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1917











Second Inauguration  
of  
**Woodrow Wilson**  
as  
President of the United States  
and  
**Thomas Riley Marshall**  
as  
Vice President of the United States



March 5, 1917



Washington  
Government Printing Office  
1918

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1917

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**Senate Resolution No. 147.**

(Reported by MR. SMITH of Arizona.)

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

*October 6, 1917.*

*Resolved*, That the manuscript entitled "The official report of the second inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States and Thomas R. Marshall as Vice President of the United States on March fifth, nineteen hundred and seventeen," be printed as a Senate document, with accompanying illustrations.

Attest.

JAMES M. BAKER, *Secretary.*

**U. of D.**  
**AUG 14 1918**



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Compiled and edited by

ROBERT NEWTON HARPER

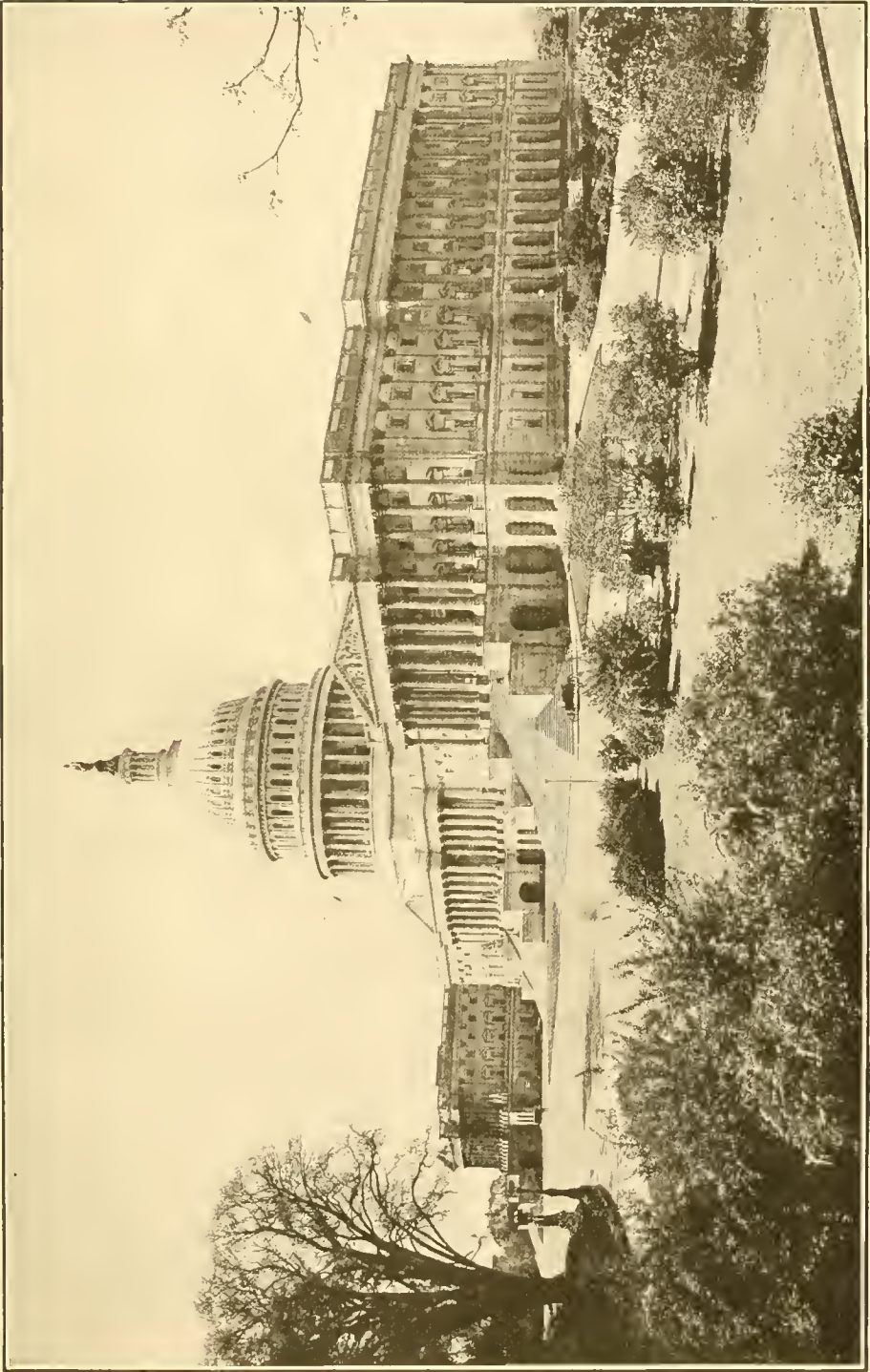
Chairman of the general committee for the second  
inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President of  
the United States of America and Thomas Riley  
Marshall as Vice President.

March 5, 1917.

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UNITED STATES CAPITOL BUILDING

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

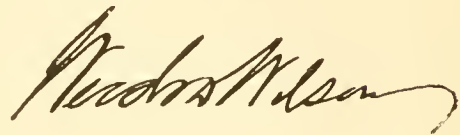
22 March, 1917

My dear Colonel Harper:

I am sure you will realize that it is only illness that has prevented my writing sooner to express to you and to your many able assistants my very great appreciation of the success of the arrangements and of the programme of Inauguration Day. I think everybody felt that the occasion was managed with unusual capacity, and I heard on all sides congratulations as to its success.

With much appreciation,

Cordially and sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Woodrow Wilson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping tail that extends to the right.

Col. R. N. Harper,  
1515 Sixteenth Street, N-W,  
Washington, D. C.



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,  
WASHINGTON

April 5", 1917.

Gentlemen,-

I am in no condition to make comparisons of inaugural ceremonies and parades. Four years ago, Washington was new to me and I was not in a situation to give thoughtful attention to the proceedings. This year, it was not new and I paid strict attention not only to the arrangements which had been made but to the way in which the details were carried out.

May I congratulate you upon what I believe to be very perfect arrangements for an inauguration of the President of the United States and say that the way in which these arrangements were carried out to the minutest detail was a marvel to me. The procession presented an ideal view of American life and the orderly and speedy way in which it passed the reviewing stand was a matter of universal comment.

I have received with great gratification the medal commemorative of the occasion, which the committee has had struck and presented to me. Among the few cherished objects of my life will be this medal visualizing as it will to me in the years to come, the courtesy and good will which the citizens of Washington have so largely bestowed upon me during my residence here.. I bespeak for you and for your committee, long life and abundant prosperity.

Cordially yours,



Col. R.N. Harper and  
Members of the  
Inaugural Committee.





VICE PRESIDENT THOMAS R. MARSHALL

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VANCE C. McCORMICK  
CHAIRMAN DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE  
FORTY SECOND STREET BUILDING, NEW YORK \*

Harrisburg, Penn'a,  
December 11th, 1916

Col Robert N Harper,

c/a District of Columbia National Bank,

Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:-

As Chairman of the Democratic National Committee I have the honor to appoint you Chairman of the Inaugural Committee for the Inauguration of President Wilson on March 5th, 1917.

I sincerely hope you will accept this appointment, as I have every confidence that you will perform the duties of this important position with entire satisfaction to everyone concerned.

With kind regards, I am

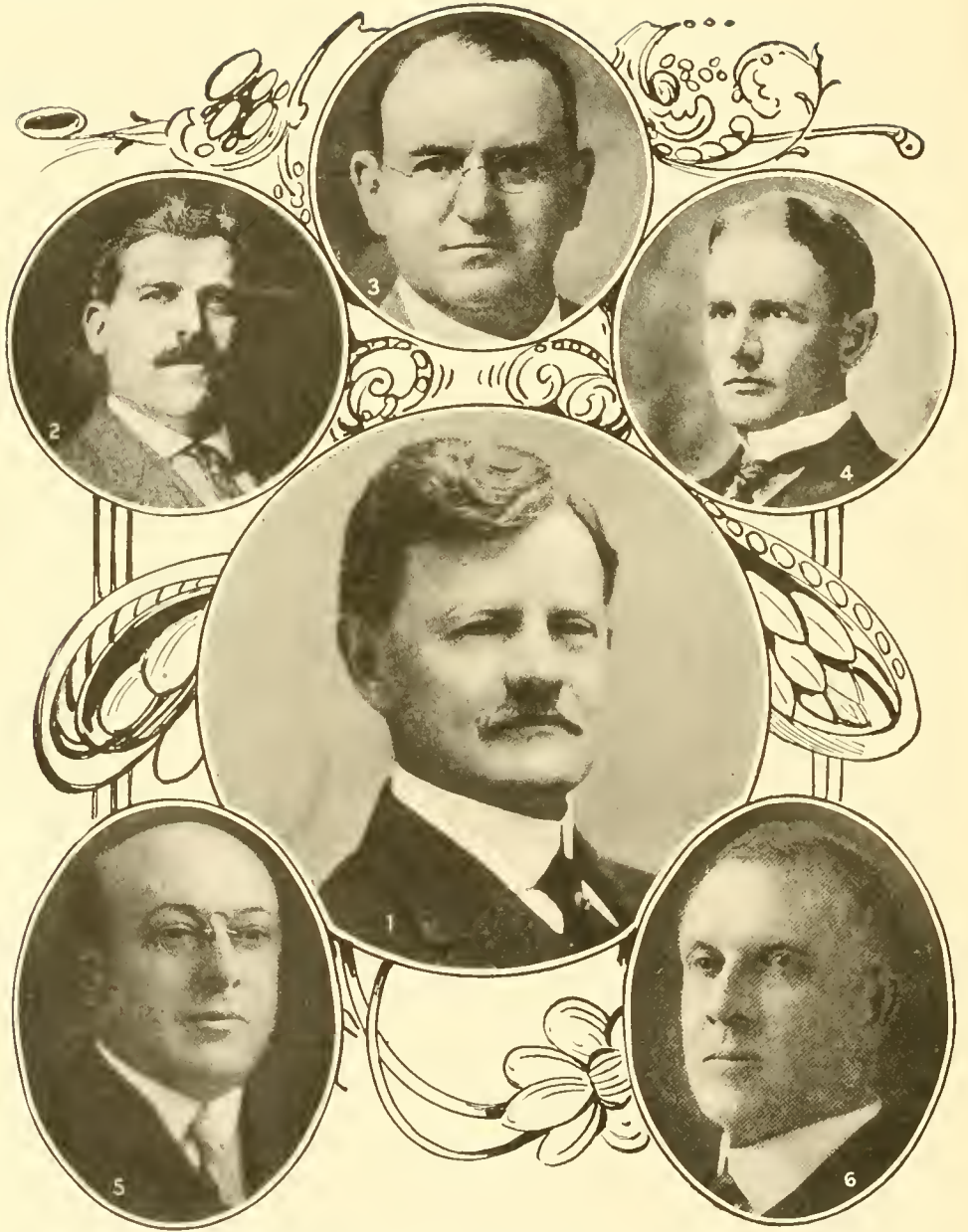
Very truly yours,

  
Chairman

vcm-a



HON. VANCE McCORMICK  
CHAIRMAN DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE



OFFICERS OF THE INAUGURAL COMMITTEE

1 ROBERT N. HARPER  
2 CHAS. W. DARR  
3 LOUIS BROWNLOW

4 OLIVER P. NEWMAN  
5 ALVIN G. BELT  
6 WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS

## Officers of the Inaugural Committee, 1917

INAUGURAL CHAIRMAN

ROBERT NEWTON HARPER

VICE CHAIRMEN

Hon. OLIVER P. NEWMAN

Hon. LOUIS BROWNLOW

Hon. CHAS. W. DARR

SECRETARY

ALVIN G. BELT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

R. E. BROOKS

TREASURER

WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS

CLERK

WILLIAM J. HARPER

STENOGRAPHER

Mrs. R. LOUISE HERNDON



INAUGURAL COMMITTEE, 1917

## Inaugural Committee

Ailes, Milton E.  
Anderson, Larz.  
Andrews, Ross P.  
Arth, Chas. W.  
Blair, Woodbury.  
Brandenburg, E. C.  
Brown, Chapin.  
Brylawski, A.  
Belt, Alvin G.  
Brownlow, Commissioner Louis.  
Blair, Henry P.  
Bliss, Maj. Gen. T. H.  
Bennett, Claude N.  
Berryman, C. K.  
Bell, Chas. J.  
Brooke, Richard N.  
Blair, Gist.  
Barnard, Ralph P.  
Baker, James M.  
Boggs, Mrs. James H.  
Butler, Alban B.  
Bradley, Edson.  
Bennett, Ira E.  
Bride, Cotter T.  
Bride, W. W.  
Brooks, Leo C.  
Clayton, W. McK.  
Cox, W. V.  
Carr, Dr. W. P.  
Carter, W. G.  
Carry, Albert.  
Costello, Walter J.  
Corby, W. S.  
Chisholm, Daniel V.  
Clapham, A. G.  
Cunningham, J. Harry.  
Colpoys, John B.  
Callonn, C. C.  
Costello, John P.  
Callahan, D. J.  
Cooper, Wade H.  
Cobb, Murray A.  
Cochran, John B.  
Corby, Charles I.  
Covington, Hon. J. H.  
Darr, Charles W.  
Douglas, Charles A.  
Drury, P. A.  
Davis, Henry E.  
Dent, W. G.  
Devol, Brig. Gen. C. A.  
Dove, J. Maury.  
Donlon, Rev. A. J., S. J.  
Dulany, H. Rozier.  
de Sibour, J. H.  
Darlington, J. J.  
Droop, E. H.  
David, Levi H.  
Essary, J. Fred.  
Edwards, Daniel A.  
Eckhardt, Cornelius.  
Eustis, George P.  
Enmons, George H, jr.  
Estes, L. W.  
Edson, John Joy.  
Eustis, William C.  
Easby-Smith, James S.  
Foster, Percy S.  
Fraser, Daniel.  
Flather, W. J.  
Ford, Cornelius.  
Fleming, George E.  
Fox, A. F.  
Galt, Alexander H.

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Gasch, Herman E.  
Given, Ralph.  
Grant, Thomas.  
Green, James M.  
Gude, William F.  
Gans, Isaac.  
Grosvenor, Gilbert H.  
Graham, E. C.  
Gockeler, C. J.  
Gordon, William A.  
Gould, Hon. Ashley M.  
Grayson, Dr. Gary T.  
Gallihier, W. T.  
Gompers, Samuel.  
Haskin, Frederick J.  
Harts, Col. W. W.  
Hammond, Dr. T. V.  
Hugner, Randall H.  
Hamilton, George E.  
Hensey, A. T.  
Hege, Samuel B.  
Hibbs, William B.  
Hitz, Hon. William.  
Holmes, Lewis.  
Hight, F. S.  
Heurich, Christian.  
Hoover, William D.  
Hoehling, A. A., jr.  
Johnston, James M.  
Johnson, O. H. Perry.  
Jackson, E. Hilton.  
Killeen, George.  
King, Harry.  
Kauffman, Rudolph.  
King, Clarence P.  
Kelly, J. Fred.  
Kutz, Maj. Chas. W.  
Kann, Sigmund.  
Linkins, George R.  
Laskey, John E.  
Larner, John B.  
Lee, Arthur.  
Leiter, Joseph.  
Lipsett, T. L.  
Lisner, A.  
Lansburgh, James.  
Lord, Frank B.  
Moran, P. T.  
Munsey, Frank A.  
Marks, Arthur D.  
Martin, Rev. D. H.  
McCoy, Hon. Walter I.  
McLean, Edward B.  
McKenney, Frederick D.  
McIntyre, W. C.  
Miller, John S.  
Macfarland, H. B. F.  
Mattingly, Robert E.  
McKee, Townley A.  
Mann, Isaac T.  
Martin, Col. John I.  
Moses, A. C.  
Noyes, Theodore W.  
Nesbit, Charles T.  
Neuhauser, Roy L.  
Newman, Commissioner O. P.  
Newman, E. A.  
Norment, Clarence F.  
Noyes, Frank B.  
Newbold, Fleming.  
Oyster, George M., jr.  
Oyster, James F.  
Owens, Clarence J.  
Owen, Frederick D.  
Poole, John.  
Peysen, Julius I.  
Parker, E. Southard.  
Prince, Ben L.  
Parker, M. M.  
Pullman, R. W.  
Pickford, T. H.  
Peter, Arthur.  
Porter, D. S.  
Richardson, Dr. J. J.  
Ramsay, Arthur.  
Reeside, H. S.  
Robb, Hon. Charles H.  
Ross, Samuel.  
Rogers, E. C.  
Repetti, George R.  
Roy, Dr. P. S.  
Rudolph, Cuno H.



Semmes, Charles W.	Trimble, South.
Scott, Guy T.	Tunnulty, Joseph P.
Shepard, Hon. Seth.	Thom, Corcoran.
Siddons, Hon. Fred. L.	Taylor, Rev. James H.
Sinclair, A. Leftwich.	Truesdell, Col. George.
Simon, Rev. Dr. Abram.	Van Orsdel, Hon. J. A.
Stafford, Hon. W. P.	Vaughan, Dr. G. Tully.
Steckman, F. W.	Wilcox, Grafton S.
Stellwagen, Edward J.	Wilkins, John F.
Sands, T. K.	Wilson, William J.
Sinnott, A. J.	Woodward, S. W.
Saunders, W. H.	Wolfe, Edmund S.
Smith, Emmons S.	Whiteford, Roger J.
Smith, Thomas W.	Wiegand, Martin.
Schutt, George F.	Walker, F. A.
Spaid, W. W.	Whitfield, J. A.
Scott, Nathan P.	Wolf, Simon.
Syme, Conrad H.	White, George W.
Small, J. H.	Walter, Dr. L. Durbin.
Scott, Maj. Gen. Hugh L.	Woolley, Robert W.
Spurgeon, William P.	Wilson, Gen. John M.
Strasburger, Joseph.	Wilmer, Dr. W. H.
Stoner, Mrs. W. M.	West, W. D.
Saks, Joseph I.	Warden, C. W.
Stockton, R. Admr. C. H.	Walker, E. G.
Saul, B. F.	Wright, O. T.



UNITED STATES CAPITOL BUILDING  
ILLUMINATED AT NIGHT

## Final Report of the Inaugural Chairman

TO THE INAUGURAL COMMITTEE,  
*Washington, D. C.*

GENTLEMEN: AS chairman of the Inaugural Committee, it becomes a pleasant privilege to present to you my final report, in which is set forth certain personal observations, made during the three months of activities leading up to the great national event, when the second inauguration of Woodrow Wilson was made a matter of history.

Again he has been inducted into office, in accordance with a long-established custom—accompanied with the usual legal requirements and formalities, and with a demonstration of unmistakable loyalty and confidence, on the part of the 40,000 persons who witnessed the ceremonies on the east front of the Capitol.

Probably not for a century has a President been inaugurated with greater unanimity of confidence and satisfaction, as the president of the whole people, than was emphasized in his re-inauguration on Monday, the 5th instant.

When the oath was administered in due form and customary solemnity, by Chief Justice White, men and women—Democrats and Republicans—joined in the festivities to do honor to their President.

I trust it will be a pardonable trespass upon your time and patience if I briefly recount some of the difficulties which confronted your chairman, and the chairmen of the various committees while perfecting the details of the many problems which usually beset every inaugural committeeman. Of the many complications which arose I might name as the first, and one of more universal importance, was the uncertainty existing in the minds of many throughout the country as to the probability of our becoming involved in the foreign war. Coupled

with this, and of no small importance was the situation existing on the Mexican border. In addition to these unusual conditions, we were not overlooked by our regular inaugural visitor—March storms—which harassed us until the early morning of the 5th and up to within a few hours of the actual ceremonies.

To successfully cope with these conditions, our work was made more than usually difficult. Such embarrassments, however, were, to a large degree, overcome, but not without a feeling of uncertainty, lingering in the minds of the people at in many sections of the country, which had its effect in no small degree upon their attendance.

The absence of the usual number of our State militia at inaugurations—due to the Mexican situation—considerably reduced the size and length of the parade, but added features, which were new, created no little favorable comment on the part of the observer, as well as upon our highest officials.

For the first time in the history of the country, women were made members of the Inaugural Committee, and also figured prominently in the parade.

Another innovation, which caused no little favorable comment, was the participation in the line of march by the “newly naturalized American citizens.” It was conspicuously noticeable that each of these organizations prominently displayed with striking effect in connection with the American flag, banners setting forth their nationality, with the additional significant legend, “We are for America first.”

It is not amiss at this time to call attention to the fact that the usual long and tiresome wait after the return of the President to the White House for luncheon, and taking his place in the reviewing stand, which has at times in the past exceeded an hour, was, on this occasion, through the cooperation of the President, reduced to 15 minutes, which was to the delight and comfort of both the participants and onlookers.

The grand marshal, Gen. Hugh L. Scott, in contrast to former inaugurations, reviewed the parade with the President, which was recognized as a fitting tribute to one of so high a rank in the Army and so long in the service of his country.

It is with no little embarrassment that I feel called upon to admit that the high cost of everything did not permit its influ-

ences to escape us, but played an important part in the cost of all decorations, material, and labor over that of four years ago, the effect of which prevents a financial return to those who so promptly and generously guaranteed the expenses incident to the inauguration, in an amount equal to my natural desire

It was my wish and hope that every dollar advanced could be returned, if watchful carefulness on our part could bring about such results. Regretfully, however, I must announce that the strenuous vigilance on the part of every one as to expenditures did not prove of sufficient avail to overcome the one uncontrollable item of loss through the sale of seats on the Lafayette stand, which loss alone amounted to more than \$9,000, in comparison to the receipts four years ago.

I feel that it is right and proper to mention the fact that regardless of the advanced cost of everything over that of 1913, the court of honor, admittedly a work of unusual architectural achievement, cost little more than it did four years ago, due to the ability displayed by the committee having its construction in charge, with Mr. J. S. Easby-Smith chairman.

Turning now from the business and financial point of view to the personal side, I desire to state that it would be unnatural indeed if I did not entertain the warmest feeling of appreciation for the kindly expressions by my many friends, who have been more than generous toward me in their congratulations for the success which crowned our efforts—the result of three months of strenuous work. In response to this, it is my wish that, whatever credit the appreciative public has been kind enough to accord to me for the successful termination of this great event I accept most gratefully, but with the insistence that it shall be jointly shared in by each of you, as I fully realize that loyal assistance, close cooperation, and wise counsel in every detail of the work by you made my duties not only easy but pleasant.

Again, I would be untrue to my own sense of appreciation if I failed to place in the permanent records of the 1917 inaugural, expressions of my most sincere acknowledgment for the loyal support to me, the personal and business sacrifices made, and the unstinted energy displayed at all times by our secretary, Mr. Alvin G. Belt. From 8.30 a. m., until 12 o'clock midnight,

were his usual hours of labor, and all with a hearty good fellowship seldom witnessed upon like occasions by any one. The able and energetic assistant secretary, Mr. R. E. Brooks, the general clerk, Mr. W. J. Harper, and Mrs. R. Louise Herndon, the stenographer, are each worthy of the highest commendation, which I gladly extend to them.

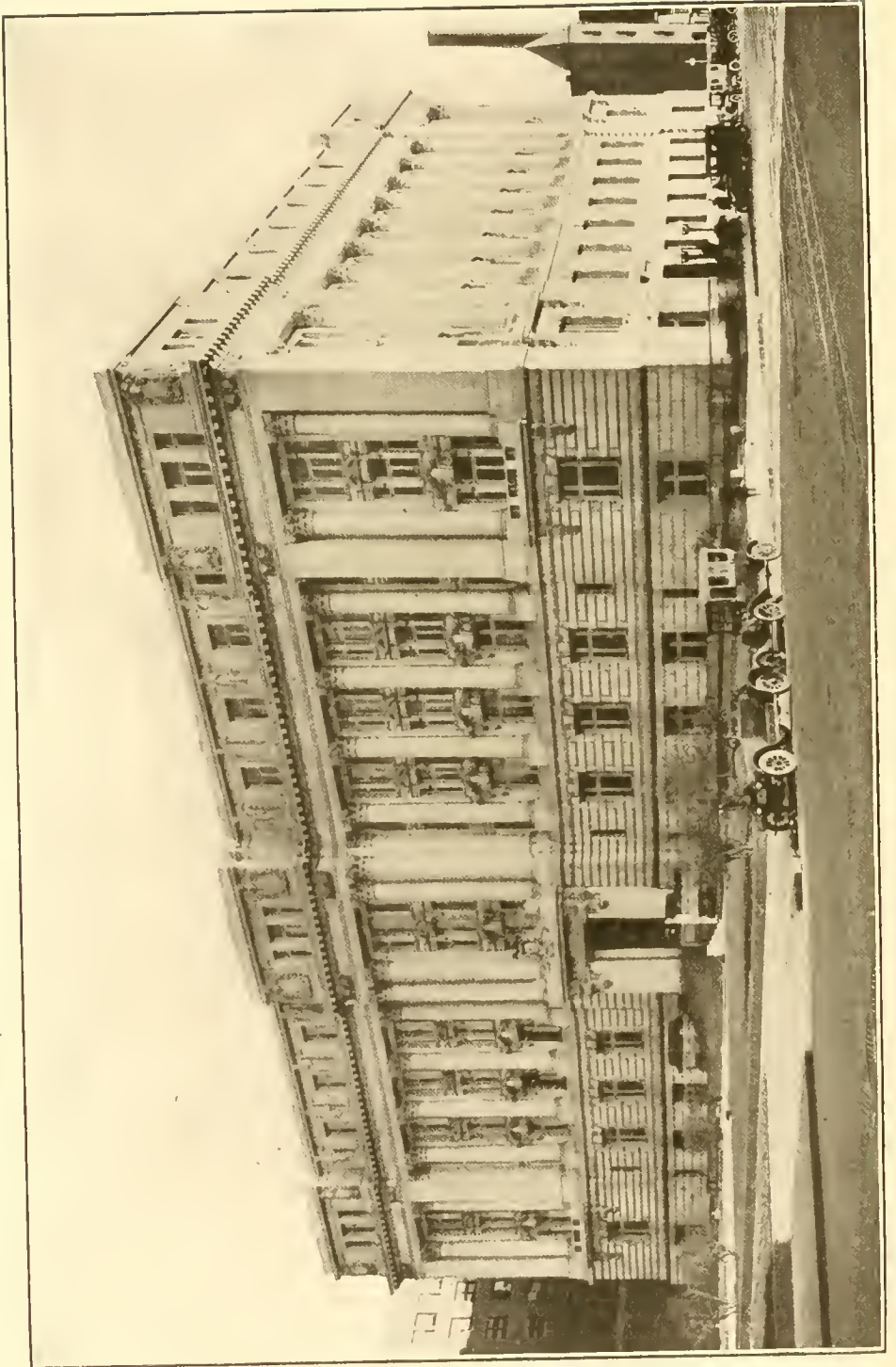
It is needless for me to say that want of space will not permit the expressions of personal appreciation entertained by me regarding the individual chairmen and the entire membership whose assistance and devotion to the duties assigned them (which was of inestimable value to me), no matter how great the desire on my part might be. I hope, however, that each of you will accept my statement that necessary space alone is responsible for the failure on my part to appropriately express to each of you my warmest appreciation for the good work performed, and further I trust that, it may ever abide with you, as I can assure you it will with me, a lasting and pleasant recollection of a delightful association, and to assure you that the uniform courtesy and cooperation shown me at all times shall long be remembered.

Yours, very truly,

ROBT. N. HARPER.



HON. CHAMP CLARK  
SPEAKER HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



MUNICIPAL BUILDING, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



## **Review of Inauguration Day**

**T**HE Inaugural day and ceremony has always been a national event and will no doubt continue to be. People come from all parts of the country to see for themselves a President inducted into office in accordance to law.

It is a sight well worth seeing, always of absorbing interest, no matter how often one may take advantage of the opportunity.

The second inaugural of President Woodrow Wilson was more than usually attractive, due largely to the personal popularity of the President and will therefore make for itself a lasting place in history.

Many of the details and necessary formalities are herewith presented which the writer ventures to express the hope that it will not only be of much interest to the present generation—but by comparison—to generations yet to come.

For educational purposes the incidences are elaborated upon in detail.

THE FIRST STEP LEADING UP TO THE CEREMONIES IS SIMPLE AND WITHOUT FORMALITY, AND BEGINS WITH THE DEPARTURE FROM THE WHITE HOUSE TO THE CAPITOL, OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AND OFFICIAL COMMITTEES.

Promptly at 10.30 on the morning of March 5, the grand marshal's staff swung over through the court of honor and halted opposite the main entrance to the Treasury Building on Pennsylvania Avenue.

Immediately afterwards the President's escort of Cavalry from Fort Myer arrived and formed in column of platoons in the court of honor. This brought a hollow square at the north-west gate of the White House grounds.

While the President's escort waited, the Vice President's escort arrived and took a place immediately behind the President's Cavalry.

Then Troop B, First District of Columbia Cavalry, the escort to the chairman of the inaugural committee, arrived and took up a position at the rear of the Vice President's escort.

#### MRS. WILSON RIDES WITH PRESIDENT

The devotion of Mrs. Wilson to the President was expressed by her riding at his side in the parade, both to and from the Capitol, and by sitting beside him all the time he stood reviewing the parade. Only once before did the wife of a President ride with him on inauguration day, and that time she rode only one way. Both Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Marshall, the wife of the Vice President, rode through the parade with the President and Vice President. The fact that the grand marshal, Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, stood beside the President all during the review of the parade was also an innovation.

Soon after 10 o'clock Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, who was grand marshal of the parade, riding a handsome bay horse with four white feet, and his staff distinguishable by white sashes, formed at the State, War, and Navy Building and marched through the court of honor in front of the White House. Behind them a squadron of the Second Cavalry from Fort Myer, led by Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fenton, United States Army, took up its position in hollow square ready to receive the President's carriage and be its official escort.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the President and his personal party came from the White House. He stepped into an open landau drawn by four prancing and mettlesome bay horses, which champed and pawed the ground fretfully. Beside him sat Mrs. Wilson, and in the same carriage were Senator Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina, and Representative William W. Rucker, of Missouri, chairmen, respectively, of the Senate and House inaugural committees.

#### OFFICIAL ESCORT SALUTES

As the carriage left the White House grounds by the northwest gate the official escort saluted. This was the only salute

given by any of the escorts in the parade. The squadron of the Second Cavalry, from Fort Myer, Va., under command of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fenton, closed about the carriage. As it moved along a score of Secret Service men marched on both sides, a group of White House newspaper men fell in line, and two automobiles and a carriage containing the White House guests drove along at the right of the procession just behind the carriage of the President.

As the official escort of the Vice President moved up to his carriage the members were made happy by a graceful compliment paid by Mrs. Marshall, who wore a Culver military cape of gray, lined with yellow. Thus conspicuous, Mrs. Marshall divided applause with the Vice President all along the route. With them rode Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, members of the Senate committee. The escort was the Black Horse Troop of the Culver Military Academy Cadets, commanded by Capt. R. Rossow. In the lead rode Col. L. R. Gignilliat, superintendent of the academy, and Maj. J. Q. Adams, United States Army, retired, the military instructor. Each man, an excellent horseman, mounted on coal black chargers, this organization won cheers from the crowd the entire length of the Avenue.

In a third carriage rode Robert N. Harper, the chairman of the committee of Washington citizens who had made arrangements for the inauguration, with Joseph P. Tumulty, Private Secretary to the President, and Representatives Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee, and William B. McKinley, of Illinois, members of the House committee. As this carriage came through the gate Troop B of the First Cavalry, District of Columbia National Guard, stood waiting in hollow square as official escort, commanded by Capt. Leroy W. Herron, Lieut. John W. Thompson, and Lieut. J. L. Krentzlen. This is Washington's new Cavalry troop, composed of young business and professional men, and made its first official appearance in new uniforms.

The fourth carriage contained Col. W. W. Harts, United States Army, the President's military aid; Commander Robert L. Berry, United States Navy, the naval aid, and Surg. Cary T. Grayson, United States Navy, the President's physician.

Maj. Raymond W. Pullman, superintendent of Metropolitan police, with a platoon of mounted police, drawn up in line facing south on Fifteenth Street, swung in ahead of the presidential party. The grand marshal and his staff officers followed, each on a Cavalry mount that pranced with the music of many bands.

#### CONTINUOUS LINE OF TROOPS

On both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue, for the entire distance from the White House to the Capitol, more than a mile, a continuous line of service-hardened soldiers, fresh from the Mexican border, stood at attention while the presidential party passed. These troops were from the Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Infantry, New York National Guard, who had been ordered to stop in Washington on their return trip from Texas for this special duty, as a particular safeguard for the President at this critical hour in international affairs.

Cheers and applause from the thousands seated in the stands, crowding at the curbstones, and watching from every vantage point greeted the presidential party as it swept down the Avenue toward the Capitol. President Wilson smiled continuously at this ovation, in spite of the affairs of state resting heavily upon him at the time.



#### THE GENERAL CUSTOM GOVERNING THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES AT THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

On this occasion no persons are admitted to the Senate wing of the Capitol, the Senate galleries, the floor of the Senate Chamber, or the inaugural platform, except with a card signed by the chairman of the committee on arrangements of the Senate and House, except Senators, Representatives, and elective officers, Senators-elect, ex-Presidents, ex-Vice Presidents, the Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court and officers, members of the Cabinet, the ranking Admiral of the Navy and his aide, and the Chief of Staff of the Army and his aide.

Cards of admission are rigidly enforced, and as the capacity of the Senate galleries is limited it is impossible to allot more than two cards of admission to each Senator and Senator-elect, or more than one to each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner of the House of Representatives. Owing to this limitation, many persons of high official connection are necessarily excluded.

The strict enforcement of rules are necessary to all holding cards of admission to either the Senate floor or galleries, and no official of the Senate is permitted to deviate from the rules as laid down by the committee on arrangements.

The section of the gallery known as the Senate reserved gallery, on the eastern side, between the ladies gallery and the northwestern reserved gallery, is set apart for guests of the President, the Vice President, the President of the Senate pro tempore, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, and Senators. Special cards are usually issued for this gallery, but no one is admitted without such card, regardless of how high in official position he may be.

The diplomatic gallery is reserved exclusively for the families of members of the Diplomatic Corps, and cards thereto are distributed by the Secretary of State.

The press gallery is reserved exclusively for the correspondents of the press, and cards thereto must be countersigned by the chairman of the press committee before they are valid.

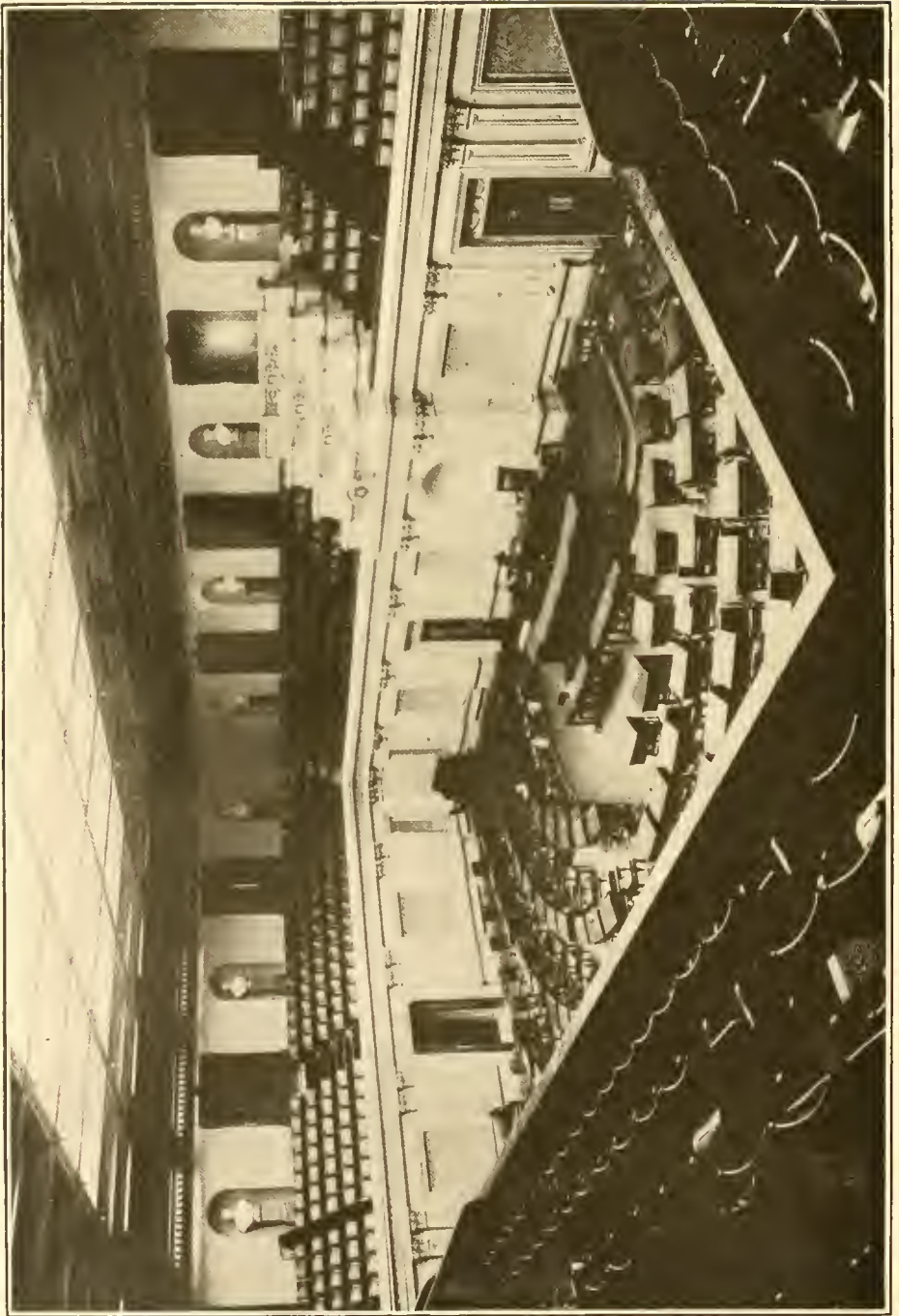
The guests of Senators have the northeast reserved gallery, and the three west galleries are reserved for the guests of Representatives



#### FORMAL ENTRANCE TO SENATE CHAMBER TO WITNESS THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

The doors of the Senate Chamber were opened at 11 o'clock a. m. to those entitled to seats on the floor of the Senate.

The Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives distributes cards of identification to Members-elect, who are requested to accompany the Representatives of the present Congress and to enter the Senate Chamber at the south door.



UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER

Cards of admission to the Senate Chamber are distributed by the Secretary of State to the ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries, and they also enter at the Senate bronze door and assemble in the marble room from whence they are escorted to the floor of the Senate and formally announced as they enter and then directed to the section assigned to them.

All others entitled to admission to the floor of the Senate were shown to their seats upon entering the Senate Chamber.



#### PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE CHAMBER

The President of the Senate pro tempore, Willard Saulsbury, called the Senate to order.

The Senators and Senators elect were seated to the left of the Vice President's desk.

The Speaker and Members and Members elect of the House of Representatives were announced and occupied seats to the right of the Vice President's desk, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives was escorted to a seat on the left of the Vice President's chair.

The ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary representing foreign Governments were announced and escorted to the seats reserved for them.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States were announced and shown to the seats provided for them.

The Chief of Staff of the Army and the Admiral of the Navy were announced, and they with their aids were conducted to the seats assigned them.

The President, escorted to the Capitol by the committee on arrangements, entered the Senate wing at the bronze door and proceeded to the President's room, from whence the committee on arrangements escorted him to the Senate Chamber. The President was seated in front of the Vice President's desk, and the committee on arrangements occupied seats on his right and left.

The Vice President, also escorted to the Capitol by the committee on arrangements, entered the Senate wing at the bronze door and proceeded to the Vice President's room, from whence the committee on arrangements escorted him to the Senate Chamber.

The chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered prayer, and the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. James M. Baker, read the proclamation of the President of the United States convening the Senate in extraordinary session, as follows:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA

Whereas public interests require that the Senate of the United States be convened at 12 o'clock on the 5th day of March next to receive such communications as may be made by the Executive;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the 5th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States at Washington the 23d of February, in the year of our Lord 1917, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

[SEAL.]

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING, *Secretary of State*.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

The President pro tempore administered the oath of office to Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, Vice President elect of the United States, who responded, "So help me God, in whom I believe."

The oath taken by the Vice President is the same as that taken by Senators, and, as prescribed by the Constitution, is as follows:

I do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: so help me God.

Following the oath the Vice President delivered his inaugural address.





CHIEF JUSTICE WHITE



**JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE**

1. SENATOR LEE S. OVERMAN OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAIRMAN
2. SENATOR HOKE SMITH OF GEORGIA
3. SENATOR FRANCIS E. WARREN OF WYOMING
4. REPRESENTATIVE W. W. RUCKER OF MISSOURI (PHOTO BY G. V. BUCK, WASHINGTON)
5. REPRESENTATIVE FINIS J. GARRETT OF TENNESSEE (PHOTO BY HARRIS & EWING, WASHINGTON)
6. REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY OF ILLINOIS

## **Address of Vice President Marshall**

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senators, custom calls for the utterance of a few words upon this occasion. Were it otherwise, I should gladly remain silent. It may not be inappropriate to express my gratitude for the little nameless, unnumbered and oftentimes unremembered, acts of courtesy and charity shown to me by the members of this body during the last four years; to express my regret over the vanishing faces of those who are leaving us, and to welcome those who in a few moments are to become our coworkers in the cause of constitutional freedom.

Everywhere in America are clamant and strident voices proclaiming the essential elements of patriotism. He who seeks out of them all to select one clear note of love for country may fail. I conceive it to be far more important to examine myself than to cross-examine anyone else. May I make bold to insert in the Record some elements of the creed which I have prepared in this period of retrospection and introspection? It does not embrace what I know, but holds part of what I believe.

I have faith that this Government of ours was divinely ordained to disclose whether men are by nature or can by education be made fit for self-government; to teach Jew and Greek, bondman and free, alike, the essential equality of all men before the law and to be tender and true to humanity everywhere and under all circumstances; to reveal that service is the highest reward of life. I can not believe otherwise than these things when I read the words and view the sacrifices of the fathers. If ours is not the golden rule of government, then Washington wrought and Lincoln died in vain.

I believe that the world, advancing now, retreating then, is nevertheless assuredly moving forward to a far-off divine event wherein the tongues of Babel will again be blended in the language of a common brotherhood; that I can reach the highest ideal of my tradition and my lineage as an American, as a man, as a citizen, and as a public official when I judge my fellowmen without malice and with charity; when I worry more about my

own motives and conduct and less about the motives and conduct of others. The only time I am liable to be wrong is when I know that I am absolutely right. In an individualistic republic I am the unit of patriotism, and if I keep myself keyed up in unison with the music of the Union my fellowmen will catch the note and fall into time and step.

I believe there is no finer form of government than the one under which we live, and that I ought to be willing to live or to die as God decrees, that it may not perish from off the earth through treachery within or through assault from without; that while my first right is to be a partisan when the principles on which alone free government can rest are being strained, my first duty is to be a patriot, and in a wilderness of words to follow that clear call which bids me guard and defend the ark of our national covenant. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

At the conclusion of the address the Secretary of the Senate read the list of newly elected Senators to be sworn. In groups of four the Senators elect were escorted to the Vice President's desk, who administered the oath of office to each according to law and custom.

THE PROCESSION TO THE INAUGURAL PLATFORM

After the conclusion of the organization of the Senate, those assembled in the Senate Chamber, preceded by President Wilson and party, marched through the Rotunda to the platform on the center portico of the Capitol in the following order, viz:

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

The marshal and the clerk of the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice, associate justices, and reporter of the Supreme Court.

The president and the chairman of the committee on arrangements.

The committee on arrangements.

Ambassadors to the United States.

Ministers plenipotentiary to the United States.

The Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate.

The Senate of the United States and ex-Senators.

The Speaker and the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Retiring Members, Members-elect, and officers of the House of Representatives.

The members of the Cabinet.

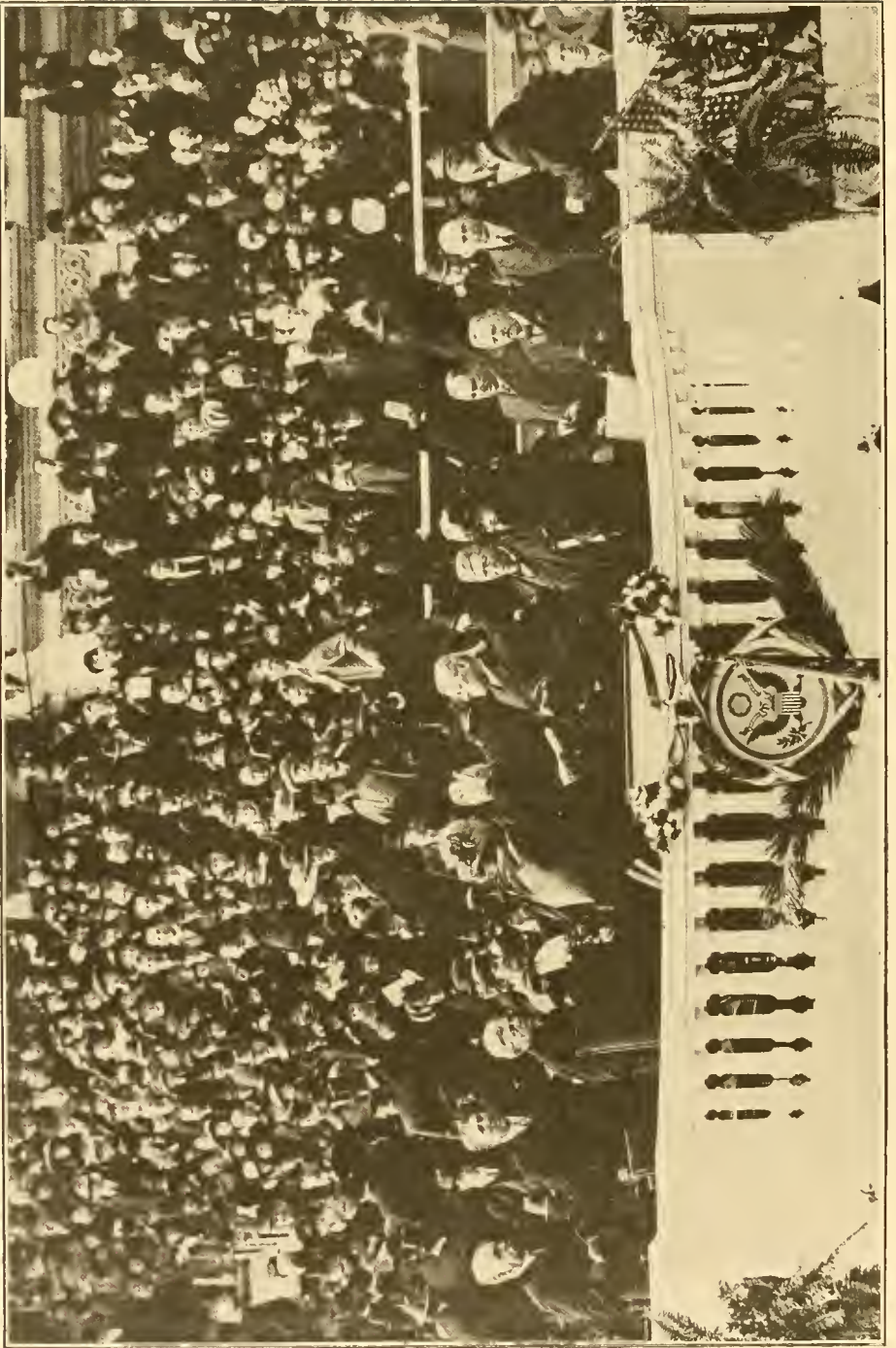
Governors of States and Territories.

The ranking Admiral of the Navy and his aide.

The Chief of Staff of the Army and his aide.

Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress.

All other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, followed by those who have been admitted to the galleries.



WOODROW WILSON TAKING THE OATH OF PRESIDENT ON THE EAST FRONT OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL BUILDING

PROCEEDINGS ON THE INAUGURAL PLATFORM ERECTED ON THE  
EAST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL.

On reaching the platform the President was seated in the section reserved for him, Chief Justice White on his right and the committee on arrangements with the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate on his left.

The Vice President, the Secretary of the Senate, Senators and ex-Senators, occupied seats on the right.

The Diplomatic Corps occupied seats on the right of the President. Governors of States and Territories, members of the Cabinet, the inaugural chairman, the ranking Admiral of the Navy, the Chief of Staff of the Army and officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, occupied seats on the left.

After all had assembled, the oath of office was administered to the President by Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, which is as follows:

I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

As the Chief Justice came to the conclusion of the oath, which the President repeated after him, very slowly, a few words at a time, the Chief Justice paused for a pronounced period, lowered his voice, and said solemnly: "So help you God!"

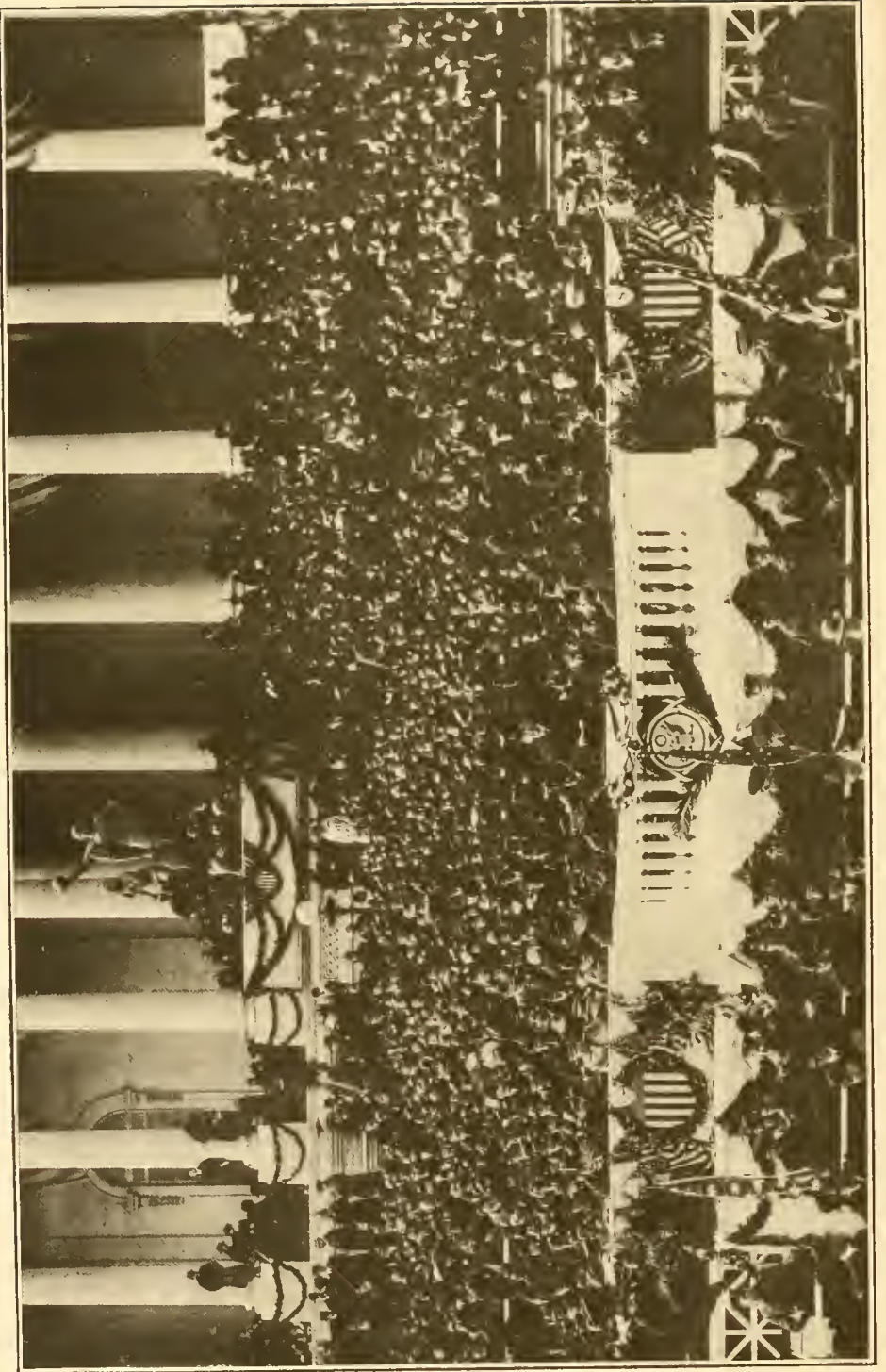
The President slowly and solemnly repeated: "So—help—me—God."

It was found, when the President ended his solemn obligation, that he had kissed the Bible upon this passage:

The Lord is our refuge; a very present help in time of trouble.

The Chief Justice immediately said to the President, shaking hands with him: "Mr. President, I am very, very happy!"

After taking the oath the President delivered his inaugural address, which is herewith presented in full.



PRESIDENT WILSON DELIVERING HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS FROM THE EAST FRONT OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL BUILDING



## The Inaugural Address of President Wilson

MY FELLOW CITIZENS:

The four years which have elapsed since last I stood in this place have been crowded with counsel and action of the most vital interest and consequence. Perhaps no equal period in our history has been so fruitful of important reforms in our economic and industrial life or so full of significant changes in the spirit and purpose of our political action. We have sought very thoughtfully to set our house in order, correct the grosser errors and abuses of our industrial life, liberate and quicken the processes of our national genius and energy, and lift our politics to a broader view of the people's essential interests. It is a record of singular variety and singular distinction. But I shall not attempt to review it. It speaks for itself and will be of increasing influence as the years go by. This is not the time for retrospect. It is time, rather, to speak our thoughts and purposes concerning the present and the immediate future.

Although we have centered counsel and action with such unusual concentration and success upon the great problems of domestic legislation to which we addressed ourselves four years ago, other matters have more and more forced themselves upon our attention, matters lying outside our own life as a nation and over which we have no control, but which, despite our wish to keep free of them, have drawn us more and more irresistibly into their own current and influence.

### KINDRED TO ALL THE WARRING NATIONS

It has been impossible to avoid them. They have affected the life of the whole world. They have shaken men everywhere with a passion and an apprehension they never knew before. It has been hard to preserve calm counsel while the thought of our people swayed this way and that under their influence. We are a composite and cosmopolitan people. We are of the blood of all of the nations that are at war. The currents of our thoughts as well as the currents of our trade run quick at all seasons back and forth between us and them. The war inevitably set its mark from the first alike upon our minds, our industries, our commerce, our politics, and our social action. To be indifferent to it or independent of it was out of the question.

And yet all the while we have been conscious that we were not part of it. In that consciousness, despite many divisions, we have drawn closer together. We have been deeply wronged upon the seas, but we have not wished to wrong or injure in return; have retained throughout the consciousness of standing in some sort apart, intent upon an interest that transcended the immediate issues of the war itself. As some of the injuries done us have become intolerable we have still been clear that we wished nothing for ourselves that we were not ready to demand for all mankind—fair dealing, justice, the freedom to live and be at ease against organized wrong.

It is in this spirit and with this thought that we have grown more and more aware, more and more certain, that the part we wished to play was the part of those who mean to vindicate and fortify peace. We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and of freedom of action. We stand firm in armed neutrality, since it seems that in no other way we can demonstrate what it is we insist upon and can not forego. We may even be drawn on, by circumstances, not by our own purpose or desire, to a more active assertion of our rights as we see them and a more immediate association with the great struggle itself. But nothing will alter our thought or our purpose. They are too clear to be obscured. They are too deeply rooted in the principles of our national life to be altered. We desire neither conquest nor advantage. We wish nothing that can be had only at the cost of another people. We have always professed unselfish purpose and we covet the opportunity to prove that our professions are sincere.

#### WORLD THE STAGE OF FUTURE TASKS

There are many things still to do at home to clarify our own politics and give new vitality to the industrial processes of our own life, and we shall do them as time and opportunity serve; but we realize that the greatest things that remain to be done must be done with the whole world for stage and in cooperation with the wide and universal forces of mankind, and we are making our spirits ready for those things. They will follow in the immediate wake of the war itself and will set civilization up again. We are provincials no longer. The tragical events of

the thirty months of vital turmoil through which we have just passed have made us citizens of the world. There can be no turning back. Our own fortunes as a nation are involved, whether we would have it so or not.

And yet we are not the less Americans on that account. We shall be the more American if we but remain true to the principles in which we have been bred. They are not the principles of a province or a single continent. We have known and boasted all along that they were the principles of a liberated mankind. These, therefore, are the things we shall stand for, whether in war or in peace:

#### THINGS FOR WHICH AMERICA STANDS

That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and in the political stability of free peoples, and equally responsible for their maintenance;

That the essential principle of peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of right or privilege;

That peace can not securely or justly rest upon an armed balance of power;

That governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed and that no other powers should be supported by the common thought, purpose, or power of the family of nations;

That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples, under rules set up by common agreement and consent, and that, so far as practicable, they should be accessible to all upon equal terms;

That national armaments should be limited to the necessities of national order and domestic safety;

That the community of interest and of power upon which peace must henceforth depend imposes upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented.

I need not argue these principles to you, my fellow countrymen; they are your own, part and parcel of your own thinking and your own motive in affairs. They spring up native amongst us. Upon this as a platform of purpose and of action we can stand together.

And it is imperative that we should stand together. We are being forged into a new unity amidst the fires that now blaze throughout the world. In their ardent heat we shall, in God's providence, let us hope, be purged of faction and division, purified of the errant humors of party and of private interest, and shall stand forth in the days to come with a new dignity of national pride and spirit. Let each man see to it that the dedication is in his own heart, the high purpose of the Nation in his own mind, ruler of his own will and desire.

BESPEAKS SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES

I stand here and have taken the high and solemn oath to which you have been audience, because the people of the United States have chosen me for this august delegation of power and have by their gracious judgment named me their leader in affairs. I know now what the task means. I realize to the full the responsibility which it involves. I pray God I may be given the wisdom and the prudence to do my duty in the true spirit of this great people. I am their servant and can succeed only as they sustain and guide me by their confidence and their counsel. The thing I shall count upon, the thing without which neither counsel nor action will avail, is the unity of America—an America united in feeling, in purpose, and in its vision of duty, of opportunity, and of service.

We are to beware of all men who would turn the tasks and the necessities of the Nation to their own private profit or use them for the building up of private power; beware that no faction or disloyal intrigue break the harmony or embarrass the spirit of our people; beware that our Government be kept pure and incorrupt in all its parts. United alike in the conception of our duty and in the high resolve to perform it in the face of all men, let us dedicate ourselves to the great task to which we must now set our hand. For myself I beg your tolerance, your countenance, and your united aid. The shadows that now lie dark upon our path will soon be dispelled, and we shall walk with the light all about us if we but be true to ourselves—to ourselves as we have wished to be known in the counsels of the world and in the thought of all those who love liberty and justice and the right exalted.

Upon the conclusion of the address the President and the Vice President, accompanied by the committee on arrangements, preceded by mounted police, Marine Band, the chief marshal and staff, forming the first grand division of the parade, proceeded by way of Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House.

The President and Mrs. Wilson, with Senator Lee S. Overman and Senator Hoke Smith, occupied the first carriage in the procession, escorted by a troop of Cavalry, which acted as escort from the White House to the Capitol.

The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, with Senator F. E. Warren and Representative W. W. Rucker, occupied the second carriage, and were escorted by the Culver Military Academy Black Horse Troop.

In the third carriage was Robert N. Harper, chairman of the inaugural committee, and with him were Representatives William B. McKinley, Finis J. Garrett, and Mr. Joseph P. Tumulty, private secretary to President Wilson.

The escort to the inaugural chairman was Troop B of the District of Columbia National Guard.

In the fourth carriage were seated Dr. T. Cary Grayson, the President's personal medical advisor; Col. W. W. Harts, United States Army; and Col. Robert L. Berry, United States Army, personal aids to the President.

The procession moved west on Pennsylvania Avenue in formation outlined and marshaled by Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, assisted by Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff, and Maj. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, adjutant.

Arriving at the White House, President Wilson and invited guests partook of luncheon, which for the President and Mrs. Wilson occupied only 15 minutes, when they took their seats in the President's reviewing stand and viewed the thousands of paraders—military and civic—as they marched in review until 5 o'clock.

The President's reviewing stand was a comfortable glass inclosure, well ventilated by hinged windows, heated by electricity, tastefully and comfortably carpeted, and furnished with leather and cane-seated chairs.

#### WHERE PRESIDENTS HAVE TAKEN OATH OF OFFICE

Washington's first inauguration was in New York and his second in Philadelphia. Adams was inaugurated in Philadelphia and Jefferson and the Presidents following, elected by the people, in the city of Washington. Arthur took the presidential oath of office first in New York City. Roosevelt took the oath of office, as successor to McKinley, at the home of Hon. Andrew Wilcox, Buffalo, N. Y., on September 16, 1901.

Cleveland, after taking the oath as President, kissed the open Bible. Garfield's first act after taking the oath was to kiss his mother.

The White House, the official residence of the President, was the first public building erected in Washington. The site was selected by George Washington himself, who laid the corner stone October 13, 1792, and lived to see the building completed. John Adams was the first occupant, in 1800.

March 4 was selected as the date for the quadrennial induction into office of the President because the first Wednesday of March, 1789, was fixed by the Congress of the Confederation as the day for commencing proceedings under the Constitution of the United States, and that was March 4.

This Constitution was adopted by the convention over which George Washington presided on September 17, 1787, and was to become effective on the acquiescence of nine of the thirteen original States.

By July, 1788, ten of the States had ratified the Constitution, and September 13, 1788, the Congress of the Federation selected the first Wednesday in January for appointing the electors, the first Wednesday in February for casting their votes, and the first Wednesday in March for commencing proceedings.

Congress that year met on March 3, but owing to various causes adjournments were made from day to day until each House had a quorum. In April quorums were secured and the election was promulgated, Washington being the unanimous choice.

The first inauguration was on April 30, at the Federal Hall in New York, and was attended by a military procession and illumination.



LOUIS CLEPHANE  
1865  
LINCOLN



GOV. ALEX. R. SHEPHERD  
1873  
GRANT



COL. ROBERT G. FLEMING  
1877  
HAYES



HON. JAMES G. BERRET  
1885  
CLEVELAND



ALEXANDER T. BRITTON  
1889  
HARRISON

FORMER INAUGURAL CHAIRMEN, 1865-1889



HON. R. C. SCHENCK  
1869  
GRANT



JOHN W. THOMPSON  
1881  
GARFIELD



HON. JAMES G. BERRET  
1893  
CLEVELAND



C. J. BELL  
1897  
MCKINLEY



JOHN J. EDSON  
1901  
MCKINLEY



GEN. J. M. WILSON  
1905  
ROOSEVELT



E. J. STELLWAGEN  
1909  
TAFT



W. C. EUSTIS  
1913  
WILSON



ROBERT N. HARPER  
1917  
WILSON

FORMER INAUGURAL CHAIRMEN, 1893-1917



## A Brief Résumé of Inaugurations Since the Civil War

The second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln occurred on March 4, 1865.

The reports of bad weather for that occasion proves to the people of this age that no dependence could be placed in the 4th of March, even in olden days, where the weather was concerned.

Chief Justice Chase administered the oath to Mr. Lincoln. The inaugural ball was held the Monday night following.

Vice President Andrew Johnson was sworn into office in the Senate Chamber, and Mr. Lincoln took the oath and delivered his inaugural address from the east "balcony" of the Capitol, closing with the words, "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to the finish the work we are in."

President Lincoln was assassinated on the night of April 14, 1865, at Ford's Theater, where he and Mrs. Lincoln were in attendance. As the President entered his private box the band burst forth with "Hail to the Chief," and the audience rose en masse.

At 10 o'clock a pistol shot by J. Wilkes Booth sent a ball into the brain of Lincoln which caused his death at 7.22 the next morning at 516 Tenth Street NW.

Vice President Johnson was inaugurated as President on the morning of April 15, 1865, being sworn in without ceremony, at the Kirkwood House.

The first inauguration of Grant took place on March 4, 1869, and it is said that the day was the most enthusiastic the Capital has ever known. Owing to the unfriendliness between Grant and Johnson, the latter did not accompany his successor to the Capitol. The usual inaugural ball was held in a specially

built building in Judiciary Square. President Grant's second inauguration occurred on March 4, 1873. The weather was bitter cold, a terrific gale swept Pennsylvania Avenue, the thermometer registering 2° below zero. The ball was again held in a specially constructed building north of the City Hall, erected by private contribution, at a cost of \$30,000. At this time the population of the city was only slightly over 100,000.

The inauguration of President Hayes was attended with little or no ceremony, due to the contest between he and Mr. Tilden. As March 4, 1877, came on Sunday, Mr. Hayes was sworn in at 7 o'clock on Saturday, March 3, by Chief Justice Waite, in the Red Room of the White House. Mr. Hayes rode to the Capitol with President Grant and Senator Morrell, and the oath was a second time administered to Mr. Hayes by Chief Justice Waite. The parade was short and uneventful and the usual inauguration ball was dispensed with, but a torchlight procession was held at night.

March 4, 1881, recorded the inauguration of President Garfield. Washington was visited on this occasion by a severe snowstorm, which covered Pennsylvania Avenue with slush. The sun came out early, however, and the Avenue became dry before the parade started. Mr. Garfield rode to the Capitol with President Hayes and Senators Thurman and Bayard. The inaugural ball was held in the newly erected National Museum.

President Garfield was assassinated by Charles J. Guiteau, on July 2, 1881, in the Pennsylvania Railroad station, Sixth and B Streets NW., and died from the wound at Long Branch, N. J., at 10.35 p. m. on the 19th day of September.

Vice President Arthur was sworn in as President and successor to President Garfield at his residence in New York City by Justice Brady, of the New York Supreme Court, at 2.30 a. m. on September 20, 1881. For several months following the death of President Garfield, President Arthur occupied the Butler house at New Jersey Avenue and B Street SE. President Arthur was the last President to occupy the building erected as a summer home for Presidents at the U. S. Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia.

The first inauguration of President Cleveland occurred on March 4, 1885. Mr. Cleveland rode to the Capitol with President Arthur and Senators Sherman and Ransom. The oath was administered on the east front of the Capitol by Chief Justice Waite, following which President Cleveland delivered his inaugural address. The weather was ideal. The parade was most impressive and probably one of, if not the largest, that ever marched up Pennsylvania Avenue. The ball was held that evening in the newly erected Pension Office Building.

The inaugural of President Harrison was held on March 4, 1889. A cold northeast rain continued throughout the entire day. Gen. Harrison rode to the Capitol with President Cleveland and Senators Hoar and Cockrell. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the parade was memorable both as to size and character. The ball was held in the Pension Office and it was estimated that 12,000 people attended.

A cold northeast wind with a heavy fall of snow greeted the city on the occasion of President Cleveland's second inauguration, which occurred on March 4, 1893. On this occasion Mr. Cleveland and President Harrison rode to the Capitol unaccompanied. Vice President Stevenson took the oath in the Senate Chamber, but Mr. Cleveland braved the weather and took the oath and delivered his inaugural address on the east portico. The ball was held in the Pension Office as before.

The first inauguration of President McKinley was blessed with a beautiful day. It occurred on March 4, 1897. President Cleveland, with McKinley and Senators Sherman and Mitchell, were escorted to the Capitol by Troop A, of Cleveland. The parade was estimated to be four miles long. The ball was held at night in the Pension Office.

March 4, 1901, was the first time for a quarter of a century that a President-elect rode to the Capitol as his own successor. This distinguished honor was conferred upon William B. McKinley by the voters of the United States. On this occasion he was accompanied from the White House to the Capitol by Senator Hanna and Representatives Cannon and McRae and escorted by Troop A, of Cleveland, Ohio. The weather was disagreeable in every particular. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Fuller. The rain ceased during the ceremony

but started again before the completion of his address. The downpour of rain, however, did not cause material injury to the parade. It was estimated that 30,000 persons took part. The usual inaugural ball, in all its accustomed splendor, was held that night in the Pension Office.

On the evening of September 6, 1901, President McKinley was shot while delivering an address at Buffalo, N. Y., and died from its effect on September 14. Vice President Roosevelt was sworn in as President by Judge Hazel, of Columbus, Ohio, on September 16, 1901, at the home of Andrew Wilcox, Buffalo, N. Y.

On March 4, 1905, President Roosevelt was inaugurated. The weather was clear and mild. The President was escorted to the Capitol by Senators Spooner and Lodge and Representative Dalzell and three troops of Squadron A, of New York. The President's carriage was surrounded by a hollow square of "Rough Riders." The oath was administered by Chief Justice Fuller. The ball was held in the Pension Office and a display of fireworks at night closed the day of inaugural activities.

On the morning of March 4, 1909, immediately after one of the most severe snowstorms in the history of the Atlantic States, William Howard Taft was inaugurated President of the United States.

With no little difficulty a wide space in the center of Pennsylvania Avenue was cleared of snow and slush. Notwithstanding, however, the severity of the weather on this occasion, the usual parade was held, and at night a brilliant ball at the Pension Office Building, and with the display of fireworks on the Monument Grounds the activities of another inaugural day were ended.

Propitious weather favored the first inauguration of President Wilson, which took place on March 4, 1913.

President-elect Wilson was driven from the White House to the Capitol accompanied by President Taft and Senators Bacon and Crane. The students of Princeton College and the Essex Troop of New Jersey doing the honors as escort. Forty thousand people took part in the parade. In deference to the wishes of the President-elect, the customary inaugural ball was omitted.

A FEW INCIDENTS OF SOME OF THE PRESIDENTS' ADMINISTRATION FROM A SOCIAL STANDPOINT

The Cleveland administrations were both brilliant from a social standpoint. The President and Mrs. Cleveland set a new record for the number of entertainments at the White House and for their brilliance. The members of the Cleveland Cabinet were noted for their lavish entertaining. William C. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy under Cleveland, gave dinners, receptions, and balls which were magnificent. Secretary of War Endicott and Mrs. Endicott also made a national reputation for the splendor of their entertainments. Mrs. Daniel Manning was one of the most charming of hostesses during the administration of Cleveland.

In those days, however, the President and his wife did not attend many dinners and other entertainments outside of the White House.

When President Cleveland first came to Washington to enter the White House he was unmarried. With him came Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, a sister of the President, to rule as "first lady of the land" in the White House. She proved herself a gracious hostess. The first inaugural ball ever held in the Pension Office was that given at Cleveland's first inauguration. The retiring President, Chester A. Arthur, attended this ball in honor of his successor.

These balls were made a regular part of the inaugural entertainment and were given in an elaborate if not an extravagant manner in the Pension Office at each inaugural until the first induction of President Wilson into the office of President of the United States. It was then omitted as a part of the festivities at the special request of the President.

President Cleveland and his sister, and later his wife, omitted the custom established by President Arthur of asking wives of prominent men outside the Cabinet to receive with them at the big receptions at the White House.

When President Cleveland had been in office only a little more than a year he married Miss Frances Folsom. This wedding was one of the most interesting events which ever took place in the White House. The President and his bride went to Deer

Park, Md., for their honeymoon. The White House was renovated and refurnished for the bride, and all Washington was anxious to bid her welcome upon her return to the city. Mrs. Cleveland proved one of the most gracious and charming hostesses that have ever held sway in the White House. In those days the important receptions at the White House were those given for the diplomatic corps, Congress and the judiciary, the Army and Navy, and a public reception which fell on Washington's Birthday, and also the New Year's Day reception. Since then occupants of the White House have given a special reception to the Members of Congress and another to the judiciary, and have eliminated the public reception on Washington's Birthday, and President Wilson has eliminated since the beginning of his administration all New Year receptions.

The last Democratic administration before that of Cleveland was Buchanan's, just before the Civil War, in 1857. Never had there been a more brilliant administration socially than that of Buchanan up to that time. Jefferson Davis said of it: "The Executive Mansion resembled more a republican court during the administration of Buchanan than at any time since the days of George Washington." The brilliant and beautiful Miss Harriet Lane, niece of the President, presided in the White House. It was during this administration that the then Prince of Wales, who was later Edward VII of England, visited Washington as Baron Renfrew. He was entertained, of course, at the White House.

Other Democratic administrations were those of Jefferson, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, and Pierce. Jefferson is looked upon as the patron saint of the present Democratic Party, though in those days he was called a republican. The Federalists were the opposition party. John Quincy Adams claimed to be a "Republican" like Jefferson, but, as a matter of fact, his principles were those of the Federalists, and the opposition to his administration elected his successor and took the name of Democrats.

#### SIMPLICITY OF JEFFERSON

Jeffersonian simplicity has become a byword. Although Jefferson liked fine horses, good clothes on special occasions, and lived well, he was all for republican simplicity in his entertainments and his treatment of guests at the White House.

He greatly offended some of his foreign ministers by the unconventional manner in which he treated them when they called at the White House, receiving them in whatever costume he happened to have on, whether appropriate, in the eyes of diplomats, or not. He was responsible for the elimination of the ball which was always given the night of the President's birthday. He also eliminated the big levees which had been held at the White House, or President's house, as it was then called, by his predecessors. His two daughters, Mrs. Randolph and Mrs. John Eppes, assisted him receive his guests on a few occasions, but they were seldom in Washington, and it devolved upon the charming Dolly Madison, wife of his Secretary of State, James Madison, to preside at the White House.

The new White House was thrown open in 1818, when Monroe was President, having been rebuilt after its destruction by the British during Madison's administration. The social life of the White House during the administration of Monroe was marked chiefly by the controversy between Mrs. Hay, a daughter of the President, and members of the diplomatic corps. Mrs. Hay prescribed strict rules of etiquette, which offended the diplomats.

#### RIOT AT JACKSON RECEPTION

When Andrew Jackson came to the White House the elegance which had been manifested during the administrations of Adams and Monroe was forgotten, and the simplicity of the days of Jefferson was in evidence. He gave a public reception at the White House the night of his inauguration which resulted in a riot, about 20,000 people crowding into the house. The people fought for food, broke thousands of dollars' worth of china, and almost wrecked the White House.

There was plenty of excitement so far as social matters were concerned during the Jackson administration.

The social life of President and Mrs. Roosevelt was characterized by much activity. Mrs. Roosevelt was a woman of remarkable energy and social qualities of the highest order. The younger ladies of the family, Miss Alice and Miss Ethel Roosevelt, were responsible for many dances, teas, and garden parties in addition to the formal social functions, which were frequent.



COURT OF HONOR AT NIGHT



## Gorgeous Illumination of Historic Pennsylvania Avenue

NIGHT SCENE FOLLOWING INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT WILSON—  
THE CAPITOL AND OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND MANY  
FLAGS BATHED IN ELECTRICITY—COURT OF  
HONOR WAS CENTER OF BEAUTY

The color scheme on this occasion was red, white, and blue, and the treatment, as the artists would put it, was to illuminate the flags by myriads of electric lights.

Though the rain diminished the crowds expected to be on the streets, this did not interfere with the principal illumination features. The outstanding spot in this scheme was the Capitol, glistening with the reflected light of batteries of incandescent lights, shimmering against the rain falling on the great white dome. The terraces, too, were bathed in light, and the great building and the grounds around it formed a beauty spot that long will be remembered.

The court of honor, where President Wilson reviewed the parade, was a Mecca for sightseers. Far from marring the effect, the drizzle gave an added touch of the picturesque, and the thousands of lights, festooned from the pillars on each side of the street, were mirrored in the asphalt.

### PRODUCE NOVEL EFFECT

At both sides of the court the intermittent play of the colored lights produced a novel effect in the illuminating scheme. From each pillar was suspended a large American flag and two small searchlights from the pillar opposite played on it. Special attention was given to the decoration and illumination of that part of Pennsylvania Avenue from Four-and-a-half to Eighth Street. Thousands of colored electric lights festooned between large round columns supported by a square base and surmounted by a golden eagle with spread wings, apparently screaming with delight to add merriment to the occasion.

The Government Printing Office was one of the most attractive public buildings, with strings of lights penciling its outlines and a picture of President Wilson, in electric lights, set in the center of a map of the United States, elicited attention. On one side of the map was the inscription "Our Country," on the other "Our President."

Every window in the front of the Municipal Building was lighted. On top was a row of American flags. The Post Office Department Building also displayed lights from every window and from its tower.

#### PRIVATE BUILDINGS DECORATED

Private buildings were not behind the public ones in their illuminations. Some of the taller ones had long American flags running down between the windows, and threw lights on these flags from below. A great electric sign at Ninth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue displayed the admonition, "Stand by the President." A searchlight played on a flag on top of the city post office. The principal illumination was along Pennsylvania Avenue, on Ninth Street, and on F Street. The classic Treasury Building had no lights on it, but it stood out in bold relief in the flood of light thrown upon it.



## Inauguration Day

Sunlight, which broke warm and bright through the chill, murky atmosphere of the early morning, brought gladness to the hearts of many thousands who had been tramping the wet streets under a downpour, trying to see what sights of the Capital they could, in spite of the stormy weather.

When the sun made its appearance a few minutes after 9 o'clock, just as the crowds along the line of march were forming at the curbstones, a cheer went up from the Capitol to the White House and in all other parts of the city.

## Rules Governing Inaugural Committees

The chairman of the Inaugural Committee shall have full authority to name the chairman and vice chairman of all standing or special committees, and with the advice and counsel of such committee chairmen, shall name the personnel of said committees.

The important, or governing committee, shall be known as the Inaugural Committee, which shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to the inaugural ceremonies.

There shall also be an advisory council of 16 members, who shall be personally selected by the inaugural chairman, for the purpose of dealing with all matters requiring prompt or immediate action. Their ruling shall be final, but said findings must invariably be reported to the first meeting thereafter of the Inaugural Committee, and become a part of its minutes.

The Inaugural Committee shall be composed of the officers, the advisory council, the chairmen and vice chairmen of all standing committees, with such other members as the inaugural chairman may desire.

The Inaugural Committee shall meet regularly once every week, on a day selected by it, or upon call by the chairman.

The advisory council shall meet only upon call of the chairman of the Inaugural Committee.

### APPROPRIATIONS

All contracts shall be made in the name of the Inaugural Committee. No debts whatsoever shall be contracted under any circumstances, nor money spent, until authority from the Inaugural Committee, or the advisory council has been first obtained.

All such appropriations when made shall be reported in writing, upon a printed form, by the secretary to the treasurer and the chairman of the auditing committee. This order shall set

forth the amount appropriate for what purpose; the committee for which such appropriation was made, and the conditions agreed upon for payment. This form shall be full authority to the treasurer, and shall not be deviated from, except with the consent of the Inaugural Committee or the advisory council, first obtained.

#### PAYMENT OF BILLS

Bills presented for payment must be approved in writing by the chairman of the committee contracting such bills, attested by the secretary as being in accord with the appropriation approved by the Inaugural Committee, as heretofore outlined, and then referred to the treasurer for payment.

All such bills when paid and receipted must be forwarded at once to the chairman of the auditing committee, and retained by him until the final settlement of all accounts has been made, and then reported in writing to the chairman of the Inaugural Committee.

#### DUTY OF STANDING COMMITTEE

The duties of each standing committee are briefly outlined below, only, however, as a partial guide to the various chairmen, but this shall not be looked upon as an abridgment of the energies, wisdom, and forethought of committees in handling matters assigned to them, as a successful inauguration shall be the primary object in view by each committee.

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

This committee shall have charge of raising the funds necessary to defray the expenses of the inaugural ceremonies. The funds collected shall be turned over to the treasurer of the Inaugural Committee, who shall make suitable acknowledgment to all persons contributing.

#### RECEPTION COMMITTEE

It is the duty of the reception committee to extend proper courtesies to distinguished guests arriving in the city, and particularly during their presence at the various functions of the inauguration

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

The committee on legislation shall have charge of all measures affecting the inauguration that require congressional action, whether of national or municipal character, such as the appropriation of funds, permission to use Government property, authority to detail officers to cooperate with the Inaugural Committee, and such similar matters as are approved by the Inaugural Committee for the protection of visitors upon this occasion.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY

The press committee shall make suitable arrangements for the accomodation of members of the press, extending to them all necessary facilities, and shall have charge of the preparation and distribution of the news reports of the work of the Inaugural Committee throughout the country at large. It shall also make suitable arrangements for the accomodation of members of the press to facilitate a free distribution of news pertaining to the inaugural.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

The committee on printing shall have charge of the preparation and the printing of the official program and souvenir for the inauguration, shall advertise for and receive bids on the contract for printing same, and shall submit to the Inaugural Committee a recommendation for the award of such contract.

COMMITTEE ON MEDALS AND BADGES

The committee on medals and badges shall cause designs for medals and badges, with estimates of their costs, to be submitted for the approval of the Inaugural Committee, and shall procure in the necessary quantities the medals and badges approved and deliver them to the officers of the committee and the chairmen of the several subcommittees for distribution. As far as possible all contracts shall be let in the District of Columbia.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

The committee on transportation shall obtain as soon as practicable the lowest possible transportation rates to Washington

from all parts of the United States at the time of the inauguration, and shall announce such rates to the public as fast as received.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC COMFORT

The committee on public comfort shall render all possible assistance to visitors desiring accommodations in Washington at the time of the inauguration. It shall aid them in securing suitable quarters in hotels, public halls, and private residences. It shall obtain and keep on file accurate information regarding accommodations and rates of charges at hotels and other lodging places, including private residences where guests can procure rooms. It shall ascertain as far as practicable the amount, character, and prices of board that can be supplied by responsible caterers for the subsistence of military and civic organizations in attendance at the inauguration. It shall promptly furnish the committee on military organizations and the committee on civic organizations such information as may be desired regarding quarters for visiting organizations, and shall cooperate to the fullest possible extent with these committees in looking after the comfort of such organizations during their stay in Washington.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ORDER

The committee on public order shall cooperate with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in securing the necessary means and publishing and enforcing the requisite regulations to clear the avenues and streets for the formation and movement of the inaugural parade, and to maintain good order in general during the inaugural ceremonies.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS AND CHIEF MARSHAL

The committee on military organizations shall receive and have charge of all military organizations. It shall provide for them suitable quarters through the committee on public comfort and keep a record showing the names, the numerical strength, and the location in Washington of each command. It shall report to the Inaugural Committee once a week, or as much oftener as required

COMMITTEE ON CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

The committee on civic organizations shall receive and have charge of all suitable quarters for such visiting organizations through the committee on public comfort, and shall keep a record showing their names, their numerical strength, and their location in Washington. It shall report to the Inaugural Committee once a week, or as much oftener as required, and shall be prepared at all times to make reports to the chief marshal of the inaugural parade, progress made in the organization of all such bodies for participation in the parade.

COMMITTEE ON STREET DECORATIONS

The committee on street decorations shall be charged with the decoration of such avenues and streets and such public and private buildings as may seem desirable, and shall be in charge of the plan of decoration adopted, and responsible for its proper execution, except that part of Pennsylvania Avenue from Fifteenth to Seventeenth Streets, known as the "Court of Honor."

COMMITTEE ON HISTORIC SITES

The committee on historic sites shall be charged with the duty of marking by appropriate signs or placards such points of historic significance in the city of Washington as are likely to be of interest to visitors at the time of the inauguration. The same shall be put in proper and descriptive form and published as a part of the inaugural program and souvenir.

COMMITTEE ON ILLUMINATION

The committee on illumination shall prepare and submit for the approval of the Inaugural Committee plans and estimates for the illumination of such avenues and streets and such public and private buildings as seem desirable, and shall be in charge of the plan of illumination adopted and responsible for its execution. The committee on illumination shall cooperate, as far as practicable, with the committee on street decorations.

COMMITTEE ON FIREWORKS

The committee on fireworks shall prepare and submit for the approval of the Inaugural Committee plans and estimates for a display of fireworks on a night selected by the Inaugural Committee, and shall be in charge of the plan adopted and responsible for its proper execution.

COMMITTEE ON LOCAL TRANSPORTATION

The committee on local transportation shall make arrangements with the owners of public conveyances for the best possible carriage or auto service that can be furnished at reasonable rates to visitors in Washington at the time of the inauguration and shall see in particular that a proper service is provided, without excessive charge. All tariff rates shall be conspicuously and plainly posted in each public conveyance in a way acceptable to the committee.

COMMITTEE ON RAILROAD TERMINAL FACILITIES

The committee on railroad terminal facilities shall be charged with the duty of securing the prompt, convenient, and comfortable discharge of the various parties brought into Washington by the steam and electric roads and other methods of transportation during the inaugural period, and the expeditious loading of the passengers for the return movement. The committee shall be prepared to report, from time to time, the various military organizations, delegations, associations, and other bodies of men booked to arrive, the contemplated time of arrival, and the location at which such parties will be handled, as well as the arrangement to be provided for the return journey.

COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S AND LAFAYETTE REVIEWING STANDS  
AND COURT OF HONOR

This committee on President's and Lafayette reviewing stands and court of honor shall be charged with the duty of erecting such stands by contract or otherwise. No arrangement or agreement, however, of any kind, can be entered into without the approval of the Inaugural Committee first obtained.



It shall have supervision over all such reviewing stands. It shall control all privileges to be granted in connection with the inaugural parade, within the court of honor. The granting of all such privileges must be reported to and receive the approval of the Inaugural Committee.

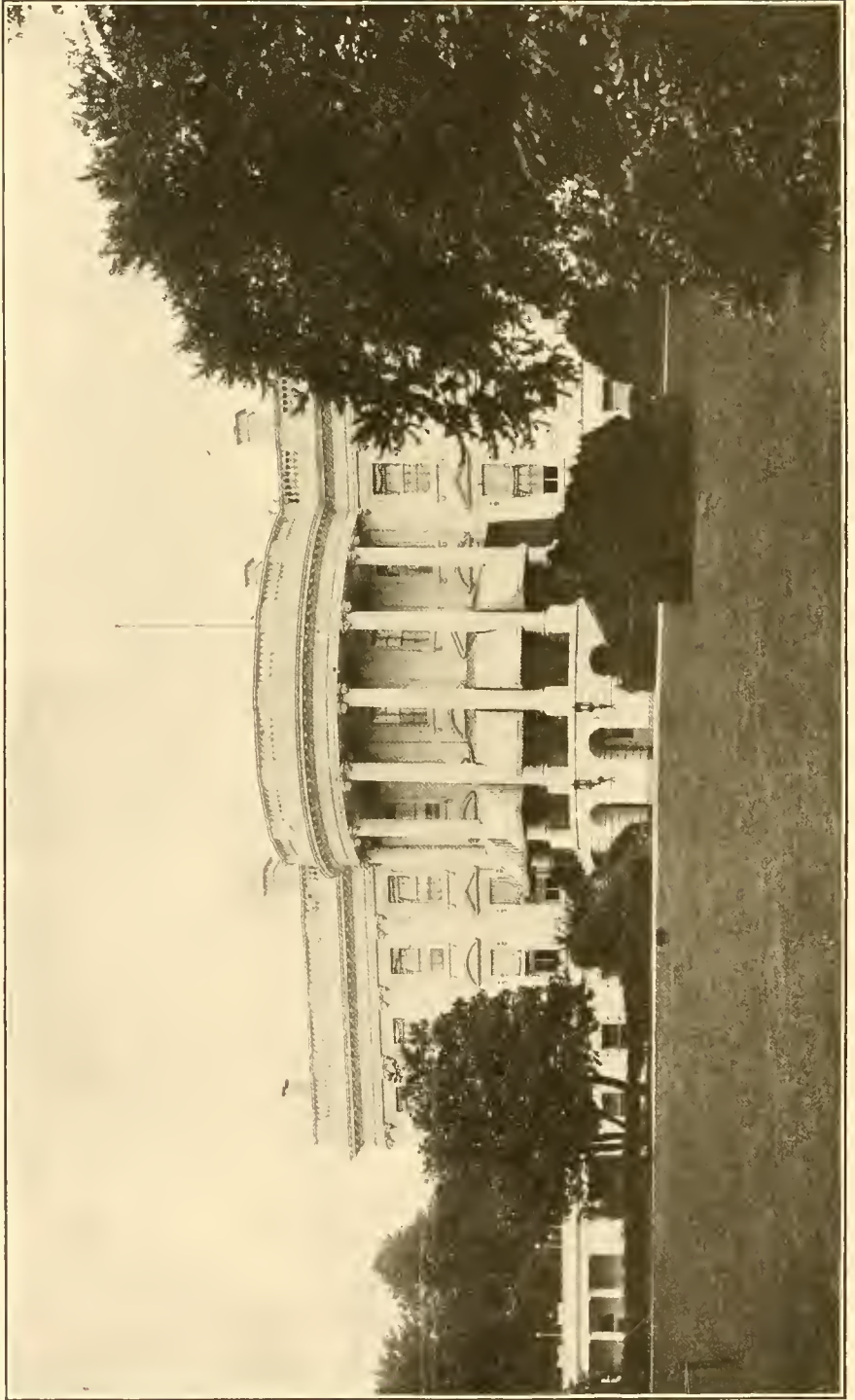
COMMITTEE ON REVIEWING STANDS AND PRIVILEGES

The committee on reviewing stands shall have charge of the erection or sale of the privileges of all reviewing stands which may be authorized, except the President's and Lafayette Square stands.

All such privileges, sales, or stand construction must be subject to the approval of the Inaugural Committee first obtained, and in conformity to law.

AUDITING COMMITTEE

It shall be the duty of the auditing committee to examine all bills authenticated by the certificate of the chairman of the subcommittee concerned, and to certify as to their correctness, and to make its report as promptly as possible to the Inaugural Committee or the advisory council.



SOUTH FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE

Reports  
of  
Various Regular and Special  
Committees



GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT, GRAND MARSHAL, AND HIS STAFF, PASSING PRESIDENT WILSON'S REVIEWING STAND

## Report of Gen. Scott, Grand Marshal of the Parade

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1917.

Mr. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in regard to the inaugural ceremonies March 5, 1917:

My acceptance of your courteous invitation to become grand marshal of the parade is dated December 18, 1916, and following this acceptance an administrative office was established in the War Department and an appointment made of a chief of staff, and adjutant general, and two secretaries. At a later date General Orders No. 1, from this office, announced the staff of the grand marshal and the marshals of the four grand divisions.

An allotment of \$1,000 was received to cover the expenses of the grand marshal's office. The expenditures and balance are shown in the auditor's report. This statement of expenditures includes no charge for office room, office fixtures, heat, light, or telephone service for these headquarters.

The office of the chairman of the Inaugural Committee, by mutual arrangement, undertook to initiate all correspondence relative to the participation in the parade of all organizations other than those pertaining to the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. This correspondence, as soon as it became sufficiently definite to be of practical value, was transmitted to this office, and the four grand divisions organized as fast as the correspondence permitted. This arrangement was entirely satisfactory, so far as the association of this office and that of the chairman is concerned, but, as shown in the report of the grand marshal of the parade four years ago, definite information in some instances was delayed at the source until the last minute, and the issuance of a final order which should include all organi-

zations was, of necessity, delayed until barely sufficient time remained to permit of proper distribution. There appears to be no remedy for this condition as, in all human probability, some State or organization will be late at any inauguration in reporting, and therefore no change in procedure can be suggested.

The order of precedence in the parade was practically the same as that established four years ago.

To the first grand division was assigned the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps; to the second grand division was assigned the Organized Militia, military schools and colleges under arms, and any other uniformed and armed organization not belonging to the regular service. The several States were given order of precedence in column in accordance with the date of their ratification of the Constitution and entry into the Union. The several schools and colleges were given precedence in column in accordance with the date of the charter of the institution.

It is believed that these general rules are the most satisfactory that can be established under the conditions that obtain.

The third grand division included veteran organizations and patriotic societies.

The order of precedence in this division was the occasion of some correspondence, and a decision was finally announced by the grand marshal as follows:

A rule of precedence based on priority of service represented by the veterans in the organizations, and based on date of organization of the patriotic societies, would appear to determine the question immediately at issue. Under this ruling the applications to date would be considered as follows:

VETERANS

1. Grand Army of the Republic—Civil War.
2. Spanish-American War Veterans—Spanish-American War.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES

3. Fusilier Veteran Association, 1787.
4. Army and Navy Union, 1888.

While this ruling proved unsatisfactory to one patriotic society, it is believed to be the best general rule for the organization of a division of this kind.

The fourth grand division was an organization of various civic societies. The marshal, Mr. George R. Linkins, was the chairman of the committee on civic organizations, and the organization of this division was placed in his immediate charge, and accepted in the order in which he placed it in line.

General Orders, No. 2, the final comprehensive order organizing the parade, was issued February 28, at the latest date possible under the circumstances, in order that it might be as inclusive as possible. It will be noted from this order that the arrangement for the day is divided into seven stages. This division is elucidated by a series of maps giving a graphic chart of the various stages. These maps were blue printed and distributed to the staff and marshals of divisions. It is believed this successive arrangement of the events of the day is a valuable aid to officers charged with administrative duties.

A map of the city showing the route of the parade and plan of rendezvous of all organizations was printed and 400 copies given general distribution.

One thousand copies of General Orders, No. 2, were distributed. This distribution was carried out as effectively and completely as possible, but in future inaugural parades it is recommended that all unit commanders be directed to report either in person or through a staff officer to the office of the adjutant general of the inaugural parade. This is to apply in all cases when time of arrival permits.

A special petition was received from the citizens of Georgetown and western Washington to continue the route of the parade to Washington Circle. This petition was given careful consideration in view of the recommendation of the grand marshal of the 1913 parade, which states:

It is firmly believed, however, that the point of dismissal should not be west of Nineteenth Street.

Considering the length of time organizations are held in waiting, and on the route of march in any inaugural parade, and the probability of inclement weather, it is believed that the parade should be continued to the nearest practicable point of dismissal west of the reviewing stand. Nineteenth Street proved a convenient point for organizations to leave the line of march and move north and south, and I concur and repeat

the recommendation made by the grand marshal four years ago, that the point of dismissal be not west of Nineteenth Street.

Following the custom of previous inaugurals, insignia of marshals, commanders of brigades, and staff officers was indicated by sashes of different colors. The number of sashes were ordered for the occasion on an estimate from this office and the officials directed to provide themselves, by individual purchase, direct from the firm indicated in the order. This order received very little attention from the majority of the officials interested, resulting in a mixed appearance, so far as insignia was concerned, and also in 195 of these sashes being left in the hands of the contracting firm.

The sashes are regarded as a distinctive badge of office, valuable in any parade of this kind, and it is recommended that, hereafter, these sashes be purchased by the Inaugural Committee and be given a systematic distribution.

The grand marshal was represented along the line of march by seven officers detailed from the Engineer Corps, stationed at the seven telephone stations. Each officer was assisted by two enlisted men detailed by the Signal Corps; the Boy Scouts were available for messenger service.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. rendered very efficient service in this connection, which service was rendered with no cost to the Inaugural Committee or to the Government.

Following the custom of previous inaugural parades, a line of green and white pennants was established throughout the line of march to assist in the alignment of the various commands. As the line of march is governed by the varying width of the streets, it is not believed that these pennants have much practical utility and it is thought they might be dispensed with in future parades.

The police arrangements were excellent. From the inception of the work of organization the police department was consulted and various details arranged harmoniously with that office, and I can not speak too highly of the efficient and zealous work of the chief of police, Maj. Raymond W. Pullman.

The work and assistance rendered by the Boy Scouts deserve special commendation. Throughout the long hours of this cold, windy day these boys remained on duty—active, intelligent, and ready. They assisted in keeping the crowd in line,



rendered first aid in many cases, and fully lived up to the reputation they established in the inaugural parade four years ago.

The general plan of preparation was carried out by daily consultation with Chairman Robert N. Harper and Secretary Alvin G. Belt. Both of these officials worked untiringly and continuously and in entire harmony with the office established by me, and it is believed that the success of the parade is due to the zeal and systematic cooperation which obtained.

The veterans of the Civil War were organized as part of the third grand division at Four-and-a-half Street. In order to shorten the line of march for a number of the veterans, and in consideration of the uncertainty of the weather, a provision was made for a battalion of these men to rendezvous at Fourteenth Street in the National Tribune Building; they joined the parade at this point. It is believed that, in future inaugural parades, all due consideration should be given to the physical welfare of the veterans by a similar or other suitable arrangement.

The escort to the President left the White House at 11 a. m.; arrived at the Capitol at 11.42 a. m.

The inaugural parade left the Capitol at 1.06 p. m.; arrived at the White House at 1.55 p. m.; resumed the march to pass in review at 2.08 p. m. The last unit of the parade passed the reviewing stand at 4.55 p. m.

The marshals of divisions and their associate staff officers, and the members of my staff, were all alert and zealous in the performance of their duties at all times, and contributed in every way possible to the success of the inaugural parade of 1917. My especial thanks are due to Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff, and to Maj. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, adjutant general.

The force in line that passed the reviewing stand was as follows:

Escorting column.....	367
First grand division.....	5,461
Second grand division.....	12,867
Third grand division.....	1,087
Fourth grand division.....	6,710
Total .....	20,492

It gives me pleasure, in submitting this report, to testify to the assistance and help received by me from all members of the Inaugural Committee appointed by you.

With kind regards, I am, sir,

Very sincerely, yours,

H. F. SCOTT,

*Major-General, United States Army, Grand Marshal.*

N. B.—Orders organizing the parade follow.



### Orders Organizing the Inaugural Parade

INAUGURAL PARADE, MARCH 5, 1917

[General Orders No. 1].

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GRAND MARSHAL,

*Washington, D. C., February 15, 1917.*

1. The following appointments upon the staff of the grand marshal are announced:

Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, United States Army, chief of staff.

Maj. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, United States Army, retired, adjutant general.

AIDS.

Col. William M. Wright, United States Army.

Col. Robert E. L. Michie, United States Army.

Capt. Harry N. Cootes, United States Army.

Capt. Henry J. McKenney, United States Army.

Capt. Philip H. Sheridan, United States Army.

STAFF.

*First Platoon—Formation, in order of rank from right to left.*—Col. Charles C. Walcutt, United States Army.; Col. A. W. Brewster, United States Army; Col. George B. Duncan, United States Army; Lieut. Col. Louis M. Gullick, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. Col. Peter C. Harris, United States Army; Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Graves, United States Army; Maj. Thomas J. Holcomb, United States Marine Corps; Maj. Oscar J. Charles, United States Army; Maj. Ralph H. Van Deman, United States Army; Surg. Charles E. Riggs, United States Navy; Maj. James G. Harbord, United States Army; Lieut. Com. Wm. W. Galbraith, United States Navy; Maj. Fred R. Brown, United States Army; Maj. Isaac Erwin, United States Army; Paymaster Omar D. Conger, United States Navy; Maj. Dennis E. Nolan, United States Army.

*Second Platoon—Formation, in order of rank from right to left.*—Maj. Edward L. King, United States Army; Maj. Fox Conner, United States Army; Capt. Richard B. Creecy, United States Marine Corps; Maj. Ernest D. Scott, United States Army; Maj. William Mitchell, United States Army; Surg. George F. Cottle, United States Navy; Maj. Philip W. Huntington, United States Army; Maj. John J. Kingman, United States Army; Lieut. Charles C. Hartigan, United States Navy; Maj. Kyle Rucker, United States Army; Capt. Frederic W. Coleman, United States Army; Lieut. John H. Hoover, United States Navy; Capt. R. C. Marshall, United States Army; Captain John B. Rose, United States Army; Paymaster Smith Hempstone, United States Navy; Capt. R. D. Black, United States Army.

II. The following marshals of grand divisions are announced:

First Grand Division (military and naval—regular service), Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, United States Army.

Second Grand Division (militia and cadet schools—under arms), Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, United States Army.

Third Grand Division (Veterans and Patriotic Societies), Com. A. J. Huntoon, Grand Army Republic.

Fourth Grand Division (civic), Mr. George R. Linkins.

III. The insignia of marshals and of marshal's aides in the inaugural parade will be as follows:

Chief of staff and adjutant general, red sash.

Grand marshal's staff, white sash.

Marshals of grand divisions, white and red sash.

Commanders of brigades, blue and white sash.

All staff officers except those of the grand marshal, blue sash.

In order to insure uniformity of size, pattern, and shade, these sashes should be obtained direct from the Army & Navy Cooperative Co., 721 Seventeenth Street NW., Washington, D. C.; cost, \$1.35 each.

IV. The sashes described in Paragraph III will be worn from the right shoulder to the left side. Military officers of higher grade than brigadier general will wear it over their prescribed uniform sash. If overcoats are worn, the sashes will be worn outside the overcoats.

V. The uniform will be as follows: Regular Army, full dress; naval and marine officers (on grand marshal's staff), full dress; seamen contingent, dress blue; marine contingent, undress blue; National Guard, full dress. Organizations not equipped with full dress will wear service uniform.

VI. The grand marshal will decide whether or not the condition of the weather requires the wearing of overcoats. Marshals and aids will telephone to the War Department between 8.30 and 10 a. m. (Main 2570) to learn the decision of the grand marshal relative to the wearing of overcoats. The operator will be authorized to announce the decision of the grand marshal.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:

TASKER H. BLISS,  
*Major General, United States Army,*  
*Chief of Staff.*

Official:

C. A. DEVOL,  
*Adjutant General.*

INAUGURAL PARADE, MARCH 5, 1917

[General Orders, No. 6]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GRAND MARSHAL,

Washington, D. C., February 28, 1917.

I. The President of the United States and the Vice President will be inaugurated in this city on March 5, 1917.

The success of the inaugural parade will depend upon strict compliance with the following orders which will govern the movement of all troops and civic organizations participating.

II. *Summary of ceremonies of the day.*—(a) Assembly and formation of the escorting column: 10 a. m., the grand marshal's staff; 10.35 a. m., the troops forming the escort to the President; 10.40 a. m., the troops forming the escort to the Vice President; 10.45 a. m., the troops forming the escort to the chairman of the Inaugural Committee.

(b) 11 a. m., escort of the presidential party from the White House to the Capitol.

(c) 12 noon, outdoor ceremonies at the Capitol, assembly and formation of troops and organizations participating in the inaugural parade.

(d) 12.45 p. m. (approximate), escort of the presidential party from the Capitol to the White House, followed as far as Fifteenth and F Streets NW., by the inaugural parade.

(e) 1.30 p. m. (approximate), the inaugural parade, having been rejoined by the grand marshal and escorting column at Fifteenth and F Streets NW., is resumed and the inaugural parade is reviewed by the President from the reviewing stand at the White House.

(f) Dismissal of the inaugural parade at Nineteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue NW.

General provisions:

FORMATION

Mounted staffs, mounted escorts, and mounted organizations. In single rank, in column of platoons, each platoon to be from 12 to 16 files front, exclusive of guides.

Military foot organizations in double rank, in column of platoons. Each platoon to be from 16 to 20 files front exclusive of guides.

Civic organizations in single rank, in column of platoons. Each platoon to be not less than 20 files front, exclusive of guides.

DISTANCES

Foot troops and organizations: The distance between platoons and companies will be 8 paces; between companies of two or more platoons 12 paces; between battalions 16 paces; between regiments 24 paces; between brigades 48 paces; between divisions 100 paces.

For mounted troops: Cavalry and Field Artillery will march at normal distances.

All commanding officers will give special instructions that these distances shall not be increased for any reason whatsoever.

GUIDES

The guide will be "left" throughout the entire march. A line of green and white pennants, on iron staves, placed along the line of march will indicate the left guide.

SALUTES

Marshals and other commanders carrying drawn swords will salute as prescribed in drill regulations, the commander and his staff saluting and resuming the carry together.

The marshal of the fourth grand division and other commanders and members of staffs not carrying drawn swords will salute the President by uncovering.

All other officers, all colors and standards, noncommissioned staff officers, noncommissioned officers commanding subdivisions, and drum majors will salute and resume the carry as prescribed in drill regulations for their respective arms. The first motion of the individual salute will be made at 6 paces from the front of the President and the carry resumed 6 paces beyond him.

CADENCE AND STEP

The entire march will be in "quick time" with cadence of 120 steps per minute, as prescribed in drill regulations. The length of the step will be 30 inches. Organizations, after passing the presidential reviewing stand, will not take up the double time.

BANDS

Quick time will be played by each band while passing the President's reviewing stand in the court of honor.

A mounted staff officer, specially detailed from the grand marshal's staff, wearing a white sash, will be stationed on the south side of the court of honor, near its west entrance. At a signal from him, drum majors of bands will cause their bands to cease playing.

Drum majors will use their batons or staffs only as prescribed in drill regulations and will not throw them into the air.

The United States Marine Band, whose position is at the head of the column, is the only band which will play Hail to the Chief at any time. Hail to the Chief will be played by the United States Marine Band while passing in review, before the President.

The air, Maryland, My Maryland, is reserved for the leading band of the Maryland National Guard.

Bands and field music, in close proximity, will alternate in playing.

In each grand division the band of the leading regiment or similar organization will begin playing at First Street West; of the next regiment or similar organization at Second Street West; the third at Third Street West, and so on in succession until Sixth Street West, the object being to distribute uniformly along the Avenue the music of the bands and field music.

Carriages and automobiles will not be allowed in the parade except those carriages occupied by the presidential party.

*Telephone booths.*—There will be telephone booths at the following points:  
1. At the Speaker's stand, in the grandstand at the Capitol (phone Main 6938).

2. At the Peace Monument (phone Main 3763).

3. At the southwest corner of Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue (phone Main 1826).

4. At the southeast corner of the Treasury, Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue (phone Main 7208).

5. At the northeast corner of the Treasury (phone Main 7153).

6. In the reviewing stand of the President (phone Main 7116).

7. At the southeast corner of Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue (phone Main 7055).

At booths will be stationed mounted Army staff officers, with the exception of Nos. 1 and 6, who will be dismounted. These staff officers will represent the grand marshal. It will be their duty to see that the column is kept closed and moving and to communicate with the grand marshal as to the progress of the parade at their respective telephone booths.

The insignia of marshals, marshal's aides, and other staff officers in the inaugural parade will be as follows: Chief of staff and adjutant general, red sash; grand marshal's staff, white sash; marshals of grand divisions, white and red sash; commanders of brigades, blue and white sash; all staff officers except those of the grand marshal, blue sash. These sashes will be worn from the right shoulder to the left side.

Military officers of higher grade than brigadier general will wear it over their prescribed uniform sash. If overcoats are worn the sashes will be worn outside the overcoats.

*Aides to the marshals of grand divisions.*—Marshals of grand divisions will designate one staff officer of their staffs for each brigade or corresponding unit in their grand divisions. This officer, having been previously made thoroughly familiar with his duties, will conduct his assigned unit to its proper place of assembly. He will then report to the marshal of his grand division. Such officers will accompany the marshals of grand divisions throughout the march of the parade and take post with the said marshals at the point of dismissal. The marshals of grand divisions will be prepared to report to the grand marshal, at any time, the progress of the assembly or dismissal of their grand divisions.

Belated organizations will form column, facing south, on First Street NW., with head of column at north side of B Street NW. These will compose the rear elements of the parade and will follow the last unit of the parade named in this order. Belated organizations will take precedence in line according to the time of arrival on First Street.

Messages to the grand marshal on March 5, 1917, should be sent as follows:

Before 10 a. m., to room 223, War Department. Telephone Main 2570, branch 77.

Between 10 a. m. and 10.25 a. m., to the south court of the State, War, and Navy Building.

Between 10.25 a. m. and 11 a. m., in front of the Treasury.

Between 11 a. m. and 12.30 p. m., to the Speaker's stand at the Capitol, Telephone Main 6938.

Between 12.30 p. m. and 2 p. m., to the head of the parade.

Between 2 p. m. until the last element of the parade has passed the President, to the reviewing stand, White House Grounds. Telephone Main 7116.

The adjutant general of the inaugural parade will be at the head of the parade at all times.

The dismissal of the parade will take place at Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW., as follows:

Organizations quartered south of Pennsylvania Avenue, will move south through Nineteenth Street to F Street NW., thence east on F Street to Seventeenth Street NW., thence south to B Street, and by the most direct route to their respective quarters.

Organizations quartered north of Pennsylvania Avenue will move north through Nineteenth Street NW., to K Street NW., and by the most direct route to their respective quarters, except that no organization marching east will turn south of K Street until beyond Fourteenth Street NW.

To avoid congestion in rear and its extension back through the column, organizations passing the point of dismissal will not change their formation until at least four blocks beyond Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. No organization will be permitted to fall out of the column until regularly dismissed. Commanding officers of all organizations will make ample use of their staff officers to communicate with their organization commanders and to assist in keeping them closed up and moving through the entire line of march until they have reached their quarters.

Marshals of grand divisions and their staffs will take post at Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue and remain until the last unit of their division has passed.

Staff officers in each grand division will be designated by the marshal of each grand division to conduct each unit to the north or south according to the location of their quarters or point of leaving the city.

Marshals of grand divisions will use prompt measures to insure the proper closing of their column during the interval between the time of halting the escorting column in the vicinity of Fifteenth and F Streets and the commencement of the review. Grand divisions should be closed accurately at the head once and for all, so that subdivisions in the rear can close up and halt at their proper distance without delay. During the entire march no organization, military or civic, will execute any change of formation or perform any exhibition movement whatsoever. Neither governors of States nor marshals of grand divisions, nor commanders of brigades, nor of any other units will leave the column to go on the reviewing stands or fall out to review their troops, but each will continue to march with his command to the place where the organization is to be dismissed. Organizations, upon reaching the point of dismissal of the parade (Nineteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue) will not change their formations, but will continue in the same formation until at least four blocks away, in order to avoid congestion in their rear.

III. *Details of ceremonies of the day—Assembly and formation of escorting column—first stage.*—10 a. m. Grand marshal's staff assembles in south court of State, War, and Navy Building for instructions.

10.25 a. m. Grand marshal's staff forms in column of fours with platoons in order from front to rear, in south court of State, War and Navy Building.

10.30 a. m. In same formation proceeds to court of honor, forms column of platoons by executing platoons left front into line and halts so that the first platoon is just opposite the center of the center steps of the Treasury Department on Pennsylvania Avenue.

The grand marshal's staff is then in column of platoons, facing east. Colors and guard, the chief of staff, adjutant general and two aids in order from front to rear, as stated, are in front of the leading platoon of the grand marshal's staff. Orderlies form a platoon in rear of the last platoon of the staff.

10.35 a. m. The escort to the President forms in column of platoons in the court of honor, in rear of grand marshal's staff with flank riders in the center of the column. This hollow square to be immediately opposite the northwest gate of the White House Grounds ready to receive the President's carriage. The escort salutes the President as his carriage leaves the White House Grounds.

10.40 a. m. The escort to the Vice President forms in column of platoons on Pennsylvania Avenue in rear of the escort to the President, with flank riders in position ready to receive the Vice President's carriage when the hollow square arrives opposite the northwest gate of the White House Grounds. The escort to the Vice President closes on and follows the escort to the President when the escort to the President moves forward. (Time will not permit of a salute being rendered by any escort other than the escort to the President.)

10.45 a. m. The escort to the chairman, Inaugural Committee, forms in column of platoons on Pennsylvania Avenue in rear of the escort to the Vice President, with flank riders in position ready to receive the carriage of the chairman, Inaugural Committee, when the hollow square arrives opposite the northwest gate of the White House Grounds, as the escort to the chairman, Inaugural Committee, closes on and follows the escort to the Vice President when the escort to the Vice President moves forward. (Time will not permit of a salute being rendered by any escort other than the escort to the President.)

11 a. m. The major and superintendent of Metropolitan police and an escort of mounted police will be formed facing south on Fifteenth Street N.W., near G Street, at 10 a. m. and will await the escorting column.

IV. *Second stage—Escort from the White House to the Capitol.*—11. a. m. The presidential party (in carriages) and the grand marshal will leave the White House. The grand marshal and aides will leave the White House Grounds by the northeast gate. The presidential party will leave the White House Grounds by the northwest gate. Each carriage in succession enters the hollow square as its escort arrives opposite the northwest gate of the White House Grounds.



The escort to the President will salute as the carriage of the President emerges from the northwest gate of the White House Grounds.

On coming to the carry, the leading platoons of the escort to the President will immediately face to the front (east) and the whole escort will close upon and follow the grand marshal's staff.

The escort to the Vice President and the escort to the chairman, Inaugural Committee, will keep closed-in column, halting at the northwest gate of the White House Grounds only long enough to allow the carriages with the escorts to enter their respective hollow square.

The grand marshal will signify to the chief of staff when the parade is to start.

V. *Third stage—Approach to the Capitol.*—11.30 a. m. The Marine Band will assemble in the southeast corner of the space roped off southeast of the Capitol and remain there until the escort of mounted police has halted in that space.

The major and superintendent of Metropolitan police and escort of mounted police on the arrival of the escorting column will precede it to the Capitol via Pennsylvania Avenue, First Street NW., and B Street North, will enter the Capitol Grounds from B Street North at the Delaware Avenue entrance, proceed to the Senate steps, thence to the roped-off space at the southeast corner of the Capitol and halt. (See diagram of formations.)

The Marine Band will enter the column for the parade close upon the escort of mounted police and halt immediately the mounted police has halted in the roped-off space south and east of the Capitol.

The grand marshal's staff will follow the escort of mounted police through the entrance of the Capitol Grounds (junction of Delaware Avenue and B Street NW), where they will execute the following movements: Column half left; column half right; on right into line and halt (when the leading platoon has arrived opposite the north end of the Senate steps).

The escort to the President will pass between the staff and the Senate steps. The platoons preceding the President's carriage will follow the route taken by the escort of mounted police and halt in rear of the mounted police, leaving sufficient space for the grand marshal and his staff to reenter the column between the mounted police and the escort to the President (approximately 50 yards). Immediately the President's carriage has cleared their front, the platoons in rear of the President's carriage will follow the route taken by the preceding platoons of the President's escort close upon them and halt.

The escort to the Vice President and the escort to the chairman, Inaugural Committee, will follow and close upon the platoons of the escorts which immediately precede them.

Carriages, presidential party, after discharging their passengers at the Senate steps, will proceed through the driveway under the Speaker's stand and halt at the southwest corner of the Speaker's stand, where they will remain until the escorting column returns from the south front of the Capitol.

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The grand marshal (as Chief of Staff, United States Army), and one aide will accompany the presidential party to the Senate Chamber. When the grand marshal leaves his staff to accompany the presidential party, the chief of staff will take command of the first grand division. From this time until the grand marshal rejoins his staff the adjutant general will represent the grand marshal.

The grand marshal's staff, after the occupants of the last carriage have entered the Capitol, will proceed to and take position in the column in the place left vacant between the Marine Band and the escort to the President, by executing the following movements: Right forward, fours right; column left (pass to the right of troops already in column; when head of the column of fours of the staff nears its place the command will be given); platoons, left front into line; halt.

The adjutant general will give the signal for the escorting column, led by the platoon of mounted police, to continue the march in the roped-off space southeast of the Capitol. Changes of direction will be executed by the platoon of mounted police so that the head of the column will reach the southwest corner of the Speaker's stand and halt, facing north, in proper order for resuming the march after the President's inaugural address.

VI. *Fourth stage—After the President's inaugural address.*—The adjutant general will give the signal for the parade to take up the march to the White House. The grand marshal and aide will rejoin the staff at the close of the President's inaugural address. Each carriage of the presidential party will immediately enter the hollow square of its proper escort, stopping at the Speaker's stand only long enough to receive its passengers. The escorting troops will halt at the southeast corner of the Speaker's stand just long enough to allow each carriage of the presidential party to enter the column in the same order in which they marched from the White House to the Capitol. (See "Each carriage, presidential party," above.) The marshal, first grand division, with his staff, will follow the last carriage of the presidential party.

VII. *Fifth stage—Return of the President's party to the White House, reforming head of parade.*—The main column will follow the escorting troops to the junction of B and Fifteenth Streets NW., where they will be halted at the signal of the marshal of the first grand division. This column will remain halted in this position and will be joined later by the grand marshal and the escorting column.

*Route of parade.*—Delaware Avenue entrance; on B Street to First Street NE., to Peace Monument; on Pennsylvania Avenue to Fifteenth Street; on Fifteenth Street to B Street. (For continuation of "Route of parade" see "Seventh stage.")

VIII. *Sixth stage—Formation in court of honor on return to White House from Capitol.*—The escorting column will proceed through the court of honor and halt when the escort to the chairman Inaugural Committee has cleared the northwest gate to the White House Grounds.

Each carriage of the presidential party will turn out of the column at the northwest gate of the White House Grounds and proceed to the White House unaccompanied by any escort, the escorts remaining in column.

The escorting column will wheel about (by fours) and without further change of formation will proceed to the head of the first grand division at Fifteenth Street near G (wheel about by fours) and face to the front and take position for passing in review.

IX. *Seventh stage.—Passing in review through court of honor.*—The grand marshal will put the parade in march when word has been received that the president has entered the reviewing stand.

The inaugural parade will be reviewed by the President from his stand on the south side of the court of honor at 1.30 p. m. (approximated).

*Route of parade.*—From F Street and Fifteenth Street north to junction of Fifteenth Street, New York Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue, west through court of honor, thence on Pennsylvania Avenue to Nineteenth Street, where the parade will be dismissed. (See "Dismissal of the parade.")

The grand marshal's staff will continue in the parade to Nineteenth Street NW., where they will perform duties assigned them by the grand marshal.

#### FORMATION FOR CEREMONIES AT CAPITOL AND ASSEMBLY FOR PARADE

The various commanders, their staffs, and their respective organizations will be formed in the vicinity of the Capitol according to the instructions set opposite their names or troops in the following table.



### Table of Troops

#### PLATOON OF METROPOLITAN POLICE

In line facing south on Fifteenth Street NW. at junction of New York Avenue and Fifteenth Street:

Maj. Raymond W. Pullman, superintendent of Metropolitan police; platoon mounted police, 11 a. m.; Marine Band, 11.30 a. m. at Capitol.

#### GRAND MARSHAL AND STAFF

In column of fours in the south court of the State, War and Navy Department (10.25 a. m.):

Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, United States Army, grand marshal.

Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, United States Army, chief of staff.

Maj. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, United States Army, retired, adjutant general.

*Aides.*—Col. Williams M. Wright, United States Army; Col. Robert E. L. Michie, United States Army; Capt. Harry N. Cootes, United States Army; Capt. Henry J. McKenney, United States Army; Capt. Philip H. Sheridan, United States Army.

*Staff—First platoon—Formation in order of rank from right to left.*—Col. Charles C. Walcutt, United States Army; Col. A. W. Brewster, United States Army; Col. George B. Duncan, United States Army; Lieut. Col. Louis M. Guliek, United States Marine Corps; Lieut. Col. Peter C. Harris, United

States Army; Lieut. Col. William S. Graves, United States Army; Maj. Thomas J. Holcomb, United States Marine Corps; Maj. Oscar J. Charles, United States Army; Maj. Ralph H. Van Deman, United States Army; Surg. Charles E. Riggs, United States Navy; Maj. James G. Harbord, United States Army; Lieut. Comdr. William W. Galbraith, United States Navy. Maj. Fred R. Brown, United States Army; Maj. Isaac Erwin, United States Army; Paymaster Omar D. Conger, United States Navy; Maj. Dennis E. Nolan, United States Army.

*Second Platoon—Formation in order of rank from right to left.*—Maj. Edward L. King, United States Army; Maj. Fox Conner, United States Army; Capt. Richard B. Creecy, United States Marine Corps; Maj. Ernest D. Scott, United States Army; Maj. William Mitchell, United States Army; Surg. George F. Cottle, United States Navy; Maj. Philip W. Huntington, United States Army; Maj. John J. Kingman, United States Army; Lieut. Charles C. Hartigan, United States Navy; Maj. Kyle Rucker, United States Army; Capt. Frederic W. Coleman, United States Army; Lieut. John H. Hoover, United States Navy; Capt. R. C. Marshall, United States Army; Capt. John B. Rose, United States Army; Paymaster Smith Hempstone, United States Navy; Capt. R. D. Black, United States Army.

*Third Platoon.*—Mr. William Phillips Eno; Mr. J. B. Thomas; Mr. Eliot Wadsworth; Maj. Richard Stockton, jr.; Mr. L. M. Scott; Gen. James E. Stuart; Mr. Richard Stockton.

#### ESCORT TO THE PRESIDENT

In column, with hollow square, ready to receive the carriage of the President, in court of honor. Hollow square opposite the northwest gate of the White House Grounds (10.35 a. m.):

Squadron Second United States Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fenton, United States Army, commanding.

#### ESCORT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

In column, with hollow square, ready to receive the carriage of the Vice President, head of column closed on President's escort (10.40 a. m.):

Black Horse Troop, Culver Military Academy, Capt. Robert Rossow, C. M. A., commanding.

#### ESCORT TO THE CHAIRMAN, INAUGURAL COMMITTEE

In column, with hollow square, ready to receive the carriage of the chairman of the Inaugural Committee (10.45 a. m.):

Troop B, First District of Columbia Cavalry, National Guard, Capt. Leroy W. Herron, commanding.

#### FIRST GRAND DIVISION

At New Jersey Avenue and B Street SE. entrance to the Capitol Grounds (12 noon):

Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, United States Army, marshal.

*Staff.*—Col. Stephen H. Elliott, United States Army, chief of staff; Lieut. Col. William M. Cruikshank, United States Army, adjutant general; Maj. James A. Woodruff, United States Army; Capt. Aubrey Lippincott, United States Army; Lieut. Commander David M. Le Breton, United States Navy; Lieut. Col. William B. Lemly, United States Marine Corps; Cadet Lieut. John M. Devine, United States Military Academy; Cadet Lieut. Charles H. Gerhardt, United States Military Academy; Midshipman H. W. Jackson, First Class, United States Naval Academy; Midshipman W. Elmore, First Class, United States Naval Academy.

FIRST BRIGADE

On B Street SE., head of column at New Jersey Avenue (12 noon):  
Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, United States Army, commanding.  
United States Corps of Cadets, Col. Guy V. Henry, United States Army, commanding.  
United States Midshipmen Regiment, Lieut. Commander Sinclair Gannon, United States Navy, commanding.

SECOND BRIGADE

Head of column at B Street and First Street SE.; column extends south on First Street SE. (12 noon):  
Col. Stephen M. Foote, United States Army, commanding.  
Company of Engineers, Capt. John N. Hodges, commanding.  
Provisional regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, Col. Stephen M. Foote, United States Army, commanding.

THIRD BRIGADE

Head of column on B Street and New Jersey Avenue SE. (12 noon):  
Capt. Albert P. Niblack, United States Navy, commanding.  
Marine detachment, Col. Charles G. Long, United States Marine Corps, commanding.  
Regiment of seamen, Commander William A. Moffett, United States Navy, commanding.

SECOND GRAND DIVISION

Head of grand division, facing west on B Street SE., at First Street SE. (12 noon):  
Brig. Gen. William A. Mann, United States Army, marshal.  
*Staff.*—Col. Jesse McL. Carter, United States Army, chief of staff; Lieut. Col. Charles Gerhardt, United States Army, adjutant; Maj. Joseph C. Castner, United States Army; Maj. H. B. Clark, United States Army, Capt. D. T. Merrill, United States Army; Capt. W. N. Hughes, jr., United States Army; Capt. H. P. Hobbs, United States Army; Capt. T. M. Spaulding, United States Army.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TROOPS

Head of troops in rear of staff of marshal, second grand division facing west on B Street SE., near First Street SE.:  
Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, commanding.

*Staff.*—Maj. Luther H. Reichelderfer, Maj. Alfred P. Robbins, Maj. Thacker V. Walker, Maj. Francis B. Wheaton, Capt. Edward M. Nevils, Capt. Louis C. Wilson.

In closed column on B Street SE., facing west; head of column near First Street SE. (12 noon):

Third District of Columbia Infantry, Col. Glendie B. Young, commanding.

First Separate Battalion, District of Columbia Infantry, Maj. James E. Walker, commanding.

First Company District of Columbia Coast Artillery, Capt. Walter W. Burns, commanding.

Battery A, District of Columbia Field Artillery, Capt. Louis C. Vogt, commanding.

Battery B, District of Columbia Field Artillery, Capt. George G. Wilson, commanding.

Troop A, District of Columbia Cavalry, Capt. James H. Washburn, commanding.

Company B, District of Columbia Signal Corps, Capt. Oliver C. Terry, commanding.

Field Hospital Company, No. 1 District of Columbia, Capt. William B. Hudson, commanding.

Naval Battalion, District of Columbia, Commander R. B. Brunnett, commanding.

#### DELAWARE STATE TROOPS

Head of State troops, facing west on B Street SE., closed on last District of Columbia troops:

Gov. John G. Townsend, jr., commanding.

*Staff.*—Brig. Gen. I. P. Wickersham, Brig. Gen. T. C. DuPont, Brig. Gen. A. P. Corbit, Col. J. Ernest Smith, Col. John J. Satterthwaite, Col. Harrison W. Howell, Col. Wm. D. Denny, Col. George W. Sparks, Col. George A. Elliott, Col. Sirman D. Marvil, Lieut. Col. H. G. Cavenaugh, Maj. W. E. Stover, Maj. Edward G. Bradford, jr., Maj. William Marshall, jr., Maj. C. A. Short, Capt. Joseph C. Lawson.

In closed column facing west on B Street SE., head of troops closed on governor's staff (12.10 p. m.):

First Separate Battalion, Delaware Infantry, National Guard, Maj. J. Warner Reed, commanding.

Second Separate Battalion, Delaware Infantry, National Guard, Capt. L. B. Jacobs, commanding.

Detachment Sanitary Troops, First Lieut. R. W. Tomlinson, commanding.

#### PENNSYLVANIA STATE TROOPS

Head of State troops facing south on Third Street SE., at B Street SE. (12.10 p. m.):

Gov. M. G. Brumbaugh, commanding.

*Staff.*—Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, adjutant general; Maj. Gen. Charles M. Clement, Brig. Gen. C. T. O'Neill, Brig. Gen. Frank K. Patterson, retired, Col. Joseph K. Weaver, Lieut. Col. Walter T. Bradley, Lieut. Col. Louis J. Kolb, Lieut. Col. John Gribbel, Lieut. Col. Edward M. Young, Lieut. Col. Charles A. Rook, Lieut. Col. L. Benton Long, Lieut. Col. Fred Taylor Pusey, Lieut. Col. George Hugo Smith, Maj. Frank D. Beary, Maj. J. Warner Hutchins, Maj. L. V. Rausch, Maj. David J. Davis, Maj. Oscar T. Taylor, Maj. W. Judd Crookston, Maj. Henry A. Reninger, Maj. Cleon N. Berntheisel, Capt. William L. Hicks, Capt. Leo A. Luttringer, four noncommissioned officers

In closed column facing south on Third Street SE., with head of column closed on governor's staff (12.10 p. m.):

Provisional Brigade of Infantry, Brig. Gen. William G. Price, commanding  
Sixth Regiment Infantry, Col. Thomas Biddle Ellis, commanding.  
Sixteenth Regiment Infantry, Col. George C. Rickards, commanding.  
Provisional Regiment Infantry, Col. Edward C. Shannon, commanding.

#### NEW JERSEY STATE TROOPS

Head of State troops facing south on Third Street SE., closed on last Pennsylvania troops (12.15 p. m.):

Gov. Walter E. Edge, commanding.

*Staff.*—Brig. Gen. Charles W. Barber, adjutant general; Brig. Gen. C. Edward Murray, quartermaster general.; Col. Myron W. Rorinson, personal aid-de-camp; Lieut. Col. William G. Schanfler, Lieut. Col. Mahlon R. Margerum, Maj. James E. Hayes, jr., Maj. Arthur H. Mackie, First Lieut. Edwin C. Feigenspan.

In closed column facing south on Third Street SE., head of troops closed on governor's staff (12.15 p. m.):

Maj. Hobart B. Brown, commanding New Jersey troops.

Provisional Troops A and B, First Squadron, New Jersey Cavalry, Capt. Willbour Kyle, commanding.

Battery B, New Jersey Field Artillery, Capt. Samuel G. Barnard, commanding.

#### MASSACHUSETTS STATE TROOPS

Head of State troops facing north on Third Street SE., near B Street SE.; in closed column facing north on Third Street SE., with head of column closed on governor's staff (11.50 a. m.):

Gov. Samuel W. McCall, commanding.

*Staff.*—Col. Edward L. Loman, Col. John H. Sherburn, Capt. T. Gallup, Capt. Phillip L. Schuyler, Capt. Henry D. Cormerais, Capt. Charles M. Rotch, Capt. Harry C. Martin, Capt. Winfred C. MacBrayne.

First Corps of Cadets, National Guard, Lieut. Col. F. A. Joy, commanding.  
Companies A and I, Sixth Infantry, Capt. Michael J. Dee, commanding.  
Company D, Sixth Infantry, Capt. J. J. McDowell, commanding.

MARYLAND STATE TROOPS

Head of State troops facing north on Third Street SE., closed on last Massachusetts troops; in closed column facing north on Third Street SE., head of column closed on governor's staff (11.45 a. m.):

Gov. Emerson C. Harrington, commanding.

*Staff.*—Brig. Gen. Henry M. Warfield, adjutant general and chief of staff; Brig. Gen. Carl R. Gray, Brig. Gen. Harvey L. Cooper, Brig. Gen. George Cater, Brig. Gen. B. Howell Griswold, Brig. Gen. William S. Baer, Col. Henry J. Waters, Col. Zocro H. Brinsfield, Col. Charles R. Disharoon, Col. Harry J. Hopkins, Col. George W. Rife, Col. Edmund Diekey, Col. Charles E. McPhaill, Col. J. Hubert Wade, Col. T. Rowland Thomas, Col. Robert A. Johnson.

Brig. Gen. Charles D. Gaither, commanding troops.

First Maryland Infantry, Col. Charles A. Little, commanding.

Fourth Maryland Infantry, Col. H. C. Jones, commanding.

Troop A, Cavalry, Capt. R. G. L. Heslop, commanding.

Naval Militia, Comdr. Charles F. Macklin, commanding.

VIRGINIA STATE TROOPS

Head of governor's escort facing north on Second Street SE., near B Street SE.; in closed column facing north on Second Street SE., with head of column closed on governor's staff (11.50 a. m.):

Gov. H. C. Stuart, commanding.

*Staff.*—Col. Juliet H. Hill, chief of staff; Col. Richard Lee Beale, Col. Albert R. McC. Bullington, Col. Thos. J. Gowning, Col. Thos. F. Goode, Col. William King, Col. W. H. Langhorne, Col. John B. Pinner, Col. J. D. Richards, Col. Albert J. Terrell, Col. Elijah B. White, Col. Richard F. Bierne, Col. P. P. Beans, Col. K. N. Gilpin, Col. A. W. Gray, Col. John Landstreet, Col. John R. Paschall, Col. J. J. Pollard, Col. Robt. K. Spiller, Col. H. L. Valentine, Col. John W. Williams.

Virginia Military Institute Corps of Cadets, Capt. L. H. Hodges, United States Army, commanding.

Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Capt. W. S. Anding, United States Army, commanding.

Fourth Regiment Virginia Infantry, Col. E. E. Goodwin, commanding.

Company G, Second Regiment Virginia Infantry.

First Company Virginia Coast Artillery.

NEW YORK STATE TROOPS.

Head of State troops facing north on Second Street SE., closed on last Virginia troops; in closed column facing north on Second Street SE., head of column closed on governor's staff (11.45 a. m.):

Gov. Charles S. Whitman, commanding.

*Staff.*—Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, adjutant general; Lieut. Col. Lorillard Spencer, military secretary; Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Comdr.



Louis M. Josephthal, Col. William Hayward, Maj. Henry J. Cookingham, jr., Maj. Francis L. V. Hoppin, Maj. Walter F. Gibson, Maj. Frederick S. Couchman, Maj. James L. Kincaid, Capt. Lyman P. Hubbel, Capt. Henry E. Greene, Capt. Howard E. Crall, Capt. Alvan W. Perry, Capt. Joseph J. Kingsbury, Capt. Hamilton Fish, jr., First Lieut. John W. Goff, jr., First Lieut. Manssell S. Crosby, Second Lieut. Walter Seligman.

Sixty-ninth Infantry.

Twelfth Infantry.

Troops A and B Cavalry, Maj. William R. Wright, commanding.

First Armored Car Battery, Capt. Henry G. Montgomery, commanding.

#### NORTH CAROLINA STATE TROOPS.

Second Company Coast Artillery, Capt. James B. Lynch, commanding.

#### INDEPENDENT ARMED ORGANIZATIONS.

One company Maine Coast Artillery.

In closed column facing north on Second Street east in rear of New York troops (11.40 a. m.):

Washington Infantry (Old Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment), Capt. George E. Ventess, commanding.

#### CADET ORGANIZATIONS.

In closed column facing south on Second Street east (12 noon):

Gonzaga Cadets (Gonzaga College) Capt. O. F. Snyder, United States Army, retired, commanding.

St. John's College Battalion of Cadets, Capt. O. F. Snyder, United States Army, retired, commanding.

Baltimore City College Cadet Corps, Capt. Philip L. Reinhard, commanding.

Maryland State College of Agriculture, First Lieut. George T. Everett, United States Army, commanding.

Sewanee Military Academy Corps of Cadets, Maj. H. S. Jackson, commanding.

Carlisle Indian School Corps of Cadets, Jacob F. Duran, commanding.

Washington High School Corps of Cadets; Lieut. N. B. Briscoe, United States Army; Col. Wilbur Gallahan, military instructor, commanding; Col. W. M. Yater, assistant military instructor.

First Separate Battalion, Washington High School Cadets, Maj. Earl Alexander, commanding; Maj. Arthur Brooks, assistant military instructor.

Culver Military Academy Corps of Cadets, Maj. L. R. Gignilliat, United States Reserve Corps, commanding.

Cummins' Memorial Boys' Brigade, Col. Joseph H. Cudlipp, commanding.

Alexandria High School Corps of Cadets, Second Lieut. Stanley G. Blanton, United States Reserve Corps, commanding.

THIRD GRAND DIVISION (VETERAN)

In closed formation facing south on Four and one-half Street NW, at Pennsylvania Avenue in order named; head of column at Pennsylvania Avenue extending north (1 p. m.):

Col. A. J. Huntoon, marshal.

*Staff*.—Gen. D. V. Chisholm, chief of staff; Adj. Gen. James E. Maynard; Q. M. Gen. J. J. Murphy; Past Commander George C. Ross, Adjutant General; Judge Hosea B. Moulton, First Aide; Brig. Gen. E. W. Whitacre, Col. R. F. Hill, Lieut. Col. A. T. Kane, Maj. N. T. Saunders, Maj. H. C. Magoon, Commander S. G. Mawson, Past Commander in Chief John Lewis Smith, Past Department Commander Jere A. Costello, Past Department Commander E. L. Cogan, Past Department Commander G. E. Rausch, Past Department Commander J. Q. A. Braden, Past Department Commander H. C. Wilson, Capt. I. W. Stone, Capt. F. S. Hodgson, Dr. William H. Gotwald, Dr. William Tindal.

Grand Army of the Republic, Department Commander A. H. Frear.

United Spanish War Veterans, Vice Commander in Chief Erskine L. Solomon.

Lexington Minute Men, Lieut. William F. Young, M. V. M.

Maryland Division, Sons of Veterans.

FOURTH GRAND DIVISION, CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

At head of staff on Delaware Avenue facing south at B Street north; in column closed on staff of marshal of fourth grand division, facing south on Delaware Avenue north, head of column near Senate Office Building, 2 p. m.

George R. Linkins, marshal.

Melvin C. Hazen, chief of staff.

*Aides*.—Bones, Thomas; Beale, John W.; Brush, Ed. V.; Bonhannon, C. W.; Buchholz, Gus; Burke, Hon. J. L.; Carmody, F. S.; Collie, James R.; Colvin, Dr. E. M.; Columbus, Chas. J.; Claffey, Thomas; Cummings, A. J.; Darr, Sefton; Davis, Floyd E.; Evans, John O.; Eldridge, Hon. Fred T.; Frazier, S. D.; Fay, W. J.; Fernyhough, Dr. E.; Foil, Maj. W. A.; Gass, J. S.; Gheen, John O.; Gaseh, Herman E.; Galliher, J. H.; Galliher, Merrill; Garber, B. S.; Harper, William J.; Irvin, W. P.; Jeffries, Rev. John; King, Hon. J. Berry; Lanham, Clifford; Latimer, W. J.; Landvoigt, E. A.; Long, Isaac S.; Lyons, Col. W. C.; Latimer, Joseph B.; Mathy, Joseph; Moore, A. J.; Morgan, Thos. P., jr.; Mitchell, James R.; Norton, Raymond; Nee, Peter J.; Robbins, R. S.; Shehan, Hon. Daniel; Smith, DeWitt C.; Snyder, Maj. E. H.; Sheaffer, D. W.; Teehee, Hon. Houston B.; Von Dachenhausen, Geo. A.; West, Henry P.; Whitaker, Ralph; Walker, Hon. John D.

*Staff*.—Citizens of the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia.

Columbus Democratic Glee Club, Columbus, Ohio.

Caldwell's Band of Washington, D. C.

Wilson and Marshall Democratic Association of the District of Columbia Band.

Young Men's Democratic Club of the District of Columbia.

Con Allen Boys' Band, Dnbois, Pa.

Girl Scouts, of Washington, D. C.

FIRST BRIGADE

In closed column on Delaware Avenue NE., closed on escort to marshal first grand division (2 p. m.):

Hon. Richard J. Manning, governor of South Carolina, and staff.  
Band.  
Central Democratic Club, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Mose Green Club, Louisville, Ky.  
Band.  
Duckworth Democratic Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Minster's Band, Washington, D. C.  
Essex County Democratic Committee of New Jersey.  
Band, Red Men's Drum and Bugle Corps of Atlanta, Ga.  
The Loyal Legion of Atlanta, Ga., Hon. Asa G. Candler, mayor of Atlanta, Ga., commanding.  
Loyal Women, of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Wesley Martin Stover, leader.  
National Service School.  
Junior Defense Guard.

SECOND BRIGADE

In closed column facing south on North Capitol Street, head near B Street north (2 p. m.):

Hon. R. G. Pleasant, governor of Louisiana, and staff.  
The mayor of New Orleans and other city officials.  
Band.  
Tammany Hall, New York City.  
Band.  
Brooklyn Democracy.  
Liberty Band.  
Jefferson Club of Philadelphia, Pa.  
Kensington Military Band, of Philadelphia, Pa.  
Democratic Marching Club, Fifth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.  
Indianapolis Military Band.  
The Indiana Democratic Club.  
Federal Labor Union No. 12776.  
Women's Trade Union League.  
Neighborhood House, Washington, D. C.  
Pennsylvania Women's Woodrow Wilson League, Philadelphia, Pa.

THIRD BRIGADE

In closed column facing south on North Capitol Street, head closed on second brigade (2 p. m.):

Hon. Theodore G. Bilbo, governor of Mississippi, and staff.  
Band, John A. Thornton, Hopana Military.  
The John H. Thornton Marching Club, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Texas Young Men Contingent.  
Band, Oneida Community Athletic Association.  
Wilson Club, Elmira, N. Y.  
Gastonia Pythian Drum Corps, Gastonia, N. C.

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Carlisle Indian School, Girls.  
Improved Order of Red Men.  
American Indians.  
California State Association.  
Company G, Thirty-second Regiment, U. R. Women of the World,  
Fredericksburg, Va.  
Woodrow Wilson Progressive League, Palmyra, Pa.

FOURTH BRIGADE

In closed column facing south on New Jersey Avenue, head of column  
near B Street NW. (2 p. m.):

Hon. Frederick B. Gardner, governor of Missouri, and staff.  
Band, Spring Garden, Pa.  
Young Men's Democratic Society, York, Pa.  
Cook County Democratic Club, Illinois.  
New Citizens' Americanization Division, Hon. Raymond F. Crist,  
Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, commanding.  
Band, Polish.  
Polish-American Societies.  
United Syrian-American Clubs.  
Ruthenian National Union.  
Allied Jewish Societies.  
Sons of Italy.  
Labor Unions

FIFTH BRIGADE

In closed column facing south on New Jersey Avenue, head of column  
closed on fourth brigade (2 p. m.):

A. H. Underdown, commanding.  
J. Clay Smith, chief of staff.  
Band.  
Colored inaugural committee.  
Band.  
Tammany Colored Democratic Club of New York.  
Colored Democratic League, Chicago, Ill.  
Band.  
Hamilton Democratic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Band.  
Knights of Pythias.  
Band.  
Colored Elks of the District of Columbia.

By command of Maj. Gen. Scott:

TASKER H. BLISS,  
*Major General, United States Army,*  
*Chief of Staff.*

Official:

C. A. DEVOL,  
*Adjutant General.*



MR. GEORGE R. LINKINS, CHAIRMAN OF CITIZENS' COMMITTEE, AND AIDES



## Committee on Civic Organization.

GEORGE R. LINKINS, *Chairman*

C. J. OWEN, *Vice Chairman*

MELVIN C. HAZEN, *Chief of Staff*

HON. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following brief report of the work of the committee on civic organization of the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President and Thomas R. Marshall as Vice President March 5, 1917.

Shortly after my appointment as chairman of this committee, and through your own courtesy and the courtesy of the secretary of the Inaugural Committee, the office of the committee on civic organization was established in the New Willard Hotel, and I desire to express my appreciation of the assistance rendered our committee by the officers and assistants at headquarters.

Our committee held three meetings, at which the work was carefully and thoroughly considered and the necessary subcommittees appointed. Owing to the general condition of unrest and uncertainty prevailing throughout the country on account of the probability that the United States would be drawn into the world conflict, the work of our committee was made more difficult than ordinarily, and it was only through a vast amount of correspondence and repeated urging that organizations were induced to participate. Most of the organizations participating in former inaugurations, but which did not participate in this one, gave as the reason for their not doing so the causes stated above.

It was, therefore, gratifying to us that we were able to make the showing in the parade we did, and much credit for its success must be given to Hon. Melvin C. Hazen, my chief of

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staff, and to the aides, who nobly assisted him in forming our division, and successfully executing the many smaller details.

The program of the fourth grand division of the parade with the organization members participating are given in the report of the grand marshal, and it is not necessary to repeat them in this report.

I have the honor to be,  
Respectfully, yours,

GEORGE R. LINKINS,  
*Chairman Committee on Civic Organization,  
Marshal Fourth Grand Division.*





## Committee on Transportation

BEN L. PRINCE, *Chairman*

T. L. LIPSETT, *Vice Chairman*

MARCH 14, 1917.

Col. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR COL. HARPER: I herewith submit my report of the work accomplished by the committee on transportation for the second inauguration of President Woodrow Wilson.

The work of this committee has not been voluminous nor has it been onerous, but I think we can justly say that we have accomplished good results for the inaugural visitors.

Immediately upon the appointment of this committee, and after its first meeting, your chairman communicated with the seven different passenger associations of the United States for the purpose of securing the best rates and general concessions possible.

In the judgment of your committee we were very fortunate in securing such favorable rates from the railroads as we did. The main obstacle which confronted us was the preliminary agreement which had already been entered into by the representatives of the Trunk Line Passenger Association placing tickets on sale on the morning of March 2 and requiring the purchaser of said tickets to reach their return destination by

midnight of March 8. This seemed to the committee entirely too short a time for the prospective visitor to come to Washington, taking the benefit of the reduction offered and having an opportunity to enjoy any time at the Nation's Capital. If his visit amounted to anything, save the opportunity to see a great parade, then he must necessarily spend more money for his ticket and not endeavor to take advantage of the low rate.

We at once began correspondence with the secretary of the trunk line passenger committee, asked and obtained from him a hearing before the full committee which met in New York on January 16. At this hearing I presented as best I could our case, showing the hardships it would bring to the people of Washington, who would make such extensive preparations for entertainment of visitors, the manifest disadvantage it would be to the visitor, and the hardship it would work on the railroads themselves in getting the crowds in and out in so short a time.

As a result of this hearing, time was extended on these tickets, putting them on sale March 1, allowing the purchaser to reach his final destination midnight March 10 thus giving three full days additional time to the purchaser.

An effort was made, which was only partially successful, to get the railroads to advertise more extensively than usual. We found in this that practically all of the advertising had been agreed upon and a great deal of it was practically ready for distribution.

I trust that the transportation committee four years hence will not be quite so handicapped for time. It should be the first committee appointed by the chairman, as its work, in order to be accomplished properly, must be begun many weeks before the time for the event.

I wish to take this method of expressing my sincere appreciation to the membership of this committee for their uniform cooperation and especially to the transportation men. The committee was made up largely of representatives of different railroads and transportation companies, and although not a transportation man myself, I have never found a set of men more willing and more anxious to cooperate and help in every way.

The total expense of the committee amounted to \$55.

Very respectfully,

BEN L. PRINCE,  
*Chairman Committee on Transportation.*



## Committee on Historic Sites

C. C. CALHOUN, *Chairman*  
W. V. COX, *Vice Chairman*

MARCH 27, 1917.

Hon. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. HARPER: As chairman of the committee on historic sites, I have the honor to submit the following final report of the transactions of that committee:

The general committee was divided into five subcommittees as follows: Executive committee, W. V. Cox, chairman; to examine and pass on points of historic interest, C. C. Magruder, jr., chairman; on character, design, and material of marker, Frederick D. Owen, chairman; to locate and mark sites selected, Henry W. Samson, chairman; and on compiling and printing, John Clagett Proctor, chairman. It affords me great pleasure to report that the work of these subcommittees was performed promptly, enthusiastically, and efficiently.

I am informed that heretofore only 10,000 copies of the booklet on Points of Historic Interest were issued, and that great difficulty was experienced in their proper distribution. Owing to the work of these subcommittees and the general committee, 15,000 copies of the booklet were printed and ready for delivery more than a week prior to this inauguration. From the plan of distribution worked out by the committee, many of the booklets were sent through the railroads and other reliable

business and financial institutions—to out of town localities to be judiciously distributed to those anticipating visiting our Capital City. There was such an interest aroused in the booklet as to entirely exhaust the demand before inauguration day, and it was confidently asserted that an issue of 50,000 would have been absorbed and used to advantage. I submit with this report, and as a part thereof, a copy of the booklet.

At the request of our committee, the printer has agreed to leave the type set up for the booklet for future purposes. It was also determined to leave the markers in place.

In this connection permit me to call your attention to what, in my opinion, is an important phase of the work of this committee as regards the city of Washington and the entire country. In a republic, the hearts and affections of the people will be especially centered upon the points of historic interest of their country if properly directed, and it is the opinion of this committee that patriotic work of a very high order can be done for the entire country, and which will prove very helpful to the city of Washington, through some such method as that adopted by the committee in calling the attention of the people of the country to the points of historic interest in the Nation's Capital.

I understand that many of the public-school teachers of Washington became very much interested in the matter, and expressed the desire to have booklets similar to the ones issued by our committee for distribution to their pupils. I believe if a booklet of this character were in every home in Washington, it would prove of a permanent and lasting benefit to the city which can not be estimated. If such a thing were possible a deep and abiding interest could be created in the Nation's Capital by placing one of these booklets in the hands of every high-school pupil in the entire country.

Finally, on behalf of the committee, I desire to thank the chairman and the general committee for the generous and courteous treatment received at your hands. Personally, I thank you for having placed me in such cordial relationship with the fine body of gentlemen which composed the personnel of the committee on historic sites.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. CALHOUN,  
*Chairman Committee on Historic Sites.*

## Committee on Fireworks

HARRY KING, *Chairman*  
R. J. WHITFORD, *Vice Chairman*

MARCH 26, 1917.

Col. ROBT. N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of March 6, I have the honor to present herewith a report of the fireworks committee.

We had elaborate programs prepared by a dozen leading pyrotechnic manufacturers of this country. Their programs were first submitted to an executive committee and then a report of the executive committee brought before our entire committee, and the unanimous choice was that the International Fireworks Co., of New York, Mr. John Serpico, president, offered the best program. Before we accepted any program we sent an invitation to each firm to submit to our executive committee a program, and gave them a limited time to explain to their best advantage anything additional they might wish to add. Even after this, all agreed that the International Fireworks Co., of New York, was the one entitled to the unanimous consideration.

A carefully worded contract was arranged, which required a certified check for \$500 to insure a complete compliance with the details of the contract. A bond of \$5,000 was also exacted in the event of any liability to person or if the display did not come up to the standard.

The program consisted of over 100 numbers. A large number of extra pieces were given without any expense to the committee. Both the president and the superintendent of the company were here and personally supervised the exhibit, bringing with them a corps of their pyrotechnic experts.

Everything was admirably carried out. Many novel pieces were arranged which had never been seen here before. The display was witnessed by a large concourse of people, and the flattering comment from every side as to the beauty of the exhibit was most gratifying. The exhibit was unique in many respects and was so pronounced by experts.

The Monument Grounds proved an ideal firing ground. Not a single disturbance took place; not an accident occurred. The place was admirably guarded by the police, as Maj. Pullman kindly supplied the services of a number of policemen under the splendid generalship of Inspector Boyle.

The chairman, in acknowledging his appreciation to those who rendered valued assistance in making this the most wonderful pyrotechnic exhibit which has probably ever been given in this city, owes his thanks to you, Mr. Chairman, for your uniform courtesy and encouragement at all times. Then I am indebted for the splendid assistance of my executive committee, who also acted as a checking committee. Too much can not be said for the splendid assistance rendered me by the following members of my executive committee: Mr. Frank Gillen, Assistant Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, who was a most capable assistant, also Mr. Edward C. Graham, who acted as an assistant to the chairman, whose time and services were ever at my command; also to Messrs. Monnie Sanger, Roy Adams, and Amandas Jorss, who rendered valuable detailed assistance. I also acknowledge thanks to all the members of my committee for their splendid cooperation.

The fireworks committee was allowed \$4,000, and the contract for the fireworks was \$3,900. The display was all we could expect. Mr. Serpico, the president, promised the best exhibition ever shown at any inaugural, and it was the unanimous opinion of those who witnessed the display that it was a complete success.

It is regrettable for me to announce that the night was not an ideal one for fireworks. This committee had made arrangements with contractors for the placing of seats on the roadway of the Monument Grounds, and, had the night been one suitable for fireworks, it is my impression that we would have been enabled to return to the treasury of the Inaugural Committee

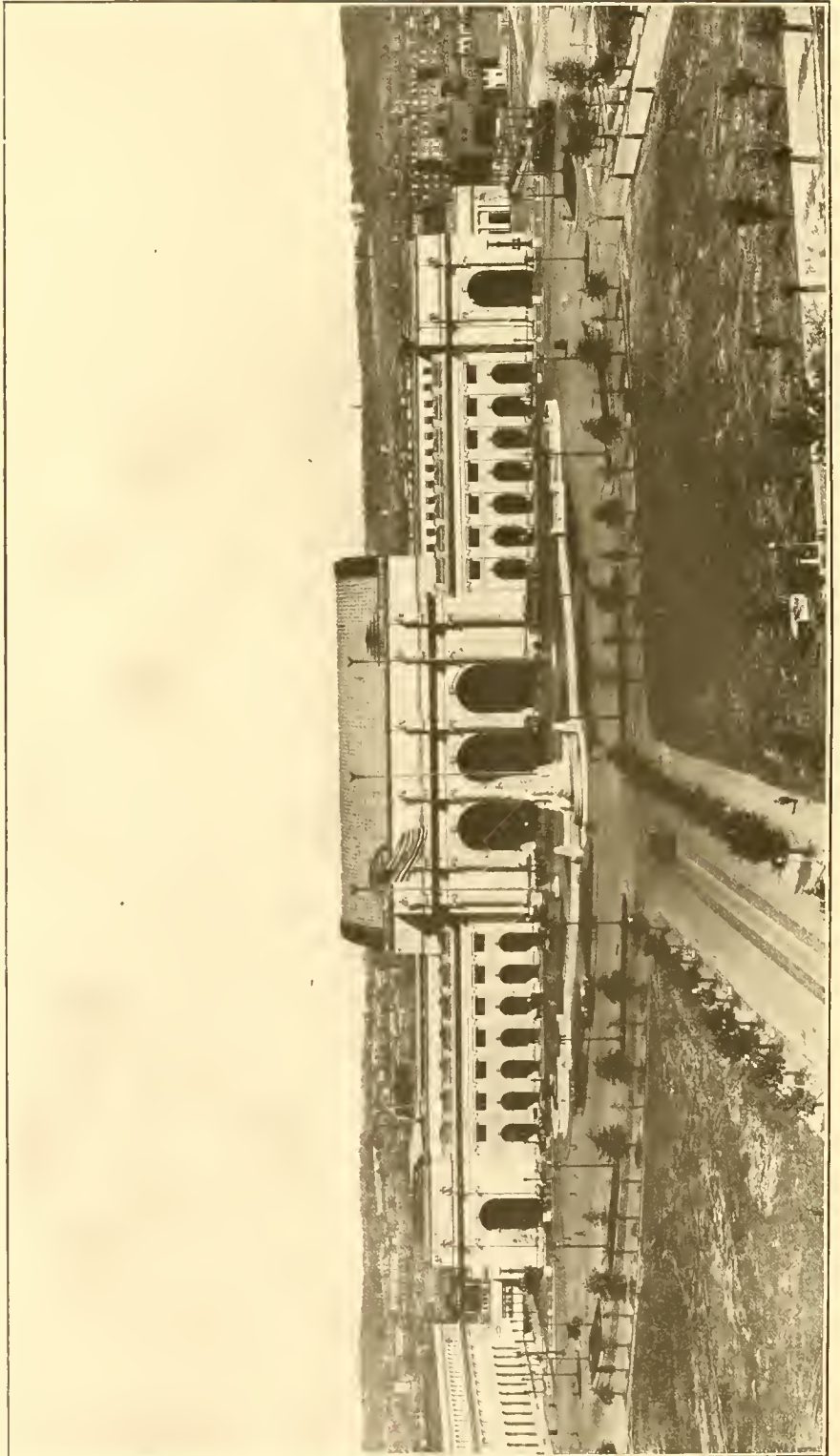
a fair proportion of the appropriation allotted to us. However, we did not lose any money even under the adverse conditions. The statement for the receipts and expenditures for the seating will be found filed with the chairman to be referred to the auditing committee for their inspection.

At this time it would not be amiss to suggest that if the date of the inaugural will be changed to April or May, when fair weather would almost be assured, the future fireworks committee should be empowered to make arrangements for seats, so that the expense for the entire fireworks exhibit could, by the sale of these seats, be turned into the Inaugural Committee.

In closing, I desire to thank Mr. Belt and Mr. Brooks, to whom I could appeal at any time for assistance required, and I consider myself very fortunate in having such splendid and capable aid from all sources.

Yours, respectfully,

HARRY KING,  
*Chairman Committee on Fireworks.*



UNION STATION





SOUTH FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE

## Reception Committee

CHAS. A. DOUGLAS, *Chairman*  
FRANK B. NOYES, *Vice-Chairman*

MARCH 19, 1917.

Col. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. HARPER: The decision against having an inaugural ball or reception relieved the reception committee of the major part of its work, but the duty of receiving and properly entertaining distinguished visitors remained.

I appointed subcommittees to meet at the station and escort to their hotels and to generally look after their comfort and entertainment the visiting governors and mayors of cities. This work was done by the gentlemen to whom it was assigned in a commendable and appropriate fashion. The chairmen of the sundry subcommittees were directed by me to employ taxicabs for the purpose of performing the duty of escorting our guests from the station to their hotels, and to make requisition on the treasurer of the Inaugural Committee for the payment of the same. As I am informed, these bills have all been sent in, and they have, doubtless, already been paid.

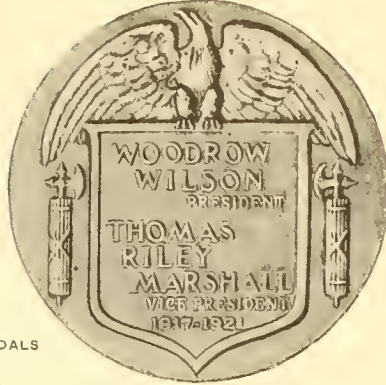
In addition to the above, the other officers of the reception committee accompanied me in calling upon the visiting governors and otherwise extending such courtesies to them as were appropriate to the occasion.

I wish in this way to place on record my appreciation of the energy, tact, and uniform courtesy that was exhibited by Mr. H. Rozier Dulany in the discharge of his duties as secretary to the reception committee.

Permit me to conclude this letter by expressing to you my warm admiration of the successful and able way in which you discharged the difficult and arduous duties of the position of chairman of the Inaugural Committee. The community owes you a debt of gratitude.

With assurances of my high personal esteem, I am,  
Very cordially and sincerely,

CHAS. A. DOUGLAS,  
*Chairman Reception Committee.*



BRONZE MEDALS  
FOR  
PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

## Committee on Medals and Badges

D. J. CALLAHAN, *Chairman*  
D. S. PORTER, *Vice Chairman*

MARCH 17, 1917.

Col. ROBERT N. HARPER,

*Chairman Inaugural Committee, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR COLONEL: In reply to your very courteous letter of the 6th instant, asking for a report from the committee on medals and badges, I have the honor to say that the committee upon its appointment was promptly convened and proceeded to carefully discharge its duty.

For reasons made manifest to the committee it was decided to recommend to the Inaugural Committee that the usual composition or bronze medals (to the number of some 3,000) be eliminated. This action was unanimously approved.

The committee thereupon invited proposals for supplying the usual three gold medals, and after considering many awarded the contract to a local firm for the sum of \$425. These gold medals, your committee think, are beautiful, both in design and character, and the work of the artist well merited our commendation.

To another local firm your committee awarded the contract for furnishing the ribbon badges to the number of 3,495, and at a total expense of \$432.96.

A new departure was made by the committee in this instance by providing the members of the Inaugural Committee and all chairmen and vice chairmen with a specially designed badge, ornamented with a metal pin bearing the designation "Inaugural Committee," and a metal bar inclosing the member's name, and the printing on the badge at the bottom indicated the title and committee service. There were in all 226 of these badges distributed.

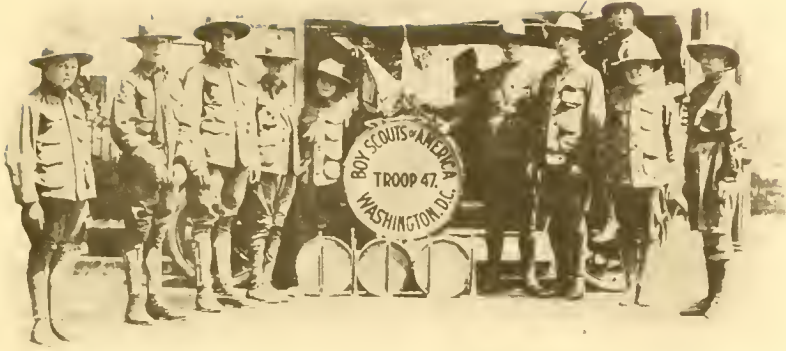
The remainder of the committee's badges were all prepared (in various colors) and delivered to inaugural headquarters on Tuesday, February 27, 1917, for distribution to the various chairmen of committees.

Congratulating you upon the splendid success attendant upon your labors, I am,

Cordially, yours,

D. J. CALLAHAN,

*Chairman Committee on Medals and Badges.*



BOY SCOUT BAND

## Committee on Boy Scouts

A. C. MOSES, *Chairman*  
W. G. DENT, *Vice Chairman*

MARCH 9, 1917.

Mr. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. HARPER: Referring to your letter of March 6, 1917, I submit the following report:

The committee held one meeting, Mr. Dent presiding, as I was out of town, and the procedure for the inaugural ceremonies were outlined, subcommittees appointed, and their duties definitely defined.

The boys of this organization were on duty in 27 information booths Friday, Saturday, and Sunday from 8 a. m. until 8 p. m.

On March 5, the day of the parade, two boys were stationed the entire day in the six first-aid stations. In addition, boys were stationed on the ambulances.

At the request of the police department, scouts were stationed on both sides of the Avenue from the Peace Monument to Nine-

teenth Street, about 20 feet apart, from 9 a. m. until after the parade was over.

One thousand boys held the crowd in check at the Capitol from 9 a. m. until after the President had finished his address.

At the request of Mr. Moran, Assistant Chief of Secret Service, 50 boys were stationed directly under the President's stand to prevent fire or give warning of any possible disturbance in that vicinity.

People along the line of march who needed first aid were attended to by the boys until the arrival of the doctor and ambulance.

Streets were opened where directed by the police and the crowd held in check until such time as instructions were given to again stretch the rope across the crossing.

As stated in previous correspondence, this organization will not forward a bill to the Inaugural Committee for expenses, as none were incurred.

I wish personally to congratulate you on the success of the entire management.

Very truly, yours,

A. C. MOSES.



## Medical Committee

DR. P. S. ROY, *Chairman*

DR. W. P. CARR, *Vice Chairman*

A wise physician skilled in wounds to heal  
Is more than armies to the public weal

(Iliad)

MARCH 9, 1917.

ROBERT N. HARPER,

*Chairman Inaugural Committee.*

MY DEAR MR. HARPER: As chairman of the medical committee appointed by the Medical Society of the District of Columbia on the occasion of the inauguration, I make the following report:

The five first-aid stations rendered medical assistance to 76 persons; 19 were sent to the hospital; no deaths.

All medical supplies have been returned to Army medical depot, and I am informed by the officer in charge that these supplies were returned in perfect condition. This relieves the Inaugural Committee of any responsibility in this matter.

As far as I can learn, the medical committee performed its duties faithfully and satisfactorily.

The committee requests me to congratulate you on your very perfect organization, which made the occasion a complete success.

Very sincerely, yours,

PHILIP S. ROY.





## Committee on Reviewing Stands

JOHN B. COLPOYS, *Chairman*  
CHARLES F. NESBIT, *Vice Chairman*

MARCH 12, 1917.

Mr. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee.*

DEAR MR. HARPER: I most respectfully submit the following report as a final one for the committee on privileges and reviewing stands:

The work of this committee was reported upon at each meeting of the Inaugural Committee, and the matter of granting concessions for the erecting of reviewing stands on Pennsylvania Avenue was left in the hands of yourself as chairman and the undersigned. Advertisements were placed in all of the Washington papers asking for bids for these concessions, and after carefully going over the propositions submitted we decided that the best interests of the Inaugural Committee would be conserved by the acceptance of the propositions submitted by Mr. Thomas Melton, for the erecting of stands at the space in front of the market from Seventh to Ninth Streets and one in front of the Botanical Gardens from First to Third Streets, for which privilege he agreed to pay the sum of \$700 and 25 per cent of net profits accruing from the sale of seats.

The other proposal accepted was that of Walter J. Costello, who gave the sum of \$1,100 for the privilege of erecting stands at the corner of Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of post office, and one at the park in front of the National Theater.

In both cases the respective bidders were required to put up a bond to insure the Inaugural Committee as a whole and as individuals against damage suits arising from any cause.

Both parties carried out their agreements in so far as they were able, by erecting suitable stands for the inaugural, but, as

you and the committee are aware, the elements of nature were, to say the least, very unkind to these gentlemen, and it is my belief that little, if any, profits were made out of their venture, so that little, if any, further proceeds will be forthcoming from the percentage of net earnings on the part of Mr. Melton.

The committee was ready and willing to lend any assistance required of them from either party in helping to make their venture a success.

I desire to take this opportunity to thank you for the energetic and helpful assistance which you rendered me in the work of this committee, and to sincerely thank you for the high honor which you conferred upon me in selecting me as chairman of this committee.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. COLBOYS,

*Chairman Committee on Reviewing Stands and Privileges.*



## Committee on Local Transportation

J. FRED ESSARY, *Chairman*  
FREDK. J. HASKIN, *Vice Chairman*

MARCH 9, 1917.

Col. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the final report upon the activities of the local transportation committee, of which I had the privilege of serving as chairman. This committee devoted itself primarily to the regulation of rates to be charged during the inaugural period by unmetered vehicles holding police permits. A conference between the committee and representatives of the metered or taxicab services was held and satisfactory assurances given by the latter that their rates would not only follow the schedule laid down by the Public Utilities Commission but that rate cards would be prominently displayed to guide all passengers in settling their fares. The metered-vehicle question thereupon was dismissed by our committee.

Attention thereafter was centered upon the motor and horse vehicles whose rates are fixed upon a trip or an hourly basis instead of upon a meter calculation. The chairman of the committee was authorized to confer with the Metropolitan police officials for the proper regulation of such charges. Later a sub-committee of the committee on public order assumed jurisdiction over substantially the same matter but courteously invited the chairman of the local transportation committee to participate in the plans which they had worked out, under authority of law. We cheerfully cooperated with this body, and have pleasure in recording that the system devised by the joint committee met all requirements. No complaints whatever against overcharging of inaugural visitors have reached this committee.

Respectfully submitted,

J. FRED. ESSARY,  
*Chairman Local Transportation Committee.*

## Committee on Street Decorations

FREDERICK D. OWEN, *Chairman*

GEORGE H. EMMONS, *Vice Chairman*

MARCH 27, 1917.

Col. R. N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request in your letter of the 6th instant that I submit a report on the work done by the committee on street decorations, I will sum up our endeavors as briefly as possible.

We were favored by having donated to our use a suite of rooms on the second floor of 1418 Pennsylvania Avenue, which were properly furnished, and served a good purpose for our committee meetings.

We were also favored by the bill which passed Congress granting us the use of a large number of Army and Navy flags, which were stored and distributed from our headquarters. I will add further that all the flags loaned out were returned, with the exception of two which were lost; these, however, were promptly paid for by the losers.

After the organization of our committee and the various subcommittees, a meeting of all the chief clerks of the Federal departments was held, and a resolution passed to the effect that all decoration of the various Government buildings would consist of the American flag flying to the breeze from poles.

At a later meeting the general scheme of white and green was adopted, white cotton cloth used with laurel rope garland and small cedar trees.

Permits for the erection of reviewing stands were passed by this committee upon agreement that the above scheme of decoration should be carried out.

Large posters were placed in nearly all the garages and automobile agencies, automobile supply houses, and the like, asking that every owner decorate his machine with small flags during inauguration week, and asking his cooperation in urging the use of the flag by others. Cards with the same wording were also sent to owners who had private garages.

Circular letters were sent to all citizens' associations urging upon the members the general use of the flag, and personal letters were sent to the presidents and general managers of all the street railway, taxicab, and sight-seeing automobile companies requesting them to display the flag on their vehicles during inaugural week.

Permission was obtained from the board of education to have read in each schoolroom a letter to the pupils asking them to use the flag at their homes, and telling how the flag should be displayed. Nearly 2,000 letters were sent to the teachers, and in this way we reached nearly 60,000 young people in our effort to promote patriotism.

The new and novel decoration seen on the lamp-posts along the line of march was recommended by this committee, as likewise the use of the State shields and emblazonments for each of the 48 columns of the Avenue courts of honor, which were put up by the committee on illuminations.

Our work along the line of march was missionary and educational, inasmuch as we had no authority to give orders regarding the decorations used, and I am pleased to be able to state that the results were very gratifying and will bear fruit in the future.

Beyond the adoption of our scheme of general decoration, namely, the white with laurel garland already mentioned, we had to contend with an effort to introduce into the decorations along the line of march a flag whose colors were distinctive of a special propaganda and whose display at the time would seem to be an effort to advertise its cause.

A house-to-house canvass of the line of march by our members, especially by one of them, with the use in some cases of persuasive arguments and in others of what is known as "bluff," was the means of having this special flag taken down, leaving none but Old Glory flying in the breeze, of which, by the way, there was plenty.

This is the résumé of our work, and but a few more words seem necessary.

Our committee worked willingly and in harmony, and I wish to thank them every one for their assistance and responsive efforts, and, uniting with me, they wish to thank our chairman, Col. Harper, for his unfailing courtesy, advice, and helpful aid in furthering our endeavors to make the second inauguration of President Wilson a brilliant occasion long to be remembered.

Yours, very truly,

FREDERICK D. OWEN,  
*Chairman Committee on Street Decorations.*

## Committee on Railroad Terminals

D. A. EDWARDS, *Chairman*  
W. J. WILSON, *Vice Chairman*

MARCH 8, 1917.

MR. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: I wish to report that the committee on railroad terminal facilities performed its duties in such a way that there was no congestion or any difficulty of any kind when the crowds for the inauguration arrived.

We were greatly assisted in this by the railroad officials and the public comfort committee.

Yours, very truly,

D. A. EDWARDS.

## Committee on Hotel Accommodations

F. S. HIGHT, *Chairman*

ARTHUR RAMSAY, *Vice Chairman*

MARCH 7, 1917.

Col. ROBT. N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR COL. HARPER: I have before me yours of the 6th addressed to me as chairman hotel accommodations committee for the recent inaugural.

In reply to your request for a report will say that this committee made up a list of hotels of the city, together with rates had same printed, and turned same over to the Inaugural Committee for its use. Will also say that this committee rendered certain assistance to the finance committee in obtaining subscriptions to the inaugural fund from the hotels.

In conclusion, permit me to extend to you my hearty congratulations upon your very efficient management of the recent inaugural and the splendid results obtained by you in every way.

With assurances of my high regard, I am,  
Very truly, yours,

F. S. HIGHT,  
*President Willard Hotel Co.*



## Report of Publicity Committee

FRANK B. LORD, *Chairman.*

GRAFTON S. WILCOX, *Vice Chairman.*

MAY 1, 1917.

HON. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee, 1917,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: Your committee on publicity begs to report that its activities were embraced within a period of a little less than two months preceding the inauguration. During that time it supplied to daily and weekly newspapers, numbering nearly 5,000, approximately 50,000 pieces of copy dealing with the events of inauguration and the advantages in general afforded to visitors to the National Capital.

Copy was distributed by mail in manuscript form, in plate, and in matrices. It was also supplied to the Associated Press, the United Press, and to the International News Service as well as to the individual Washington correspondents and special writers, to each and all of whom the committee is indebted for assistance.

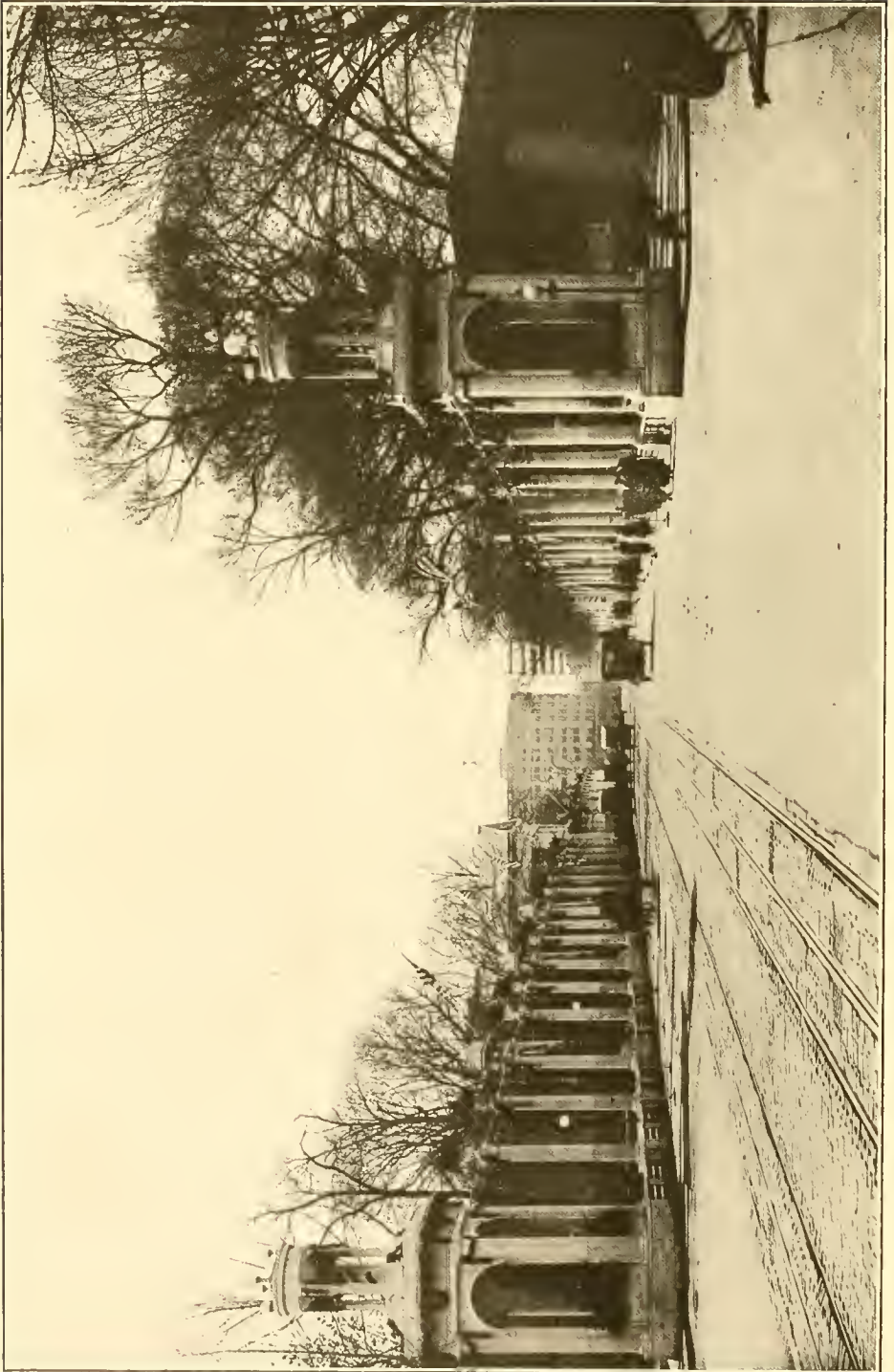
The committee's appropriation was at first fixed at \$600, but this was later increased to \$1,050, which sum was expended in accordance with the vouchers heretofore submitted. Owing to the lack of funds, the work of the committee was limited almost exclusively to newspaper publications and to the territory east of the Mississippi.

The committee feels that a newspaper publicity campaign, such as was carried on immediately preceding the inauguration, would be highly beneficial to Washington at any time.

The committee is especially indebted to the American Press Association for publicity given apart from the remuneration which it received for plates, to Mr. Winfield Jones and Mr. J. Walter Mitchell for services rendered, and to the District National Bank for the use of offices in its building during a part of the campaign.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANK B. LORD,  
*Chairman Publicity Committee.*



COURT OF HONOR IN DAYTIME

## Committee on Court of Honor

J. S. EASBY-SMITH, *Chairman*

C. K. BERRYMAN, *Vice Chairman*

MARCH 28, 1917.

Col. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the committee on the court of honor I submit the following report:

The committee was organized January 11, 1917, and subcommittees to take charge of the several phases of the work were immediately selected.

A subcommittee to ascertain the cost at previous inaugurations of the erection of the presidential and the Lafayette Square reviewing stands, consisting of Messrs. William H. DeLacy, Peyton Gordon, and Brainard W. Parker, promptly and carefully investigated and reported, and the committee thereupon requested of the Inaugural Committee an appropriation of \$30,000, which was granted. The total expenditures amounted to \$31,298.88 which will be reduced by about \$2,000 on account of sale of lumber and other small recoupments.

A subcommittee of architects, composed of Messrs. Appleton P. Clark, jr., Ward Brown, and Charles Morris, was selected to issue invitations to the architects of Washington to submit plans for the erection, decoration, and illumination of the reviewing stands and the court of honor. As a result of the invitations plans were submitted, and the three last named gentlemen, acting in conjunction with yourself and the chairman and vice chairman of this committee as a committee of award, selected the plan submitted by Mr. Percy C. Adams of this city.

Messrs. Clark, Brown, and Morris, with the addition of Mr. Morris Hacker and Mr. Warren B. Hadley also acted as an advisory committee to the architect in developing and carrying into effect the latter's plans.

A subcommittee on illumination, composed of electrical engineers and illuminating experts, namely, Messrs. Thomas J. Fisher, Nelson Thompson, George H. Maynard, Robert B. Patterson, John H. Finney, and Warren B. Hadley, was appointed and acted as an advisory committee to the architect in the matter of illumination.

A subcommittee composed of Vice Chairman Berryman and Messrs. Brainard W. Parker, John T. Suter, Peyton Gordon, William H. DeLacy, and T. Percy Myers was appointed to provide for the reception of guests and to arrange other details of the management of the President's reviewing stand on inauguration day, and 50 other gentlemen acted with this subcommittee as the reception committee.

The actual work of erecting the stands and decorations was performed by Messrs. W. P. Lipscomb & Co., the installation of electrical apparatus for illumination was done by Mr. E. C. Gramm, and the floral decorations were furnished by Messrs. Gude Bros. These three contractors lined up to the letter and spirit of their contracts in every particular.

Mr. Percy C. Adams, the architect, who served without compensation, not only gave his time and professional skill to every detail of the work and supervised and checked every item of expenditure, but with rare patience and good will readily acquiesced in and promptly carried out changes in and departures from his original plans, when such changes and departures seemed to the committee economically necessary.

The expenditures of the committee, for which \$30,000 was appropriated, were as follows:

Erection of court of honor, including stands, pylons, columns, etc.....	\$24,725.63
Installation of electrical wiring and fixtures for illumination...	3,786.60
Electric current, 5 nights.....	259.84
Floral decorations.....	586.00
Rental of chairs.....	1,634.50
Services, attendants, etc.....	306.25
Total.....	31,298.88

It is estimated that we will realize approximately \$2,000 for the old lumber, and other small recoupments aggregating several hundred dollars will be made, and the net cost reduced to about \$29,000.

I feel that I can truthfully report that every feature of the work assigned to this committee was successfully and satisfactorily performed, and that the credit for this is due to the untiring, unselfish, and conscientious labor of Mr. Percy C. Adams, the architect, of the members of the subcommittees heretofore named, and of the membership at large of this committee, and also to your own unremitting zeal and cooperation, for which this committee desires me to express its appreciation and thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES S. EASBY-SMITH,  
*Chairman Court of Honor Committee.*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

2 March, 1917

My dear Colonel Harper:

May I not thank you for the advance copy of the Inaugural Souvenir which you were kind enough to leave at the office? You and the committee have certainly taken a great deal of pains to produce a very handsome souvenir which I am sure will be greatly admired, and I shall myself preserve it as a memorial of the very careful and thoughtful work of the committee.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely of Woodrow Wilson, written in dark ink. The signature is fluid and somewhat stylized, with a long, sweeping tail that extends to the right.

Col. Robert N. Harper, Chairman,  
Inaugural Committee,  
Washington, D. C.

## Committee on Printing and Souvenirs

CORNELIUS FORD, *Chairman*

O. T. WRIGHT, *Vice Chairman*

MARCH 15, 1917.

Col. R. N. HARPER,

*Chairman Inaugural Committee,*

*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith statement of expenditures and receipts for the publication of the official program of the inaugural ceremonies of President Wilson, March 5, 1917.

Expenditures:

25,000 programs, at 14 cents. . . . . \$3,216.25

25,000 envelopes, at \$5.50 per M. . . . . 137.50

3,453.75

Receipts:

To sale of 13,482 programs, at 10½ cents. . . . . 2,628.09

Deficit . . . . . 724.76

This leaves a balance of 11,518 programs which I would suggest that the secretary of the Inaugural Committee be instructed to take up with the marching clubs and other organizations who attended the exercises, and others you may have on file, with the end in view of disposing of a number of copies by this means. I might also suggest as a further plan of disposition that correspondence be opened with the Democratic national committee to see whether it would not be a means through which they might solicit subscriptions, and if so, that the copies be sold to them at a nominal figure, say, 15 cents.

In closing the report I have to commend the boys of the high schools, who were active in the disposition of these programs, as they had to work under severe difficulties and had many hardships to encounter. Then, too, the weather of the days preceding the inauguration prevented the attendance of many who otherwise would have been present at these ceremonies.

Very respectfully,

CORNELIUS FORD,

*Chairman.*



ILLUMINATION AT NIGHT ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE



## Committee on Illumination

WILLIAM F. GUDE, *Chairman*  
LEO C. BROOKS, *Vice Chairman*

MARCH 13, 1917.

ROBT. N. HARPER,

*Chairman Inaugural Committee, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your subcommittee dealing with the flag decoration of the lamp posts on Pennsylvania Avenue and F Street for which purpose there was allowed an appropriation of \$1,000 begs to submit the following report:

200 flag holders were purchased from the Universal Decorative Co. at a cost of . . . . .	\$530. 00
900 large and 900 small flags from Copeland at a cost of . . . . .	339. 73
Express . . . . .	\$25. 12
Labor . . . . .	22. 00
Fisher, labor, etc. . . . .	46. 51
	93. 63
Total . . . . .	963. 36

This sum represents the cost of this very attractive feature. We have on hand all the adapters (or holders) and, while many of the flags were broken and lost during the gales prevailing at inauguration time, we now possess 685 of the large flags and 760 small flags in good condition and usable for other occasions, and all this property has been turned over to Mr. Fred D. Owens for keeping.

In connection with the illuminating committee we submit the following report covering its activities and expenses for the inauguration of President Wilson.

Its principal contract covered the three courts of the States on Pennsylvania Avenue and was verbally placed, on February 5, with the National Electric Co. of Baltimore at the contract price of \$5,309. Formal contract was made February 12 and work

begun on structures by the contractor soon thereafter. Due to labor troubles and to extreme weather conditions, progress was not rapid, and the work was delayed in completion some 24 hours; about 80 per cent ready on Saturday night, March 3, with all lights burning March 4 and subsequently.

The flags could not be hung at Fourth Street and at Thirteenth Street, mainly because of difficulty in obtaining permission of property owners to suspend the guy wires, and because of weather and wind conditions it was considered dangerous to use the red fire in the Seventh Street court.

While the job as a whole did not perhaps measure up to your committee's expectation and minor changes were necessarily permitted, the arrangement as finally worked out seemed an attractive feature, and under the circumstances will, we hope, merit your approval.

The committee on illumination, having deducted the price of fireworks and cost of hanging flags from the bill as rendered by the National Electric Co. recommends that the following account be audited and paid:

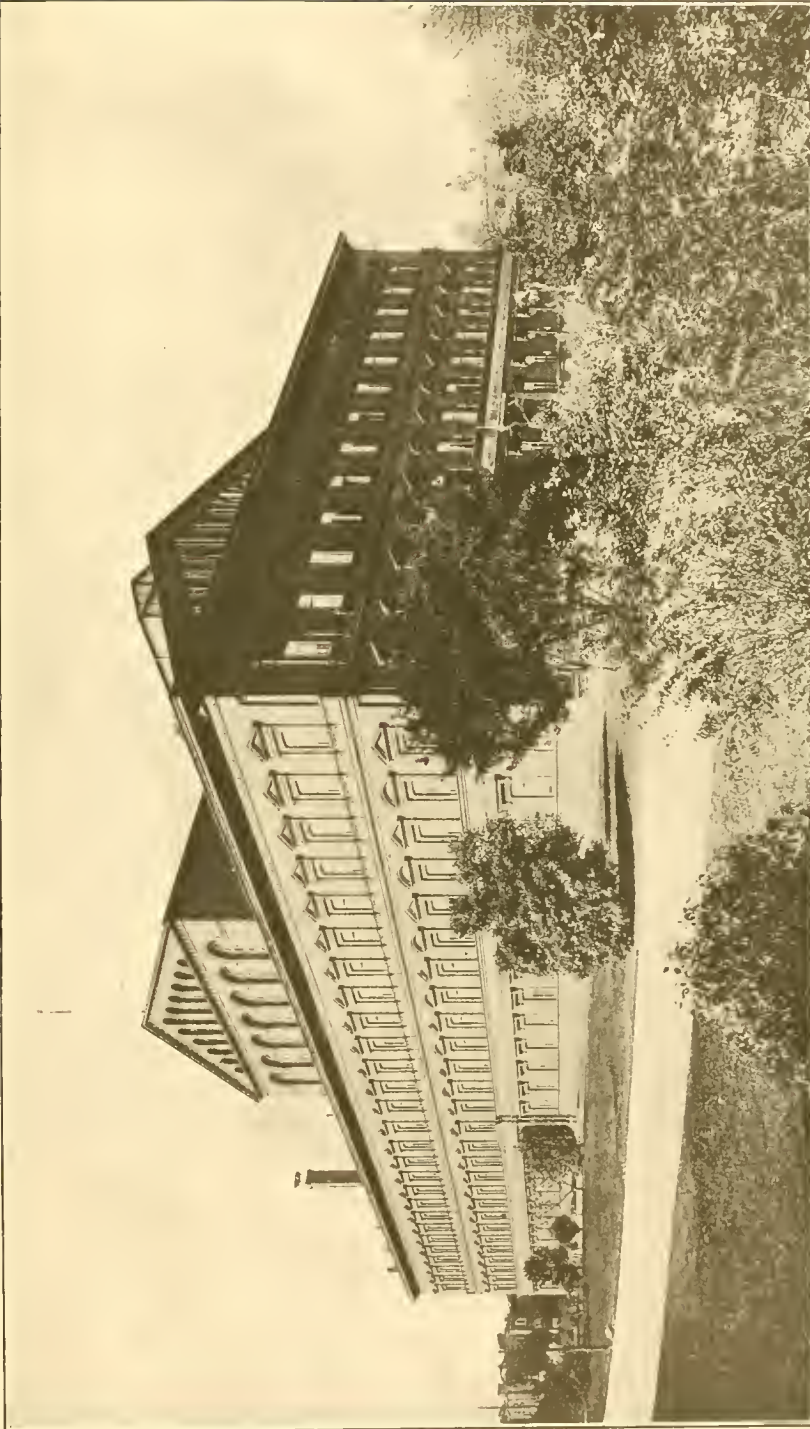
W. F. Gude . . . . .	\$108. 36
C. H. Koster Co. . . . .	120. 00
John H. Finney . . . . .	5. 25
National Electric Co. . . . .	5, 231. 00
Total . . . . .	5, 464. 61
Appropriation . . . . .	5, 500. 00

Respectfully submitted.

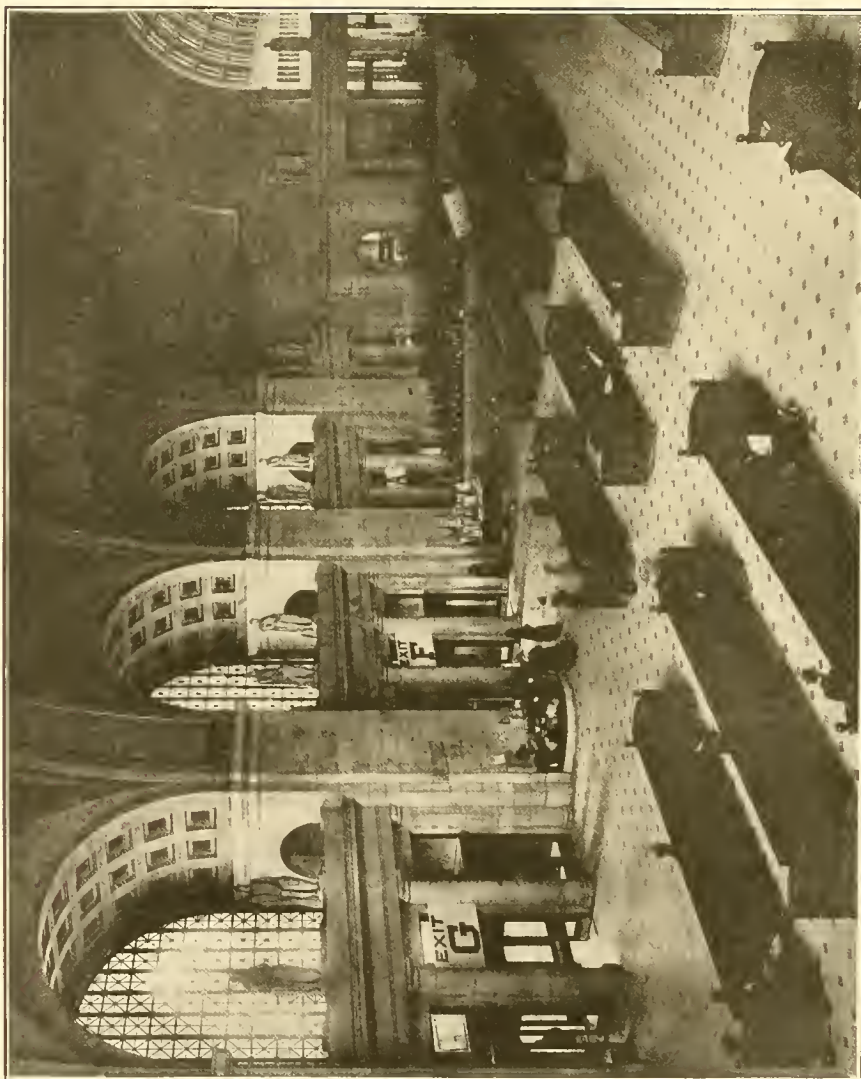
WM. F. GUDE,  
*Chairman.*

JOHN H. TURNER,  
*Vice Chairman.*

LEO C. BROOKS,  
*Vice Chairman.*



UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE  
WHERE THE INAUGURAL BALLS HAVE GENERALLY BEEN HELD



INTERIOR OF UNION STATION

## Committee on Public Comfort

A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR, *Chairman*  
E. HILTON JACKSON, *Vice Chairman*  
THOMAS GRANT, *Secretary*

Col. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: AS chairman of the committee on public comfort, I have the honor to submit the following report covering its work:

The committee was promptly organized, with Messrs. E. Hilton Jackson and Thomas Grant as vice chairmen, Mr. Walter M. Bastian as secretary, and an executive committee.

We used the rooms of the Washington Chamber of Commerce as headquarters, without expense to the Inaugural Committee.

About 1,500 hotels, boarding houses, rooming houses, and private homes were inspected and listed, sufficient to accommodate about 25,000 people. Bulletins were issued from time to time giving the location of the places listed, the names of the proprietors, rates, etc., which were distributed throughout the United States for the information of persons intending to be present at the inauguration. The rates were exceedingly reasonable, ranging from \$1 to \$2 per day without meals, and from \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day with meals.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. William Tindall, a subcommittee selected various places for the location of public convenience stations, which were erected under the supervision of Mr. A. R. McGonegal, the inspector of plumbing, without expense to the Inaugural Committee.

We had a large subcommittee on duty at the Union Station from March 1 until noon of March 4. Mr. Joseph S. Moss served as chairman of that committee and Mr. W. J. Hughes as vice

chairman. Through the courtesy of Mr. W. J. Wilson, superintendent of the terminal company, two large booths were erected in the concourse of the station for our use. Visitors wishing to secure accommodations were escorted to these booths by our members, where they received from the clerks in charge of the booths all desired information and assistance. Those unfamiliar with the city were accompanied to the places where they engaged accommodations by High School Cadets employed by us to serve as guides.

A suggestion emanating from this committee, the effect of which minimized, if not entirely removed, one of the most objectionable features of previous inaugurals, was the barring of a number of entrances to the station and the exclusion of all persons not having real business therein. In the past, on the occasions of large gatherings, most unfortunate conditions arose by reason of the thronging into the waiting room and concourse of boarding-house runners and solicitors, as well as the idle curious of both sexes. The experiment, which was first viewed with doubt by the conservative, was hailed with delight by those who had been the sufferers from the evil effects of the unnecessary crowding in the past, and the working out of the plan proved a boon not only to our committee and the station authorities, but to the thousands of visitors, and to the bona fide traveler, whether arriving or departing. Through the wise forethought of Supt. Wilson, the barring was so arranged (ample press notice having been given in four Washington papers) that no inconvenience was suffered by anyone.

In conclusion, I acknowledge with gratitude the earnest and faithful services of the members of this committee, whose work in all respects measured up to the high standard of Washington citizenship.

With assurance of my high esteem and of the pleasure I have derived from association with you in the discharge of this public duty, I have the honor to be,

Sincerely, yours,

A. LEFTWICH SINCLAIR,  
*Chairman Committee on Public Comfort.*



UNITED STATES CAPITOL

## Report of the Committee on Legislation of the Inaugural Committee, 1917

Mr. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request and in accordance with custom, I take pleasure in herewith transmitting my report as to the accomplishments of the Committee on Legislation.

On the 13th of January, 1917, said committee met at the Willard Hotel. It was the sense of the committee, after a conference with Chairman Harper of the Inaugural Committee, who attended the meeting, that legislation similar to that passed by Congress for the first inauguration of President Wilson, March 4, 1913, would meet the requirements for the President's second inauguration of March 5, 1917, except it was thought by the committee that an appropriation of \$40,000 would be necessary to adequately provide for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property, in lieu of the \$25,000 appropriated for that purpose in 1913. The chairman was accordingly instructed to take such steps as might be necessary to procure the desired legislation.

Through the courteous cooperation of Senators Overman and John Walter Smith, a joint resolution, providing for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property in connection with the presidential inaugural ceremonies, was introduced in the Senate, appropriating a total of \$40,000. Said resolution (S. J. Res. 203) was introduced in the Senate by Senator Smith, of Maryland, January 26, 1917 (Congressional Record, p. 2027, first column); it passed the Senate January 30, 1917 (Congressional Record, p. 2219, second column); was debated, amended, and passed in the House February 1, 1917 (Congressional Record, pp. 2408-2409); as amended by the House to appropriate a total of \$25,000, was concurred in by the Senate February 2, 1917 (Congressional Record, p. 2465, first column), and was approved by the President February 6, 1917 (Congressional Record, p. 2752, second column).

Said resolution as it was amended and passed in the House, concurred in by the Senate, and approved by the President is as follows:

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—NO. 48—64TH CONGRESS.]

[S. J. Res. 203.]

JOINT RESOLUTION To provide for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property in connection with the presidential inaugural ceremonies in nineteen hundred and seventeen.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, payable from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated and from the revenues of the District of Columbia in equal parts, is hereby appropriated to enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to maintain public order and protect life and property in said District from the twenty-eighth of February to the tenth of March, nineteen hundred and seventeen, both inclusive, including the employment of personal services, payment of allowances, traveling expenses, hire of means of transportation, and other incidental expenses in the discretion of the commissioners. Said commissioners are hereby authorized and directed to make all reasonable regulations necessary to secure such preservation of public order and protection of life and property and fixing fares by public conveyance, and to make special regulations respecting the standing, movements, and operating of vehicles of whatever character or kind during said period and fixing fares to be charged for the use of the same. Such regulations shall be in force one week prior to said inauguration, during said inauguration, and one week subsequent thereto, and shall be published in one or more of the daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia; and in such other manner as*



the commissioners may deem best to acquaint the public with the same; and no penalty prescribed for the violation of any of such regulations shall be enforced until five days after such publication. Any person violating any of such regulations shall be liable for each such offense to a fine not to exceed \$100 in the police court of said District, and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment in the workhouse of said District for not longer than sixty days. And the sum of \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby likewise appropriated, to be expended by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the construction, rent, maintenance, and expenses incident to the operation of temporary public-comfort stations, first-aid stations, and information booths during the period aforesaid, including the employment of personal services.

Approved, February 6, 1917.

With the assistance and cooperation of Hon. Frank Clark, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 358) authorizing the granting of permits to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, was introduced in the House on the 25th day of January, 1917 (Congressional Record, p. 2023, first column); passed the House February 1, 1917 (Congressional Record, pp. 2407-2408); passed the Senate February 5, 1917 (Congressional Record, p. 2610, second column); and was approved by the President February 9, 1917 (Congressional Record, p. 3449, first column). Said resolution is as follows:

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 49—64TH CONGRESS.]

[H. J. Res. 358.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Authorizing the granting of permits to the committee on inaugural ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President elect in March, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and so forth.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to grant permits, under such restrictions as he may deem necessary, to the committee on inaugural ceremonies for the use of any reservations or other public spaces in the city of Washington under his control on the occasion of the inauguration of the President elect in March, nineteen hundred and seventeen: *Provided,* That in his opinion no serious or permanent injuries will be thereby inflicted upon such reservations or public spaces or statuary thereon; and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may designate for such and other purposes on the occasion aforesaid such streets, avenues, and sidewalks in said city of Washington under their control as they may deem proper and necessary: *Provided, however,* That all stands or platforms that may be erected on the public spaces aforesaid, including such as may be erected in connection with the display of fireworks, shall

be under the supervision of the said inaugural committee and in accordance with the plans and designs to be approved by the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, and the Superintendent of the United States Capitol Building and Grounds: *And provided further*, That the reservations or public spaces occupied by the stands or other structures shall be promptly restored to their condition before such occupation and that the inaugural committee shall indemnify the War Department for any damage of any kind whatsoever upon such reservations or spaces by reason of such use.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to permit the committee on illumination of the inaugural committee for said inaugural ceremonies, to stretch suitable overhead conductors, with sufficient supports wherever necessary and in the nearest practicable connection with the present supply of light, for the purpose of effecting the said illumination: *Provided*, That if it shall be necessary to erect wires for illuminating or other purposes over any park or reservation in the District of Columbia, the work of erection and removal of said wires shall be under the supervision of the official in charge of said park or reservation: *Provided further*, That the said conductors shall not be used for the conveying of electrical currents after March eighth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and shall, with their supports, be fully and entirely removed from the streets and avenues of the said city of Washington on or before March fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen: *And provided further*, That the stretching and removing of the said wires shall be under the supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who shall see that the provisions of this resolution are enforced, that all needful precautions are taken for the protection of the public, and that the pavement of any street, avenue, or alley disturbed is replaced in as good condition as before entering upon the work herein authorized: *And provided further*, That no expense or damage on account of or due to the stretching, operation, or removing of the said temporary overhead conductors shall be incurred by the United States or the District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy be, and they are hereby, authorized to loan to the committee on inaugural ceremonies such ensigns, flags, and so forth, belonging to the Government of the United States (except battle flags) that are not now in use and may be suitable and proper for decoration, and may, in their judgment, be spared without detriment to the public service, such flags to be used in connection with said ceremonies by said committee, under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by the said Secretaries, or either of them, in decorating the fronts of public buildings and other places on the line of march between the Capitol and the Executive Mansion and the interior of the reception hall: *Provided*, That the loan of the said ensigns, flags, signal numbers, and so forth, to said committee shall not take place prior to the twenty-fourth day of February, and they shall be returned by the tenth day of March, nineteen hundred and seventeen: *Provided further*, That the said committee shall indemnify the said departments, or either of them,

for any loss or damage to such flags not necessarily incident to such use. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to loan to the inaugural committee for the purpose of caring for the sick, injured, and infirm on the occasion of said inauguration of the President of the United States, such hospital tents and camp appliances and other necessaries, hospital furniture and utensils of all descriptions, ambulances, horses, drivers, stretchers, and Red Cross flags and poles belonging to the Government of the United States as in his judgment may be spared and are not in use by the Government at the time of the inauguration: *And provided further*, That the inaugural committee shall indemnify the War Department for any loss or damage to such hospitals tents and appliances, as aforesaid, not necessarily incident to such use: *And provided further*, That the said inaugural committee shall give bond, with security satisfactory to the Secretary of War, to do the same.

SEC. 4. That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to permit the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Company to extend overhead wires to such points along the line of parade as shall be deemed by the chief marshal convenient for use in connection with the parade and other inaugural purposes, the said wires to be taken down within ten days after the conclusion of the ceremonies.

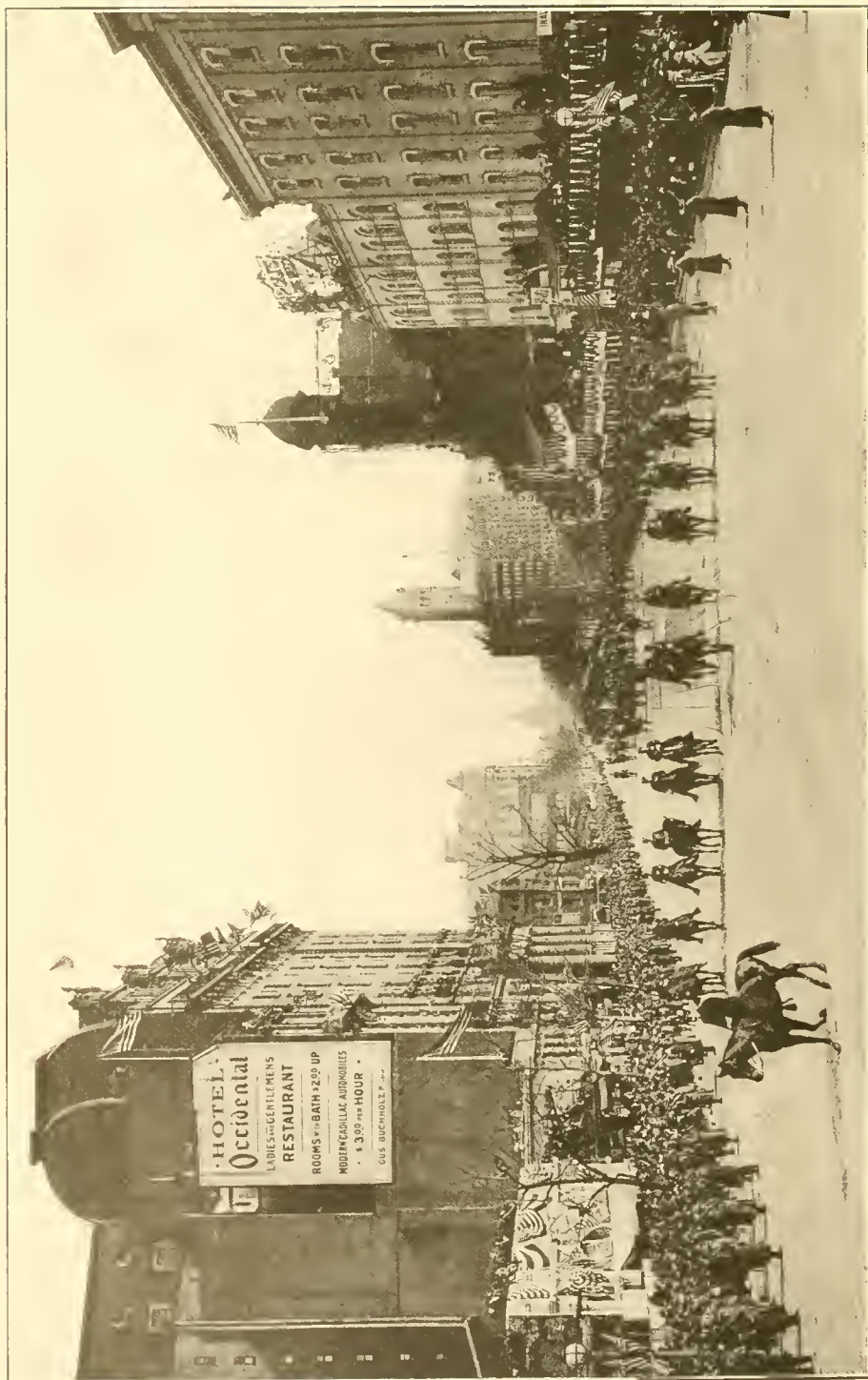
SEC. 5. That the Superintendent of the United States Capitol Building and Grounds is hereby authorized to permit the inaugural committee to use, for the temporary quartering of troops participating in said inauguration, so much of the United States courthouse, in Judiciary Square, in the city of Washington, as in his judgment is available for such use: *Provided*, That the inaugural committee shall indemnify the United States for any damage of any kind whatsoever to said courthouse by reason of such use.

Approved, February 9, 1917.

The chairman of the committee on legislation attended the regular meetings of the Inaugural Committee and reported progress from time to time, and finally the passage of the legislation as above, which met with and received the approval of the Inaugural Committee.

The committee on legislation incurred no expense and asked no appropriation from the Inaugural Committee.

JOHN E. LASKEY,  
*Chairman of Committee on Legislation.*



MOUNTED POLICE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

## Metropolitan Police Department

RAYMOND W. PULLMAN, Major and Superintendent, *Chairman*  
CAPT. JAS. F. OYSTER, *Vice Chairman*

AUGUST 23, 1917.

Col. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR COL. HARPER: At your request I am sending you the following report on the work of the committee which had in charge the public order arrangements for the second inauguration of President Wilson on March 5, 1917:

Immediately after you honored me with the appointment as chairman of the committee, a general meeting of a number of public-spirited men of Washington was called. Subchairmen were appointed and subcommittees formed from members of the general committee.

The plan which I suggested to you, and which you were kind enough to adopt, for the establishment of a number of first-aid stations along the Avenue, instead of taking all first-aid cases to the Emergency and Casualty Hospitals, worked out admirably and assisted the police a great deal in preserving order and preventing confusion. In all other parades the police has been to take every first-aid case to a hospital, which resulted in great congestion at the hospital and considerable confusion in having the ambulances racing up and down the Avenue. The first-aid stations were well located, and a large percentage of cases were handled without making necessary long ambulance runs, which resulted in far less interference with the parade and far less disturbance of public-order work than there ever has been on any other similar occasion. I hope that for the benefit of persons who may be injured, and also for the benefit of the police assisting in public-order work, that you will recommend that inaugural chairmen who will come after you follow out the first-aid system which was instituted this year.

On account of the disturbed international situation it was made manifestly necessary that every possible safeguard and precaution that could be afforded by the police department be thrown about the ceremonies and the whole city during the inaugural period, and the program of the committee on public order was laid out expressly with this idea in mind.

Mr. Evan H. Tucker headed the subcommittee appointed for duty around the depots, while Mr. George H. McDonald acted as chairman of the subcommittee on hotels and vehicles, and Mr. John D. Sullivan as chairman of the subcommittee on theaters and fireworks. These subcommittees did excellent work in assisting and directing visitors to the city and aiding in the preservation of law and order around such places where it was anticipated large numbers of people would congregate. Fine work was done by these committees also in preventing the charging of excessive rates by auto drivers, restoring lost articles to owners, and in detecting and preventing "capping" at the Union Station.

The duties of the subcommittee on obstructions, under the leadership of Mr. Odell S. Smith, consisted in preventing the placing of boxes, barrels, etc., on the sidewalks along the line of march, did good work, and the absence of such obstructions was directly traceable to the work done by this committee.

The subcommittee on fire prevention, under the able direction of Fire Chief Wagner, reported no casualties or loss of property by fire, and the subcommittee on roping and surface, with Mr. A. E. Phillips acting as chairman, handled creditably the arrangements made for placing the line of march in proper condition.

An innovation in the work of the public-order committee for this inauguration was the creation of a subcommittee on automobiles, of which Mr. Howard S. Fisk was chairman, and too much credit can not be given to the splendid and efficient work done by this committee.

The program called for the policing of the city and the making of emergency calls by automobile and through the generosity and public-spiritedness of the motorists and automobile dealers of this city 122 machines were donated and put in use on March 4 and 5. The work of this subcommittee was

a distinct success and proved unquestionably the desirability of maintaining it as a permanent institution for subsequent occasions of this character.

The subcommittee on street railways, under the leadership of Mr. David S. Carl, vice president of the Capital Traction Co., performed its duties in an excellent manner and the line of march was properly cleared of cars in ample time for the parade and everything moved satisfactorily.

The work of the Boy Scouts on inauguration day was admirable, 1,800 in number being on duty on the day of the parade under the direction of Mr. H. H. Grogan, of the Boy Scouts of America. Valuable assistance was given by them to the police on this day in keeping the crowds behind the ropes, and their work in assisting at first-aid stations and information booths was of great service.

In conclusion, I want to congratulate you again on your splendid work in handling the general committee, and I want to take this opportunity to say a word of appreciation for the cooperation given my committee by the secretary of the Inaugural Committee, Mr. Alvin G. Belt. His willingness to assist my then secretary, Mr. Ringgold Hart, and myself, whenever we were in need of assistance, and also the fine teamwork done by the various chairmen of the subcommittees of the public-order committee, helped to make our work run off more smoothly on this occasion than it has on any other public-order committee of which I have served as chairman.

Among the many letters received expressing approval of the work of the public-order committee in cooperation with the police the following from President Wilson is particularly appreciated:

MARCH 22, 1917.

MY DEAR MAJ. PULLMAN: I am sure you will realize that it is only illness that has prevented my writing sooner to express to you my appreciation and admiration of the police arrangements on inauguration day. They evidenced very careful forethought and were certainly admirable in every particular.

Cordially and sincerely, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Very sincerely, yours,

RAYMOND W. PULLMAN,  
*Major and Superintendent.*



## Report of the Finance Committee

MR. ARTHUR PETER, *Chairman.*  
MR. JAS. B. LARNER, } *Vice Chairmen.*  
MR. CORCORAN THOM, }

MARCH 18, 1918.

COL. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Chairman of the Inaugural Committee,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Committee on Finance. The contributions totaled \$68,165, which was less than had been raised at the two preceding inaugurations. The fund was contributed under difficult conditions. The war, the absence of the inaugural ball, and the doubt which for some time existed whether there would be an inaugural ceremony made it apparent that there would be a deficit. The contributions were thus made with the full knowledge that recourse would be had to the guaranty fund. Under these conditions I feel that the response of the business people of Washington must be considered generous.

I desire to express my hearty appreciation for the untiring assistance and valuable counsel rendered me by Mr. John B. Larner and Mr. Corcoran Thom, who acted as vice chairmen of the committee.

Very respectfully, yours,

ARTHUR PETER,  
*Chairman Finance Committee.*



List of Subscribers to Inaugural Fund, 1917

Ailes, M. E. . . . .	\$500
Ailes, Eugene E. . . . .	100
Adams, Byron S. . . . .	100
Andrews, R. P., Paper Co. . . . .	1,000
Artz, Samuel. . . . .	100
Abner Drury Brewing Co. . . . .	300
American Ice Co. . . . .	200
Berliner, Emile. . . . .	100
Blair, Woodbury. . . . .	100
Brylawski, A. . . . .	100
Bell, Chas. J. . . . .	1,000
Burch & Kleps. . . . .	250
Brownlow, Louis. . . . .	100
Blair, Gist. . . . .	25
Brand, Adolph. . . . .	10
Beale, Truxton. . . . .	100
Browning & Middleton. . . . .	100
Bliss, A. O., properties. . . . .	50
Boss & Phelps. . . . .	50
Berry & Whitmore Co. . . . .	100
Becker Leather Goods Co. . . . .	200
Britton, Alex. . . . .	100
Browning & Banes. . . . .	50
Barnard, Ralph P. . . . .	100
Baleh, Emily G. . . . .	100
Blair, Henry P. . . . .	100
Brawner, Jno. W. . . . .	100
Brandeis, Alice C. . . . .	100
Belt, O'Brien & Co. . . . .	250
Brooks, E. F., Co. . . . .	100
Coleman, Ernest A. . . . .	10
Columbia Typographical Union . . . . .	100
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. . . . .	500
Clapham, A. G. . . . .	200
Cahill, Jas. A. . . . .	150
Consolidation Coal Co. . . . .	250
Capital Traction Co. . . . .	1,000
Cranford Paving Co. . . . .	100
Castelli, Vincent. . . . .	100
Crupper, Jos. L. . . . .	100
Columbia Granite & Dredging Co. . . . .	100
Crane Co. . . . .	25

Corby Baking Co . . . . .	\$500
Cunningham Plumbing Supply Co. . . . .	10
Cox, W. V. . . . .	25
Calhoun, C. C. . . . .	50
Castlebergs. . . . .	100
Cooper, Wade H. . . . .	100
Capitol Park Hotel Co. . . . .	200
Droop, E. F., & Sons. . . . .	250
Dean, E. B. . . . .	500
Dulin & Martin . . . . .	250
Dulaney, H. R. . . . .	100
Dulaney, jr., H. R. . . . .	100
District Title Co. . . . .	500
Dunlop, G. Thos. . . . .	100
Darr, Chas. W. . . . .	100
Davis, Floyd E. . . . .	100
Dove, J. Maury, Co. . . . .	500
Douglas, Chas. A. . . . .	200
Dewey Hotel . . . . .	50
De Moll, O. J., & Co. . . . .	100
Eustis, Geo. P. . . . .	250
Eustis, W. C. . . . .	500
Evans, estate of Daniel S. . . . .	100
Edmonston, Wm. E. . . . .	100
Evening Star Newspaper Co. . . . .	1,000
Edson, John Joy. . . . .	1,000
Etz, Edwin H. . . . .	25
Evans, Elizabeth G. . . . .	100
Ellerson & Wemple. . . . .	100
Franklin & Co. . . . .	100
Flannery, J. S. . . . .	50
Frazer, Daniel . . . . .	1,000
Ford Motor Co. . . . .	100
Fitch, Fox & Brown . . . . .	50
Flather, W. J. . . . .	200
Fox, A. F. . . . .	100
Ford, J. M., & Son . . . . .	100
Federal Taxicab Co. . . . .	250
Fleming, Geo. E. . . . .	100
Fleishman Co., The. . . . .	200
Foster, Percy S. . . . .	25
Glen Echo Park Co. . . . .	100
Grosvenor, Gilbert H. . . . .	250
Grove, Harry C. (Inc.). . . . .	25
Garfinkle, Julius, Co. . . . .	500
Gasch & Birge. . . . .	100

Gasch, Herman E.....	\$200
Galt & Brother.....	100
Gardiner & Dent.....	100
Gregg, J. W.....	25
Gude Brothers.....	250
Gruver, J. S.....	50
Goldenberg, M.....	500
Gerstenberg, Ernest.....	25
Hotel Continental.....	500
Hibbs, W. B., & Co.....	1,000
Holmes & Son.....	1,000
Hub Furniture Co.....	100
Hecht & Co.....	250
Hoover, W. D.....	100
Harris, R., & Co.....	100
Hume, Emma.....	50
Harris & Shaefer.....	100
Hotel Occidental.....	50
Harper, Robt. N.....	1,000
Hambleton & Co.....	1,000
Horning, Geo. D.....	100
Henry, Frank C.....	100
Heurich Brewing Co.....	300
Hanger, J. E., & Co.....	5
Hammond, T. V.....	100
Harrison, W. H.....	500
Honse & Herman.....	200
Hahn, Wm., & Co.....	100
Hamilton, Geo. E.....	500
Haidenheimer, E.....	100
Hotel La Fayette.....	100
Johnston, John A.....	100
Jelleff, Frank R.....	100
Johnson, R. Harrison.....	50
Kite, Harry A.....	100
Kolb, J. Leo.....	100
Keith, B. F., Theater.....	500
Kann, S., Sons & Co.....	1,000
King, Charles W.....	50
King's Palace.....	200
Kaufman, D. J., & Co.....	250
King, Clarence P.....	500
Keen, Geo. T. (Inc.).....	25
Lamb & Tilden.....	100
Leverton, J. L.....	100
Lambie, James B.....	50

Leiter, Joseph.....	\$100
Lansburgh & Bro.....	1,000
Leese, M. A.....	50
Linkins, George R.....	250
Lipscomb, William P.....	1,000
Lasky, John E.....	100
Lee, Arthur.....	100
La Follette, Mrs. Robert W.....	25
Larner, John B.....	250
Loughlin, Daniel, Co.....	100
Lisner, A.....	500
Mann, Robert E.....	25
Mann, Isaac T.....	1,000
McKee, Townley A. (or Southern Hotel Co.).....	300
McLachlen Banking Corporation.....	100
Mangan, M. F.....	50
May, F. P., & Co.....	100
Miller, Samuel.....	100
Michael, Theo.....	50
Murphy, E. J., Co.....	25
Magruder, J. H.....	100
Maddox, Saml.....	100
McKenney, F. D.....	100
Moore & Hill.....	200
Muddiman, C. A., & Co.....	50
Mantizonris, A. A.....	50
Miller, Joseph.....	5
MacFarland, H. B. F.....	25
North Capitol Savings Bank.....	100
National Capital Press.....	25
Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.....	500
National City Co.....	1,000
National Electric Supply Co.....	200
Norment, C. F.....	1,000
Newman, E. S.....	25
National Oil & Development Co.....	500
National Capital Brewing Co.....	300
Nee, P. J., & Co.....	100
Noonan, John J.....	500
New Willard Hotel.....	1,000
Newcomb, H. T.....	100
O'Donnell, Jas., & Co.....	250
Offutt, G. W.....	100
O'Hanlon & Murray.....	25
O'Hanlon, Michael.....	25
Oyster, Geo. M., jr.....	200

Old Dutch Market.....	\$200
Oyster, Jas. F.....	100
Parker, M. M.....	100
Pompeian Oil Co.....	1,000
Pinchot, Gertrude M.....	25
Packard, H. M.....	10
Parker, E. S.....	200
Pollock Car Corporation.....	100
Peter, Arthur.....	300
Prince, Ben L.....	100
Prescott, Saml. J., Co.....	200
Philipsborn & Co.....	500
Peyser, Julius I.....	100
Powhatan, Hotel.....	1,000
Pittman, Mrs. Key.....	10
Potomac Electric Power Co.....	1,000
Parker, Bridget Co.....	200
Ross, Samuel.....	250
Roy, Philip S.....	100
Rapley, W. H.....	100
Rust, H. L.....	200
Rudolph & West.....	250
Rich's, B., Son.....	100
Ruffin, Sterling.....	100
Rizik Bros.....	100
Ruffin, Thos.....	100
Rudolph, Cuno H.....	500
Rousson, C. A.....	25
Rizenstein, Sidney H.....	50
Raleigh Hotel.....	1,000
Story & Cobb.....	50
Schmid, Edw. S.....	25
Shannon & Luchs.....	100
Stone & Fairfax.....	100
Saks & Co.....	500
Swartzell, Rheem & Hensey Co.....	500
Sanders, J.....	10
Saul, B. F.....	200
Sworzyn, M., & Sons.....	5
Stellwagen, Edw. J.....	1,000
Smith, F. H., Co.....	50
Simpson & Co., C. W.....	10
Schneider, Chas., Baking Co.....	100
Sands, T. K.....	150
Selby, Wm.....	100
Small, J. H., & Son.....	100
Smith, Thos. W.....	250

Spencer, J. C.	\$10
Sullivan, W. C.	50
Sherby, Harry	50
Scott, Guy F.	1,000
Strasberger, M.	20
Smith, T. Arthur	50
Stone & Poole	10
Semmes, Chas. W.	1,000
Security & Commercial Bank	500
Shea, Jas. F.	100
Strasberger, Jos., Co.	200
Shorcham Hotel	500
Saunders, Wm. H.	1,000
Thom, Corcoran	250
Truesdell, Geo.	100
Tolman Laundry	100
Tharp, Walter J.	5
Topham, Estate of J. S.	75
Terminal Taxicab Co.	200
Tribby, Chas. E.	100
Underwood Typewriter Co.	250
Willard, Henry K.	100
White, Geo. W.	100
Wilkins, Robt. C.	100
Walters, Wm. H., & Co.	10
Woolf, C. M., & Co.	100
Weschler, Adam	100
Weller, F. P.	50
Washington Steel & Ordnance Co.	1,000
Weaver Bros.	100
Walker, Ernest G.	100
Weller, Jos. I.	50
West, Sidney	100
Washington Railway & Electric Co.	1,000
Wardman, Harry	1,000
Wales, Edw. H.	25
Warfield, S. Davis	1,000
Waters, Somerset R.	25
Whitmore, Lynn & Alden	100
Washington Post	1,000
Waggaman, Jno. F.	500
Woodward & Lothrop	1,000
Wilkins, Jno. F.	100
Washington Gas Light Co.	1,000
Western Union Telegraph Co.	500
White Palace Lunch No. 3	25
Xander & Plugge	25
Total	68,165

## Report of Treasurer

Col. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee.*

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to submit the following, covering gross receipts and disbursements, the details of which have been submitted to you in reports of the various committees:

Received from subscriptions.....	\$68, 165. 00	
Received from all other sources, including privileges, concessions, and sale of tickets.....	33, 436. 94	
Paid as per vouchers submitted and duly audited and countersigned by you.....	\$56, 501. 34	
Returned to subscribers.....	45, 100. 60	
Total.....	101, 601. 94	101, 601. 94

Yours, very truly,

WILLIAM H. SAUNDERS,  
*Treasurer.*

## Report of the Auditing Committee

LEVI H. DAVID, *Chairman.*

CORNELIUS ECKHARDT, *Vice Chairman.*

DAVID F. SANGER, *Secretary.*

E. S. WOLF.

WALLACE McK. STOWELL.

MITCHELL J. FRIEDMAN, *Special Accountant for the Committee.*

MARCH 15, 1918.

Col. ROBERT N. HARPER,  
*Chairman Inaugural Committee,*  
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: The Auditing Committee, having examined all matters pertaining to the financial transactions of the Inaugural Committee of 1917, beg to submit its final report. This committee audited before payment all vouchers submitted by the chairmen of the various subcommittees, and also audited all receipts and disbursements by the treasurer, and the same were found to be correct in every particular.

We submit with this report the following statements: Exhibit No. 1, a statement of the moneys received and the dividends returned to the subscribers; Exhibit No. 2, a statement in detail of all expenditures of the various subcommittees, showing the exact bank check used in each particular transaction; Exhibit No. 3, a recapitulation sheet of the expenditures of the subcommittees, and the amounts that were allotted to each, also showing in what amount they exceeded their allotments; Exhibit No. 4, a statement balancing the bank account; finally, Exhibit No. 5, a master sheet of the final audit of the Inaugural Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

LEVI H. DAVID,  
*Chairman.*



EXHIBIT NO. 1.

GUARANTY FUND RECEIVED.

Guaranty fund received	\$68,165 00
	<u>68,165.00</u>

GUARANTY FUND RETURNED.

First dividend declared on \$68,165 received was 60 per cent.	\$40,899.00
Second dividend declared on \$68,165 received was 6.16 + per cent.	<u>4,201.60</u>
Total dividend returned to subscribers	45,100.60
Amount subscriptions used in expenditures	<u>23,064.40</u>
	68,165.00

EXHIBIT NO. 2.

EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMITTEES IN DETAIL.

Date.	Item.	Check No.	Amount.
FINANCE.			
Mar. 24	National Capital Press, printing, etc.	190	\$16.00
	Postage used from secretary's office.		16.75
	Total		<u>32.75</u>
	(No allotment.)		
RECEPTION.			
24	Gentry Duplicating Co., multigraphing	177	5.02
24	W. A. Copenhaver, engraving	178	34.00
Apr. 20	Terminal Taxi Co., cab service	245	49.85
	Postage used from secretary's office		7.81
	Total		<u>96.68</u>
	(No allotment.)		
PUBLICITY.			
Jan. 20	Salaries of clerks, etc.	11	102.00
29	do.	15	40.00
Feb. 3	do.	22	74.00
7	M. Joyce Engraving Co.	24	20.00
7	Lansburgh Co., hire of furniture	25	14.00
7	American Multigraph Sales Co.	20	3.50
7	Royal Typewriter Co., rent of typewriter	27	3.00
7	American Press Association, newspaper shipments	28	300.00
7	Stamps	29	20.00
10	Salaries of clerks, etc.	33	69.00
14	Office supplies	30	5.80
23	Salaries of clerks, etc.	41	54.00
28	International Syndicate, printing, etc.	47	128.59
28	Chas. O'Conner, one layout	48	10.00
28	Harris & Ewing, pictures	50	20.00
28	Salaries of clerks, etc.	01	44.00

EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMITTEES IN DETAIL—Continued.

Date.	Item.	Check No.	Amount.
Mar. 10	American Multigraph Sales Co.....	85	\$6. 75
10	National Capital Press, printing, etc.....	100	34. 50
12	Office expenses.....	146	51. 85
29	Postal Telegraph Co., telegrams.....	219	. 77
29	R. P. Andrews Paper Co., office supplies.....	220	21. 57
Apr. 18	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	238	4. 10
21	do.....	254	. 85
	Postage used from secretary's office.....		25. 00
	Total.....		1,059. 58
	(Allotment of \$1,050.)		
	PRINTING.		
July 7	Thompson, Bryan, Ellis & Co., souvenirs.....	263	3,216. 25
	Postage used from secretary's office.....		137. 50
	Total.....		3,353. 75
	(No allotment.)		
	MEDALS AND BADGES.		
Mar. 24	National Capital Press, printing, etc.....	179	2. 15
24	Meyer's Military Shop, badges.....	180	432. 96
24	R. Harris & Co., gold medals.....	181	425. 00
	Postage used from secretary's office.....		. 29
	Total.....		860. 40
	(Allotment of \$1,000.)		
	AUDITING.		
	(No disbursement; no allotment )		
	TRANSPORTATION.		
Jan. 26	B. L. Prince, expense and stamps.....	12	45. 00
Mar. 8	Clerk hire.....	66	10. 00
10	National Capital Press, printing, etc.....	78	4. 25
	Postage used from secretary's office.....		3. 23
	Total.....		62. 48
	(Allotment of \$80.)		
	PUBLIC COMFORT.		
Jan. 5	A. L. Sinclair.....	4	200. 00
Feb. 10	Salaries of clerks, etc.....	31	53. 00
24	A. L. Sinclair.....	44	350. 00
Mar. 24	National Capital Press, printing, etc.....	167	98. 75
24	do.....	174	12. 50
29	R. P. Andrews Paper Co., office supplies.....	216	28. 69
Apr. 5	Office expenses.....	234	26. 06
21	do.....	250	55. 64
	Postage used from secretary's office.....		22. 45
	Total.....		847. 09
	(Allotment of \$875.)		
	This committee received direct from fees for registration.....	\$387. 50	
	The two checks listed above.....	550. 00	
	Disbursements as follows:	937. 50	
	Feb. 17, office expenses, etc.....	\$532. 55	
	Mar. 9, employees.....	383. 95	
	Mar. 24, car fare, cadets.....	21. 00	
		937. 50	

## EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMITTEES IN DETAIL—Continued.

Date.	Item.	Check No.	Amount.
PUBLIC ORDER.			
	Postage used for secretary's office.....		\$6.04
	Total.....		56.04
	(Allotment of \$50.)		
MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.			
Jan. 31	Messenger service.....	20	21.33
Feb. 3	Clerk.....	21	60.00
6	W. F. Roberts, stationery.....	23	24.17
8	Bailey, Banks, and Biddle, certificates.....	30	58.00
28	R. C. Burton & Son, pennants.....	46	3.75
28	Clerk, services.....	51	60.00
28	Messenger service.....	52	40.00
Mar. 8	W. F. Roberts, printing, etc.....	63	12.67
8	Postage and stamps.....	64	9.00
8	Norris Peters Co., maps.....	75	100.00
8	Bruno Bros., parade markers.....	84	60.25
29	Army and Navy Cooperative Co., sashes.....	207	231.45
29	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams.....	208	12.65
29	S. E. Sullivan, engraving.....	209	10.57
29	Messenger services.....	210	13.33
29	Clerk, services.....	211	24.00
29	W. F. Roberts, printing, etc.....	212	257.45
May 4	Army and Navy Cooperative Co., sashes.....	259	63.75
	Postage used from secretary's office.....		4.50
	Total.....		1,060.87
	(Allotment of \$1,000.)		
CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS.			
Feb. 28	Gentry Duplicating Co., multigraphing.....	53	41.92
Mar. 7	Columbus Glee Club.....	62	125.00
8	S. N. Meyers, badges.....	67	28.00
10	Evening Star, notice.....	74	16.28
10	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., phone service.....	76	12.67
10	Washington Post Co., notice.....	79	1.47
10	National Capital Press, printing, etc.....	87	4.00
10	W. F. Mahoney, inspection of mounts.....	90	1.59
24	Meyer's Military Shop, badges.....	187	3.75
24	Chief of staff, expenses.....	188	6.00
24	West End Laundry, hire of horses.....	189	30.00
Apr. 4	Washington Times, advertising.....	230	1.68
4	Geo. R. Linkins, postage, etc.....	231	3.12
	Postage used from secretary's office.....		39.86
	Total.....		315.34
	(No allotment.)		
COURT OF HONOR.			
Feb. 12	W. P. Lipscomb, construction of stands.....	34	7,000.00
19	Percy C. Adams, architect.....	40	271.25
27	W. P. Lipscomb, construction of stands.....	45	8,000.00
28	Globe Ticket Co., tickets.....	49	9.75
Mar. 10	Louis Hartig, paper and hardware.....	86	5.50
10	Gentry Duplicating Co., printing, etc.....	88	3.00
10	Ticket takers.....	102-106	25.00
24	Attendants.....	154-157	10.00
24	R. P. Andrews Paper Co., tags.....	158	2.50
24	Duplicating Letter Co., printing, etc.....	159	2.40
24	Dennison Manufacturing Co., printing, etc.....	160	27.50
24	S. Hanlein, cotton signs.....	161	5.00
24	Kendall O'Dwyer, loss by sale of mats.....	162	33.50
24	Gude Bros. Co., decorations.....	163	586.00
24	W. P. Lipscomb, construction of stands.....	164	8,000.00

## EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMITTEES IN DETAIL—Continued.

Date.	Item.	Check No.	Amount.
Mar. 24	Geo. H. Maynard, expense	165	\$36.60
24	E. C. Gramm, illuminations	166	3,750.00
26	Oakwood Chair Manufacturing Co., chairs	193	1,430.00
29	Potomac Electric Power Co., lighting	215	259.84
Apr. 4	W. P. Lipscomb, construction of stands	223	1,725.63
4	J. Lansburgh Furniture Co., chairs	229	60.72
10	Officer, Public Grounds and Buildings, repairing	240	16.24
20	W. S. Carroll, insurance	247	33.00
July 9	M. G. Copeland Co., flags	264	65.50
	Postage used from secretary's office		5.25
	Total		31,364.38
	(Allotment of \$30,000.)		
	STREET DECORATIONS.		
Feb. 28	Gentry Duplicating Co., multigraphing	50	3.00
Mar. 8	Gibson Bros., printing, etc	69	37.75
10	Byron S. Adams, circulars	77	9.75
10	F. D. Owen, office expense	82	14.43
10	J. Maury Dove Co., fuel	99	5.40
24	Clerk, services	192	60.00
Apr. 18	Depot quartermaster, repairing	239	2.60
	Postage used from secretary's office		6.68
	Total		138.71
	(Allotment of \$100.)		
	HISTORIC SITES.		
Mar. 10	Barber Ross Co., hardware	90	1.00
10	Jas. B. Lambie Co., hardware	91	8.19
10	R. L. Smoot, services	92	1.00
10	E. K. Staley, hauling	93	6.75
10	Geo. Smoot, auto services	94	5.00
10	E. D. Fry, auto services	95	4.00
10	Thomas Bryan Ellis Co., pamphlets	96	170.00
10	H. M. Samson, typewriting	97	3.95
24	Duplicating Co., postal notices	182	2.60
24	Gentry Duplicating Co., multigraphing	183	2.35
24	Meyer's Military Shops, badges	184	3.15
24	M. Joyce Engraving Co., engrossing	185	31.11
24	Wm. F. Watts, sign work	186	17.80
	Postage used from secretary's office		3.40
	Total		260.36
	(Allotment of \$500.)		
	ILLUMINATIONS.		
Mar. 10	M. G. Copeland Co., flags	70	339.73
10	Universal Decorating Co., flag holders	147	530.00
19	National Electric P. Co., current and materials	150	5,000.00
27	C. H. Coster Co., shields	190	120.00
27	Gnde Bros., decorations	197	108.36
27	Jno. H. Finney, hardware	198	5.25
Apr. 4	Thos. J. Fischer Co.	233	46.51
20	Potomac Electric Power Co., lighting	243	19.14
20	do	246	5.00
May 29	American Express Co., expressage	260	25.12
	Postage used from secretary's office		5.94
	Total		6,205.05
	(Allotment of \$6,500.)		

EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMITTEES IN DETAIL—Continued.

Date.	Item.	Check No.	Amount.
FIREWORKS.			
Mar. 15	Duplicating Letter Co., printing, etc.	98	\$7.50
27	Officer, Public Buildings and Grounds, expense	194	5.60
27	do	195	18.39
27	International Fireworks Co., fireworks	206	3,894.40
Apr. 4	T. P. Moore & Son, printing, etc.	224	9.50
4	Clerk, services	225	21.00
4	Washington Post Co., advertising	226	9.00
4	Washington Times Co., advertising	227	6.60
4	Washington Herald, advertising	228	9.00
18	H. K. Advertising Service, multigraphing	230	2.10
19	Collector of Taxes, roping	242	19.03
30	Evening Star, advertising (part of)	258	9.00
Jun: 25	National Capital Construction Co., receipt	262	175.00
	Postage used from secretary's office	..	4.81
	Total		4,190.93
	(Allotment of \$4,000.)		
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION.			
	Postage used from secretary's office		.26
	Total		.26
	(No allotment.)		
REVIEWING STANDS.			
Mar. 24	Baltimore Sun, advertising	152	2.00
24	Washington Post Co., advertising	153	15.08
Apr. 19	Officer Public Buildings and Grounds, blue print	241	4.28
21	The Washington Times, advertising	251	12.48
21	Washington Herald, advertising	253	11.42
30	The Evening Star, advertising (part of)	258	17.54
	Postage used from secretary's office	.....	4.23
	Total		65.03
	(No allotment.)		
BOY SCOUTS.			
	Postage used from Secretary's office		.26
	Total		.26
	(No allotment.)		
INFORMATION BOOTHS.			
Mar. 29	General expenses	221	83.50
	Total	.....	83.50
	(No allotment.)		
HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.			
	Postage used from secretary's office		1.90
	Total	.....	1.90
	(No allotment.)		
LAFAYETTE REVIEWING STANDS.			
Feb. 14	Globe Ticket Co., tickets	35	28.04
Mar. 10	14 ushers	108-121	70.00
10	24 ushers	122-145	72.00
21	Rent of chairs	151	348.95

EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMITTEES IN DETAIL.—Continued.

Date.	Item.	Check No.	Amount.
Mar. 24	National Capital Press, printing, etc.	169	\$9 00
24	Gentry Duplicating Co., notices	170	2 10
24	Washington Post Co., advertising	171	51 00
24	S. Hanlein, painting	172	29 20
24	W. Sidney Carroll, insurance	173	135 00
29	Clerk, services	213	8 81
29	Clerk, services	214	20 00
Apr. 4	Washington Herald, advertising	232	43 80
21	Washington Times Co., advertising	252	36 00
21	Evening Star, advertising (part of)	258	18 00
	Postage used from secretary's office		2 65
	Total		874 55
	(No allotment.)		
	LEGISLATION.		
	Postage used from secretary's office		1 13
	Total		1 13
	(No allotment.)		
	RAILROAD TERMINAL.		
	Postage used from secretary's office		1 98
	Total		1 98
	(No allotment.)		
	TREASURER'S OFFICE.		
Mar. 24	National Capital Press, printing, etc.	191	14 25
Apr. 20	Office supplies and insurance	244	41 37
Feb. 10	Sundries	273	66 73
	Postage used from secretary's office		5 00
	Total		127 35
	(No allotment.)		
	WOMAN'S SECTION.		
Apr. 23	Mrs. Edith O. Stoner, expense	255	50 00
	Total		50 00
	(No allotment.)		
	SECRETARY'S OFFICE.		
Dec. 30	Clerk, services	1	26 00
30	do	2	32 50
30	do	3	36 03
Jan. 15	Incidental expenses	5	50 00
15	Clerk, services	6	43 37
15	do	7	32 50
15	do	8	17 50
15	do	9	7 50
18	Gentry Duplicating Co., multigraphing	10	27 05
26	Stamps	13	101 80
31	Clerk, services	16	32 50
31	do	17	32 50
31	do	18	43 38
31	Stamps	19	30 00
Feb. 10	Stenographer	32	8 00
14	Clerk, services	37	32 50
14	do	38	32 50
14	do	39	43 37
24	Stamps	42	40 00
28	Gentry Duplicating Co., printing, etc.	54	14 50

## EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMITTEES IN DETAIL.—Continued.

Date.	Item.	Check No.	Amount.
Feb. 28	Gentry Duplicating Co., printing, etc.	55	\$9.87
28	Stamps.	57	60.00
28	Clerk, services.	58	32.50
28	do	59	16.25
28	do	60	43.38
Mar. 8	Shaw Bros., stationery.	65	97.25
10	General Typewriter Co., rentals.	68	4.00
10	Chas. B. Jarvis, photos.	71	6.00
10	Washington Woodwork Co., mail box	72	10.00
10	M. Joyce Engraving Co., cut	73	3.00
10	National Capital Press, stationery	80	123.75
10	Lamb & Tilden, office supplies	81	6.20
10	Clerk, services.	83	17.50
10	R. P. Andrews Paper Co., supplies	107	24.62
16	Clerk, services.	148	37.50
16	do	149	43.37
23	Gentry Duplicating Co., notices	175	1.98
24	Library Bureau, index	176	4.98
29	Riggs writers, multigraphing	217	2.60
29	Fred S. Lincoln, guides	218	9.00
Apr. 3	Clerk, services	222	43.48
18	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams	237	1.48
20	Duplicating Letter Co., multigraphing	248	2.25
20	Gentry Duplicating Co., printing, etc	249	2.00
23	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., service	256	144.49
23	National Capital Press, printing, etc	257	16.40
June 14	Duplicating Letter Co., multigraphing	261	4.50
Dec. 10	J. W. Painter, photos	265	5.00
13	Clinedinst Studio, photos.	266	7.00
13	G. V. Buck, photos	267	1.00
Jan. 7	Harris & Ewing, photos	268	5.00
Feb. 7	do	270	3.00
7	Clinedinst Studio, photos.	271	7.50
10	M. G. Copeland Co., flags	272	30.00
	Total		1,506.65
	DR.		
	Postage charged to—		
	Finance		16.75
	Reception		7.81
	Publicity		25.00
	Printing		137.70
	Medals and badges		.29
	Transportation		3.23
	Public comfort		22.45
	Public order		50.04
	Military organizations		4.50
	Civic organizations		39.86
	Court of honor		5.45
	Street decorations		6.98
	Historic sites		3.46
	Illuminations		5.04
	Fireworks		4.81
	Local transportation		.26
	Reviewing stands		4.23
	Boy Scouts		.26
	Hotel accommodations		1.00
	Lafayette reviewing stands		2.65
	Legislation		1.13
	Railroad terminal		1.98
	Treasurer's office		5.00
	Total		357.48
	(No allotment.)		1,149.17

EXPENDITURES OF THE COMMITTEES IN DETAIL—Continued.

Date.	Item.	Check No.	Amount.
INAUGURAL.			
Jan. 26	Officer, public buildings and grounds, permit...	14	\$800.00
Feb. 27	Quartermaster, U. S. Army, loan of flags	43	1,612.80
Mar. 27	Honorarium	199	1,200.00
27	do	200	250.00
27	do	201	200.00
27	do	202	100.00
27	do	203	20.00
27	do	204	20.00
27	do	205	10.00
Apr. 17	do	235	25.00
	Total		4,237.80
	(No allotment.)		

EXHIBIT No. 3.

STATEMENT OF ALLOTMENTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ALL COMMITTEES.

	Allotment.	Expended.	Expenditures more than allotment.	Expenditures less than allotment.
Finance		\$32.75	\$32.75	
Reception		96.68	96.68	
Publicity	\$1,050.00	1,059.58	9.58	
Printing		3,353.75	3,353.75	
Medals and badges	1,000.00	860.40		\$139.60
Auditing				
Transportation	80.00	62.48		17.52
Public comfort	875.00	847.09		27.91
Public order	50.00	56.04	6.04	
Military organizations	1,000.00	1,066.87	66.87	
Civic organizations		315.34	315.34	
Court of honor	30,000.00	31,364.38	1,364.38	
Street decorations	100.00	138.71	38.71	
Historic sites	500.00	260.36		239.64
Illumination	6,500.00	6,205.05		294.95
Fireworks	4,000.00	4,190.93	190.93	
Local transportation		.20	.20	
Reviewing stands		63.03	63.03	
Boy scouts		.20	.20	
Information booths		83.50	83.50	
Hotel accommodations		1.90	1.90	
Lafayette reviewing stands		874.55	874.55	
Legislation		1.13	1.13	
Railroad Terminal		1.98	1.98	
Treasurer's office		127.35	127.35	
Woman's section		50.00	50.00	
Secretary's office		1,149.17	1,149.17	
Inaugural		2,4237.80	4,237.80	
Total		50,501.34		

<sup>1</sup> Includes item of \$1,750 reimbursed to the committee for the sale of lumber, returned to the treasurer and listed as a receipt (see preceding statement).

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$1,612.80 deposited with the quartermaster U. S. Army, and also \$800 deposited with officer, Public Buildings and Grounds, both amounts returned to treasurer and listed as receipts (see preceding statement).



EXHIBIT No. 4.

BANK STATEMENT.

Credit balance, according to District National Bank in city of  
Washington, D. C . . . . . \$4,289.83

OUTSTANDING CHECKS.

12. H. K. Willard, first dividend . . . . .	\$6.00
268. Harris & Ewing, general expense . . . . .	5.00
269. Harris & Ewing, general expense . . . . .	3.00
270. Clinedinst Studio, general expense . . . . .	7.50
272. Sundries, general expense . . . . .	66.73
Subscribers, entire second dividend . . . . .	<u>4,201.60</u>
Outstanding checks . . . . .	<u>4,289.83</u>
No balance in bank . . . . .	0,000.00

EXHIBIT No. 5.

STATEMENT OF FUNDS RECEIVED AND DISBURSED BY THE TREASURER OF THE  
INAUGURAL COMMITTEE.

*Receipts.*

Guaranty fund . . . . .	\$68,165.00
Reviewing stands . . . . .	24,006.00
Programs . . . . .	2,628.99
Privileges, concessions, etc. . . . .	2,234.04
Sale of tickets, fireworks at Monument Grounds (\$332.50, less \$16.62 expense managing sale) . . . . .	315.88
Sale of tickets, concert on Mar. 6 at Court of Honor (\$24.50, less \$1.27 expense managing sale). . . . .	23.23
Deposit returned by officer, public buildings and grounds . . . . .	800.00
Deposit returned by quartermaster, United States Army, loan of flags . . . . .	1,012.80
Proceeds, sale of lumber . . . . .	1,750.00
Proceeds, sale of bolts . . . . .	66.00
	<u>101,601.94</u>

*Disbursements.*

Guaranty fund returned . . . . .	45,100.60
Amounts disbursed by committees, audited as per detailed statement . . . . .	<u>56,501.34</u>
	101,601.94

VANCE C. MCCORMICK  
CHAIRMAN


HOMER S. CUMMINGS  
VICE-CHAIRMAN

WILBUR W. MARSH  
TREASURER

## Democratic National Committee

PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS  
435-441 WOODWARD BUILDING  
WASHINGTON D C

OFFICE OF  
W. R. HOLLISTER  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY

 March 7th, 1917

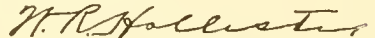
Hon. Robert N. Harper,  
District National Bank,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Harper:

I am directed by the Democratic National Committee to advise you that at a meeting of this Committee, held at the Shoreham Hotel, in the City of Washington, on Tuesday, March 6th, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that the thanks of the Democratic National Committee be extended to Hon. Robt. N. Harper, Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, of the City of Washington, for courtesies shown to the members of this Committee. "

Very respectfully,



Assistant Secretary

## The Closing Meeting

The final meeting of the Inaugural Committee was held in the red parlor of the Willard Hotel, on March 28, at which time a buffet luncheon was served. Prior to partaking of the luncheon, Commissioner Brownlow called the meeting to order, and in a brief speech reviewed the work of the committee and the close and pleasant association experienced between the committee and the chairman. He then, in the name of the individual members of the committee presented the chairman with a silver punch bowl and tray, a Swiss gold watch, chain and pencil, each appropriately engraved.

Mr. D. J. Callahan, chairman of the committee on badges and medals, then rose and addressed Chairman Harper, saying that as chairman of the committee on badges and medals he had been directed by the Inaugural Committee to present to him a gold medal—an exact replica of the one made for the President and Vice President. Mr. Callahan stated that his committee had been authorized to have three gold medals made, one each for the President, the Vice President, and Chairman Harper, but that Chairman Harper had requested that as for him he would prefer that such an expenditure be not made and that he had led the chairman to believe that his request would be adhered to, but inasmuch as he considered it only a slight token of the high regard and esteem in which he is held by the Inaugural Committee, that Chairman Harper should have the souvenir to keep and hold forever, not for its intrinsic value alone, but as a token of commemoration for his distinguished services as Chairman of the Inaugural Committee of 1917.

Mr. Harper accepted the gifts in the following remarks:

My friends, I must confess that this is a great surprise to me. So much so that I fail to command language appropriate for the occasion. I only wish that I could express my feelings of gratitude as I would like to. But I can not.

I entered into this work fully realizing the honor which had been bestowed upon me by the national chairman, and with a full realization of the responsibility before me.

The work has been most enjoyable, the details of which have by no means been entirely new, as you no doubt recall the part I took four years ago in assisting the then chairman.

And now after three months of close association, working shoulder to shoulder with the members of this committee, leading men in all walks of business life at the National Capital, it is a particular honor to me, and one which I shall everlastingly remember, to have my efforts, feeble though they may have been, thus recognized by you gentlemen.

I hope it is fully understood by each and everyone of you that I do not take for myself all the credit for the success of this inaugural. Each one of you played an important part, and it was by such teamwork, and loyalty by you to me, that this result was made possible.

I trust, in the absence of appropriate words to express my sincere feelings, that you believe that my grateful appreciation of this honor is far more deep-seated than my language indicates.

You have assisted me, and the value of it has been recognized upon more than one occasion, to a degree which shall never be satisfied until the opportunity will come for me to join any one of you, to the best of my ability, in making an honored task, like this, as pleasant and easy for you as you have made this chairmanship a delightful recollection to me for days yet to come.

These tokens shall be preserved by me and for years to come looked upon as a reminder of the brightest memories of the past.

I consider them real and substantial treasures which shall enter much into the pleasure of my future existence, and whenever I look upon them in years to come I shall be reminded of my pleasant association.

I want to thank you, gentlemen, each and every one, for the loyal support which you have given me, and I trust my future life among you will speak for itself, and prove that this recognition has not been a misguided one.

At the conclusion of Mr. Harper's remarks substantial and appropriate recognitions were presented to Mr. Alvin G. Belt, the general secretary, for his unceasing energies; Mr. R. E. Brooks, assistant secretary; Mr. William J. Harper; and Mrs. Herndon, all of whom responded happily and with expressions of appreciation for such recognition. After short and appropriate talks by Mr. C. W. Darr and Mr. Simon Wolf commendatory of the work of the chairman and the adoption of a resolution of thanks and appreciation, presented by Mr. Corcoran Thom, to the manager of the New Willard Hotel for the many courtesies and hospitalities extended to the committee and its various subcommittees, the Inaugural Committee adjourned without a day named.

CARTER GLASS  
SECRETARY

VICE PRESIDENT  
E. C. GRAMM  
1370 NEW YORK AVENUE

PRESIDENT  
D. J. CALLAHAN  
NORFOLK & WASHINGTON STRANSPORT CO.

TREASURER  
T. C. DULIN  
1316 P STREET



WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 9, 1917.

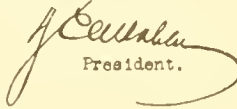
Colonel Robert N. Harper,  
Chairman, Inaugural Committee,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel:-

At a regular meeting of the Washington Rotary Club held today at noon in the Commercial Club, it was unanimously voted that I express for the members their great appreciation of the very tactful and efficient way you arranged and carried out so successfully as Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, the many details attendant upon the induction into office of President Woodrow Wilson on March 5th, 1917.

With assurances of my own personal congratulations and high esteem, I am

Very cordially yours,

  
President.

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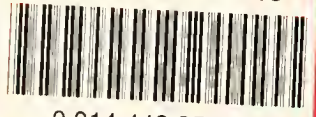


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