

CHANGE MUST COME

TARIFF REFORM NECESSARY FOR BUSINESS REVIVAL.

Demands Made by Leading Manufacturers Put Republican Party Leaders in a Hole—Time for Voters to Assert Themselves.

A great many Republican manufacturers, not in a combine or trust, have at last discovered that they cannot increase production and find a market until the tariff is revised.

Gov. Douglas of Massachusetts, the great boot and shoe manufacturer, has for years been telling his brother manufacturers that present conditions were approaching and advising them and the people of Massachusetts to demand tariff to save the industries of that state.

The meeting in Washington of representatives of the manufacturers' association and the National Grange, notably the National Grange and their demand upon the president to speak for the passage of a bill for a tariff commission, is a good sign that tariff reformers can be pleased with, although no immediate advantage will be gained, for the Republican leaders will not allow the bill to pass.

That time has now come. The breakdown of the financial and economic policies of the Republican party has produced business depression, and the first people to suffer are the manufacturers and their workmen.

But the managing Republican politicians in congress are in a blue funk and are afraid that any discussion of the tariff would add to their misery. Even President Roosevelt fears to recommend tariff reform.

So the Republican politicians stand pat and allow the people to continue to be plundered, and not a Republican congressman rebels against the program. Is it not time to "turn the rascals out?"

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) Cures Through the Blood Blood Poison, BONE PAINS, CANCER, SCALY SKIN, PIMPLES, Rheumatism, Eczema, Itching Humors.

Inauguration of the Twenty-seventh President

It Will Be a More Imposing and Costly Function Than Any of Its Predecessors

FROM present indications it is apparent that there will be no falling off in the inaugural celebration this year. Although he never led a charge of rough riders and has no actual right to sing "Cheer Up, Comrades," Mr. Taft will be honored by an attendance at the inaugural ceremonies of a great military force as that which marched in parade behind President Roosevelt.

The program of the inaugural period is divided into five important features and some others of a lesser degree of interest—first, the imposing military division of the pageant, which has been arranged on a big scale by Major General J. Franklin Bell, who is grand marshal; second, the civic organization division of the parade, with Major Thomas P. Morgan, chairman of the

The joint committee of the two houses of congress purposes to make the ceremonies attending the actual inauguration of President Taft and Vice President Sherman as solemn and dignified as befits so important an event. Joy and music and the spirit of festivity will mark the inaugural parade, and the scenes along the streets will be as brilliant as ever, but in the capitol and on the inaugural stand erected on its east front solemnity and dignity will dominate.

The senate will complete the work of the last session of the Sixtieth congress about 10:30 a. m. on March 4 and will then take a recess so that the scenery may be set for the important act in the great drama of the republic soon to take place. Shortly before noon the vice president will call the senate to order. The secretary of the senate will announce the arrival of the speaker and the house of representa-

and remain standing until the person announced is seated.

Mr. Fairbanks' Valedictory. When all the dignitaries have arrived the vice president will deliver his valedictory and will then call to the rostrum James S. Sherman, to whom he will administer the oath of the vice president of the United States, after which he will declare the senate adjourned without day. Having been sworn, Mr. Sherman will ascend the rostrum and, taking the gavel, will call the senate to order for the new session and will ask that new members of the senate come forward and take the oath of office. Presumably there will be sixteen new faces in the senate.

The sergeants-at-arms of the senate and the house will lead the stately procession. This is an innovation, as heretofore it has been led by the marshals of the supreme court and of the District of Columbia. Those present in the senate chamber will fall into line in the same order in which they entered the senate, and the entire company will march to the inaugural stand.

The troops gathered in front of the stand will present arms as the president and the president elect appear at the main door of the capitol, and when they have arrived at the front of the stand Chief Justice Fuller will step forward and administer to Mr. Taft the oath of office, following which the new president will deliver his inaugural address, which is understood to be unusually brief.

There will be a slight change this year in the order of the progress of the president, the president elect and the vice president and the vice president elect to the capitol. In view of the close relations of Senator Lodge to the president and the president elect, as well as Senator Knox, who as chairman of the committee on arrangements is the personal escort of the executive, the vice president will have as escort Senator Bacon and Representatives Burke and Gaines, while the vice president elect will be accompanied by Senator Frye, the president pro tempore of the senate, and Representative Young. Heretofore only one senator has accompanied the two chief figures in the ceremonies.

A Ball a National Function. It is a pleasing and picturesque idea proposed in the inaugural program something more important than a function of supreme significance. It will take the form of a reception by President and Vice President Sherman to the country at large. Each state in the Union will be officially represented on the floor by one of its distinguished sons, whose mission it will be to cooperate officially in the presentation of the visitors from here, there and everywhere to the great men of the nation who will be in attendance.

Gist Blair, whose father, Montgomery Blair, was postmaster general in the cabinet of President Lincoln, is chairman of the committee in charge of the inaugural ball and has so planned the event as to bring the entire Union through the forty-six states into direct and active participation in the function.

"Washington is a national city, a city belonging to the country," Chairman Blair said in discussing the ball arrangements. "It is our desire that all who come to the inauguration—and there promises to be the biggest attendance in the history of these affairs—should feel that in coming to the national capital they are coming to their own city."

The ball will be essentially and distinctively national. A representative from each state has been designated as a member of the inaugural ball committee. These gentlemen will know many of the people who come from their respective states and will see that they are properly introduced to the statesmen and their wives and other distinguished visitors. Thus it is hoped to bring the forty-six states into close touch with the national capital on this memorable occasion.

Presidential Inaugurations From Washington to Lincoln

All the Way From "Jeffersonian Simplicity" to the Pomp and State of Modern Times.

DURING the early years of the government, before the capital was moved to Washington, the induction of a president, although a ceremony of great dignity and solemnity, was a very small and select affair.

In New York for nearly a fortnight preceding the great day of April 30, 1789, every tavern and boarding house had been thronged with visitors, and on the day before the inauguration the ceremony took place the following day, Monday, March 5.

John Quincy Adams was inaugurated on March 4, 1825, and the day was one of great demonstration and display. President Monroe called at the residence of the president elect, who then resided on F street, opposite the Ebbitt House, and here they were joined by the military escort, and the procession, headed by the cavalry, moved at once to the capitol.

The inauguration of "Old Hickory" took place on March 4, 1829, and was a memorable one. The friends of President John Quincy Adams had toiled by the militia, and the ceremony took place in the senate chamber, which is now the supreme court room.

The inauguration of Andrew Jackson was very simple. There was no military escort, no outward display and no procession.

The 4th of March, 1833, was a beautiful day, and the inauguration ceremonies of Martin Van Buren were elaborate, and the crowds in Washington severely taxed the capacity of the city. Van Buren was the first inaugurated not to participate in the inaugural ceremonies, and the only uniformed military company in the District of Columbia declined to offer its escort to the president elect.

James Madison was inaugurated the second time on March 4, 1813. He had a military escort, and the ceremonies in the house of representatives were similar to those of his first inauguration. In the evening there was an inaugural ball at Davis' hotel, which is now the Metropolitan.

It was a cold, rainy day when President Polk was inaugurated, but there was a long procession of the military as well as civic organizations.

Zachary Taylor had fine weather, unmitigated noise and great ceremonies attending his inauguration. As the 4th fell on Sunday, he was inaugurated on Monday.

As President Taylor died on July 9, one year after his inauguration, Vice President Millard Fillmore took the oath of office on July 10 in the house of representatives.

The inauguration of Franklin Pierce was unique in the fact that the vice president elect, William R. King, was not in Washington to be sworn into office, but was on a mission to Cuba and took the oath of office at a plantation on the hills above Matanzas at the same time President Elect Pierce was being sworn in in Washington.

The 4th of March, 1857, was a splendid day, and James Buchanan was inaugurated with much pomp and ceremony. After reaching the White House President Buchanan held a public reception and at night attended the inauguration ball, which was held in a building in Judiciary square erected for that purpose.

Abraham Lincoln had a bright, clear day for his first inauguration, but it rained when he took his second oath of office. The martyr president went to the capitol from Springfield by way of Indianapolis, Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and, although he was given receptions all along the way, when he reached Harrisburg, on account of threatened violence, it was thought best to change the plans, and he proceeded to Philadelphia in one of the public cars, and arriving there at midnight, he entered the New York sleeper and passed through Baltimore and arrived in Washington on the morning of Feb. 23.

William's hotel until the inauguration day, when President Buchanan called for him, and in an open carriage the party proceeded to the capitol. In order to avoid threatened violence the president and president elect in their carriage were preceded by a company of infantry, double files of the District cavalry on either side and infantry and other military organizations following. In the long procession there was a large car or float representing the constitution and the Union, each state being represented by a little girl dressed in white.

The civil war was in progress when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated for the second time. There were evidences of the war everywhere, and gloom and sadness covered the whole land. The president went to the capitol early to sign bills, and therefore the parade marched down without him. The procession, however, was noteworthy.



WILLIAM H. TAFT, TWENTY-SEVENTH PRESIDENT.

committee, in charge as marshal; third, the great display of fireworks on the White lot, just in front of the White House, in combination with the illumination of the streets of Washington through the downtown section, the dome of the United States capitol and the display of pyrotechnics by the Republican Flambeau club of Minneapolis; fourth, the inaugural ball in the pension building, the biggest brick structure in the world; fifth, the foreign parade of the American veteran soldiers and sailors of the G. A. R., the United Spanish War Veterans and the Army and Navy union, which will form the escort of honor for President Elect Taft and Vice President Elect Sherman from the White House to the capitol, where they will take the oath of office, preceding the big parade and other features.

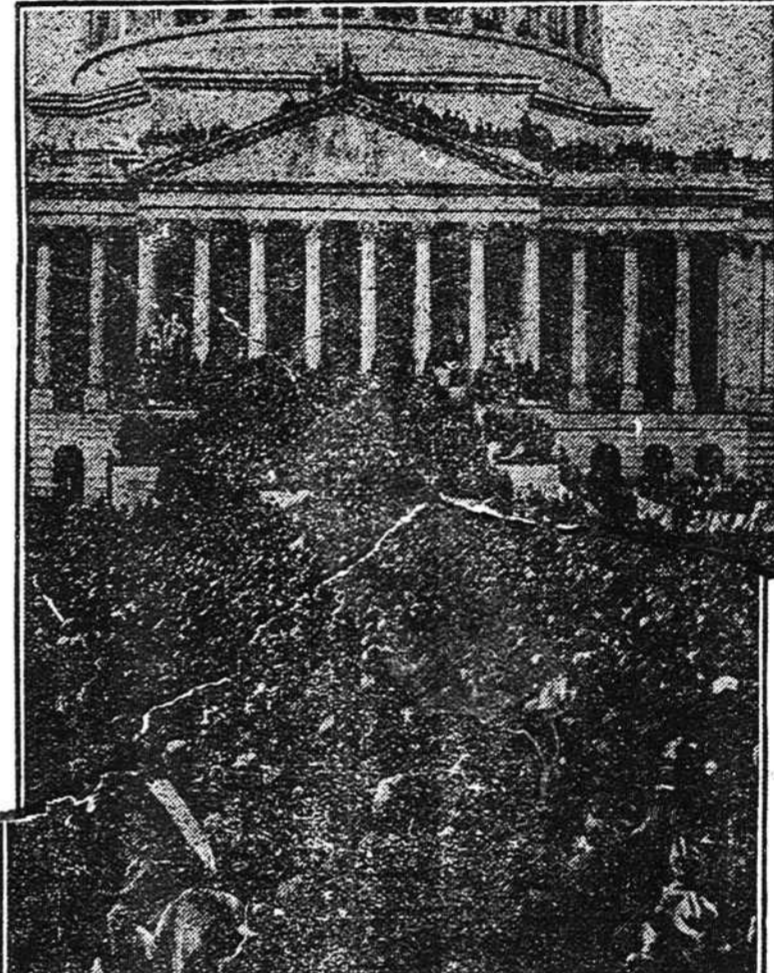
Sailors and Marines. The details of the big military parade have been worked out by Brigadier General John A. Johnson, chief of General Bell's staff, assisted by Major Samuel D. Sturgis, adjutant general, both regular army officers on duty at the war department. Here is the inaugural day program in a nutshell as prepared by them:

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 oath of office to the president and his address; the assembly of the military and 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 at about 1:20 p. m.; 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 about 3 to 6 in the afternoon and the dismissal of the parade; the display of fireworks from 7:30 to 9 p. m.

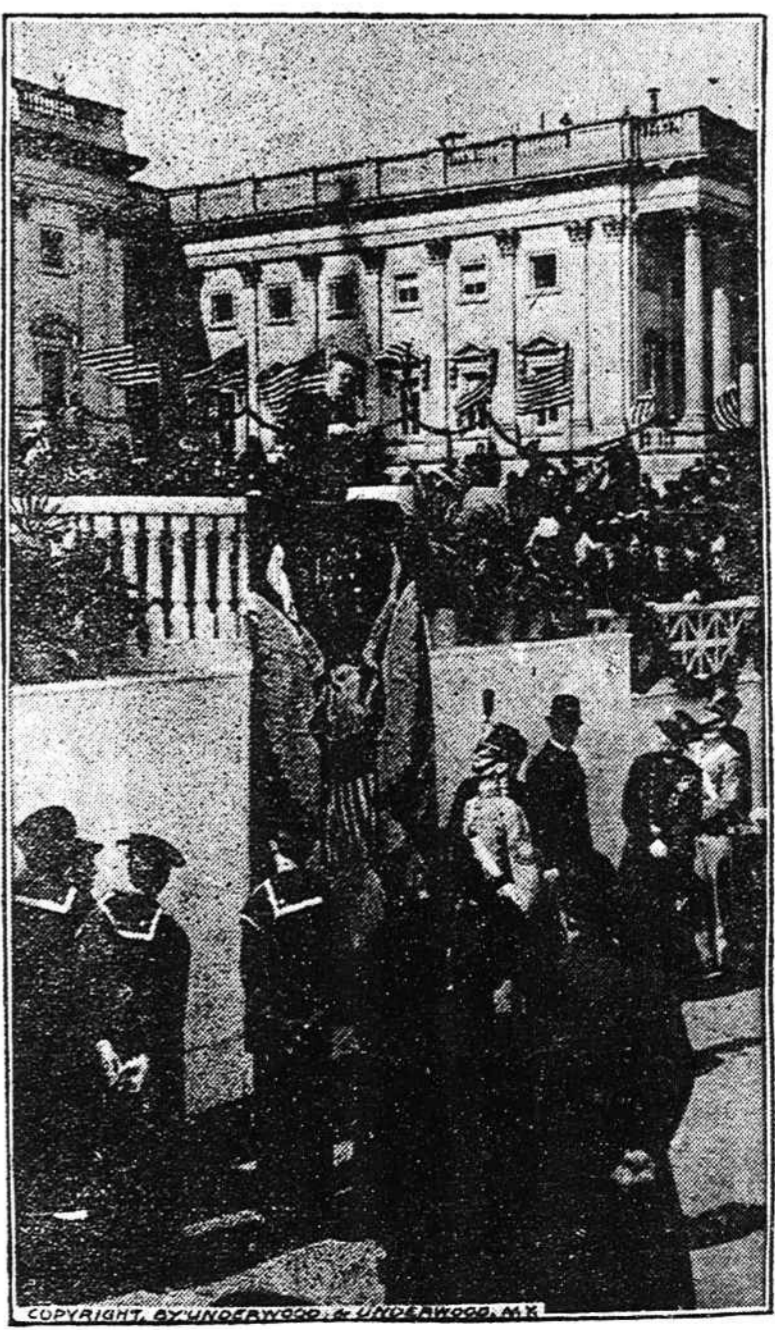
In the military division there will be about 3,000 sailors and marines from the battleship fleet, fresh from its cruise around the world; the famous Philippine constabulary band, the midshipmen and cadets from the academies at Annapolis and West Point.



LATEST TAFT FAMILY GROUP.



INAUGURATION CROWD IN FRONT OF CAPITOL.



ROOSEVELT DELIVERING HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.