

## ROOSEVELT PRESIDENT NOW IN HIS OWN RIGHT

### SUN SMILES ON THE INAUGURAL

Theodore Roosevelt and Charles W. Fairbanks Take Oaths of Office Before Distinguished Throng.

From White House to Capitol and Back to White House the President Passes Cheering Thousands.

Washington, March 4.—As an omen of Fortune's smiles the sun broke thru rain clouds this morning of Theodore Roosevelt's inaugural. A light rain fell in the early hours, but by 7:30 the sun was shining and the great crowds were astir.

Early the president's household began preparations for the events of the day, and at 10 o'clock the president and his escort started from the White House for the capitol.

At 10:30 the presidential party had entered the capitol grounds, and at 10:46 the president and vice president-elect arrived at the capitol.

At 10:52 the president went direct to his room in the senate wing and began signing bills that had been passed.

At noon Vice President Fairbanks took the oath in the senate chamber, and the assembly passed to the capitol front.

At 1 o'clock President Roosevelt took the oath administered by Chief Justice Fuller.

At 1:15 President Roosevelt had delivered his inaugural address, and ten minutes later left the capitol for the White House to review the inaugural parade.

At 2:50 p.m. the president entered the reviewing stand and the "march past" began.

Washington, March 4.—Theodore Roosevelt of New York, and Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana, today were inaugurated respectively president and vice president of the United States.

A few months ago their names were conjured with in one of the most noteworthy campaigns in the history of American politics. They were elected with the greatest popular acclaim ever accorded candidates by the electorate of this republic. Today their names are again on every lip, the verdict of the American people rendered on Nov. 8, was confirmed in the presence of such a throng as the national capitol rarely has witnessed and with setting of brilliant pageantry.

**Made a Festal Ceremony.**

The inauguration of President Roosevelt was made a festal ceremony in Washington. The city is a symphony of color. A blaze of decorations greets the eye at every turn. From every street the national ensign breaks to the gentle breeze; great buildings are enfolded in the soft embrace of the Stars and Stripes and entire blocks are a mass of patriotic color. Above the white dome of the capitol float immense American flags and from the top-most points of the graceful granite shafts, erected in memory of the first president, springs a single American emblem—a vivid splash of red, white and blue against the sky.

**Most Elaborate in History.**

The decorations throughout the city are more elaborate and beautiful than on the occasion of any previous presidential inauguration. The national ensigns have been used this year as never used before and the splendor of the scheme adopted for the city's adornment never has been surpassed. No thoroughfare is without its share of flags and the national ensign lends itself so beautifully to decoration as that part of Pennsylvania avenue between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, Full 150 feet in width and paralleled by sidewalks one third as wide, shaded for the most part on both sides by magnificent trees, flanked on the south at one end by the stately treasury building, and at the other by the beautiful state, war and navy building, with the historic White House standing between them, partially concealed by trees and shrubbery and with Lafayette Square fronting more than half its length on the north, this stretch is peculiarly suited to the art of the decorator.

**Court of History.**

Here is the court of history and here the decorators have achieved artistic marvels. From the Louisiana purchase exposition were brought heroic statues of Monroe, Jackson, Bienville, La Salle, Clark, Livingston, Narvaez, and other notable figures in the history of the country, and on pedestals placed at regular intervals on the south side of the avenue stand the imposing white statues. From the Louisiana purchase exposition also came four great allegorical figures, two of which, the "Flying Victory," and the "Genius of Architecture," were erected, one on each side of the avenue at the east end of the court of history, and the other two, the "Genius of Sculpture," and the "Genius of Music," at the west end. Each figure is surrounded by group columns forty feet high, heavily festooned. Arranged on pedestals at regular intervals on each side of the court are triple bamboo poles from the Philippines. They are of a uniform height of fifty feet. Each bears a shield of a state or territory of the union and from the top of each floats the stars and stripes. Scores of handsome palms constitute one of the decorative features of the court.

**Spectators' Stands.**

Along each side of the court of history handsome stands were erected from which spectators might view the inaugural parade. The president's reviewing stand is directly in front of the White House. It is handsomely constructed and beautifully decorated with flags and laurel. That part of the stand occupied by President Roosevelt and his immediate party extends out over the sidewalk. It is trimmed with red damask and is comfortably and conveniently arranged. Opposite the president's stand is a stand for the general public, which seats more than six thousand persons. Stands also were erected in front of

### GAYNOR-GREENE ARRESTS MADE

American Contractors Who Have Long Eluded Legal Capture Are Taken.

Montreal, March 4.—Messrs. Gaynor and Greene were arrested in Quebec today for the purpose of bringing them to Montreal to complete extradition proceedings. They are wanted by the United States authorities in connection with the Savannah river contract. The arrests were made on a new warrant based on old information and the judgment of the privy council. The prisoners will leave Quebec this afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Taschereau, their counsel, and will arrive here tonight. Donald MacMaster of Montreal, representing the American government, and Marion E. Swan of Georgia, reached Quebec today, accompanied by detectives of this city. Shortly after their arrival, the officers proceeded to the residences of Messrs. Gaynor and Greene, and quietly placed them under arrest.

### ORE DOCK SECTION FALLS AT DULUTH

Joseph Moran of Superior Was Dead When Reached—Three Others Injured.

Duluth, Minn., March 4.—The collapse of one of the bents of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern ore dock, No. 1, here this morning caused the death of Joseph Moran of Superior and the injury of three others.

The rebuilding of the dock is in progress and the work of tearing down a portion of it is going on. Upon the top of one of the bents was a derrick operated by an engine and crew of four men. The lateral braces of the adjoining bent were being removed, and their withdrawal took away the support given to the bent upon which the derrick was stationed and it collapsed, precipitating the engine and crew to the ice, fifty-eight feet below.

Gorgeously uniform bands lent splashes of color to the somber scenes in the shifting multitude. Scores of stout faces and vendors of badges, buttons and other penny devices did a thriving business. Comparatively few in the great crowd witnessed the ceremonies incident to the actual inauguration of the president or of the vice president. Tens of thousands remained for hours on the avenue, quite content to catch a fleeting glimpse of the two men upon whom today the attention of the nation is centered.

Soon after 9 o'clock carriages containing members of the cabinet and the joint inaugural committee of the senate and house of representatives began to arrive at the White House. Their occupants joined President Roosevelt within. After a little while the carriages thronged down the porte cochere.

**President Appears.**

An instant later President Roosevelt, Vice President Fairbanks and the members of the congress inaugural committee emerged from the White House. A great cheer went up from the waiting multitude, a cheer that was echoed and re-echoed by the crowd far down the avenue.

President Roosevelt entered a magnificent open limousine drawn by four beautifully matched bay horses. With the president on the rear seat sat Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, and opposite them sat Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania. President Roosevelt was smiling and chatting animatedly with those accompanying him. To seven friends standing near the White House entrance he bowed cordially.

Senator Fairbanks entered the second carriage, accompanied by Senator Bacon of Georgia, Representative William of Mississippi and Representative Crumpacker of Indiana, the remaining members of the inaugural committee.

Members of the cabinet entered other carriages, the last in the little procession being occupied by Secretary William Loebe and Colonel Charles I. Brownwell, and the commander of the Fifth regiment of Rough Riders, and a body of several hundred members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Spanish war veterans. The Rough Riders constituted the special guard of the president. They surrounded his carriage completely, and let none approach that carriage too closely.

**Long-Continued Ovation.**

The ride down the avenue to the capitol was one long-continued ovation. The great cheer which was voiced at the White House rang along the avenue in consonance with the movement of the president's carriage. As the president entered the capitol the Fifty-eighth congress was near dissolution. He entered the president's room in the senate wing. Bills already were awaiting his approval and senators and representatives also were awaiting him to urge the signing of measures in which they were interested. Shortly before noon, Mrs. Roosevelt, members of the Roosevelt family and visiting friends, in carriages, were hurried along Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol. Mrs. Fairbanks and her family an d house guests preceded Mrs. Roosevelt only a short time. They reached the executive gallery in time

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### JEFFERSON TAKES PRESIDENT'S OATH

One Hundred Years of Progress in Newspaper Reporting in United States.



THOMAS JEFFERSON, Who Was Inaugurated as President One Hundred Years Ago.

By W. W. Jermans. "Washington, March 4, 1805.—After Thomas Jefferson had taken the oath of office as president of the United States, the oath of office was likewise administered to George Clinton as vice president of the United States. After the delivery of the speech the president was waited on by a large assemblage of members of the legislature, citizens and strangers of distinction, and a procession was formed at the navy yard composed of the several mechanics engaged, which marched to military music, displaying with considerable taste, the various insignia of the professions."

Had the National Intelligencer, the leading newspaper of Washington one hundred years ago, been able to put its account of the inauguration on telegraph wires for the newspapers of the country, the foregoing would have been sent. It is the Intelligencer's entire narrative of Jefferson's inauguration.

Just one hundred years ago President Jefferson was beginning his second term, of all the differences between that inauguration and today's, there is none more conspicuous than in the methods of reporting. If General Clarke's horse should stumble today in rounding a corner, but not fall, the incident would command more space in the "Washington newspapers" than did the inauguration of Jefferson, and if the knees of Clarke's horse should actually touch the pavement, or a telegraphic account of it would be forth to Minneapolis and Seattle, and would be sent by mail to Boston and New York.

### HIGH WALL AT YALE DAMAGED BY FIRE

New Haven, Conn., March 4.—The "High Wall," one of the finest of the private dormitories for Yale students, was damaged by fire today to the extent of \$10,000. The injury to the costly furnishings of the students who occupied the apartments is estimated at \$10,000 more. The fire is supposed to have started from a cigarette stub.

**Forty-five Strikers Shot Down.**

Lodz, March 4.—Serious disorders broke out at the Poininski cotton mill yesterday while the men were being paid off. Troops were summoned to restore order and three workmen were killed and forty-two injured. A general strike is expected.

## OYAMA OVERWHELMS THE RUSSIAN LEGIONS

### FEAR CIVIL WAR IS NORWAY'S PLOT

Germans Anxious Over the Ministerial Crisis in Norway and Sweden.

New York Sun Special Service. Berlin, March 4.—The latest reports from Norway are causing considerable anxiety here, for it is recognized that the ministerial crisis is only a transition stage of the national crisis, which may end in civil war between Norway and Sweden. There seems to be no doubt that the Norwegian party is determined to bring about a separation, if necessary, by force of arms, and there is little chance of the Swedish party giving way, as the Swedish fleet is in position to blockade Norway and bring the commercial life of the country to a standstill in twenty-four hours.

### POISON FOUND IN STANFORD HOME

Bottle of Strychnine Discovered by Detectives Searching Nob Hill Residence.

San Francisco, March 4.—During a search of Mrs. Stanford's residence on Nob Hill, by detectives yesterday a bottle containing strychnine was found. This, it is believed, brings the perpetration of the murder close home. Whether this bottle is the one from which the murderer took the poison that was placed in the poisoned water Mrs. Stanford drank, and later placed in the bicarbonate of soda, which caused her death, is a secret that the police will not divulge.

Honolulu, March 4.—High Sheriff Henry has a long stenographic record of his examination of Miss Berner and Miss Hunt, the secretary and maid of the late Mrs. Stanford, relative to the circumstances of her death, but he will not divulge anything before the chemists make a report on their analysis of the contents of Mrs. Stanford's stomach. It is believed that Sheriff Henry is taking this course on the advice of the San Francisco police department.

**DRUG CLERK TELLS STORY**

Says Miss Berner Suggested Use of Old Medicine Bottle.

Palo Alto, Cal., March 4.—Mrs. Stanford purchased bicarbonate of soda from W. E. Jackson, clerk at Stanford pharmacy, on Feb. 6, paying 10 cents for the drug. Jackson has placed the bottle from which he sold this drug in the hands of an attorney.

It makes the following statement regarding the transaction: "When Mrs. Stanford bought the three ounces of bicarbonate of soda from me on Feb. 6, she asked for a bottle with a wide mouth. I showed her several. Just then Miss Berner spoke up, saying: 'You will not need one, Mrs. Stanford. The bottle we have had for the last two years is still all right.' It was from this bottle that the alleged poisoned soda was taken on Jan. 14."

Mrs. Berner, mother of Bertha Berner, Mrs. Stanford's secretary, is still prostrated, and so far the name of the person whom she stated she suspected of the murder, is unknown. Detectives guard her house.

## CUTS OFF LEFT; CIRCLES RIGHT

Japanese General Strikes Kuropatkin's Army With Resistless Force on Its Left, Center and Right Positions.

The Russian's Give Way at All Points—70,000 Fall on the Right—Evacuation of Mukden Begins.

Berlin, March 4.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from St. Petersburg says: "General Kuropatkin, in a telegram which arrived here at 7 o'clock last evening said 280,000 Japanese had broken thru the Russian left wing and that it was cut off from the remainder of the army."

"At 10 o'clock came another dispatch from General Kuropatkin which read:

The Japanese are marching on Mukden. My position is extremely dangerous.

"In government circles here today there is a conviction that General Kuropatkin has been fully beaten, that part of his army has been dispersed and that the railroad north of Mukden will probably be cut."

**70,000 MEN FALL**

Enormous Losses on Both Sides West of Mukden.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—The battle raging at the front has assumed enormous proportions. Already one of the Associated Press Russian correspondents places the Russian losses at 30,000 men, and those of the Japanese at 40,000.

It is added that the attempt to draw a net around General Kuropatkin has not yet succeeded, but it is said that the Japanese from Sin-min-tin, where the Russians were defeated, are attempting to yank their marches to cut the Russian line of communications.

**Check for Kuroki.**

General Kuroki, according to the latest reports is temporarily stalled by the Russian left, but the Russian center is yielding slowly before the Japanese onslaughts.

Thursday, Field Marshal Oyama shifted the weight to his left, seeking to envelop the Russian right, eight miles southwest of Mukden. In the bloody hand-to-hand fighting which followed, and continued for hours, the losses on both sides were enormous.

**Double Play at Sin-min-tin.**

But the most serious news is the report that the Japanese flanking column at Sin-min-tin, about thirty miles west of Mukden, has divided, part of it moving straight east to fight the Russian right wing, while the other is making forced marches north, with the evident purpose of cutting the Russian line of communications with the pass, and of closing the line of retreat.

Should the operation prove successful the Russian army might be surrounded. General Kuropatkin reports that the Russians have been compelled to evacuate their position at Gauto pass.

**OFFICERS FLEE NORTHWARD**

Russ Rear Guard Quits Mukden—Putloff Falls to Japs.

Special to The Journal.

Paris, March 4.—The Petit Journal has dispatches saying that the Russian rear guard and administrative officers left Mukden today for Tie pass.

The Japs occupied Putloff and Novgorod hills today that Rennenkampf's cavalry has been almost annihilated.

**RUSS OFFICERS MYSTIFIED**

Unable to Tell What Oyama Is Driving at.

Mukden, March 4.—The Russians are holding on desperately to their positions. Tho the fighting has now been in progress six days, the officers here are mystified as to whether the actions at the wings are not big movements of the Japanese, that of breaking thru the Russian center; or, if it is Field Marshal Oyama's real intention to turn Mukden, on which side is the real movement and on which the feat.

**Japs Succeed at Center.**

One of General Kuropatkin's staff officers said to the Associated Press: "The Japanese concentrated on it the center and then incited the wings and compel a demoralized retreat; but till now the Japanese attacks against the center have been only measurably successful."

"San-lin-pou, which is the key to our position on the right flank, was the scene of awful carnage last night. The Japanese concentrated on it the fire of over a hundred guns and then attacked with the bayonet. According to the reports coming in they were repulsed, and in a counter attack we captured seven machine guns."

**Mukden Being Evacuated.**

Trains are leaving Mukden ceaselessly for the north with wounded men and stores.

**KUROKI ACROSS THE SHAK-EE**

His Men Engage the Russians Near Wi-tou-san.

General Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, via Fusan, Friday, March 3.—The hotly contested engagement waged since midnight Thursday across the Shak-ee river from Wi-tou-san was still proceeding late yesterday under conditions entailing great hardships upon the attacking force and favoring those defending the entrenchments. A large Japanese contingent which crossed the plain direct west of Wi-tou-san in darkness succeeded in gaining the first line of the Russian trenches to the great astonishment of the Russians. The Russians have since been making a fierce resistance in the second

line of trenches on the summits of the foothills and the Japanese are attacking them spiritedly.

Thursday night was bitterly cold and yesterday it was freezing and a thin snow covered the earth. The Japanese are obliged to wear the heaviest clothing which, with the cold and continuing snow flurries, handicaps them.

The Japanese are gathered on the slopes so close to the Russian trenches that in some places their artillery cannot give the best support.

It is believed that the Japanese attack will succeed.

**JAPS BUSY AT MANILA**

They Try to Sink British Steamer Carrying Vladivostok Supplies.

Manila, March 4.—Japanese enterprise in fishing sampans made four attempts to sink the British steamer Carlisle last night, according to a report current here, but were repulsed by the customs guards on board the vessel, who fired upon the sampans.

The Carlisle was under charter to the Russian government to carry supplies from Vladivostok to Port Arthur but lost her propeller, finally drifting to San Miguel bay, where her captain brought up, while he went to Manila for assistance.

Tokio, March 4.—The British 2,963 ton steamer, Eashy Abbey, from Cardiff, bound for Vladivostok, was seized by the Japanese guardships on Feb. 27.

**JAPS MOVE ON VLADIVOSTOK**

They Land a Force North of Korea Under Cover of Fleet.

Vladivostok, March 4.—Two thousand Japanese troops have landed at Sheung-shin, northward of Korea, to which place they were conveyed by steamers from warships. A flotilla of torpedo boats covered the landing.

**Jap Monks Barred from China.**

London, March 4.—A dispatch from Peking states that, owing to the fear of Japanese monks, bent, under the guise of a missionary propaganda, on spying and exciting the populace against the dynasty, the Chinese government has ordered that passports be withheld in future.

**\$818,000,000 AS CONGRESS' COST**

Senator Allison Makes Annual Statement of the Session's Appropriations.

Washington, March 4.—The senate convened today in continuation of yesterday's session, and Mr. Allison made his annual statement concerning the appropriations made during the session. He said that, while accurate figures could not be given, the approximate amount appropriated this session was \$818,000,000 as against \$781,000,000 last year. The estimated revenue for the next year were \$726,000,000. Mr. Allison expressed the opinion that the deficit for the fiscal year beginning next July would be no greater than that for the year which will end on that date.

For some time thereafter the business consisted in receiving messages from the house and in the announcement by the presiding officer of his signature to bills, the last of the appropriation bills to receive the official signature on behalf of the senate being the general deficiency.

At 10:45 a recess was taken for thirty minutes. Then President pro tem Fry called the senators to order and after a brief farewell address, declared the senate adjourned sine die.

**Loving Cup for Cannon.**

The house adjourned sine die today, after a session of less than two hours, whose chief feature was the presentation of a massive silver loving cup to Speaker Cannon, by the entire membership of the house, and a cup to John Sharp Williams by the democratic minority. A conference report on the bill prohibiting the selection of timber lands in lieu of lands in forest reserves was agreed to, finally passing the bill.

Chairman Hemenway of the appropriations committee made a statement that the total appropriations of the session were \$697,045,104 and the estimated receipts for the next fiscal year \$725,590,515. There would be no deficit, he announced.



DE-LIGHTED!  
The indications are that the hired man is going to earn more money under the new deal—Why not give it to him?