fatally wounded Noble Ault, a prominent official of the United Mine Workers of America, and a delegate to the recent national convention. The shooting occurred in Smith's house, but the cause has not been ascertained. Smith fled, and a posse is in pursuit.