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... progressive business methods."

resident Taft and Vice-presi- dent Roosevelt—Ball at Night Was Scene of Gaiety.

The Taft Cabinet.

Secretary of State—Philander C. Knox, of New York.
Secretary of War—J. M. Dickinson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of Treasury—Franklin MacVegh, of Illinois.
Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Charles Nagel, of Missouri.
Postmaster General—Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts.
Attorney General—George W. Wickersham, of New York.
Secretary of Interior—Richard Ballinger, of Washington.
Secretary of Navy—George Von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.

Washington, March 5.—The first chief executive to take the oath of



WM H. TAFT

office in the chamber of the senate in 76 years, William Howard Taft, became president of the United States yesterday.

Accompanied to the capitol through a swirl of blinding snow by President Roosevelt and a guard of honor, Mr. Taft returned to the White House just as the sun began to force its way through the clouds. A sudden blizzard sweeping in from the northwest Wednesday night set awry the weather bureau's optimistic promise of "fair and somewhat cooler," caused an abandonment of the outdoor ceremonies on the famous east front of the capitol, much to Mr. Taft's chagrin, and threatened for a time to stop the brilliant pageant of the afternoon.

However, a passageway was cleared along the center of Pennsylvania avenue, and for nearly three hours President Taft and Vice President Sherman reviewed a passing column which was replete with martial splendor and picturesque with civic display.

After the inaugural ceremonies in the senate, Theodore Roosevelt, again a private citizen, bade an affectionate adieu to his successor, while all in the historic chamber looked on in silence and then he hurried away through a side door to take the train for New York. As he passed out of the chamber, Mr. Roosevelt was given an ovation quite the equal of that tendered to the new president.

The ceremonies of the inaugural were formally begun when Vice President Fairbanks, in a farewell address, which called out for him a spontaneous tribute of applause, declared the Sixtieth congress at an end. Turning then to Mr. Sherman, who had been escorted to a place beside him, he administered to his successor the oath of office and turned over to him the gavel.

Mr. Sherman, in rapping the senate to order in special session of the Sixty-first congress, made a brief address. Then followed the swearing in of many new senators. This completed, Vice President Sherman said:

"The chief justice will now administer the oath of office to the president elect."

The sudden announcement came as a surprise and a solemn hush fell upon the assemblage.

Mr. Taft arose, took the arm of Senator Knox, chairman of the joint committee on arrangements, and walked around to a position in the rear of the presiding officer's desk. He was followed by Chief Justice Fuller, who was officiating for the fifth time at this historic ceremony. Mr. Taft took up a position facing the members of his family grouped in the gallery.



JAMES S. SHERMAN

military establishments of the United States, bodies of the National Guard of many states, with large contingents of spruce cadets and midshipmen from the national military and naval academies. The remaining 8,000 were citizens from all parts of the United States, banded together in commercial and political organizations, many of them distinctively uniformed campaign clubs.

The troops and civic bodies composing the notable parade of the afternoon mobilized in snow and slush which in places was deeper than their legging tops. Down Pennsylvania avenue, walled in with spectators, they found dry footing, but faced a lively gale.

The parade was replete with interest. The 3,000 bluejackets from the recently returned Atlantic fleet shared honors among the military with the Cuban army of pacification.

The trim cadets from West Point attracted the usual interest and made a characteristically fine showing. The midshipmen from Annapolis, snow-bound within 20 miles of Washington, shared the fate of thousands of sightseers who were unable to reach the city on account of the storm.

Taft's Policies Outlined

Will support Roosevelt's reforms, and admits that he has been acting in an advisory capacity in many of the Roosevelt policies.

Pledges regulation of the corporations in the matter of issuance of excessive bonds and mortgages. Stability of American business to be assured.

Tariff question calls for extra session of congress and question one of most important that country must solve.

Taxation should be made as light as possible and government expenditures curtailed, avoiding all unnecessary expense. Public moneys should be wisely protected but not hoarded.

Favors army and navy sufficiently strong to maintain peace and preserve Monroe doctrine. Army should be large enough to form nucleus for fighting corps sufficient to defend country from invaders.

Country must observe treaty rights of foreigners. Anti-foreign agitators discouraged. Government should settle all such questions by proper legislation, inoffensive to other countries.

Congress should pass a postal savings bank bill.

Panama canal policies of Roosevelt will be continued.

Race prejudice may be eliminated by a fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States making educational qualifications necessary to obtain the electoral franchise.

attention. The Filipinos saw their first fall of snow.

President and Mrs. Taft were the centers of interest at the culminating feature of the day—the inaugural ball in the Pension building. The scene in the cavernous building, which has been transformed into a canopied court of ivory and white, was another of the brilliant pictures quadrilaterally painted here by the gathering of a vast and brilliant assemblage from every section of the country. With all the color and movement of a military spectacle, with the softening influence of delicately tinted gowns and the interest of a personnel seldom equaled at a social function, the inaugural ball holds a place unique in the history making of the day.

While the ball was in progress indoors, a display of fireworks on the monument lot in the rear of the White House marked the end of the outdoor celebration. For hours the thickly clouded heavens were alight with rockets, with sun clusters that challenged the brilliancy of day, with fiery "cobras" and all the fantastic creations of modern pyrotechnical skill.

All feminine Washington had long been eager for details of the gown which Mrs. Taft wore at the inaugural ball. In her choice of the toilette in which she would appear for the first time as the "first lady of the land," Mrs. Taft has shown not only exquisite taste in dress but patriotism as well, for the design in which the beautiful costume is richly embroidered shows America's national flower, the golden rod. The embroidery, in silver, appears not only on the chiffon overdress but on the long court train as well.

The foundation of the gown is of heavy white satin, cut in princess effect. Over this the chiffon is draped with consummate skill, giving the effect of long, straight lines. The sleeves are formed of rare point lace. The goldenrod design is also woven in the lace.

Mrs. Taft wore her hair rather high.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

SCHOOLS ARE AIDED.

Several Good Laws Were Passed at Recent Legislative Session.

Salem—The following is a synopsis of the changes made in the school laws by the last legislature:

Every district in the state must maintain at least six months of school each year. A county court of each county must levy a tax for school purposes that will produce an amount which will aggregate at least \$7 for each child of school age. If a district's share of this sum does not amount to \$300 (six months at \$50 per month), then the county court must levy upon the property of such district a special tax large enough to produce the difference; provided that such special tax levy does not exceed a 5-mill tax. If the district's share of the county school fund and the amount raised by a 5-mill tax does not amount to \$300, then the county court must transfer from the general county fund to the special fund of such district an amount that will equal the difference.

The apportionment to each district is made \$100 instead of \$50 before the per capita distribution is made.

Another change provides that a county at any general election may vote upon the question of creating a county high school fund. When such fund has been created it is placed under the control of a county high school board, consisting of members of the County court, the county treasurer at any general election may vote upon the question of creating a county high school fund. When such fund has been created it is placed under the control of a county high school board, consisting of members and the county school superintendent.

County superintendents are given authority to make a partial apportionment of the money to any district upon the request of the board of directors of such district.

Secret societies, including fraternities and sororities, which may now or hereafter exist in any of the public schools of the state, including high schools, are declared unlawful.

The governor shall appoint by the first Monday in July, 1909, a board of five members, called the Board of Higher Curricula. The members shall serve without pay, excepting traveling expenses. The duty of the board shall be to determine what courses of studies of departments shall not be duplicated in the higher educational institutions of Oregon. It shall be the duty of each institution to conform thereto. Any changes that are made shall become effective at the beginning of the school year following such determination.

The outside doors and other exits of all school buildings shall be so swung and hinged that they shall open outward.

Helps Advertise Oregon.

Portland—Passenger traffic officials of the Hill and Harriman lines centering in Portland estimate that fully 50,000 people will be brought to the Northwest during the present tourist season, and that a majority of them will settle in territory tributary to the Rose City. The west bound colonist rate of \$25 from Missouri river points which has been awarded for this year is lower than it has been in years and this is likely to prove a strong impetus in bringing new settlers to Oregon. The Portland Rose festival is sending out 250,000 pieces of illustrated literature to help induce would-be homeseekers to come to Oregon, and announces that any person desiring literature of this character to send away may have it by simply sending a post card to festival headquarters in this city. This literature is artistic in the extreme and is most convincing in addition.

No Dividends Till March 19.

La Grande—There will be no dividends issued by the receivership of the Farmers & Traders National bank until March 19, at which time a 45 per cent dividend will be issued to depositors. When Mr. Niedner asked for blank certificates he informed the receiver that it would be possible to issue a 40 per cent dividend on March 1, and a 45 per cent dividend on March 19, when additional assessments of shareholders will be at the disposal of the receiver. With this information as a basis to work with, the comptroller decreed that the receiver wait until March 19, and issue the 45 per cent dividend.

Copper Mine is Bonded.

Baker City—New York parties have taken a bond on a rich copper property in the Seven Devils country known as the South Peacock. The bond runs for 15 months and while the price has not been made public, mining men here say it is not for less than \$200,000. The South Peacock is reputed rich in high grade copper and lies adjacent to the original Peacock, which was worked several years ago and which produced sufficient high grade copper to cause the Seven Devils mining excitement.

Build Warehouse at Echo.

Echo—Through an arrangement with the O. R. & N. the section houses are to be removed to make room for a large warehouse to be erected in connection with the wool scouring plant. This will relieve the necessity of constructing a switch to the scouring mills. H. B. Gillette has returned from Portland, where he purchased the machinery for his churn factory and rolling mills and expects to have it erected and running very soon.

Support Crater Lake Scheme.

Medford—Petitions asking the Jackson county court to appropriate \$70,000 for the construction of the Crater Lake road, for which the state has appropriated \$100,000 contingent upon a \$100,000 appropriation from Jackson and Klamath counties, have been placed in circulation and are meeting with great success.

Adams Farmer Sells Grain.

Adams—J. Gross has sold the balance of his last season's wheat crop, nearly 2,000 bushels, to the Kerr-Gifford company at 91½ cents a bushel.

COOS BAY ASKS HARRIMAN.

Wants to Know What He Means by 4 Per Cent Guarantee.

Marshallfield—The Chamber of commerce of Marshallfield and North Bend are somewhat mystified at the wording of the telegram sent by E. H. Harriman to Governor Chamberlain regarding railway construction in Oregon. Mr. Harriman speaks of wanting a guarantee of 4 per cent on the cost of building a line to Coos bay. The committee from Coos bay which visited the magnate last fall did not understand that Harriman wanted any guarantee, but simply an assurance that there would be sufficient business to give that interest on the amount to be invested. Colonel Holabird, a representative of Harriman, came to Coos bay and was furnished figures and the people have been waiting Harriman's decision as to whether the showing warranted the immediate construction of the railroad.

The chambers of commerce have therefore sent an inquiry to Harriman asking what further action is required of the people in order to hasten the building of the line.

New Theater for Pendleton.

Pendleton—That a new opera house will be built and will be in readiness for use next fall is the belief of C. J. Mitchell, manager of the present theater. The proposition is to erect a theater in the rear of the association building. It is regarded as highly feasible. Under the plan suggested a modern fireproof house is to be erected. In connection with the plans for a new theater is the suggestion that the local lodge of Elks lease or purchase the second story of the present opera house.

Factory Question Unsolved.

La Grande—Final decision in the matter of removing or retaining the sugar factory in this city is near. F. S. Bramwell, who was called to Ogden by David Eccles, has returned to La Grande and, while encouraged to a certain degree, admits that the balance is yet swinging with no definite assurance and no specific assertion that the factory is to go. La Grande's rival is a valley in Utah that has presented Eccles and his company with a mass meeting proposition, asking for the La Grande factory.

Ditch Break Floods Echo.

Pendleton—Echo was flooded with water as a result of a break in the government ditch at that point. The break occurred just above the depot and the water rushed down the hill at a tremendous speed. After the water was shut off at the intake, one mile and a half distant, water flowing at the rate of 80 second feet had yet to find its way into the streets. A large portion of the town was protected by the railroad grade, which turned the flood.

Southern Oregon Counties to Unite.

Medford—Jackson, Josephine, Douglas and Klamath counties are to organize an association for their common protection. The commercial clubs of Southern Oregon have taken up the matter. This association will bring pressure to bear at the next legislature for measures which the peculiar needs of this section of Oregon necessitate.

La Grande Mill to Resume.

La Grande—The La Grande flouring mill has resumed its 12 hour shift run after an idleness of a month, during which time \$3,000 was expended in improvements and repairs. The mill is now fully equipped and will be ready to increase its output materially. The Union mill will be remodeled and re-equipped along much the same line.

Fruit Inspector Resigns.

Freewater—T. L. Ragsdale, fruit inspector for Umatilla county, has resigned and a petition was sent to Pendleton asking that Mr. Justin, a professor of horticulture in Pullman college, be appointed. The request has been denied, presumably because Mr. Justin is not a resident of Umatilla county.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.16@1.18; club, \$1.08; red Russian, \$1.01; valley, \$1.05.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$38 per ton.
Barley—Feed, \$30 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, Willamette valley, \$13@15 per ton; Eastern Oregon, \$16 @18; clover, \$12@13; alfalfa, \$14.50 @15; grain hay, \$13@14; cheat, \$13.50 @14.50; vetch, \$13.50@14.50.
Butter—City creamery, extras, 36c; fancy outside creamery, 32@35; store, 18@20c. Butter fat prices average 1½ cents per pound under regular but prices.)
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 24@25c dozen.
Poultry—Hens, 15½@16c; broilers, 20@25c; fryers, 18@20c; roosters, old, 11@12c; young, 14@15c; ducks, 20@22c; geese, 10c; turkeys, 18@20c.
Veal—Extra, 19½@21c; ordinary, 7@8c; heavy, 9c.
Pork—Fancy, 9½c; large, 8@8½c. Apples—75@82.75 box.
Potatoes—\$1.25@1.35 per hundred; sweet potatoes, 2½@3c.
Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 sack; carrots, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.50; beets, \$1.50; horse radish, 10c pound; artichokes, 90c dozen; asparagus, 13@20c pound; beans, 25c pound; cabbage, 2½ @3½c; cauliflower, \$2 crate; celery, \$4.50 crate; onions, 40@50c dozen; parsley, 30c box; sprouts, 12½c pound.
Onions—Oregon, \$1.75@1.90 cwt.
Hops—1909 contract, 19@10½c; 1908 crop, 7@8½c; 1907 crop, 3@4c; 1906 crop, 1½c.
Wool—Eastern Oregon contracts, 16 @18c; valley, 15@16½c; mohair, choice, 21@22c.
Cattle—Top steers, 85@87.25; fair to good, \$4.75@5; common to medium, \$3.25@4.50; cows, top, \$4.25; fair to good, \$3.50@4.00; common to medium, \$2.50@3.50; calves, top, \$5 @5.50; heavy, \$3.50@4; bulls and stags, fat, \$3@3.50; common, \$2@2.75.
Hogs—Best, \$7.25; fair to good, \$6.75@7; stockers, \$5.50@6.50; China fats, 67.75.
Sheep—Top wethers, \$5.75; fair to good, \$4.75@5.25; ewes, ½c less on all grades.

CHANGE ARMY HEADQUARTERS

Seattle May Secure Department Now at Vancouver.

Washington, March 9.—Representative Ellis has learned that the general staff of the army is at last seriously considering removal of the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia from Vancouver to Seattle.

General Bell, chief of staff, with whom he has talked, says that in view of the growing importance of army posts in Alaska and the large shipments of supplies to those posts, the headquarters should be more centrally located than at present and personally he believes they should go to Seattle. Ellis also finds that officers of the Department of the Columbia are strongly in favor of the removal to Seattle and have so recommended. Indeed, it seems that a movement to bring about removal was started by them.

Ellis is planning further conferences with General Bell and the secretary of war in the hope of preventing removal, but said today the outlook was very discouraging. It seems to be pretty well determined that the headquarters shall go to Seattle, though no order to that effect has yet been issued.

ROOT FOR NEW YORK LEADER

Platt Says Roosevelt Will Retire From Political Field.

New York, March 9.—Elihu Root will be the Republican leader of New York, according to a published interview credited to ex-Senator T. C. Platt, who has just returned from Washington.

"Elihu Root will head the Republican organization because of his position in the senatorial toga," Mr. Platt is quoted as having said. "His powers are only less than those of the president, and he and President Taft are on good terms."

When Mr. Platt was asked whether Mr. Loeb's appointment did not indicate that Theodore Roosevelt planned to control Republican politics in this state on his return from the African hunting trip, he said:

"Any man who goes to Africa for a year cannot expect to keep his hold in a political way. I believe Mr. Roosevelt purposes to retire permanently from the field of political endeavor. Mr. Roosevelt will not be heard from politically hereafter."

Silver Notes Proposed.

Allahbad, British India, March 9.—The Allahbad Pioneer makes the curious statement that a project is under consideration to meet the British budget requirements for old age pensions by revising the scheme of the late Viscount Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, for the issuance of 10-shilling notes secured on a silver basis. The Pioneer adds that the United States is considering a similar project and comments on the appreciation of the price of silver which would result from this, and the consequent restoration of the value of the rupee.

Primary Bill in House.

Sacramento, Cal., March 9.—One of the most important measures introduced at this session of the legislature, the direct primary bill, will be discussed by the assembly during the coming week. The bill was passed by the senate and will be reported out of the election laws committee of the lower house tomorrow, with an amendment providing for the nomination of United States senators by an advisory vote by legislative districts. This amendment is not objectionable to the proponents of the bill, and probably will receive the endorsement of the senate.

Roosevelt Helped Germans.

Berlin, March 9.—The North German Gazette, in its weekly political review, after paying ex-President Roosevelt a glowing tribute as one of the greatest statesmen the United States has ever produced, says: "From the German standpoint, the development which German-American relations made under President Roosevelt will ever be remembered with satisfaction. The tradition of friendship, which has ever marked the relations of the two countries, acquired new security during the past seven years."

Kearsarge at Drydock.

Philadelphia, March 9.—The battleship Kearsarge, the second of the around-the-world fleet to reach here, arrived at League Island this afternoon. The vessel will be taken to the back bay tomorrow and thoroughly overhauled. Theodore Lentz, a blacksmith aboard the Kansas, was publicly commended today in a letter from Secretary Newberry for work in forging a new high-pressure cylinder ring to take the place of one which broke while the Kearsarge was steaming from Colombia to the Suez canal.

Oil Struck in Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 9.—Reports received from Fort Washakie, north of Lander, are to the effect that a producing well of black asphaltum oil was opened up last night on the Indian reservation by the Washakie Hydrocarbon Mining company, operated by Russell Thorpe and Gould Dietz, of Omaha; E. J. Ulein, of Chicago, and J. K. Moore, of Wyoming. Although considerable prospecting has been done in this vicinity, this is the first oil found in commercial quantities. Great excitement prevails.

Big Ferry Contracts Let.

San Francisco, March 9.—Contracts for ferry equipment totaling \$2,000,000 have been let by the Western Pacific Railroad company, and engineers are now at work on plans for two ferry boats, which will connect the Oakland terminal with San Francisco. An announcement is made that regular service into Oakland will be instituted on January 1, 1910. Extra construction gangs will be placed on the line through Nevada.

Hawaii is Anti-Japanese.

Honolulu, March 9.—The territorial senate, by a vote of 10 to five, has passed its second reading the anti-Japanese bill, which prohibits aliens from fishing in Hawaiian waters. Concurrent resolution asking the suspension of coastwise navigation laws between the Pacific coast and Hawaii has been defeated.

JAPS QUIT AMERICA

Figures From Tokio Show Great Falling Off In Immigration.

JAPAN IS PROUD OF THE RECORD

Foreign Office Points to Figures As Proof That Empire is Living Up to Its Agreement.

Tokio, March 4.—Returns just completed by the foreign office show that between June and December, 1908, 1,354 Japanese left the empire bound for the United States, while 3,500 returned from the United States during the same period. Of those returning 3,081 traveled third class across the Pacific, which indicates that they were of the laboring class, against whom the emigration restrictions of the Japanese government are particularly directed.

The total number of Japanese sailing for Hawaii from Japan during the same period is shown to have been 1,151, while those returning from the islands numbered 2,951, of which number 2,889 were third class passengers. During the month of January, 1909, the foreign office figures show that 132 Japanese sailed for the United States from Japan, while 295 returned to Japan during the same period from that country. Two hundred and sixty-four of the latter traveled third class.

In the same month 145 Japanese sailed for Hawaii, while 60 returned, all the homeward bound coming third class.

The months embraced by these figures include the period in which the agreement relative to emigrants to the United States, which was concluded between Thomas J. O'Brien, the American ambassador, and the Japanese foreign office in January, 1907, became actually operative.

The foreign office points out the fact that it requested several months' time to perfect a system whereby the entire field of emigration could be brought under control, namely, two months between the conclusion of the agreement and June 1, 1908, and that consequently the showing for the months beginning in June and up to the present time is the only fair test of the effectiveness of the system of restriction employed.

The foreign officials are particularly insistent upon calling attention to the fact that upon the figures given, 490 more Japanese returned from American territory than sailed for it during the last eight months, and they state that this is extremely significant of the agreement's effectiveness.

GAUGE QUAKES' POWER.

Stanford Professor Perfecting Instrument of Engineering Use.

Stanford University, Cal., March 4.—Prof. W. F. Durand, head of the department of mechanical engineering at Stanford university, announces that he has invented a device which will doubly increase the ability of man to know and harness earthquakes. Its power to register and measure the force of seismic disturbances will be of enormous value to science when combined with the direction recording seismograph.

Professor Durand is perfecting the construction of his instrument. It will be completed some time in the spring and will be installed here. The idea was born during his investigation of the buildings at Stanford, wrecked by the tremor of 1906. The only present device of vital use in the study of the earth's convulsions is the seismograph. This records the movement of the earth—that is, the direction in which a particle of the earth is shaken during an earthquake.

The object of Professor Durand's invention will be to register the force of speed with which a particle moves. With it scientists will be able to determine what volume of seismic strength is required to demolish a brick wall, for example.

The benefits of the instrument to structural engineering will be invaluable. Professor Durand has been head of his department since he came to Stanford from Cornell university several years ago.

Sixteenth Venire Exhausted.

San Francisco, March 4.—The last few talesmen of the sixteenth special venire in the case of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, charged with offering a bribe, were examined today and all were rejected because of prejudice. The venire was exhausted at 11 o'clock and an adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the examination of the seventeenth panel was set to begin. Including the seventeenth venire, a total of 1,340 talesmen have been summoned in the case.

New Crater on Colima.

City of Mexico, March 4.—The formation of a new crater on Mount Colima by the eruption of rocks and lava from the volcano is reported in dispatches received here today from Prudencia. The activity of Colima was accompanied by several tremors, which did little damage. Frequent outbursts of red-hot rocks and ashes from the volcano were observed and lava poured from its sides. The eruption showed no indications of subsiding.

Uncle Sam is "Slow Pay"

Pontiac, Ill., March 4.—After waiting 45 years, John Baker, who was a grain buyer for the Northern army during the Civil war, has received a draft from the United States government for \$1,000 for a shipment which had been purchased by Mr. Baker during the Civil war for the government.

Government Loses Point.

Chicago, March 4.—The government in the re-trial of the rebate case against the Standard Oil company, of Indiana, today attempted without success to prove that the 18-cent tariff, which the officials of the oil company profess to know nothing about was published legally in tariff No. 24.