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SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1901.

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CHIEF CHAMPION OF PROSPERITY IS INAUGURATED FOR A SECOND TERM

SUMMARY OF NATION'S HISTORY-MAKING DAY

AT 7 a. m. visiting troops begin leaving the Government departments that had been used as temporary barracks and proceed to Pennsylvania avenue to participate in the great parade.

At 10 a. m. Grand Marshal Greene and staff are at the head of the line, and the triumphal parade from the White House to the Capitol is started.

President McKinley reviews the parade from a stand at the south side of the Court of Honor.

Brilliant assemblage in the United States Senate chambers, where Vice President-elect Theodore Roosevelt is inducted into office and delivers his inaugural address.

At 1:17 p. m. President McKinley appears on a stand at the east front of the Capitol. He is sworn in to succeed himself as chief magistrate and delivers his inaugural address.

From the outside platform the President and Vice President are escorted to the rooms of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and an informal luncheon is held.

At 2:15 p. m. the parade starts from the Capitol, the last organization passing the reviewing stand at the White House at 6 p. m.

The event of the evening is the inaugural ball.

CALL BUREAU, 1406 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, March 4.—William McKinley began his second term as President this afternoon, reverently taking the oath in the presence of an enormous crowd and solemnly announcing his policy for the next four years in a speech remarkable for its boldness of declaration.

Theodore Roosevelt began to walk the thorny and narrow path that is to mark his public course at noon, when he was sworn to his duties as Vice President in the Senate chamber, being showered with many manifestations of esteem and admiration.

Call it what you will—the pomp of coming empire, the arrogance of militarism, a spontaneous outburst of civic loyalty—the inauguration of to-day, despite unpropitious rain, eclipsed as a spectacle anything ever attempted at the induction of a President and Vice President into office.

It has been contrasted with the inauguration of Thomas Jefferson in 1801, when the President-elect walked to the Capitol with a shouting crowd at his heels. The deduction is that the public seems to like best the twentieth-century way of doing things. It has been contrasted with the second inauguration of James Monroe, when the "era of good feeling" was ushered in. The lesson is that McKinley is striving to bring the South into the Republican fold, and this was disclosed deliberately in his address to-day.

The bold charge of the opposition parties that the Government had entered upon an era of militarism was as boldly met in to-day's inaugural parade. The bulk of the parade was military. It was the largest display of regular troops and National Guardsmen ever witnessed at an inauguration in Washington, yet there were only 3000 regulars in line. It was likewise the smallest display of civic organizations.

But most remarkable of all was the candor and courage with which Mr. McKinley met the issues of the hour and proclaimed the policy of the Government. He told how he intended to carry out the policy of Congress in Cuba without detriment to the Cubans themselves. He declared that the course now being pursued for the pacification and government of the Philippines would be followed to the end. The United States was not fighting the Filipinos. A small portion of the Filipinos were fighting the United States. There was to be no step backward anywhere. The United States had taken its place among the great powers of the world and would hold it.

"Surely," said the President, "after 125 years of achievement for mankind we will not now surrender our equality with other nations on matters fundamental and essential to nationality. With no such purpose was the nation created. In no such spirit has it developed its full and independent sovereignty. We adhere to the principle of equality among ourselves, and by no act of ours will we assign to ourselves a subordinate rank in the family of nations."

The weather was bad. After five weeks of clearest skies Washington has ever known rain took the oath. The crowds were drenched. It rained throughout most of the afternoon. Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is satisfied the rain is an evil omen for the McKinley administration. Senator Mark Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, is convinced that the skies only wept to prevent the administration from being too happy in its present fortuitous situation. They exchanged notes about it as they rode with the President.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS STAND IN THE RAIN

The one great blot on the inauguration was the treatment received by the foreign ambassadors and other diplomats accredited to the United States. Not only were these dignitaries preceded on the stand by Justices of the Supreme Court, in spite of their protests, but they received absolutely no attention. They were all in their magnificent and costly uniforms, and were compelled to stand in the driving rain for nearly an hour. No effort was made to provide them shelter; no effort was made to get them umbrellas. The committee in charge of arrangements, however, sought shelter for themselves under the roof of the President's stand, leaving the distinguished guests in the wet. The incident is bound to create an unpleasant impression abroad.

President McKinley began his journey to the Capitol with the plaudits of 100,000 persons ringing in his ears. He left the White House about 10:30 o'clock. It was an inspiring spectacle that met his gaze as, pausing a moment on the portico, his eyes swept up and down Pennsylvania avenue. The court of honor, stretching



STRONG POINTS IN PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

NOW I have the satisfaction to announce that the Congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of \$41,000,000.

Every avenue of production is crowded with activity, labor is well employed and American productions find good markets at home and abroad. Our diversified productions, however, are increasing in such unprecedented volume as to admonish us of the necessity of still further enlarging our foreign markets by broader commercial relations.

The national verdict of 1896 has for the most part been executed.

We face at this moment a most important question—that of the future relations of the United States and Cuba. With our near neighbors we must remain close friends. The declaration of the purposes of this Government in the resolution of April 20, 1898, must be made good.

I shall continue the efforts already taken until order shall be restored throughout the Philippine Islands, and as fast as conditions permit will establish local governments, in the formation of which the full co-operation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them.

would appear. First came the Justices of the Supreme Court in their black gowns and skull caps. They looked to be the very embodiment of wisdom, decorum and good living as they descended the sloping carpeted aisle and stood looking around for the seats assigned them. Some one had blundered or an usher had disappeared. In the raw east wind they huddled themselves in their black gowns and looked very uncomfortable.

Then came the diplomatic corps. There was a very serious mix-up about this and all the Governments of Europe will be talking of it to-morrow. After all their protests the ambassadors found themselves preceded by the Supreme Court. All were in uniform with a wealth of gold lace and stars and spangles and ostrich feathers. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, led the way. The others came in the order of precedence observed at all public functions. Baron Fava, the Italian ambassador, suspecting rain, had worn a heavy coat over his uniform.

The Senators took the quarters assigned them on the west side of the President's stand. The Representatives came straggling down, seeking to get the best seats. In a few moments an acre of spectators on the Capitol stand was confronting six acres of spectators on the plateau of Capitol Hill.

Then it began to rain, not hard at first, just a gentle drizzle, the prophecy of the Weather Bureau having been accepted with childlike confidence, and nearly everybody had come without an umbrella. The drizzle continued.

Adjutant General Corbin appeared, escorting Mrs. McKinley. Assisting him were Colonel Bingham, superintendent of the White House grounds, and Dr. Rixey, the President's physician. Mrs. McKinley looked immensely pleased. She took a seat in the shelter of the house that had been erected for the President, and General Corbin, emulating Sir Walter Raleigh, stripped off his cape and put it around Mrs. McKinley's feet. Miss Gould and her party got seats close to the President's stand.

In a short time the human flower garden that had blazed in the Senate galleries had been transplanted to this open air stand, but the brilliant costumes were now hidden beneath heavy wraps, made necessary by the raw March air and cruel March drizzle.

Vice President Roosevelt appeared accompanied by Mr. Bennett, secretary of the Senate. No one recognized him in his silk hat, and he kept in the background, waiting for the Presidential party.

Suddenly a mighty shout went up from the acre of humanity on top of Capitol Hill in the rain. The President emerged from the main door of the Capitol. He was on the arm of Chief Justice Fuller, who was to administer the oath.

Following, arm in arm, came members of the committee on arrangements—Hanna with a limp and Jones with a scowl. The chairmen of the rival national committees in the last campaign were meeting on common ground now; then Spooner, the hero of Philippine legislation, and Cannon, fresh from wading kneedeep in the slaughter of appropriation bills; then Dazell and McRae.

CROWD ACCORDS A GREAT WELCOME

The crowd for a moment forgot the rain. It gave McKinley a very warm greeting. The President uncovered his head and bowed to the right and left and to the left and right again, acknowledging the salute.

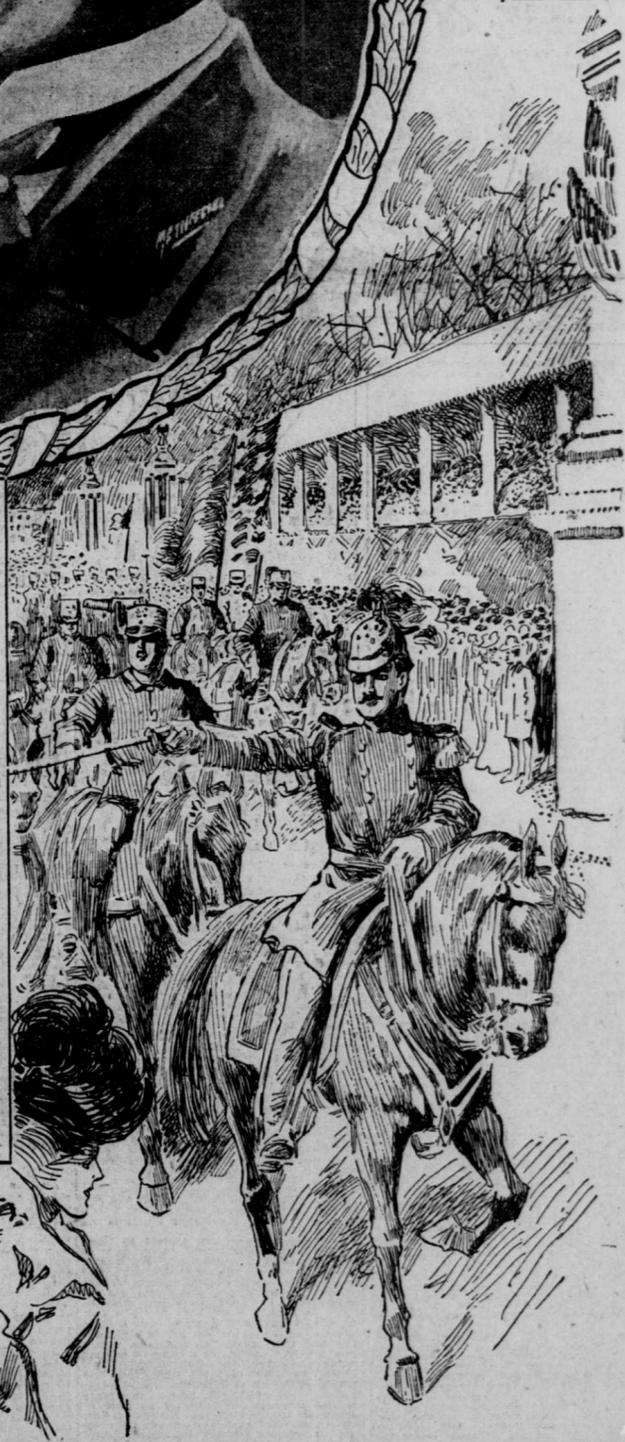
Roosevelt followed the President into the little house that had been erected for him and now, at last, the crowd recognized the Rough Rider in the statesman's hat. The Vice President, too, got a very warm welcome.

All this time the Supreme Court Justices on one side of the Presidential tribune and the diplomatic corps on the other were huddling close together, as though seeking mutual warmth and protection. The black silk gowns and gorgeous uniforms were rapidly being ruined by the downfall, which had steadily increased. President McKinley took his place in the

Continued on Fourth Page.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE AS PRESIDENT.



BRILLIANT SCENES MARK MCKINLEY'S SECOND INAUGURATION.

and harbor bill, with two motives actuating him. One was ascribed to his failure to get money for the irrigation of arid lands, and the other to a request from the White House that the bill be prevented from reaching the President, so that he would not have to kill it with a veto.

MIGHTY CHEERS GIVEN PRESIDENT

Mighty cheers went up as the Presidential party moved down the avenue. The whole length of this broad thoroughfare was literally lined with humanity. The advance was slow and decorous. The President constantly removed his hat, bowing to right and left. Between the White House and the Capitol he must have bowed a thousand times. All the while a bright smile illuminated his face and the spirit of perfect ease and contentment marked his every motion and gesture. It was clear that this was William McKinley's happiest day and that he was realizing his most optimistic dreams.

In the meantime Congress had been drowsing out its more or less mispent life. Carter of Montana was killing the river

took the oath, delivered his speech, in which he talked not only of the duties ahead of the Senate, but the world wide duties ahead of the Government.

The scene was now ready to shift to the east portico of the Capitol. Overlooking the broad plateau at the top of Capitol Hill, on the front of the Capitol building, had been erected an enormous stand for 700 persons. In the front stand for an

hour the crowd had been gathering. It reached almost back to the steps of the Congressional Library. It extended from one end of the Capitol to the other. It was a dense, closely packed mass of humanity.

GREAT GATHERING GREET'S MCKINLEY

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