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Medford Daily Tribune.

The Weather The weather man says: Indications promise fair weather for tonight and tomorrow, with northerly winds. Warmer.

THIRD YEAR.

MEDFORD, OREGON, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1909.

No. 297.

TAFT'S HAND GUIDES SHIP OF STATE

TAFT OUTLINES POLICY IN INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Says His Work Will Be to Carry On Work Started by Predecessor--Tariff Revision One of Greatest Problems to Deal With

The inaugural address of President Taft in part follows:

My fellow citizens: Anyone who takes the oath I have just taken must feel a heavy weight of responsibility. If not, he has no conception of the powers and duties of the office upon which he is about to enter, or he is lacking in a proper sense of the obligation which the oath imposes.

The office of an inaugural address is to give a summary outline of the main policies of the new administration, so far as they can be anticipated. I have had the honor to be one of the advisers of my distinguished predecessor, and, as such, to hold up his hands in the reforms he has initiated. I should be untrue to myself, to my promises and to the declarations of the party platform upon which I was elected to office, if I did not make the maintenance and enforcement of those reforms a most important feature of my administration. They were directed to the suppression of the lawlessness and abuses of power of the great combinations of capital invested in railroads and in industrial enterprises carrying on interstate commerce. The steps which my predecessor took and the legislation passed on his recommendation have accomplished much, have ensured a general halt in the vicious policies which created popular alarm, and have brought about, in the businesses affected, a much higher regard for existing law.

Anti-Trust Law. It is believed that with the changes to be recommended, American business can be assured of that measure of stability and certainty in respect to those things that may be done and those that are prohibited, which is essential to the life and growth of all business. Such a plan must include the right of the people to avail themselves of those methods of combining capital and effort deemed necessary to reach the highest degree of economic efficiency, at the same time differentiating between combinations based upon legitimate economic reasons and those formed with the intent of creating monopolies and artificially controlling prices.

Revision of the Tariff. A matter of most pressing importance is the revision of the tariff. In accordance with the promises of the platform upon which I was elected, I shall call congress into extra session, to meet on the 15th day of March, in order that consideration may be at once given to a bill revising the Dingley act. This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford labor and to all industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination. It is thought that there has been such a change in conditions since the enactment of the Dingley act, drafted on a similarly protective principle, that the measure of the tariff above stated will permit the reduction of rates in certain schedules and will require the advancement of few, if any.

Prime Motive Is Taxation. In the making of a tariff bill, the prime motive is taxation, and the securing thereby of a revenue. One largely to the business depression which followed the financial panic of 1907, the revenue from customs and other sources has decreased to such an extent that the expenditures for the current fiscal year will exceed the receipts by \$100,000,000. It is imperative that such a deficit shall not continue, and the framers of the tariff bill must of course have in mind the total revenues likely to be produced by it, and so arrange the duties as to secure an adequate income. Should it be impossible to do so by import duties, new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among those I recommend a graduated inheritance tax, as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection.

In the department of agriculture the use of scientific experiments on a large scale and the speed of information derived from them for the improvement of general agriculture must go on. The importance of supervising business of great railways and industrial combinations, and the necessary investigation and prosecution of unlawful business methods, are another necessary

tax upon government which did not exist half a century ago.

Conservation of Resources. The putting into force of laws which shall secure the conservation of our resources, so far as they may be within the jurisdiction of the federal government, including the most important work of saving and restoring our forests, and the great improvement of waterways, are all proper government functions which must involve large expenditures if properly performed. While some of them, like the reclamation of arid lands, are made to pay for themselves, others are of such an indirect benefit that this cannot be expected of them. A permanent improvement, like the Panama canal, should be treated as a distinct enterprise, and should be paid for by the proceeds of bonds, the issue of which will distribute its cost between the present and future generations in accordance with the benefits derived. It may well be submitted to the serious consideration of congress whether the deepening and control of the channel of a great river system, like that of the Ohio or of the Mississippi, when definite and practical plans for the enterprise have been approved and determined upon, should not be provided for in the same way.

Then, too, there are expenditures of government absolutely necessary if our country is to maintain its proper place among the nations of the world, and to exercise its proper influence in defense of its own trade interests, in the maintenance of traditional American policy against the colonization of European monarchies in this hemisphere, and in the promotion of peace and international morality. I refer to the cost of maintaining a proper army, a proper navy, and suitable fortifications upon the mainland of the United States and in its dependencies.

Asiatic Question. The admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be assimilated with our population has been made the subject either of prohibitory clauses in our treaties and statutes, or of strict administrative regulation secured by diplomatic negotiation. I sincerely hope that we may continue to minimize the evils likely to arise from such immigration without unnecessary friction and by mutual concessions between self-respecting governments. Meantime, we must take every precaution to prevent, or, failing that, to punish outbreaks of race feeling among our people against foreigners of whatever nationality who have by our grant a treaty right to pursue lawful business here and to be protected against lawless assault or injury.

Rap at California. This leads me to point out a serious defect in the present federal jurisdiction which ought to be remedied at once. Having assured to other countries by treaty the protection of our laws for such of their subjects or citizens as we permit to come within our jurisdiction, we now leave to the state or a city, not under the control of the federal government, the duty of performing our international obligations in this respect. By proper legislation we may, and ought to, place in the hands of the federal executive the means of enforcing the treaty rights of such aliens in the courts of the federal government. It puts our government in a position to make definite engagements to protect aliens and then to excuse the failure to perform those engagements by an explanation that the duty to keep them in is states or cities, not within our control. If we would promise, we must put ourselves in a position to perform our promise. We cannot permit the possible failure of justice due to local prejudice in any state or municipal government to expose us to the risk of a war which might be avoided if federal jurisdiction was asserted by suitable legislation by congress and carried out by proper proceedings instituted by the executive in the courts of the national government.

Postal Savings Banks. The incoming congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply, and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the

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MANY VISIT COUNTY SEAT

Over 150 Crater Road Boosters Appear Before County Court--38 From Ashland Attend

Over 150 Crater Lake road boosters, completely filling two coaches, journeyed to Jacksonville today to appear before the county court and urge an appropriation by the court of \$50,000 as Jackson county's share in constructing the highway.

The morning train from the south brought 38 Ashland business men to work for the road. They were joined hereby men from Gold Hill, Central Point, Eagle Point and other sections of the county.

The delegation was a most enthusiastic one and soon certain of meeting with success in Jacksonville.

While it was impossible to secure the names of those who went over there were among the crowd E. V. Carter of Ashland, Mayor Snell of Ashland, Mayor Hopkins of Central Point, J. L. Hamersley of Gold Hill, Colonel Tom Yelle of Toke, W. M. Crowell, W. L. Vawter, Dr. J. E. Reddy, L. J. Porter and others to the number of 150.

The session in Jacksonville is to be held in the circuit court room, where the county court will listen to the speakers of the delegation.

CITIZENS TELEPHONE CO. PERFECT ORGANIZATION

Capital Stock Fixed at \$30,000--Directors and Officers of Local Concern Are Chosen.

FIRST AEROPLANE IS SOLD FOR SUM OF \$5000

NEW YORK, March 4.—A contract was signed yesterday by which an American institution purchased the first airplane in this country and made solely by an American. The price is \$5000. The Aeronautical society of New York is the purchaser. They have bought from Glenn H. Curtiss of Hammondsport, N. Y., an airplane constructed along the lines of the June Bug, in which Mr. Curtiss won the Scientific American cup on July 4, by making a flight of one mile. Mr. Curtiss will demonstrate the flying ability of the machine at Morris Park race track in May. After Mr. Curtiss has made a number of flights in the airplane he will teach such members of the society as are designated in the contract.

ELKS OF EUGENE EMULATE ALBANY

EUGENE, Ore., March 4.—The Eugene lodge of Elks has secured options on two prominent corner lots in the business district and will erect on one of them this year a magnificent six-story lodge home and office building. One of the lots is owned by E. J. Frazer, at Sixth and Willamette streets, and is held at \$24,000. The other is owned by F. L. Chambers, at the corner of West Seventh and Olive streets, and the price is \$15,000. A selection will be made very soon and immediately afterwards preliminary arrangements will be made to begin building operations.

CHICAGO, March 4.—"Restores our tips or increases our wages." This is the ultimatum delivered to the Chicago Athletic association by 75 waiters. The alternative is a strike.

STEPHENSON IS NAMED SENATOR ON 23D BALLOT

MADISON, Wis., March 4.—On the 23d ballot, Senator Stephenson was elected to the United States senate today after weeks of wire-pulling and political intrigue. He received 63 votes out of 123, or just enough to elect him.

PLANT CHIEF ARRIVES TO START WORK

Local Men are to be Employed on Work of Reconstruction--Big Payroll for Next Few Months

James Kern, the district plant chief of the Pacific Telephone company, arrived in Medford Wednesday evening and is at work mapping out the improvements to go in at once. Supplies are arriving daily and a crew of men have started at work.

Much of the labor to be employed on this work will be local, giving many of the unemployed of this city steady work for several months at good wages. This means much to the city of Medford at the present time and will materially assist in the prosperity of the community, for a good, healthy payroll means much to a city. The company is to be commended for taking this first into consideration.

With the new poles that will be put up, they will not all be used on the reconstruction, but many of them will be used in reaching out into territories of the city that have not heretofore been covered by the company. It is the intention of the company to so reconstruct their lines in this city that they will be adequate for the growth of the city for several years to come, and the stability of the plant that they are installing shows that they have faith in the growth of Medford. One of the principal aims of the company is to take care of the future development of the city.

Aside from this another gang of men will start the rewiring of the house. This rewiring is preparatory to the installation of the new phones. There will be an interruption in the service during this work, for conductors will be put in the old telephone so that they can be worked with the new switchboard that will be installed while the cable is being strung and the new style phones have been shipped and will be placed on exhibitors in the various stores.

The new switchboard which is now being constructed in the master work of telephone art and will be one of the most modern on the coast. It is the modern common battery multiple switchboard, divided into sections and so constructed that each operator can reach all subscribers, instead of having to "plug in" and calling another operator. This will necessitate the employment of extra operators in the central office. Among other attachments that it will have will be a signal which will notify the operator when the subscriber is being rung up. As soon as the receiver is hung up this signal notifies the operator that the subscriber is through which materially facilitates the service that the telephone men will receive under the new system and add much more to the service. This switchboard is being constructed and will be here in a short time, and as soon as it arrives it will be set up and all phones connected with it.

Not only will the people of this city have better telephone service than ever before, but they will also have one of the best telephone systems on the coast. Our principal streets will not be overhung with a lot of wires as at the present time, for all the wires will be enclosed in a lead cable, it being the intention of the company to use 34,000 feet of cable in the reconstruction, this cable now being on the road to this city.

It must be understood that the present phone must be used until the new system is installed, as it would be impossible to connect up with new phones until it is completed. However, the work is to be pushed from now on, and just as many men as can be handled will be put to work on the construction. It is anticipated by those in charge in this city that the work will be completed by July 31, and by that time this city will have a complete new telephone system.

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1000 LIVES LOST NEAR HONGKONG

Kerosene Lamp Overturnd on Boat--Excited Chinese Leap into River and Drown Like so Many Rats

VICTORIA, B. C., March 4.—A report has been received here that over 1000 lives were lost near Hongkong, China, following the overturning of a kerosene lamp on a flower boat upon the Canton river.

A large fleet of flower boats were massed opposite a Chinese pleasure resort in which the occupants were making merry, when a young Chinese girl leaped into the river with her clothes afire.

The boat was burned to the water's edge and the fire extended to the other boats. Over 1000 persons leaped into the river and were drowned. Out of an estimated 1500 at the festival less than 300 were rescued.

The Chinese government took immediate steps for relief.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON MAY BE ON COMMISSION

NEW YORK, March 4.—Booker T. Washington, who is in this city, says that he has not heard from the state department concerning the proposed commission to investigate conditions in Liberia. Dispatches from Washington said that Dr. Washington would be named a member of the commission, but he declined to discuss the matter until he received some official communication. He intimated that such a commission would be desirable, but doubted whether he would be able to serve as a member of it, because of matters in the United States requiring his attention.

NO COLLIER THIS YEAR FOR MARE ISLAND

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The senate has agreed to concede as to the limitation of the cost of colliers and keeping half of the fleet on the Pacific coast. It had the alternative of doing that or of trying the entire naval bill. Senator Perkins tried to get consent to raising the limit on colliers to \$1,200,000, without success. This means of course that no collier will be built at Mare Island under the authorization granted last year, and that the \$1,800,000 appropriated for that purpose cannot be used at all.

STARVES HIMSELF IN MIDDST OF PLENTY

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., March 4.—Deliberately starving himself in the midst of his riches, Rev. H. Vernon Rice, an eccentric ex-priest, 70 years old, died at the county hospital Friday night. The circumstances of his death have just become known.

He came here from Tacoma, Wash., five years ago. He had some money with which he purchased a plot of ground and built four small cottages, which he rented. He lived in a shack on the rear of the property.

Neighbors had not seen him for five days and investigated. They found him lying and covered with dirt from a coal oil stove. He was sent to the hospital, where he confessed to Superintendent Hicks that he had starved himself for nine days. He ate excessively when given food at the hospital, but died of the shock.

AUTOS HAVE RIGHTS ON CAR TRACKS

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 4.—The supreme court today held that an automobile has equal rights on the streetcar tracks with the streetcars. In the case of H. Balle of Tacoma against the Tacoma Light & Power company the supreme court of Pierce county held Balle could not secure damages by reason of his automobile being struck from behind by a streetcar, the court holding that his automobile had as good a right as the streetcar.

The supreme court reversed this decision and sent the case back for a new trial.

George H. Westlake, who has been stopping in this city for a few days, has gone to Marshfield to be absent about a month. He reports the stages as laid off during the bad weather.

RAGING BLIZZARD MARS PLEASURE OF INAUGURAL

Taft Takes Oath of Office in Senate Chamber--Big Parade Elaborately Planned is Curtailed--Forty Trains Blocked

WASHINGTON, March 4.—William Howard Taft is president of the United States of America. With all the inaugural plans upset by a raging blizzard, William Taft took the oath which made him president in the senate chamber at 12:55 o'clock.

Taft, Roosevelt and detectives in a closed carriage drove to the capitol early this morning and remained there until after the inaugural.

Washington Marooned. NEW YORK, March 4.—Washington is marooned so far as telegraphic communication is concerned, and in the grasp of a howling blizzard. All the wires leading to Washington are down. Linemen are heroically trying to make repairs. The storm started yesterday, the train turning to sleet, and finally to snow. A single long distance telephone line retained in operation this morning and finally succumbed under the weight of snow. The United Press received the first information from Washington the effect that the parade would be curtailed, and that the inauguration would probably be held in the senate chamber, then the wire failed again.

At 11 o'clock the Western Union received a brief message to the effect that eight inches of snow had fallen in some parts of Washington and that the storm was raging furiously, but that thousands of people were braving the storm. Forty trains are stalled outside of Washington, thus holding up thousands of people on the trains who are unable to reach Washington.

Oath Taken in Senate. WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Taft took his oath of office in the senate chamber instead of in front of the capitol as planned and where his predecessors have repeated the obligation. Thousands of people were thus disappointed. The principals in the quadrennial drama in American civic life entered the chamber at 12:50.

Taking the Oath. After all had been seated a hush fell upon the crowd. Chief Justice Fuller left his chair and advanced toward the places occupied by President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft. Mr. Taft promptly rose to his feet and met the white-haired justice at the center of the stage. James H. McKeon, clerk of the supreme court, advanced with a massive copy of the Bible, and almost before the vast gathering of people knew what was transpiring, Mr. Taft had taken the oath of office, repeating those words slowly and distinctly after the chief justice.

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

A second later the crowd saw Mr. Taft press his lips to the Holy Book. A signal was flashed from the dome of the capitol to the navy yard, a mile away, and was answered by the booming of a ten-inch gun, and then by other cannon and a chorus of steam whistles. Long before the naval gun's deep voice and finished its 21-syllabled message all the people of Washington and all the thousands of visitors who could not get from the scene knew that another act of inauguration had begun.

Sun Shines at Last. WASHINGTON, March 4.—Later in the day the sun broke through the clouds and it was possible to have the parade as arranged. The parade started from the capitol building at 1:45 p. m.

Pennsylvania avenue, paved with asphalt and smooth as a table top, is 200 feet wide from house to house and 100 feet from curb to curb, and from the capitol to the treasury is as straight as a string. Every block or so along the way finds a little government "reserve" or park, and upon these, as well as in front of business houses, were erected for the occasion innumerable seating stands. The prices ranged all the way from the complements of the owners to \$5 each, and when the parade and its following of 30,000 marchers passed along, five vacant places were to be found. Up at Lafayette square, at the end of the line of parade, in front of the White House and of the president's stand, was the largest seating space, one structure at this point seating 6500. The president's stand accommodated 1500 diplomats,

government officials and favored persons who got their tickets gratis.

Fancy Prices for View. Windows and suites in the hotels between the White House and the capitol sold for all sorts of fancy prices. Senator Depew of New York paid \$300 for a corner room at 15th and the avenue; Governor Guild of Massachusetts is credited with paying close to \$1000 for a third floor front suite in one of the big hotels; and two gentlemen who had more money than most of us gave \$500 each for two wide windows in the Munsey building, one block east of the treasury. Other windows fronting Pennsylvania avenue sold all the way from \$25 up.

With colors flying, band playing, rifles glinting, and feet keeping time to the rhythm of the drums, the great procession of military and civic power started from the capitol immediately after the new president had been made, and it was estimated that 5 o'clock would come and go before the last company could salute the reviewing stand at the White House.

Old Favorites There. All the old favorites were there, braver and snappier, and better drilled than ever before. The cadets from West Point and Annapolis, marching like magnificent pieces of clockwork; the 2000 bluejackets of the fleet, fresh from their cruise around the world; the splendid regulars on foot and horseback; the heavy artillery, with their trundling field guns; the batteries of mountain artillery, with their funny little mules, each carrying a gun on his back; the White Horse cavalry band, every trooper of the bunch playing like a wizard, whether his mount was standing still or moving; the crack National Guard regiments from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio and other states; the governors and their staffs; and last, but by no means last, the famous Constabulary band from the far-off Philippines, which had made the long journey from the orient to see their old governor general elevated to the highest office in the land of their new allegiance.

City of White and Green. Washington was a white and green city today, and for the first time in the history of inaugurations the national flag was used only upon its rightful staff. Heretofore the Stars and Stripes had been pressed into service as a decoration for all sorts of purposes, from the brightening of the luncheon and sandwich stands to the festooning of saloon fronts. This year the inaugural committee agreed with itself that whenever the flag was used at all it was to be flying free to the breeze from a mast or staff. It is stated that \$15,000 was spent on the decorations of Pennsylvania avenue from 15th to 17th streets, and most of it was devoted to beautifying the court of honor, opposite the White House grounds.

President and Mrs. Taft will make their first official appearance at a social function tonight, when they will lead the grand march at the inaugural ball. For months society of the capital, and for that matter, of many other cities, has been in a pleasurable state of excitement over the inaugural hop, and the amount of money that will be represented in gowns and jewels on the floor of the great Pension building when the Marine band assembles the dancers would buy or build a railroad.

SPIES KEEP TAB ON SANARD OIL TRIAL

CHICAGO, March 4.—Private detectives swarm through the corridors of the federal building during the hearing of the Standard Oil case and some of them even penetrate into Judge Anderson's courtroom, stationing themselves more or less inconspicuously around the room. Each professional spotter has a particular person upon whom he is supposed to keep tab all the time, and the consequence is that there is hardly any one connected with the case who is not almost constantly "shadowed."

FIRE IN TUNNEL: ONE MAN KILLED

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 4.—One man was killed in a fire in a tunnel on the Delaware & Hudson River railroad near here today. Several men were cut off from escape by the fire, but were rescued before any were seriously injured.