

# GREAT STORM MARKS TAFT'S INAUGURATION

## DOWNFALL OF SNOW AND SLEET

Thousands of Disappointed Visitors  
Waded in Slush Through Streets  
of the Capital.

## DECORATIONS ARE BEDRAGGLED

Induction Into Office of 27th Pres-  
ident Most Costly Affair of Its  
Kind in Nation's History.

Washington correspondent:

William H. Taft of Ohio and James S. Sherman of New York were inaugurated at noon Thursday as President and Vice President of the United States. The ceremony of the inauguration was accomplished with all due formality and finality, but under most unusual conditions, owing to a terrific blizzard which swept over the national capital, paralyzing street traffic, destroying communication with the outside world, and bringing dismay to thousands of assembled visitors who had gathered in expectation of the usual spectacular demonstration. Notwithstanding the adverse conditions, all of the main features of the inauguration program went through. The main change was in modifying the original program so that the inaugural address usually delivered from the east portico of the Capitol, was delivered by Mr. Taft in the Senate chamber. The inaugural ceremony had been designed to be a more imposing and costly function than any of its predecessors, but the weather marred the magnificence of the affair and bedraggled the expensive decorations.

A wet, clinging snow, driven before a stinging northwest wind, fell throughout the night and wrought havoc with telephone and telegraph wires, completely cutting off the capital city from communication with the remainder of the country for many hours. Snow and slush filled the streets to the depth of a foot or more in places.

For several hours during the morning Washington was out of communication with the outside world because of the fury of the storm. Telegraph and telephone wires were all useless.

### Inaugural Ceremonies.

Important features of the inaugural program were the morning escort of the President from the White House to the Capitol; the exercises at the Capitol concluding with the adminis-



JAMES S. SHERMAN.

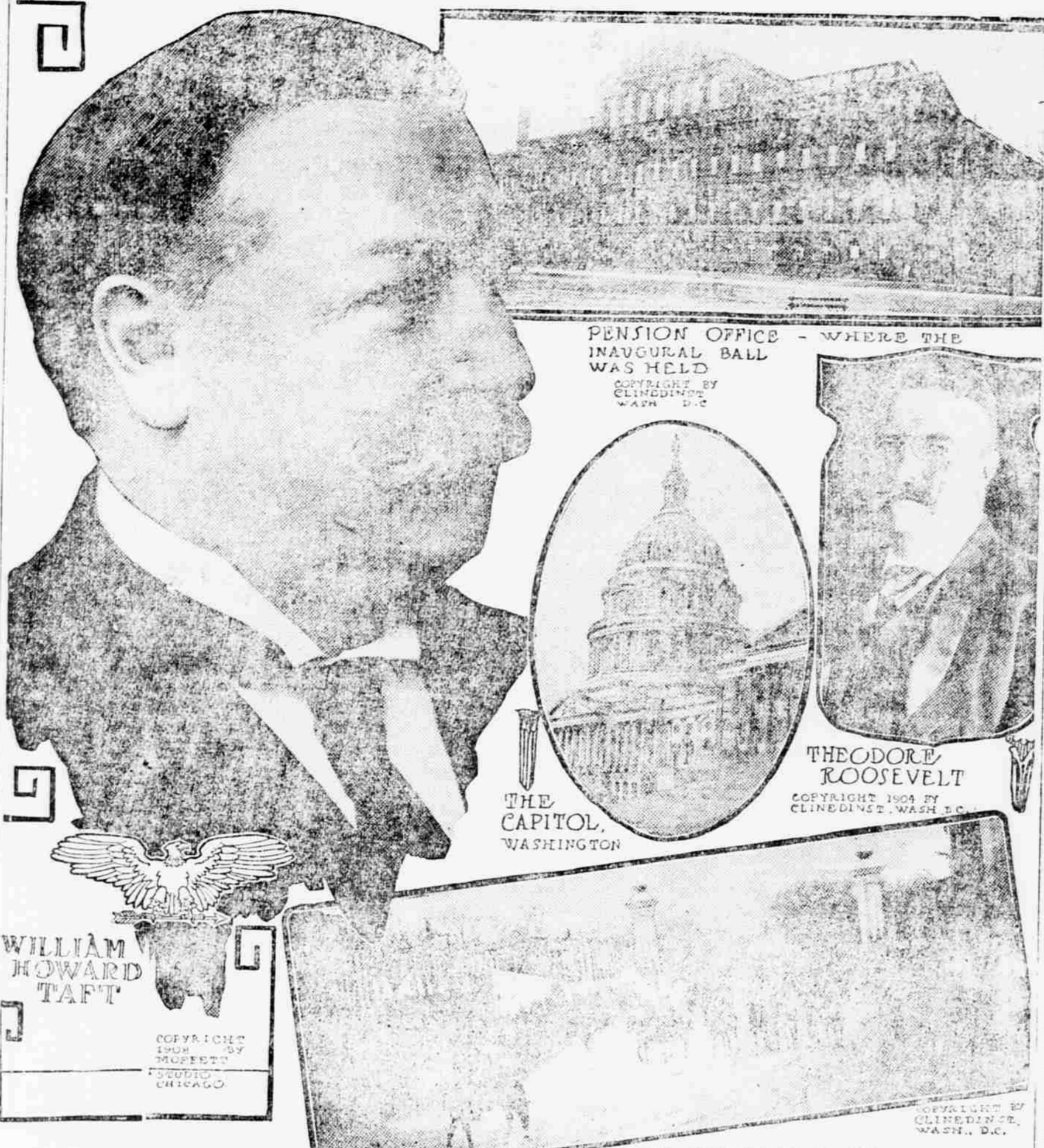
tration of the oath of office to the President and his address; the assembly of the military grand division in the streets south and southeast; of the civic grand division in the streets west and northwest of the Capitol; the afternoon escort of the President by the military and civic grand divisions 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 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 downtown section, the dome of the Capitol and the Washington monument, and the inaugural ball in the pension building, the biggest brick structure in the world.

### Impressive Scene in Senate.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft were escorted to the Capitol promptly at the hour set, their progress through the blinding snow being met with cheers from a thin fringe of hardy spectators who braved the elements and stood ankle deep in snow and slush along Pennsylvania avenue.

The Senate chamber seldom before has witnessed so impressive 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, than when, shortly before 1 o'clock today, Mr. Taft took oath of office as

## PRESIDENT TAFT, THE RETIRING CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND CAPITAL SCENES.



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

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PENSION OFFICE - WHERE THE INAUGURAL BALL WAS HELD

THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON

REVIEWING STAND AT WHITE HOUSE ON INAUGURAL PARADE



THE WHITE HOUSE

President, Mr. Taft's inauguration immediately followed that of Vice President James S. Sherman, which was carried out in accordance with the original program. The distinguished company which gathered in the Senate to witness the inauguration and which afterward 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.

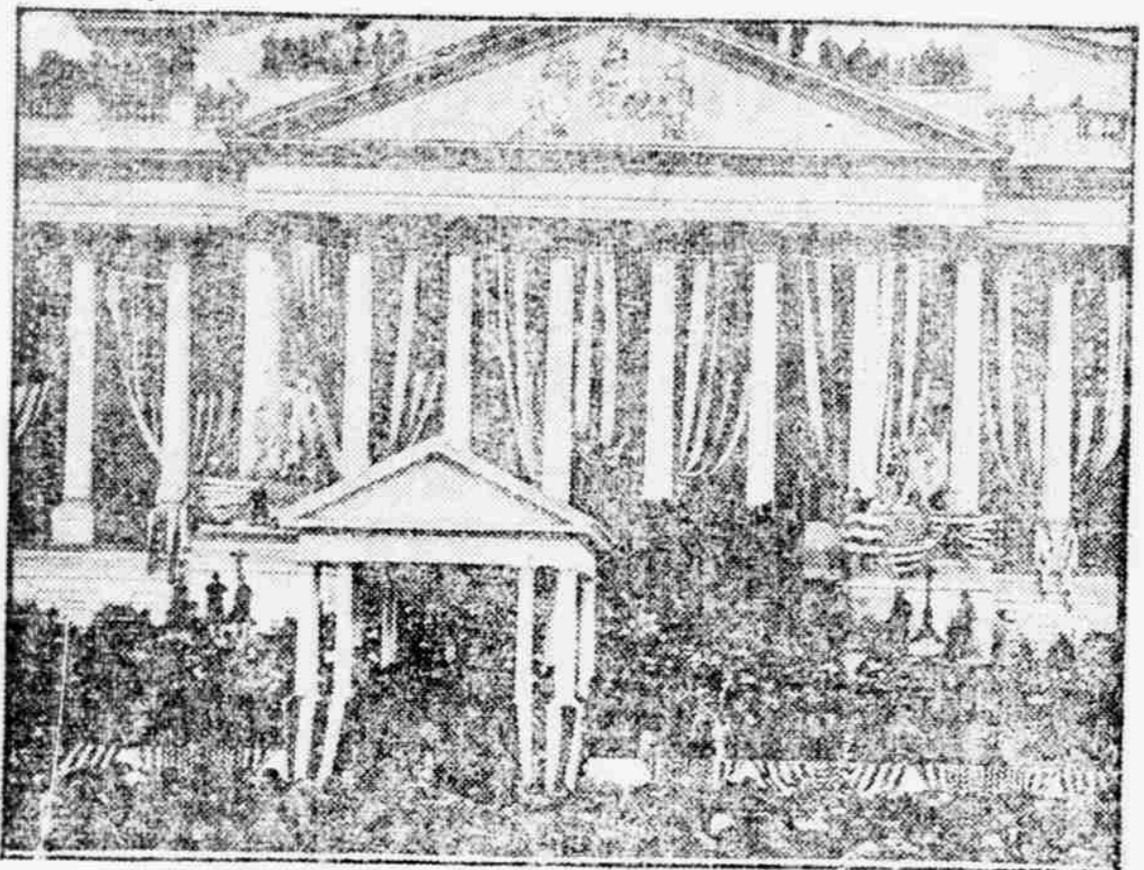
Vice President Fairbanks, presiding officer of the Senate, administered to Mr. Sherman the brief oath of office prescribed by the constitution, and turned over to him the presiding officer's gavel. Vice President Sherman made but a brief inaugural address and then rapped the chamber to order for the 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 a ceremony for the last time in his notable career as the chief presiding officer of the country's highest court. Mr. Taft delivered his inaugural address in abbreviated form in the Senate chamber.

### Parade in Slush.

After Mr. Taft had taken the oath of 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. Thousands of 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

### SCENE AT THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.



and grizzled men who once wore the uniform, bearing aloft the spot-ringed emblems of "the best arms." In the ranks also were the cream of each state's citizen soldiery. Following the military division came the civic

divisions, including more than 100 clubs and political associations, many of them in unique uniforms.

The new President reviewed the parade from a stand in front of the White House, in accordance with custom. From 15th street to 17th street on Pennsylvania avenue a court of honor had been designed which surpassed 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 favored sat and watch the magnificent spectacle arranged in honor of the new President.

After witnessing the inauguration of his successor in office, Mr. Roosevelt



OATH TAKEN BY THE PRESIDENT.

inaugural ball at the Pension Building, the most brilliant function in each administration at the national capital, and historic Pennsylvania avenue was ablaze with light in a manner befitting and significant of the advance since the first inauguration of a President at Washington when Thomas Jefferson 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 mission it was to cooperate officially in the presentation of visitors from here, there and everywhere. These gentlemen knew many of the people who came from their respective States, and saw that they were properly introduced to the statesmen and their wives and other distinguished visitors. Thus it was hoped to bring the forty-six States into close touch with the national capital on this memorable occasion.

### Recalls Second Cleveland Inaugural.

Washington was visited by a similar storm at the second inauguration of Grover Cleveland, and though the formal ceremonies were carried out, many of those who participated in them never recovered from the effects of the storm. Scores of the parades at that time, including many West Point cadets, were stricken with pneumonia, and several fatalities were the result. Following the inauguration ceremonies an agitation was begun to have the next inauguration held April 29 or in May, but Congress did not take action.

## President Taft's Inaugural Address

President Taft, after taking the oath of office, immediately began the delivery of his inaugural address, which in part is as follows:

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 a 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 declarations of the party platform upon which I was elected, 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 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.

### Will Suggest Changes.

I hope to be able to submit, at the first regular session of the incoming Congress, in December next, definite suggestions in respect to the needed amendments to the anti-trust and the interstate commerce law, and the changes required in the executive departments concerned in their enforcement.

A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call Congress into extra session, to meet on the 1st of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This shall 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.

### Business Now Affected.

The proposal to revise the tariff in such an authoritative way as to lead the business community to count upon it, hurls 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 be 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. It is not that the tariff is more important in itself than the reforming of the tariff, but the need for action when the revision of the tariff has been determined upon, is more immediate to avoid embarrassment of business.

### Should Practice Economy.

The obligation on the part of those responsible for the expenditures made to carry on the government, to be as economical 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 debt. But when the desire to win the popular approval leads to the cutting off of expenditures 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 equipment 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 of great railways and industrial combinations, and the necessary investigation and prosecution of unlawful business methods, are another necessary tax upon government which did not exist half a century ago.

The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources, so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, is among the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the great improvement of waterways, are another proper government functions which must involve large expenditure if properly performed.

### The Army and Navy.

There are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world, and is to exercise its proper influence in defense of our national interests. In the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere, and in the promotion of international morality, I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and its dependencies. We should have an army so organized and so officered, as to be capable in time of emergency, in cooperation with the national militia, and under the provisions of a proper national volunteer law, rapidly to expand into a force sufficient to resist all probable invasion from abroad and to furnish a reliable 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 in existence when the emergency arises which calls for its use and operation.

### Dignity Must Be Upheld.

The policy of the United States in the Spanish war, and since, has given it a position which the nations that it has never had before, and should be constantly exerted to securing to its bona fide citizens, whether native or naturalized, respect for their rights in foreign countries. We should make every effort to prevent humiliating and degrading prohibitions against our citizens wishing temporarily to so-

jour in foreign countries because of race or religion.

The admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be assimilated with our population has been one of the most serious of prohibitory causes in our history, and statistics of our country's administrative regulation secured by diplomatic relations, I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration, and by our own means, and by actual consular pressure, prevent such immigration. Meaning, we must take every precaution to prevent or limit that to people of different races living among our people, and the admission of such immigrants who have by our own treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

### Need Monetary Reform.

One of the reforms to be suggested during the incoming administration is the change of our monetary and banking laws, so as to secure greater stability in the forms of currency available for trade, and to prevent the undue issue of fiat money according to the whims of the managers of a financial institution. The monetary commission lately appointed is giving full consideration to existing conditions and to all proposed remedies, and will do all in its power that will meet the requirements of business and of public interest. We may hope that the report will embody a plan for the narrow view of those who believe that the sole purpose of the new system should be to secure a large return on banking capital out of those who would have greater expansion of currency. It is hoped that provisions for its immediate redemption or ultimate security.

### The Panama Canal.

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 rates of freight and passenger traffic. 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 coast of South America reached by rail from the west coast. The work on the canal is making most satisfactory progress. The construction will be completed in a few months, and its delivery into the hands of the United States will be completed early in the next administration, if not before.

### Dependencies Will Progress.

The various forms of our dependencies is a part of our national life, and it is our duty to improve them as far as may be desired. The people of the Pacific Islands, the Philippines, and the other dependencies, should be treated with the measure of the new tariff law, and the trade between the United States and the dependencies, with such limitations as may be necessary, should be so arranged as to secure the maximum benefit to the dependencies on these products. We can count on an improvement in business conditions in the Philippines and the other dependencies, and all profitable trade between this country and the islands. Moreover our government in each dependency is upholding the conditions of civil liberty and increasing popular control which might be expected in an American possession. The work which we are doing there redounds to our credit as a nation.

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 to effect a change in the electoral vote of the States of the South. That is a secondary consideration. What I look forward to is an increase in the tolerance and civility of all kinds and their advance through the betterment and the existence of a respectable political opposition in every State; even more than this, to an increasing feeling on the part of all the people of the South that their government is their government, and that its officers in their States are their officers.

The consideration of this question cannot, however, be confined to the States and their present condition. The thirteenth amendment secured them freedom; the fourteenth amendment secured them equal rights of property and the pursuit of happiness; and the fifteenth amendment attempted to secure the negro against any deprivation of the privilege to vote, because he was a negro. Of course the negro is not a citizen, but a constitutional law is only one step in the right direction. It must be fairly and justly enforced as well. In these days will come.

### World Educate Negroes.

There is in the South a grosser feeling than ever among the intelligent, well-to-do and industrial element in favor of the industrial situation of the negro and the encouragement of the negro in the most useful branches of the community. The progress which the negro has made in the last 50 years, from slavery, when his status was inferior, is enormous, and it furnishes every reason to believe 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.

### The Labor Controversy.

My distinguished predecessor has given much attention to the cause of labor, with whose struggle for better things he has shown the sincerest sympathy. At his instance, Congress has passed laws which have given the ability of interstate carriers to their employees for injury sustained in the course of employment, abolishing the rule of common-law contract, and substituting therefor the so-called rule of comparative negligence. It has also passed a law fixing the compensation of government employees for injuries sustained in the employment of government through the negligence of the superior. It also passed a model child labor law for the District of Columbia. In previous administrations an arrangement for interstate commerce railroads and their employees, and laws for the application of safety devices to save the lives and limbs of employees of interstate railroads, have been passed. Additional legislation of this kind was passed by the outgoing Congress. I wish to say that in so far as I can, I hope to promote the spirit of further legislation of this character.

Another labor question has arisen which has awakened the most excited discussion. There is in regard to the power of the Federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes. As to that, my conclusions are fixed. Take away from courts, if it should 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 needed remedy available to all men for the protection of their rights against lawless invasion. The proposition that business is not a property or property right which can be protected by equitable injunctions, and that the power of the Federal courts to issue injunctions in industrial disputes is 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.

### New Statute Needed.

The issuing of a temporary restraining order without notice has in several instances been abused by its inconscient exercise, and to remedy this, the platform upon which I was elected recommends the formation 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 practices, and can bring the subject so closely to the attention of the court as to make abuses of the process unlikely in the future.

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 connection with the various questions which I have mentioned to Congress and in my address as an executive, I invoke the cordial sympathy and support of my fellow citizens, and the aid of Almighty God in the discharge of my responsible duties.