

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Short Speech Delivered by Chief Executive After Taking the Oath of Office—Our Duties as a Nation to the World and to Ourselves.

After taking the oath of office during the inauguration ceremonies at Washington March 4, President Roosevelt delivered the following speech to his fellow citizens:

No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good, who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and of happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay for the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the mariner and the hardier virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vainglory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us; a full acknowledgment of the responsibility which is ours; and a fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others and duties to ourselves; and we can shrink neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth; and we must be as responsible to them as they are to us. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.



Inaugurated March 4, 1905.

ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS TAKE OATH

Thousands of Visitors Throng National Capital to Witness the Ceremony—Procession the Greatest Seen in Washington Since the Close of the Civil War.

FRAGRANCE.

10:45 a. m. President left White House for the Capitol.
11:55 a. m. President entered Senate chamber.
12 Noon. President pro tem of Senate administered oath of office to Vice President-elect Fairbanks, who delivered his inaugural address.
12:30 p. m. Entire assemblage proceeded to stand at east front of the Capitol, where President Roosevelt took oath of office and delivered his inaugural address.
2 p. m. President returned to White House. Grand parade followed.
7:30 p. m. Illumination of city and display of fireworks.
9 p. m. Inaugural ball, opened by President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt was on March 4 transformed from president by chance into president by choice; for president through an assassin's bullet into president through the ballots of the people.

Under the shadow of the gray-domed capitol, gazing into the placid marble features of Greenough's statue of the first president, the twenty-sixth president of the United States swore faithfully to execute the laws and to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution.

There were represented in the throng that had journeyed to the capitol to greet President Roosevelt men from the North, South, East and West, and from distant islands of the seas; from the Philippines, from Porto Rico, from Hawaii—from every land where floats the emblem of the Republic. In the great parade there rode governors of states, both North and South. The president's old rancher friends, with lariats and chaparros and cowboy hats, made strange contrast to the stiff-backed, court chested young men from the national military schools. Rough Riders from San Juan Hill, volunteers from Santiago, Jackies from Manila bay shared the plaudits of the multitude with modest, every-day soldiers, for whom the title "Rough Riders" is a distinction quite enough. Political clubs from East and West, militiamen from North and South, blue-clad veterans of the sixties, heroes of the Spanish-American war, miners from Pennsylvania, the entire legislature of the state of Tennessee, the president's neighbors from Oyster Bay—all contributed to the national character of the splendid pageant.

There were waiting for the president when he emerged from the white house thirty picked men from the Rough Riders under Gov. Brodie. With the crack squadron A of the First Cavalry, U. S. Army, they formed his escort to the capitol. As they swung around the treasury building into Pennsylvania avenue a division of the G. A. R. with Gen. O. O. Howard and staff in the lead, which had been standing at salute, wheeled into the column, while the cavalrymen checked their pace to accommodate the slower footsteps of the aged veterans. A mighty wave of cheers swept along the avenue as the president's carriage came in sight. Throughout the whole route the president, with hat in hand, kept bowing in acknowledgment of the greetings. On his arrival at the capitol he was conducted to the president's room in the rear of the senate chamber, where he began at once the signing of related bills. At noon he entered the senate to witness the inauguration of the new president, which was the installation of Senator Fairbanks as vice president. This ceremony concluded, he proceeded to the stand on the east front of the capitol to receive the oath from Chief Justice Fuller and to deliver his inaugural address. Immediately upon its conclusion the president was escorted back to the white house, where, after lunching with the officials of the inaugural committee, he took his position on the stand in front to review the formal inaugural parade.

Inauguration Ceremonies. The broad plaza whose level surface stretches from the national capitol to the white house, where, after lunching with the officials of the inaugural committee, he took his position on the stand in front to review the formal inaugural parade.

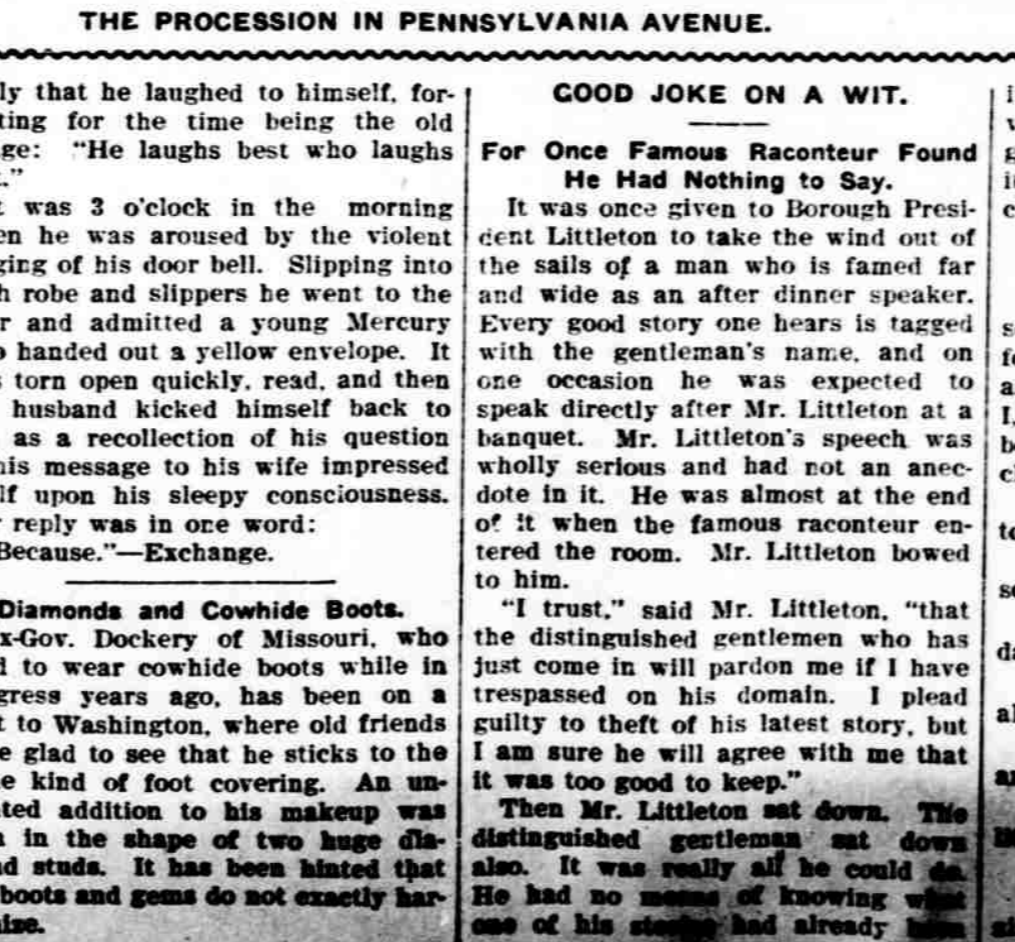
The imposing form of Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan, who is almost heroic in stature, was the first to catch the eye of the vast crowd. Flanked by the marshal of the Supreme Court and the marshal of the District of Columbia, Justice Harlan led his colleagues, garbed in flowing robes of black, topped with satin skull caps, to their seats at the left of the tribune. After a brief pause, Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps, marshaled forth the ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Fairbanks were next escorted to seats just outside the tribune. The president's children were with Mrs. Roosevelt, and Mr. Fairbanks' two sons, students at Yale, and his daughter, Mrs. Adelaide Timmons, were with Mrs. Fairbanks. Mrs. Roosevelt was gowned in a severely plain tailored suit of electric blue; the round skirt was trimmed in bands of lighter shade panne velvet, and the short, modish jacket had a vest of the panne braided in silver. Mrs. Fairbanks wore a beautiful dress of brown velvet, trimmed with chiffon and white ermine. Her hat and gloves were also white. Vice President Fairbanks, accompanied by the secretary of the senate and followed by the senators and ex-senators, was next in

order. Then came Speaker Cannon and the house of representatives. The instant the roll of the vice president was read, a swelling cheer burst from the crowd. Mr. Fairbanks bowed repeatedly before taking his chair. Secretary Day and other members of the cabinet were ushered to their chairs, and at their heels came Admiral Drexel and Lieut. Gen. Chafoce. Billows of cheers greeted Admiral Dewey, and the hero of Manila bay showed that he was pleased.

The governors of states and territories and the other invited guests followed in indiscriminate fashion, and in a short time all was in readiness for the coming of the chief executive.

President Roosevelt advanced from the door of the capitol, arm in arm with Chief Justice Fuller. Instantly, from all parts of the eight acres of humanity, arose a prolonged, tumultuous shout. Behind the president and his white-haired companion came James H. McKinley, clerk of the supreme court, bearing a ponderous Bible. When the demonstration ceased, Chief Justice Fuller, his snovy locks falling to his shoulders, pronounced the oath. President Roosevelt's voice was easily audible at some distance when he repeated the formal declaration prescribed in article II of the Constitution: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."



THE PROCESSION IN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

twenty-one, fired in honor of the newly inaugurated chief executive. The tension was broken, and a roar of cheers resounded far and wide across the plaza. For many minutes the jangle of sounds continued before the president could find a chance to begin his inaugural address.

The conclusion of the address was the signal for another ovation, during which Mr. Roosevelt shook hands with most of the notables who pressed about the tribune. Then he was escorted back to the rotunda of the capitol and thence to the executive chamber, where he held a brief reception before leaving for the White House.

Vice-President Sworn In. Senator Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, became vice-president of the United States shortly after the marble-faced clocks of the senate chamber registered noon. At that hour Senator Frye, senate pro tem, hammered the marble desk, and announced in set formula that the senate of the Fifty-ninth congress was adjourned sine die; then he immediately called the extraordinary session of the senate of the Fifty-ninth congress to order.

Mr. Fairbanks was forthwith ushered into the chamber, the senate members of the inaugural committee

FOR HEALTHY AND LONG LIFE

Simple Rules, the Observance of Which Will Double Capacity for Work and Pleasure

Daily Exercise. Clerks, bookkeepers and thousands of other indoor workers suffer from the lack of pure air and muscular exercise. If an attempt is made to breathe fresh air, or an hour or so is spent in digging or chopping wood, undue soreness and fatigue are produced. This disagreeable result often stops the experiment. Instead of discouraging the trial, the very soreness should point out the great need of the body.

If the worker persisted in and gradually increased the stiffness would soon disappear, and leave in its place a general feeling of increased vigor. The nerves are strengthened and the bodily activities quickened. The effect is not alone on the muscles used, but upon each organ. The blood is purified and the digestion strengthened.

The effects of a prolonged sedentary life are overcome only by working off the accumulated poisons and creating an appetite for new pure food. This built up in the body, and thus the system is renewed.

Exercise must be carefully increased and adapted to the individual muscular strength. The weakest muscles must be brought up to the standard of the others.

For feeble persons who are not able to do the desired work, massage, Swedish movements and mechanical exercises should be employed.

For more robust persons walking, horseback riding, rowing, bicycle riding and especially swimming are to be recommended.

How to Have a Clear Head. The man who desires to have a clear head, a brain keenly alive to the subtle influences of the universe about him, alert to respond to every call made upon it by the bodily organs under its supervision—ready to receive impressions from the infinite source of universal thought, and capable of thinking the high thoughts of God—must exercise his mind and body vigorously, naturally, and must avoid every harmful and inferior food. He will select the choicest foodstuffs. These consist of fruits, nuts, dextrinized grains—that is, well toasted grain preparations, toasted bread, toasted wheat flakes, etc. He will eat sparingly, never to repletion. He will exercise out of doors, in fresh air, three hours daily, living as much of the time as possible in the open air. He will sleep eight hours at night. He will take a vigorous cold bath every morning on rising, and will take at least two or three times a week, a warm, cleansing bath, just before going to bed at night.

He will conserve his energy, and serve for useful work every energy of mind and body. He will endeavor to live righteously in the largest sense of the word.

Night Air and Consumption. The old fallacy that night air is a dangerous mission is not yet dead. Much has been said about fresh air, outdoor life and sunshine for tuberculosis. Many victims have experienced the healing power in these natural agencies, after a day in the sunshine or in the cold, crisp winter air, retires for a night's sleep in a dark, stuffy, air-tight room. Don't be afraid of night air.

Open the bedroom to all the sun possible during the day. The room will then be dry, though cold. Dampness is dangerous and more apt to occur in a closed than in a wide-open room. Keep at least one window in the bedroom open day and night, summer and winter. The door should shut the chamber off from the rest of the house. In the morning the patient should be taken quickly into a warm room for the cold sponge bath.

Incidious Poisons. The poisonous effects resulting from the use of tea and coffee are very decidedly manifest to one who has given thought to this question, and has made careful observations in relation to it. The sallow complexion, common among women of the higher classes who have reached middle life, the almost universal nervousness among American women, and many common digestive disorders, and the increasing prevalence of nervous or sick headaches, afford to the experienced physician ample evidence of the toxic or poisonous character of tea, coffee, and the allied beverages, cocoa, etc. The usual practice of leaving a few of these drugs in production, when they are habitually used, banishing as it were, the sensation of fatigue, affords sufficient evidence of their poisonous character. No one would doubt for a moment the poisonous character of a drug capable of producing irresistible drowsiness in a person who is not weary. The power of a drug to produce weariness in a person strongly inclined to sleep as the result of fatigue, is equally evidence of its poisonous character.

The Only Safeguard Against Tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is a low-level disease. People are not subject to it until their bodies have become weakened and their whole constitution undermined. It used to be thought that one could not have tuberculosis if only he exercised his lungs. A man who had this disease went to a professor in Vienna for advice. The professor said, "You had better get a horn and learn to play it, to exercise your lungs." "Alas, professor," answered

STEPS TO PREVENT PANICS. Elaborate Precautions Taken by Leading Financiers.

The absence from Wall street of half a dozen prominent financiers, with the announcement that several others intend to depart soon on extended trips, has excited interest in the discussion respecting the power of very rich operators in the market and arrangements by them to protect their interests while away. Fifteen years ago a member of the school board, addressed the pupils. When closing I said: "Well, children, you have a holiday to-morrow. What day is it?" "Decoration day!" from all in unison.

"What do you do on Decoration day?" "Decorate the soldiers' graves," said all together again.

"Why do you decorate their graves any more than others?" "This was a stealer, but finally one little fellow held up his hand.

"Well, sir, why is it?" "Because they are dead and we don't."

NOT ENJOYED BY SENATORS. Only Galleries Amused by Repartee as to Railroad Cases.

There were moments of fun at the Swaggy trial. Mr. Olin, in answering a witness as to what furniture or other effects Judge Swaggy brought with him to Florida. One of his questions was: "Did he bring any effects other than what he had in his (pause) carpetbag?" Then he proved by a counter-question that Judge Swaggy was accustomed to ride in a pass over a certain railroad. "I do not mean to raise the question of Judge Swaggy's right to ride on a pass," explained Mr. Olin, as the witness was disappearing through the glass doors to the rear lobby, "but I consider it an important bit of testimony when the government is asked to pay the transportation." "I should hardly expect the gentleman to question that right around here," observed ex-Senator Thurston quietly, but the laughter that ensued was confined to the galleries.

A self-made man is seldom capable of loving more than once.