

Strenuous Roosevelt Now President in His Own Right Says U. S. Will Wrong No One and Will Not Be Wronged

ROOSEVELT INAUGURATED IN MAMMOTH PAGEANTRY SPEAKS PEACE MESSAGE

Must Show by Deeds as Well as Words an Attitude of Friendship to the Weak and Strong Nations of the Earth Alike.

President Roosevelt, in the course of his inaugural address, said: "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 shirk 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 behave as becomes a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds, that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. "But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

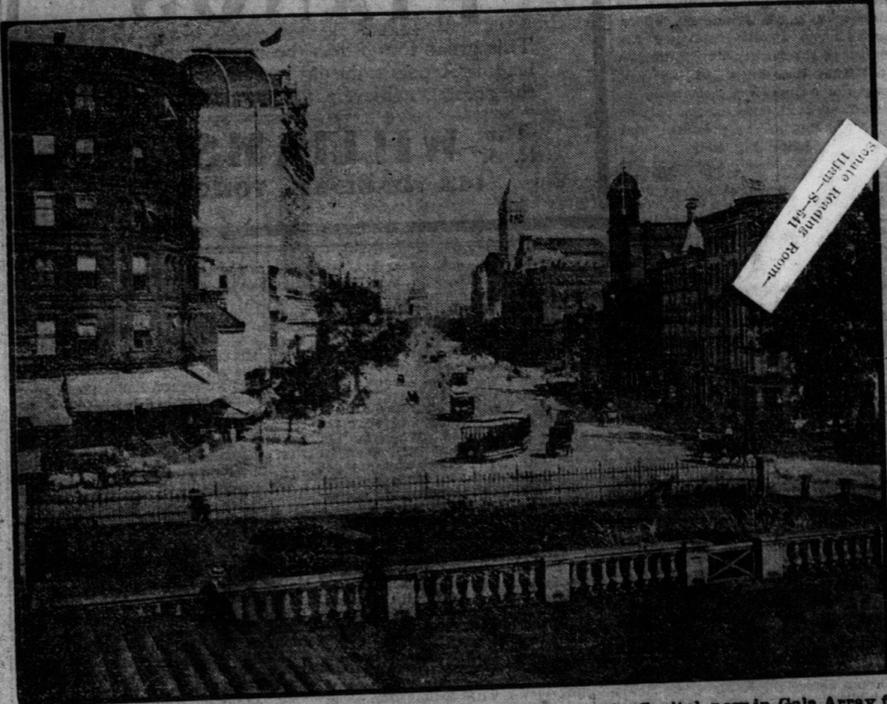
when shown not by the weak but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others, we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves.

"We wish peace; but we wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid. "No weak nation that acts rightly and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression."

Washington, March 4.—Theodore Roosevelt of New York and Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana, were today inaugurated respectively president and vice-president of the United States. A few months ago they were elected with the greatest popular acclaim ever accorded candidates by the electorate of this republic. To-day the verdict of the American people rendered on Nov. 8, was confirmed in the presence of such a throng as the national capital rarely has witnessed, and with a setting of brilliant pageantry. The inauguration of President Roosevelt was made a vestal ceremony in Washington. The city is a symphony in color. The decorations throughout the city are more elaborate and beautiful than on the occasion of any previous presidential inauguration. Twice as many flags have been used this year as ever were before, and the splendor of the scheme never has been surpassed. No thoroughfare in the world, probably, lends itself so beautifully to decoration as that part of Pennsylvania-avenue between 15th and 17th streets. Fully 150 feet in width and paralleled by sidewalks one-third as wide, shaded by 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 buildings, with the historic White House standing in 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. Here is the court of history and here the decorators achieved artistic marvels.

At the Reviewing Stands. The president's reviewing stand was Continued on Page 16.

INAUGURATION OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT, PRESIDENT U. S. A.



Pennsylvania Avenue (Washington). From the Treasury Terrace to the Capitol, now in Gala Array for Mr. Roosevelt's Great Inauguration Parade.

RUSSIANS RETIRE FROM GAOTU PASS BUT RESIST ATTACK ON SANLINPOU

After Six Days' Heavy Fighting Positions are Being Desperately Retained—Losses Reach Enormous Proportions—Kuropatkin Still is Free, But Japs Work Hard to Cut Communications.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—Gen. Kuropatkin reports that the Russians have been compelled to evacuate their position at Gaotu Pass.

KEY TO RUSSIAN RIGHT FLANK SCENE OF AN AWFUL CARNAGE

Mukden, March 4.—(1 a.m.)—The Russians are holding on desperately to their positions. The fighting has now been in progress six days. One of Gen. Kuropatkin's staff officers said to the Associated Press: "Oyama's strategy appears to be to break our centre and then inclose the wings, and compel a demoralized retreat, but till now their attacks against the centre have been only measurably successful. "Sanlinpou, 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 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."

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

KUROKI IS STALLED ON LEFT BUT CENTRE SLOWLY YIELDS

St. Petersburg, March 4.—(5 p.m.)—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 and those of the Japanese at 40,000. It is added that the attempt to draw a net around Gen. Kuropatkin has not yet succeeded, but it is said that the Japanese from Sanlinpou are attempting by forced marches to cut the Russian line of communications.

Gen. Kuropatkin, according to the latest reports, is stalled by the Russian left, but the Russian centre is yielding slowly before the Japanese onslaughts. On Thursday Field Marshal Oyama shifted the weight to his left, seeking to envelop the Russian right flank in miles southwest of Mukden. In the bloody hand-to-hand fighting which followed and continued for hours the losses on both sides were enormous.

But the most serious news is a report that the Japanese flanking column at Sinmintin, about 30 miles west of Mukden, has divided, part of it moving straight east to roll up the Russian

right wing, while the other is making forced marches north with the evident purpose of cutting the Russian line of communication with the Pass and closing the line of retreat. Should the operation prove successful, the Russian army might be surrounded.

RUSSIANS ARE FALLING BACK ON THEIR HEAVY DEFENCES

General Oku's headquarters in the field, March 3.—(11 a.m., via Fusan.)—(Delayed in transmission.)—During last night the Japanese occupied three more villages in the Russian line of defences, carrying the captured lines twelve miles east of Changtan. The Russians are falling back on their heavy defences south of Mukden. The Japanese movement is entirely successful. The Japanese losses have not been reported, but it is probable that the importance of the movement. The pursuit of the Russians continues. A heavy bombardment is in progress.

IT COSTS \$6,000,000.

The cost of investing Mr. Roosevelt with the powers and prerogatives of the presidency for another four years will be about \$150,000—for the actual expenses of the show, that is to say. But, taking into consideration the fact that 200,000 people will go to Washington from all parts of the country to witness the celebration, spending an average of \$10 for railroad fare and at least \$20 for expenses while at the capital, it becomes apparent that the expenditure will run up far into the millions. If the cost of transporting and subsisting many thousands of militia, without counting regulars, be added, the sum total must surely exceed \$6,000,000. From beginning to end, it is a thoroughly theatrical and no part of it will be so like stage play as the scene in the senate chamber at high noon, when in the hall of that august body all the powers and great functionaries of the government, executive, legislative, and judicial, are assembled, and the president elect takes his seat in an armchair beneath the vice-president's high chair, fronting the multitude himself the principal actor in the spectacle, but with not a line to speak until after a few impressive preliminaries, he shall have been escorted to the east portion of the capital, there to deliver his address.

SATURDAY PROVES QUIET RESCRIPT HAS TAKEN WELL

Hailed by Some as Second Emancipation and Marking Russia's Hardest Hour

St. Petersburg, March 4.—(6 p.m.)—The day passed quietly here without disorders of any kind being reported.

Telephonic reports from Moscow say perfect quiet prevails there. At Warsaw the elaborate precautions of the authorities have prevented thus far any disturbances to-day. All the Polish papers published editorials urging the population to remain quiet and not play into the hands of the Socialist agitators. It is reported that the police have arrested and incarcerated at the Citadel 39 strike leaders. The officials assert that in consequence of this action no renewal of the disturbances need be feared.

Rescript Brings Joy.

The Imperial rescript announcing that Emperor Nicholas had decided to convene an assembly of elected representatives of the people to elaborate and consider legislation, has produced a wonderful impression. Mukden is forgotten. The rescript is hailed by many as a second emancipation proclaimed on the anniversary of the first. The Novoe Vremya characterizing it as marking Russia's happiest hour. The Liberals are amazed, and in the flush of enthusiasm, are reading in it a recognition of the elective principle and the complete surrender of autocracy, but discriminating people, while regarding it as a great victory, realize that all will depend on the manner in which the reform is carried out.

Paris Sceptical. Paris, March 4.—Emperor Nicholas' rescript does not arouse marked enthusiasm here. The prevailing tone of comment is sceptical.

IN MEMORIAM. GREER—In memory of John Greer, died Saturday, March 5th, 1904.

SUNDAY WEATHER.

The weatherman promises a bright Sunday, with plenty of sunshine, although the temperature will not be above freezing.

CABINET DISCUSS CRISIS SIR WILFRID'S QUANDRY TOLD TO HOLD AND LET GO

Western Members Are Obstinate in Opposition, But Influential Friends Urge No Surrender.

Ottawa, March 4.—(Special.)—The cabinet in council this afternoon is dealing with the questions arising out of the party split over the autonomy bill. It is by no means settled that the most objectionable clause, that of endowing separate schools with a share of public moneys, will be dropped. The western members have protested most strongly against this clause, but they will not be satisfied with the bill without the clause. The principle of the bill, they state, is unpopular with their constituents, and this dissatisfaction will not be removed and not even perceptibly modified by a partial revision of the bill.

What they may do under the stress of party pressure is open to doubt. They may fall into line, but they will do so assuring Sir Wilfrid Laurier that their submission to an obnoxious measure will not allay hostile feeling in their constituencies.

Advice to Carry It Thru. Sir Wilfrid is being advised by some of his most influential friends to carry the bill thru without modification. To eliminate clause three they argue would be a sign of weakness.

It would not help the government in the English speaking provinces, where the principle of the bill is at issue, and it might be followed by dangerous consequences in Quebec.

"Let us hold one or other of these influences intact," said a prominent Liberal member to-day. "For my part I would rather withdraw the separate schools clause altogether than cut out one of its objectionable sections. We may as well be hanged for a sheep as for a lamb, and I have advised the prime minister to proceed as he began with the bill."

Dangerous to Show Weakness. Other Liberal members talk in similar strain. They are uneasy over the situation, which shows a marked, and in fact the first marked, cleavage in the party which Sir Wilfrid Laurier has led since 1886. They believe, however, that the most dangerous of all expedients would be to exhibit weakness in the crisis, and such would be the case if section 3 of the separate schools clause is withdrawn.

These representations are being carefully considered by the cabinet to-day. They mark the latest development of the situation, and supply the cabinet with a problem which is most difficult of solution.

FACE SLASHED BY RAZOR.

St. Catharines, March 4.—Giovanni Palubio was found dying in the snow on Raymond street this morning bleeding from a cut on the side of the head. He is one of a number of Italians who have been lodged at the fair grounds while doing city sewer work.

This morning Palubio said that he awoke to find Antonio Zazzo standing over his bunk with an open razor in his hand. At the same moment Zazzo made a slash at the prostrate man's throat, and Palubio in trying to avoid the weapon received a terrible cut across the side of the head, which severed his ear and almost cut out his eye. Zazzo then fled up town to inform the police, but fainted from loss of blood.

DEATHS.

CLARKE—At his late residence, 733 Markham street, on Friday, the 3rd instant, Edward Frederick Clarke, late member of the House of Commons, Canada, in his 55th year.

The funeral will take place on Monday at 3 o'clock p.m., from the Reformed Episcopal Church, corner of College and Lippincott street.

GOWLAND—At his mother's residence, at 1014 King street East, on 3rd March, George Frederick, eldest son of the late George Gowland, and beloved husband of Catherine Adlard, in his 23rd year.

Funeral from above address Monday, at 2.30, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

HENDERSON—At her residence, 22 St. James-avenue, Toronto, Emma Farry, widow of the late John Henderson, aged 68 years.

Notice of funeral later.

INGLIS—At 411 Manning-avenue, Toronto, on 1st March, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Cecilia M. Inglis, a daughter (still-born).

RYAN—On Thursday, March 2, 1905, at 19 Elm-avenue, Rosedale, Toronto, to Mr. and Mrs. John T. Ryan, a daughter.