

PENSION BUILDING SCENE OF GAITY

Dancing at Inaugural Ball Delayed Until Late in Evening by Crowds.

SUPPER IS SERVED AT 10

President and Vice-President Lead Grand March, While Guests Cheer Incoming Administration to Echo.

(Concluded from First Page.)

A cordial and hearty greeting to the distinguished guests by the vast assemblage whenever they appeared.

Smiles at Children.

A chance glance upwards as the promenade was about to conclude brought the President face to face with his children, who had taken seats in his box, and there was a keen manifestation of pleasure and affection in his salutations.

Music was furnished by the Marine band and the Ministers' orchestra, the former varying its promenade selections of "Hail to the Chief" with the "Star Spangled Banner."

Dancing was indulged in as the hours progressed, but this was impossible earlier in the evening because of the dense crowd, conservatively estimated at 30,000.

Supper Served at 10.

President and Mrs. Taft went to supper in the President's room shortly after 9 o'clock, followed by Vice-President and Mrs. Sherman. By this time the hall was so crowded that only a small space at one end could be kept clear for dancing.

Those who could find room took positions in the gallery to watch the vast assemblage on the floor, where persons of every walk of life rubbed elbows and made their way about the hall as best they could.

Real Dancing Starts Late.

On the approach of midnight there was a slightly perceptible diminution in the number of couples on the floor, and from this hour on the crush was gradually relieved. At midnight there was better opportunity for dancing, and the entire floor was soon filled with a magnificent mass presenting a brilliancy of color and a beauty of costume.

Although a part of the gallery near the President's box had been reserved for the distinguished guests, diplomats and other officials mingled with those on the floor.

The members of the Presidential party returned to their supper to their box at 11:30 o'clock and left the building shortly before midnight.

The President and his family returned to the White House as they had come, in his new automobile.

PENSION BUILDING IS BOWER

Clever Decorators Transform Ungainly Court Into Fairyland.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The great court of the Pension Building, which has been the scene of the chief social function incident to the induction into office of six Presidents of the United States, is tonight a picture of fairyland.

The decorations for other inaugural balls have been greatly admired, but there can be no comparison with the committee of architects and decorators who have had charge of the present work have secured wonderfully beautiful effects rarely, if ever, before accomplished.

The greatest care has been exercised to avoid anything in the illuminating or floral work that would be obtrusive or garish, and soft lights and perfect harmony among all the elements of the decorations have been the result.

The great height of the roof of the building was a serious obstacle to satisfactory treatment of the decorations, and to overcome it it was found necessary to reduce it some forty or fifty feet; this was done by skillful use of hunting forming a canopy of white material, and the entire width and length of the building, about one hundred by three hundred feet, was thus reduced to a series of panels, and the hunting is so disposed as to produce the effect of sunken panels. The reduction of the height of the roof necessitated the use of the massive pillars that support it and so temporary doric capitals were introduced at the point of intersection, thereby brought the shortened pillars into proper architectural proportion with the temporary construction.

Color Scheme Ecru.

The color scheme of the vault is a deep cream or ecru tint which is also carried behind the two-story colonnades which encircle the court, and this forms a background to the floral decorations in this portion of the building. This effect is given by the light yellow and gold of the arcade, making the general scheme cream and gold and serves as a pale foil for the more brilliant colors at each end of the decoration of the President's box and of the music stand. This stand, which is in the form of a half octagon amphitheater, fills the east end of the large hall for about forty-five feet and has a seating capacity sufficient for a band of 70, and an orchestra of 125 people, with supplementary accommodations for a chorus of five hundred people, who will sing at some of the five concerts to be given tomorrow and succeeding afternoons.

The seats of the stand rise in tiers toward the east wall, where large masses of tropical plants and flowers, rising to a height of forty-five feet, frame in the decorative vista at that end. The interval between the back of the stand and the railing of the second gallery is filled by a series of metallic panels, serving as sounding boards, treated with a gold finish and embellished with garlands, festoons and flowers trailing with the general plan of the decorations.

Above the music stand a large trophy of American flags is suspended from the vaulted ceiling. The front of the stand is finished with a series of panels, the upper one in each series being filled with a gold net-work against which large Bougainvillea plants from Hawaii are placed, and producing at this point a light and transparent effect of pale rose purple and gold as a foreground to the architecture, and particularly to the uniformed bands occupying the central portion of the music stand.

President's Box the Key.

The President's box is the most ornate and a very pleasing feature of the whole scheme. The box is located at the west end and projects about 15 feet into the hall at a lower level than the floor of the second gallery, with which it is connected by a flight of broad steps. This

balcony extends to the floor, and in order to enhance its architectural effect, as well as to reduce the amount of space occupied on the main floor, the corner is cut off, forming an octagonal bay. This arrangement brings the Presidential party into full view. The Presidential box occupies the width of three sections of the arcade, about 30 feet in extent, and depth has been made by opening the central one of the sections and draping it so as to form a loggia. This loggia is lined with scarlet and is indirectly lighted to produce a soft glow. The central opening with its arch and columns of gold is flanked by two broad side curtains of rich fabric and crossed overhead by a heavy lambrequin with bands of gold and gold fringe, the whole crowned by a trophy of American flags with gold ball and eagle as its central feature.

The illumination of the great ballroom is carried out on radically different lines from those followed hitherto. Instead of embodying the lights in the floral decoration, following the structural lines of the cornice or arches, the principal groups of lights are placed with a view to securing the best general illumination falling equally upon the decorations and the guests. This result is secured by suspending from the vaulted ceiling 18 large fixtures composed of hexagonal frames supporting clusters of 125 globular lamps of frosted glass, each lamp hanging from a separate wire, and the whole arranged in a bowl-shaped mass. Each bulb hangs from a white rosette which reflects and softens the light.

TEDDY BIDDEN GOODBYE

(Concluded from First Page.)

but she is the wife of a prominent farmer of Council Bluffs.

Ex-President Roosevelt's letter follows: "Dear Madame—Believe me, I do understand to the full how hard conditions often are. Indeed, the woman who has the care of a family of nine, including four children, the youngest a delicate baby, is not to be blamed for one moment for getting such a dinner as has been described. What I wonder at is that she was able to get a dinner at all. I want you to accept my respects."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

RIDE IN DEMOCRATIC STYLE

Roosevelt Gives No Interviews and Enjoys Domestic Bliss.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt had no message tonight to give to the American people. He passed through here at 9:07 o'clock. His last words to all on leaving Washington and since then were:

"Good-bye and good luck."

His last farewell greetings today were to a number of persons who rode in the same car with him, including newspaper men, who asked him to say a few words as a good-night message to the country. He refrained, however, and announced that any statements which might appear as coming from him could be declared "taken."

Mrs. and Mr. Roosevelt traveled in a most democratic manner. They were aboard an ordinary Pullman car, unattended in any way. Little tedium was felt by either Colonel Roosevelt or his wife as a result of the slow trip, due to the heavy storm.

Luncheon was served two-to-table in the car drawing-room shortly after leaving Washington. It had been carefully prepared by the White House chef, who had given no delicacies he knew both liked. At Baltimore only half a dozen persons succeeded in locating the windows of the Roosevelt drawing-room. The Colonel waved his hand to them in response to their salutations.

At Wilmington, Del., persons who looked through the car window were rewarded with a glimpse of simple domesticity. Sitting in the front seat was Mrs. Roosevelt, knitting industriously with old-fashioned needles. Opposite her sat Mr. Roosevelt, smiling happily at her. Both looked pleasantly at those assembled outside and bowed acknowledgments to their greetings.

When the train reached here, about three hours later, Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt were at dinner. The train halted only a few minutes before continuing the journey to New York.

AT HOME AS PRIVATE CITIZEN

Roosevelt Welcomed to Oyster Bay With Illuminations.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 5.—Citizen Roosevelt, freed from official cares, rests this morning in his own home on Sagamore Hill, three miles from this village, after having gone through one of the busiest weeks of his life.

Mr. Roosevelt's special train left Long Island City at 12:28 this morning and arrived in Jersey City when he was met by his neighbors in Oyster Bay behind the scheduled train. He was greeted by a long train and the closely-fitting sleeves. There were a single diamond ornament in her collar and a diamond brooch. Mrs. Sherman, wife of the son of the incoming Vice-President, wore a white lace dress with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Thomas Sherman, another daughter-in-law, appeared in a white lace dress with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Knapp, wife of the Minister from Ecuador, wore a white lace dress with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Anna Carbo, director of costume of cream lace with gold embroidery and gold trimmings; Miss Teresa Carbo, director of gown of silver embroidery; Mrs. Burrows, wife of Senator Burrows, of Michigan, wore a white lace dress with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Lamar, wife of the Minister from Florida, wore a white lace dress with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Frazier, wife of the Minister from Tennessee, wore a white lace dress with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Frazier, wife of the Minister from Tennessee, wore a white lace dress with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Frazier, wife of the Minister from Tennessee, wore a white lace dress with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments.

Spanish Style in Evidence.

Mrs. Pastor, wife of the Charge d'Affaires from Spain, wore a gown of pink mesaline with bolero of cloth of gold embroidered in pink, pearl ornaments, and a diamond necklace. Mrs. Lamar, wife of the Minister from Florida, wore a white lace dress with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Frazier, wife of the Minister from Tennessee, wore a white lace dress with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Frazier, wife of the Minister from Tennessee, wore a white lace dress with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Frazier, wife of the Minister from Tennessee, wore a white lace dress with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments.

Diplomatic Gowns Superb.

Baroness von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador, wore a dress of white satin with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. James Knapp, wife of the Minister from Ecuador, wore a white lace dress with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Lamar, wife of the Minister from Florida, wore a white lace dress with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Frazier, wife of the Minister from Tennessee, wore a white lace dress with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Frazier, wife of the Minister from Tennessee, wore a white lace dress with a diamond necklace and diamond ornaments.

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Mornings in Gregory Heights. See Page 14.



FINE GOWNS WORN

Women at Inaugural Ball Make Dazzling Scene.

GORGEOUS STYLE DISPLAY

American Women and Members of Diplomatic Circles Vie With Each Other in Dress, Making Spectacle Most Brilliant One.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Mrs. Sherman's gown was one of the most beautiful costumes seen at the ball. On a foundation of heavy white satin a tulle of white lace heavily embroidered in silver and crystal fell in graceful folds. In place of a décolletage the upper part of the bodice showed a draped scarf effect of the silver tissue, and the silver and crystal motifs were repeated in the long train and the closely-fitting sleeves. There were a single diamond ornament in her collar and a diamond brooch.

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Mornings in Gregory Heights. See Page 14.

LADIES OF NEW NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Sixtieth Congress ended at noon today. The final session, though unofficial in so far as the House was concerned, took place in the Senate chamber, where both houses witnessed the incoming of the new Administration.

The Senate will meet at noon tomorrow to consider President Taft's nominations, but the House will not convene again until the extra session is begun on March 15. The Senate met at 9:40 o'clock, but the proceedings were confined to the most formal work. Vice-President Fairbanks delivered an address in response to resolutions thanking him for his conduct of the office.

Immediately after adjournment of the Sixtieth Congress the proclamation of the President calling the Senate in extraordinary session to consider Presidential appointments was read.

Utterly lacking in all the stirring incidents usually marking the closing of a Congress, the House adjourned at 11:30 o'clock, after two hours in cleaning up conference reports and passing a few bills of no great public interest.

The special committee appointed to wait upon the President, as is the custom, reported that he had no further communications to make. The Speaker wished the members peace, health and prosperity, and the House adjourned.

Immense Increase of Expenses.

During the sessions Chairman Tawney, of the Appropriations Committee in the House, declared that the expenditures of the Government had at no time reflected in war increased as rapidly as during the last eight years. This condition was caused, he declared, by popular and executive demands upon Congress for appropriations for the exercise of rights and functions belonging exclusively to the states and by abnormal and unnecessary war expenditures during the time of peace.

Expenditures during the last eight years, including the fiscal year 1910, he said, were equal to \$1,007,828,182, and he declared that at the end of the present fiscal year there would be a deficit of \$150,000,000. He severely criticized the executive branch for submitting estimates of expenditures far in excess of estimates of receipts.

He placed the appropriations of the Roosevelt administration at \$1,044,014,238.

Lays Blame on Roosevelt.

Livingston of Georgia, the ranking minority member of the committee, declared that Congress should be commended for the millions it had refused to appropriate, "notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear by the executive and the badgering of innumerable lobbyists on all sides clamoring to get their hands into the Treasury."

Senator Culberson submitted a statement covering the last seven years, stating that the Treasury's estimated expenditures for 1910 exceeded 1902 by over \$225,000,000, or about 51 per cent, and that the Treasury's estimated expenditures for 1910 exceeded 1902 by over \$375,000,000, an increase of 51 per cent in eight years.

In the failure of Clark, the minority

leader, to present the usual resolutions to the retiring Speaker, Payne, the majority leader, presented them, and Cannon, in reply, alluded to Mr. Clark's attitude, saying:

Cannon Answers Enemies.

After all is said and done in the affairs of parties of men, what is needed in the public service is virtue, men who favor policies that they believe in and have the courage of their convictions. Whether it be the majority or the minority, and whether it be the majority or the minority, it is the duty of the people's strong men in public life as well as in private life to stand up for the right and tell the truth. As one member of this body as an ex-officio, I have performed my duty to the best of my judgment with regard to the consequences to me, approval or criticism, when approval or criticism is not false.

Some of you are not members of the House, but you are members of the body of citizenship in private life; you are members of the body of citizenship in public life. You may return again, and you may not. In the face of many who you depart from public life on both sides of the country, with sorrow at your departure. May peace, health and prosperity attend your footsteps.

COMMISSION ON WATERWAYS

Men Who Will Devise Plans for River Improvement.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—In accordance with the provisions of the rivers and harbors bill, the following have been appointed as the Waterways Commission: Senators Gallinger, New Hampshire; Burton, Ohio; Piles, Washington; Smith, Michigan; Simmons, North Carolina; and Clarke, Arkansas, and Representatives Alexander, New York; Lorimer, Illinois; Stevens, Minnesota; Wagner, Pennsylvania; Sparkman, Florida; and Moon, Tennessee.

ROOSEVELT DISLIKES BILL

Would Have Vetoed Sundry Civil Measure Under Conditions.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Roosevelt declared today in a somewhat random accompanying the Sundry Civil Bill that he would have vetoed it because of the provision for the Sundry Civil Service provision last year and the provision relating to commissions appointed by the Executive if he had thought these provisions would be wholly effective.

PENSION AGENCIES REMAIN

House Yields to Senate on Abolition of Offices.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House receded today from the amendment to the pension appropriation bill, consolidating in Washington the 18 agencies throughout the country and the last act of the present Congress was to adopt the conference report on the bill. The agencies will be continued as in the past.

The Norwegian army includes a corps on skates.

BACKACHE IS THE SIGN OF KIDNEY TROUBLE

Here Is a Simple Recipe Which Oregonian Readers Should Mix at Home.

Take care of backache. A great many cases of kidney complaint are reported about here; also bladder trouble and rheumatism.

An authority once stated that pain in the back, loins, or region of the kidneys is the danger signal nature hangs out to notify the sufferers that there is something wrong with the kidneys, which should receive immediate attention. Only vegetable treatment should be used. Backache will be relieved, and no longer a cause of irritation, thereby overcoming such symptoms as weak bladder, painful, frequent and other urinary difficulties.

This is worth trying and may prove just what many people here need.

CAPITOL CITY IS ABAZE AT NIGHT

Pyrotechnic Display Surpasses All Former Efforts in Illumination Schemes.

CROWDS THROUGH HIGHWAYS

Many Novel Effects Arranged in Honor of Mr. Taft's Entrance to Duties of Chief Executive of The United States.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Historic Pennsylvania avenue is ablaze with light tonight. The committee having charge of the illuminations and the merchants occupying business houses along its length have vied with each other in producing the most brilliant display. One of the features of the illumination is the stretching across the 100 feet of road, way a large number of electric festoons. They were placed 150 feet apart and extended from the Peace Monument to the foot of the Capitol grounds to the Treasury building and thence to New York avenue, a distance of about a mile and a quarter. The effect is wonderfully fine.

The Peace Monument itself, for the first time since its erection, was after the close of the Civil War, is being put to the use for which it originally was intended—a fountain. Connections with the water service were made and tonight the great volume of water being thrown into the air is the focus of powerful searchlights in many colors producing a wonderfully beautiful spectacle. The cornice and beams of the Treasury building are outlined in incandescent lamps as is the Portico building where are displayed in the arches of its tower several blue-green mercury vapor lamps. The Portico building is a masterpiece of the new white marble Municipal building. The private business blocks for their mile of length are, as a rule, festooned and outlined with electric lamps. The effect of the illumination is brilliant in the extreme and has rarely if ever in the history of the city been exceeded.

Crowds Watch Display.

Approximately 250,000 people tonight gazed with wide-eyed wonder and delight at what, no doubt, was the finest display of aerial fireworks ever seen at the National Capital. The exhibition, which was given on the ellipse south of the Executive mansion, began at 7:30 o'clock and at that hour the great open spaces of the White Lot and the Washington monument grounds were crowded by a dense throng of all expectant and eager to see the really wonderful exhibition of pyrotechnics. It is believed that these crowds are the largest ever seen in the city.

There were probably as many more occupying the roofs and windows of the tall apartment-houses and other buildings, and the total number of people who made a total larger it is thought than any ever before assembled in Washington on a single night. The display, which was a long one and contained many special and unique features of marvelous beauty and spectacular effect, never before seen in this country. The display began by the discharge of 101 aerial guns, the National salute, and was followed by the lighting of 250 pyrotechnic fireworks, including a number of times. The illumination was superb and the effect of the changing tints of the towers, the shaft of the Washington monument was extremely beautiful.

Then came the flight of 100 rocket bombs from several positions so as to blend their varied colors, and then in rapid succession the discharge of a battery of magnesium bullets, followed by a number of "Sun Cluster" and batteries of fiery comets, and the burning of great quantities of ruby fire which gave its red tint to every object within a radius of many squares.

"The Star Spangled Banner" excited the admiration of the great throng of spectators. The display was a masterpiece of pyrotechnics, and the fireworks were of many large bombs picturing the National shield in its true colors suspended among the clouds. One of the most beautiful features of the display was the "Pillar of Light" rising 100 feet into the air, arranged in five tiers and lighting up the whole southern section of the city.

Artificial Thunder Storm.

Then came batteries of lightning candles emitting blinding flashes closely resembling real lightning and followed by peals of thunder. Another new feature was the discharge of a battery of "The Astroide," "The Floral Bouquet," "The Firefly" and "The Will-o'-the-Wisp," and then the "Spiderland" produced by many large shells which bursting discharged into the air a vast number of colossal many-legged spiders which seemed to creep about in the sky. "The Silver Glory" was another feature of the display. One hundred large bombs which were fired to a great height, contained a quantity of white phosphorus, and the brightest light known to science. In its wonderful brilliance the pillars of the old Lee Mansion at Arlington Cemetery two miles away could be seen as plainly as in broad daylight.

The White House, the State War and Navy building, the Capitol and other great structures and the crowds of people on roofs and at windows were plainly visible. A humorous number was the "Whistling Crows," the shells in their flight whistling in different keys, the "Aerial Devil," the firing of a battery of "Acrobatic Candles" and the "Changing Clouds."

The Norwegian army includes a corps on skates.