THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

fresh from its world-encircling voyage the marvelous "sun cluster" effects, the

greeted with wild enthusiasm. Just fleet of airships upon a fire city, while

behind them marched a full regiment another unique feature was a pillar of

of Uncle Sam's sea soldiers, the ma- light, 100 feet high, which gave a day-

rines, who have taken the initiative light effect to the beavens for a dis-

in almost every warlike affair in which | tance of several miles. The pyrotech-

this country has been engaged since nic display at night was one well cal-

the revolution. Then came the na- culated to please the many thousands

Following the military division came inaugural ball at the Pension Build-

do solegaly swear that I will faithfully

Septectite the office of president of the

ability, prejerve, protect and defend the

constitution of the United States.

The new President reviewed the palablaze with light in a manner befitting

rade from a stand in front of the and significant of the advance since

tom. From 15th street to 17th street Washington when Thomas Jefferson

Upited States; and will, to the best of my

the civic organizations, including more ing, the most brilliant function in each

OATH TAKEN BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Inaugural Ball.

and historic Pennsylvania avenue was

the first inauguration of a President at

was inducted into office with simple

ceremony. The ball took the form of

a reception by President Taft and Vice

President Sherman to the country at

large. Each State in the Union was

officially represented on the floor by

one of its distinguished sons, whose

Later in the evening there was the

tional guard of the several States, ar- unbidden to the maugural hall.

ranged in the order in which the States

on Perusylvania avenue a court of

henor had been designed which sur

passed all previous efforts in street

decorative work at the capital. In the

vicinity of the President's stand were

grouped other stands in which the fa-

vored sat and watch the magnificent

spectacle arranged in honor of the new

Not the least picturesque feature of

this gathering was the assemblage of

the entire complement of the foreign

diplomatic representatives to the Unit-

ed States in all the pomp and panoply

of their rank. On the same platform

with the new President was his prede-

cessor, the incoming and retiring Vice

President and other representatives of

the different branches of government

After witnessing the inauguration of

ils successor in office, Mr. Roosevelt

took a train for Oyster Bay, a citizen

in private life. This marked the part-

ing of the ways of Theodore Roosevelt

and William Howard Taft, as far as

public life is concerned. Mr. Roosevelt

left for Oyster Bay to prepare for his

African hunting trip, while Mr. Taft

went to the White House to continue

the chief figure in the long round of

ceremonies marking his induction into

office and to begin four years of service

Display of Fireworks.

At 7:30 the greatest display of fire-

as the guiding spirit of the Union.

of the Inited States.

were admitted into the Union.

BREAK ALL RECORDS

Over Thirty Thousand March Up Ponusytvania Avenue in Grand Military and Civic Pageant.

DECORATIONS ARE GORGEOUS.

Enduction Into Office of 27th President Most Brilliant Affair of Its Kind in Nation's History.

Washington correspondence;

The magnificent ceremony attending the inauguration of William H. Taft and James S. Sherman into their respective offices was a more imposing and costly function than any of its predecessors. The city was gayly decorated for the occasion and numerous stands, decorated with flags and bunting, looked down upon the route which the great inaugural parade was to take. More attention was given this year to the decorative scheme both by day and night, and visitors who have attended previous inaugurals witnessed something entirely new in this line.

Important features of the inaugural program were the morning escort of the President from the White House to the Capitol at 10 a. m. by the veteran grand division; the exercises at the Capitol on a stand accommodating 7,000 persons concluding with the administration of the onth of office to the President and his address; the assembly of the military grand division in the streets south and southeast; of the civic grand division in the streets west and northwest of the Capitol; the afternoon escort of the President by the military and civic grand divisions from the Capitol to the White House at the conclusion of his inaugural address: review of the military and civic grand divisions by the President from his



EX-PRESIDENT BOOSEVELT.

stand in the court of honor in front of the White House from 3 to 6 in the afternoon and the dismissal of the parade: the great display of fireworks in front of the White House, in combination with the illumination of the streets of Washington through the State's citizen soldiery. downtown section, the dome of the the pension building, the biggest brick structure in the world.

Inaugural Ceremonies. The inaugural ceremonies began at 10 a. m. when President Roosevelt and

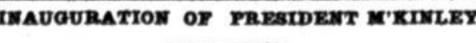
ing officer and then Mr. Sherman en- army posts in the United States. The have all the beauty of rockets without tered and took the oath of office ad- jack tars from the battleship fleet, the danger of the falling sticks, and ministered by the President pro tempore of the Senate, Mr. Frye. After of peace, headed the naval division. unique fireworks invention of 1909. ward the new Senators were sworn in They numbered about 3,000 and were One of the pieces was an attack by and then the whole assemblage fell into line in the same order in which they entered the Senate, and the entire company marched to the inaugural stand erected at the east portico of the Capitel. The troops gathered in front of the stand presented arms as the President and President-elect appeared at the main door of the Capitol, and when they arrived at the front of the stand Chief Justice Fuller stepped forward and administered to Mr. Taft the oath of office, following which the new President delivered his inaugural address.

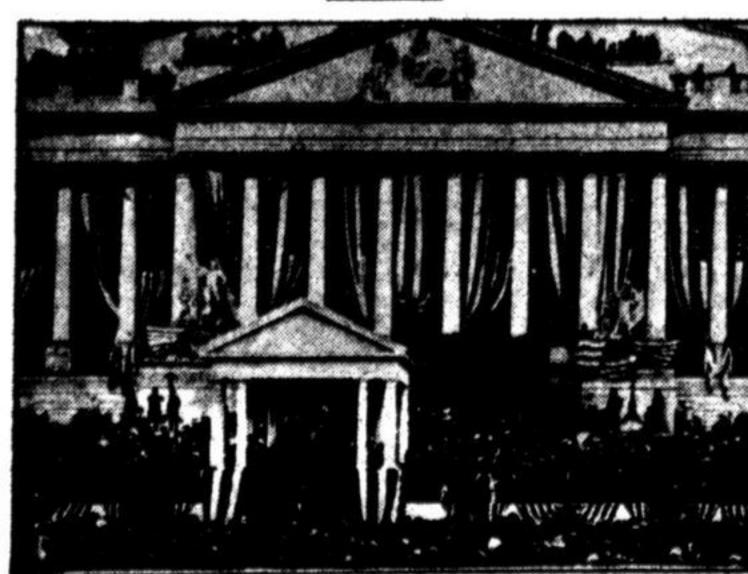
The Great Parade. After Mr. Taft had taken the oath office and delivered the inaugural address he was escorted to the White House by the Black Horse troop of Cleveland. After luncheon, President and Mrs. Taft, with their guests. entered the stand in front of the White House and reviewed the parade. Over 31,000 men marched in review before the new executive. There were veterans of the civil war and of the Spanish-American war in the ranks, and mingled with the blue and khaki were a few companies of gray and grizzled men who once were the butternut, bearing aloft the shot-riddled emblems of "the lost cause." In the ranks also were the cream of each

The parade at the inauguration was Capitol and the Washington monument, designed to be "splendld" in the presand a drill and display of pyrotech- ence of military and naval forces and than 100 clubs and political associa- administration at the national capital, nics by the Republican Flambeau Club dignified in the representation of civic tions. of Minneapolis; the inaugural ball in bodies. Seats on stands and in windows accommodated 35,000 specetators. The rest of the 400,000 visitors-onefourth more than ever attended an inroguration—had to stand.

First behind the mounted police President-elect Taft left the White guard and a full military band was House in a carriage drawn by four Major General J. Franklin Bell, grand horses and projected with their escort marshal, and his staff, made up of

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.





ernors of States and members of the ed the West Point cadets, followed by House of Representatives entered the the mkishipmen from Annapolis. A Senate chamber. The Senate, with its the head of the United States regulars newly elected members, already had came the Cuban army of meification. been convened. The President and Mr. 2,500 strong, followed by infantry, car Taft took sents in front of the presid- alry and artillery from the various litles were patent rocket bombs, which lital on this memorable occasion.

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

between June 10 and July 10.

voted in a special election there.

New York city authorities will issue no

The plant of Frederick Schulz & Sons, permit for the sale of fireworks at retail Dutch poet and communist, who came to in Hoboken, N. J., bakers, was destroyed Mme. Curie superintends the extraction ness blocks in Chilhowie, Va. The loss burned. Loss, \$60.00 Manor, just north of New York City, the intention of organizing a communis- blyman Randolph Perkins in his villa was burned almost to the ground, caus-

and other materials, reports sixty-four cases of surface cancer, cured out of sixty-eight cases treated. Hundreds of cures have been trade of cutaneous affections. including tumors, some of great size Thousands of birthmarks and scars have The town of Nowata, Okla., was all been removed and remarkable cures of chronic rheumatism, eczema and tubercu-

rom 12 to 60 inches. Among the nov- into close touch with the national cap-

mission it was to co-operate officially

in the presentation of visitors from

of the wonderful radium from pitchblend valued at \$85,000.

the honor to be one of the advisors of on which I was elected to office, if I did on 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. To render the reforms lasting, however, and to secure at the same time freedom from alarm on the part of those purming proper and progressive business methods, further legislative and executive action are needed. Relief of the railroads from certain restrictions of the anti-trust law who would have present expansion of curtain restrictions of the anti-trust law who would have greater expansion of cur-bave been urged by my predecessor and will be urged by me. On the other hand, its immediate redemption or ultimate sethe administration is pledged to legisla- curity. tion looking to a proper federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by companies owning and operating interstate com-

merce railroads. regular session of the incoming Congress, in December pext, definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate com-

merce law, and the changes required in

their enforcement. upon which I was elected, I shall call with him, and will certainly be completed Congress into extra session, to meet on early in the next administration, if not the 15th day of March, in order that ton- | before. sideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. 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 diffarence 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

rimination.

certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff

against those countries whose trade pol-

icy toward us equitably requires such dis-

Business New Affected. The proposal to revise the tariff made in such an authoritative way as to lead the business community to count upon it halts all those branches of business directly affected, and as these are most important, it disturbs the whole business of the country. It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that a tariff bill drawn in good faith in accordance with promises made before the election by the party in power, and as promptly passed as due consideration will permit. not that the tariff is more important in the long run than the perfecting of the reforms in respect to anti-trust legislation and interstate commerce regulation, but the need for action when the revision of the tariff has been determined upon, is more immediate to avoid embarrassment of business.

Showld Practice Economy. The obligation on the part of those responeible for the expenditures made to carry on the government, to be an occasional as possible and to make the burden of taxation as light as possible, is plain and should be affirmed in every declaration of government policy. This is especially true when we are face to face with a heavy deficit. But when the desire to win the popular approval leads to the cutting off of expeadi tures really needed to make the government effective, and to enable it to accomplish its proper objects, the result is as much to be condemned as the waste of government funds in unnecessary expenditure.
In the department of agriculture, the use

of scientific experiments on a large scale, and the spread of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture, must go on. The importance of supervising business o great rallways and industrial combinations, and the necessary investigation and prose-cution of uninwful business methods, are an-

other necessary tax upon government which did not exist half a contary ago. The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources, the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the great improvement of waterways, are all proper Government functions which must involve large

expenditure if properly performed. The Army and Navy. There are expenditures of government ab

solutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the na-tions of the world, and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests, in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere, and in the promotion of peace and international mornity. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the l'nifed States and its dependencies. We should have an army so organized and so officered, as to be capable in time of emergency, in co-operation with the national militia, and under the provisions of a prop er national volunteer law, rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a respectable expeditionary force, if necessary, in the maintenance of our traditional American policy which bears the name of President Monroe. What has been said of the army may be affirmed in even a more emphatic way of the navy. A modern navy cannot be improvised. It must be built and n existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation Our international policy is always to pro note peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of the awful consequences that it always entails, whether mecessful or not, and we, of course, shall nake every effort, consistent with national avoid a report to arms. We favor every instromentality, like that of The Hague Trisonal and arbitration treaties made with view to its use in all international controversies, in order to maintain peace and to avoid war. But we should be blind to existing conditions, and should allow ourselves to become foolish idealists, if we Hd not realize that with all the nations of he world armed and prepared for war, we nust be ourselves in a similar condition, in order to prevent other nations from taking sdvantage of us and of our inability to

tefend our interests and assert our rights here, there and everywhere. These genwith a strong hand. works ever seen in the country who tlemen knew many of the people who Dignity Must Be Upheld, given at the White House grounds, came from their respective States, and The policy of the United States, in the panish war, and since, has given it a postfon of influence among the nations that it sever had before, and should be constantly exerted to securing to its bons fide citizens,

> BRIEF NEWS ITEMS Fire destroyed one of the largest busi-

E. H. Harriman will leave New Yorfk soon for an extended trip in the South on the advice of his physician. The widow of Father John of Kronstadt, the Russian priest, has been award-

ed a pension of \$2,000 a year, Richard W. Barrett, reform candidate started losis have been recorded. The institu- for city magistrate in Philadelphia, was tion now possesses 15 grains of radium elected over George Hogg, Republican, by he 8,000.

of his imageral address, which is part is as follows:

Any one who takes the oath I have just inken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception he the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is inching in a proper some of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an imageral efficient is to give a summary outline of the units policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have held the honor to be one of the newlegant in the protected against jurious assembly response to pure lawful business here and to be protected against jurious assembly registed to pure lawful business here and to be protected against jurious assembly registed to pure lawful business here and to be protected against jurious assembly registed.

Nove Monotary Reform.

The Panama Canal. The Panama Canni will have a most im-portant bearing upon the trade between the eastern and the far western sections of our wring and operating interstate com-nerce railroads.

Will Sugment Changes.

I hope to be able to submit, at the first with respect to bulky merchandise. It will also have a most beneficial effect to increase the trade between the eastern sogboard of the United States and the western coast of South Africa, and, Indeed, with merce law, and the changes required in some of the important ports on the east the executive departments concerned in coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal A matter of most pressing importance is making most satisfactory progress. The is the revision of the tariff. In according construction will go on under a most effective organization controlled by Col. Goethals and his fellow army engineers associated

> Dependencies Make Progress. The governments of our dependencies i Porto Rico and the Philippines are progressing as favorably as could be desired. The prosperity of Porto Rico continues anabatplura are not all that we could wish them to be, but with the passage of the new tariff bill permitting free trade between the United States and the Archip United States and the Archipelage, with such limitstions in sugar and tobacco es shall prevent injury to the domestic interests on those products, we can count on an improvement in business conditions in the Philippines and the development of a mutually profitable trade between this country and the islands. Meantime our government in each dependency is upholding the traditions of civil liberty and increasing popular control which might be expected under American auspices. The work which we are doing there redounds to our credit as

> I look forward with hope to increasing the aiready good feeling between the Sout 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 look forward to is an increase in the toler ance 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 govofficers in their States are their officers. The consideration of this question cannot however, be complete and full without ref erence to the negro race. Its progress and its present condition. The thirtsenth 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 derivation of the privilege to vote, because he was a negro. Of course, the mere adoption of constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. If must be fairly and just-

Would Educate Negroes. There is in the South a stronger feeling than ever among the intelligent, well-to-de 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. The progress which the negro has made in the last fifty years from slavery, when its statistics are reviewed, is marvelous, and it furnishes every reason to hope that in the next twenty-five years a still greater improvement in his condition as a productive

member of society, on the farm, and in the

shop and in other occupations, may come

ly enforced as well. In time both wil

The Labor Controversy. My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has stance, Congress has passed the bill fixing employes for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of fel-low-servant and the common law rule as to contributory negligence, and substituting therefor the no-called rule of comparative negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employed for injuries sustained in the employ of the government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In pre vious administrations an arbitration law for interstate commerce railroads and their employes, and laws for the application of safe ty devices to save the lives and limbs of employes of interstate railroads had been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing Congress. wish to say that in so far as I can, I hope to promote the enactment of further legis

lation of this character. Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. That is in respect to the power of the Federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my convictions are fixed. Take away from courts, if it rould be taken away, the power to laste ininnetions in labor disputes, and it would create a privileged class among the laboracs 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 injunction is utterly without foundation in precedent or reason. The proposition is usually linked with one to make the sec ondary boycott lawful. Buch a proposition is at variance with the American instinct honor and the highest national interest, to 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 legiti-

New Statute Needed.

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconsiderate exercise, and to remedy this, the platform upon which I was elected recomme formulation in a statute of the conditions under which such a temperary restraining order ought to feme. A statute can and ought to be framed to embody the best modern practice, and can bring the ject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future. Having thus reviewed the questions like-

having expressed in a summary war whether native or naturalized, respect for them as such in foreign countries. We should make every effort to prevent humiliating and degrading prohibition against any of our cisisens wishing temporarily to so-

> The color manufacturing plant of J. Breidback & Sons, in New York, was

> who arrived in New York, the yellow

fever situation in Barbados is serious.

Fanned by a high wind, fire practically wiped out the town of Patton, Pa. The

effective against any skip not a ly on the beam, is 7,600 posit The eight American Dreams then guns on the center line.

veight of broadside being the min

the Dreadnought's, but without

ships) have 10 12-inch gons on

in reserve. The Delaware class (four

center line, with a broadable of 8,000 pounds; but the guns are so o that great interference is their shead and astern fire nnn

SIZES OF DREADNOUGHTS

The third class, just sanctioned, an the monsters Oklahoma and Wyoming. of 26,500 tons apiece, mounting 12 12inch, of which 10 will fire on either broadside and two be held in reserve as in the Dreadnought.

The Japanese in their new ships of 22,000 tons (of which there are three or more building) have adopted practically the same design, though a accounts give them 14 guns, the fo most and aftermost tur tieing designed to energ each—a most unlikely arrangement

Finally, the French, in the Dank class, of which the first ship, the Vol taire, was launched on Jan. 16, have adopted a two-caliber plan similar a our Lord Nelson and Agamemnon and the Japanese Satsuma and Aki. The is to say, in addition to four 12-inch runs in turrets fore and aft on the center line they carry 12 8.6 inch mounted in pairs in three tuarets on each broadside. Many naval officer affect a preference for this armament. out the reason is not very clear. The guns are crowded together and must interfere with each other, and, more over, on whatever bearing the vessels fight they must always have an mords nate proportion of their armament out

Catching Butterfiles by the Ton. The caterpillars of a certain kind of night butterfly called "nuns," have wrought enormous devastation during the last few years in the fir woods a Germany and other middle European countries, where many thousands of acres have become a prey to the vormelous insect, necessitating the hurried felling of many millions of cubic fact of wood.

In combating this dangerous for of the forests excellent results have been obtained in the course of the past year in the city of Zittau, Saxony, where electric lamps have been used as insect Huge searchlights of about forty am-

peres each were erected, throwing that enormous light beams on the started most frequently visited by insects of the neighboring city : 500 searchlights were found to exect an intense attraction. 1 1 ukust 1985 - 1985 The butterflies were then d

by an exhauster-fan installed in a immediate preximity of meh. al. ti searchlights. A piece of wire discharging opening of the w and the butterflies on being t against this would break their wi Technical World Magazine

In the state of Turns alone port 1,562,500 cows. | Little that the Forestry Service has taken his extermination. and another resource of

to the Senate wing of the Capitol. An many officers of the regular army, the hour later the diplomatic corps, fol- national guard of the States and inlowed by the members of the cabinet, dependent military organizations. officers of the army and navy, the Gov- the end of the military division march

Dr. Frederick Van Eeden, the noted Many fashionable women of Pelham returned to this side of the Atlantic, with tic colony, in which he hopes to "oust James Barnett, a stockman and land the middle man, starre out the parasite, dealer of Abilene, Texast is under arrest provide high wages and plenty for the ing a loss of \$100,000. there, charged with the murder of Alex- worker and work for the idle." Dr. Van ander Sears, another stockman, who was Eeden says his scheme is not socialism. most wiped off the map by a fire that dereputed wealthy. Sears' body was found and that it lets politics and religion stroyed thirteen business bouses, in the ruins of a schoolbouse burned to a slone, but he declares that the present banks and the county court house.

economic life is a failure.

TOLD IN A FEW LINES.

During the absence of former Assem "Wildhurst," at Woodcliff Lake, N. J.

loss is estimated at \$200,000.

TILLIAM H TATE

The program embraced 1,000 rocket saw that they were properly introduced

iombs, 500 batteries, 600 colored lights, to the statesmen and their wives and

we tons of colored fire, 50 balloons, other distinguished visitors. Thus it

10,000 candles and 150 bombs, ranging was hoped to bring the fortg-six States

The Paris Radium Institute where