

# TAFT USHERED INTO OFFICE

## Ceremony in Senate Chamber, Due to Winter Weather Conditions Prevailing.

### PARADE WAS GRAND

#### Over 30,000 in Line Reviewed by President Taft and Ex-President 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 MacVeagh, 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

mittée 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.

The chief justice began the administration of the oath in a low tone. Mr. Taft repeated the words in a slow, distinct voice. When he at last had kissed the Bible, there was an outburst of applause, a grasp of the hand by the chief justice, and President Taft began immediately the inaugural address. He read from typewritten manuscript.

Mr. Taft won applause at the very outset by announcing his adherence to the Roosevelt policies and his intention to carry them out by means of further legislation, which would also have for its purpose the freeing from alarm of those pursuing "proper and progressive business methods."

In spite of the bitter inclemency of the weather and the slush piled mountain high in the gutters, a crowd that jammed Pennsylvania avenue from the house line to beyond the curbs gathered to see the inaugural parade. Nearly everyone in the dense throng carried an American flag of some sort, and as the marching troops passed these were waved in welcome and applause.

By dint of great effort a regiment of street cleaners got the center of the avenue into shovelled into marching condition by 2 o'clock, and their efforts were cheered by the waiting crowds

#### 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.

mies. 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.

The Philippine Constabulary band, which arrived Wednesday from Manila, was given the place of honor in the escort of President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft to the capitol and attracted much 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 quadrennially 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 equalled at a social function, the inaugural ball holds a place unique in the history making of the day.

While the ball was in progress in-

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, with a pompadour. A single diamond spray decorated her coiffure and she wore no other jewelry excepting the pearl collar, which is her favorite ornament.

Miss Helen Taft's gown was so extremely simple that it is calculated to surprise the mothers of overdressed school girls. Over a plainly fitting foundation of white a slip of white embroidered mousseline de soie falls in graceful girlish lines. The bodice is slightly decolleté, and is effectively trimmed in point lace. Artistic knots of pale blue ribbon, skillfully disposed, add a touch of chic to its simplicity. Miss Taft's abundant golden brown hair was simply dressed in a coil, and she wore no jewelry.

#### FIND PORPHYRY GOD.

Believed to Prove That Egyptians Settled in Mexico.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 2.—That the Egyptians crossed from the land of the Nile and settled in Mexico, by means of the lost continent, Atlantis, is the new theory advanced by Colonel L. R. Fox, a local civil engineer and archaeologist. In proof of this theory Fox today brought here interesting archaeological specimens dug up in the City of Mexico while workmen in his charge were excavating through the ruins of a prehistoric temple. Fourteen feet below the surface they found a porphyry god, most Egyptian in appearance, resembling the Sphinx, weighing about 30 pounds and being a foot tall.

Nearly worn an urn of terra cotta painted vermilion, proving that it was for use in temples and not for the common people, and bearing representations of asp, Egyptian priests and chieftains, some heads of priests, arrowheads and a spindle bearing hieroglyphics similar to the Etruscan. Fox deems the porphyry god is 3,000 years old.

#### Perrin Gets New Trial.

San Francisco, March 2.—The United States Circuit court of appeals handed down a decision today granting a new trial to Dr. E. W. Perrin, convicted of land frauds, in connection with John A. Benson. The new trial is granted on the ground that District Judge DeHaven erred in excluding certain testimony. Benson, who was convicted at the same time, appealed on the ground of insufficiency of the indictment and was denied a new trial. The opinion was rendered by Judges Morrow and Ross.

#### Train Took His Oranges.

Guadalajara, Mex., March 2.—Jose Flores is in jail at LaBaraca, charged with wrecking a train. He has a plantation near Salamea and loading a car with oranges, he demanded that the Mexican Central remove it. As this was not done he set the switch so that the first on-coming train would run onto it, hoping the train crew would take his oranges. Northbound passenger train No. 6 ran into the car, wrecking the engine, baggage car and a third class coach, and injuring several passengers. He is now a prisoner.

#### Californians Send Note.

Sacramento, Cal., March 6.—In lieu of an anti-Japanese statute, the senate today expressed its views on the subject of Asiatic immigration by the adoption of a committee substitute for four joint resolutions. The measure calls upon congress to enact an Asiatic exclusion law that will keep Japanese as well as Chinese aliens out of the country. Senator J. B. Sanford, of Ukiah, tried to amend the resolutions so that Japanese would be denied the right of naturalization, but this was voted down and the resolution was adopted, 28 to 7.

#### Still Seek Last Juror.

San Francisco, March 6.—Disqualifying prospective jurors at the rate of five an hour, the attorneys engaged in the trial of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, exhausted the 17th special venire late today without discovering a taleman to occupy the 12th seat in the jury box. When court adjourned the record disclosed that 508 citizens out of the 1,350 summoned had been actually interrogated at greater or less length, and in this respect the trial has eclipsed the record of Abraham Ruef's trial.

#### Fort Worden to Front.

Seattle, March 6.—Equipped with a wireless telegraph system and fire control apparatus, both of which were completed today by Captain W. K. Moore, of the United States signal service corps of Seattle, Fort Worden, a military post at Port Townsend, Wash., now takes its place as one of the four thoroughly modern military posts of the United States. Ranking with Fort Worden are the posts at Portland, Me., Boston and New York.

#### Gas Company Disgorges.

New York, March 2.—Disbursement of the \$12,000,000 in rebates due to gas consumers in Manhattan and the Bronx, under the 80-cent gas law in connection with the decision of the United States Supreme court, was begun today by the Consolidated Gas company and its subsidiary corporations. When the first day's work of repayment was closed approximately 9,000 checks had been sent out, these aggregating about \$100,000.

## 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 3,031 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 152 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, those 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, 4,000 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.

#### 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 redhot 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 armies 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 a 18-cent tariff, which the officials of the oil company profess to know nothing about was published legally in tariff No. 24.

#### SPOKANE RATE DECISION

Interstate Commerce Commission's Coast in Findings.

Washington, March 3.—By the unanimous decision of the Interstate Commerce commission the present rates of lower terminal rates to Pacific coast points than are charged to interior points, though the latter may be the point of shipment, is sustained just and lawful under the Hepburn law. The contention of the Pacific coast ports and the transcontinental railroads is upheld in its entirety.

Comfort is given Spokane in shape of a general reduction of rates from Chicago and St. Paul of the specified 34 commodities against which complaint was made in the other five commodities.

Increases are made, but this does not change the relative position of Spokane as an interior point and the coast points enjoying water competition. Under the decision the railroads are free to follow up the reduction in Spokane rates ordered by the commission by making a proportionate reduction in the rates to coast terminals. Should they fail to make such a reduction, they would be exposed to the danger of losing a large volume of traffic to their ocean competitors.

The two points in the complaint by the city of Spokane against Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Union Pacific railroads were Seattle and Spokane.

First, that the rates from Seattle to Spokane were higher than from Seattle to a more distant point.

Second, that the rates to Spokane were inherently unreasonable.

On the first point defendants maintained that water competition compelled them to charge the rates in effect to Seattle and that therefore they might charge a higher rate to Spokane without violating the long-and-short-haul provision or without discriminating against Spokane under the law.

The commission sustains the claim of the defendants in this respect holds that the rates to Spokane, though higher than to Seattle, are unlawful.

On the second point the commission sustains the claim of the petitioners and holds that the rates from Seattle to Spokane are unjust and unreasonable. It reduces class rates from St. Paul to Spokane 10% per cent, makes substantially the same reduction from Chicago to Spokane. Rates east of Chicago are not dealt with.

#### NINE DIE IN TENEMENT.

New York Blaze Proves Small Holocaust.

New York, March 3.—At least 10 persons met death early today as a result of a fire which swept through a crowded story brick tenement at 374 Second avenue, near Thirty-second street. Nine bodies had been recovered and it is expected that the death toll will grow. Several children are missing.

The flames were started in the basement and swept rapidly up the way, cutting off the escape of the stricken tenants, all of whom were Italians. Many of them tried to jump from the windows. The police firemen made several spectacular rescues, while a crowd, which surrounded the burning building, cheered the efforts.

Among the dead are a man, a woman and two children, but it was great confusion around the scene of the fire and a number of bodies badly charred, early identification out of the question.

#### Castro to Be Arrested.

Caracas, Monday, March 1, via Lemstad, March 2.—Should Castro, ex-president of this republic, attempt to return to this country, he will face the possibility of arrest, having been indicted in the court on the charge of conspiracy to effect the assassination of Juan Vicente Gomez, the present president. The consequence of this conspiracy, as reported that Castro purposes to escape at Bordeaux March 23 for La Guayana has been received here with much interest.

#### Servia Massing Troops.

Berlin, March 3.—A special dispatch from Belgrade to the Lokal Anzeiger says that in spite of all denial the mobilization of troops by the Servian government continues, and is not confined to two divisions. The dispatch says that 800 reserves on Sunday, 2,000 Monday and 2,000 today were sent toward in the direction of Nish, which lies 13 miles southeast of Belgrade. Nish is a place of importance, being the junction of several railway lines.

#### Mauretania Clips Record Again.

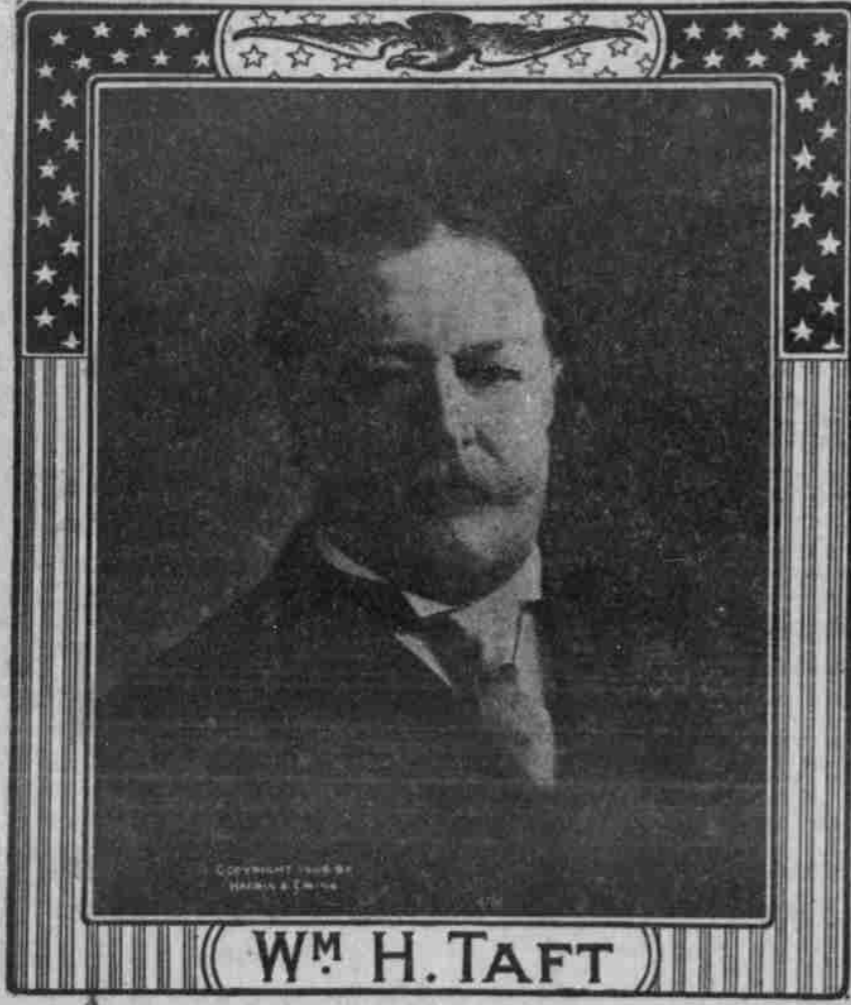
Queenstown, March 3.—The Mauretania passed Dunn's Head at 9:47 a. m. yesterday, establishing a new high record for the eastward passage from New York of four days, seven hours and two minutes. Her average speed for the run was 26.25 miles an hour, and the best day was 607 miles.

#### Pastor Kills Drunkard.

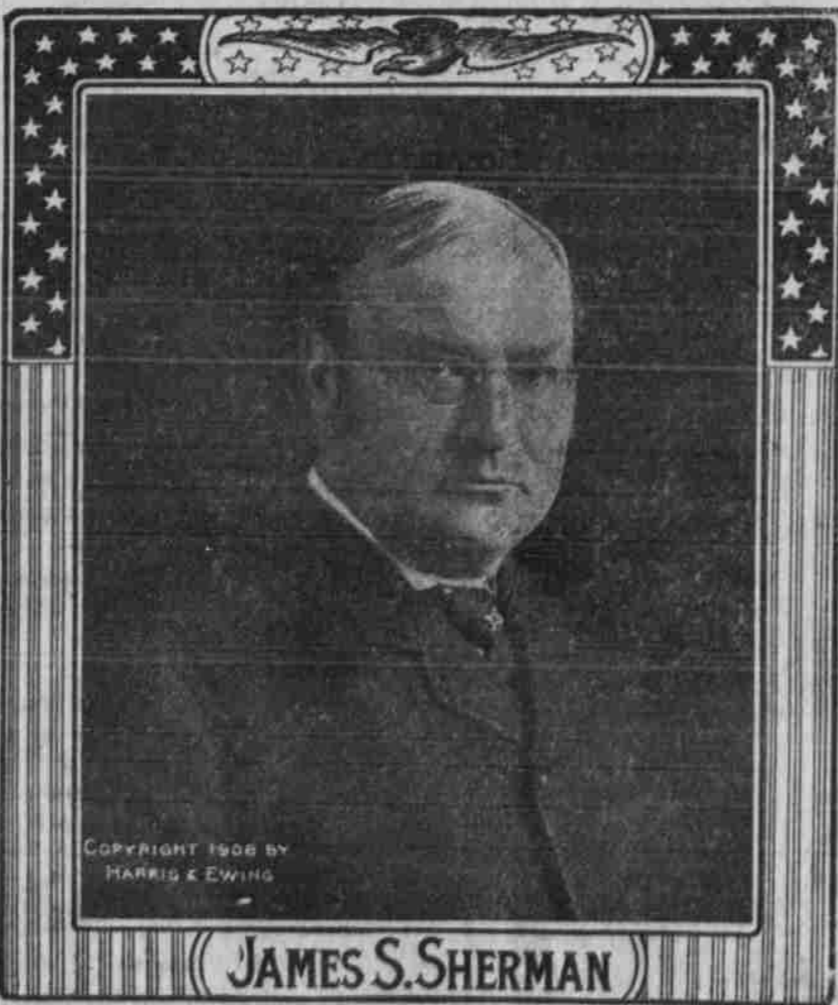
Temple, N. H., March 4.—A man crazed with drink George L. Mearns, a valet in the employ of Dr. General James Miller, U. S. A., was killed by Rev. Harvey Eastman, pastor of the Congregational church.

#### Cold Chapel Hurts Pope.

Chicago, March 3.—A special Daily News from Rome says that the pope's health is being improved by the result of early rising and the mass in a cold private chapel. The doctor nor the pope's attendants can persuade him to change his habits. His present illness is no ordinary one.



WM. H. TAFT



JAMES S. SHERMAN

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 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 com-

almost as vociferously as were the marching columns that followed in their wake.

At 2:47 p. m. President Taft and Vice President Sherman left the White House and took their place in the reviewing stand. They were received with a mighty cheer. The review of the inaugural parade began at once.

More than 30,000 marching men participated in the great military and civic pageant, which constituted the principal spectacular feature of the presidential inaugural ceremony. Approximately 25,000 of these were soldiers, sailors and marines of the military establishments of the United States, bodies of the National Guard of many states, with large contingents of service cadets and midshipmen from the national military and naval acad-

emies. 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.

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-