

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

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 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-

mittee 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 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

of 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-

doors, 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 thinly 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, 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 decolletete, and is effectively trimmed in point lace. Artistic knots of pale blue ribbon, skilfully 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.

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.

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

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.

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NEWS ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST FROM THE STATE OF OREGON

NEW IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Plans Prepared for Big Undertaking in Umatilla County.

Pendleton—Plans have been made in the west end of Umatilla county for a model town, to be called Stanfield, in honor of R. N. Stanfield, who owns most of the townsite and considerable property in that section. The project involves a \$100,000 reservoir for the Furnish-Coe Irrigation scheme, which will supply water at all seasons of the year and an electric railway from Pendleton to Umatilla, leading through the Furnish and Umatilla projects.

Work on the town and reservoir will be started immediately. The railway will be installed in the near future by promoters of the scheme.

With the exception of the government project it is the biggest proposition ever undertaken in this section.

The Inland Irrigation company of Umatilla county is the name of the concern backing the watering scheme. The men at its head are W. J. Furnish and Dr. H. W. Coe. Those interested in the building of the new town are R. N. Stanfield and Dr. Coe. A fire limit will be established at the outset and nothing but brick or concrete buildings will be permitted. Several buildings of this character have been proposed. One will be a modern hotel, to be erected by the incorporators.

A sewer system will be installed and a park is provided for. The site is considered the logical location for a future city. It is situated in a very fertile part of the west end of the county.

SPECIAL SESSION CALLED.

Governor Benson Issues Call to Legislature to Meet March 15.

Salem—Governor Benson has issued a proclamation calling the legislature in special session at 10 o'clock Monday morning, March 15, for the purpose of passing the appropriation bill which failed at the regular session because of a defect in the proceedings.

In a statement to the press Governor Benson says that a majority of the members have voluntarily promised that no new legislation will be taken up, but he indicates that there may be a number of minor defects in acts of the regular session which will need correction at the special session. In this, he evidently has reference to the game code, the tax commission law and some minor bills in which defects have been found.

In his proclamation calling the special session, Governor Benson announces that the session is "for the purpose of enacting senate bill No. 254, introduced at the 25th regular session of the legislative assembly of 1909, and upon which bill final action was inadvertently not taken, being an act entitled 'An act to appropriate money for the expenses of the improvements, equipments, betterments, supplies, repairs and other necessary expenses at the Oregon state insane asylum, state penitentiary, state reform school, Oregon institution for the blind, state institution for feeble minded and the Oregon soldiers' home.'"

MUST CUT DEFICIT.

Secretary MacVeagh Suggests Necessity of Stamp Tax.

Chicago, March 8.—Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, secretary of the treasury, left yesterday for Washington to enter upon his official duties as successor to George B. Cortelyou, having brought his local business career to a close by disposing of his extensive interests in Franklin MacVeagh & Co. to his son, Eames MacVeagh, and by resigning from the directorate of the Commercial National bank.

Recognizing the immensity of the task before him in attempting to reduce the deficit which the government is facing and at the same time meet the increased expenses of the government growing daily, Mr. MacVeagh said:

"Something must be done to meet the deficit of the treasury. I suppose many people will object to a stamp act in times of peace; just as others have a rooted objection or prejudice against bonds, but the government must have money and a plan must be devised for getting it. This, I should say, is a general administrative question as much as it is a question with the secretary of the treasury."

Rich Gifts for Bride.

Tokio, March 8.—The wedding of Princess Kane, daughter of the emperor, with Prince Kita Shirakawa, will take place about the middle of April. Mr. Nakasaki, of the imperial household department, who recently returned from Europe, where he purchased a number of articles needed for the wedding, had an audience with the emperor recently and gave an account of the trip. It is reported that the clothing was purchased in London, and several pieces of jewelry, including a necklace valued at \$13,000 and a ring at \$5,500, in Paris.

Divulge Prison Tortures.

Guthrie, Okla., March 8.—The committee appointed by Governor Haskell to investigate the charges of cruelty to prisoners in the Kansas penitentiary at Lansing made its report today, and sustained in substance the charges originally brought by Miss Kate Barnard, state commissioner of charities and corrections for Oklahoma. The committee declares that prisoners were "stretched and tortured and strangled with water," but says the prison suffers more from bad methods than bad men.

Children Work for Festival.

Portland—School children of Portland have taken a lively interest in the forthcoming rose festival, due largely to the fact that they played such a prominent part in the setting out of rose trees on official "Rose Planting day," which was celebrated on Washington's birthday. This occasion brought together boys and girls from the schools in all parts of the city and to them was distributed literature telling all about the many attractive features of the celebration which will be held here next June. Circular letters are being written by the young folks to their friends and relatives in other parts of the country, and it is an example which the management of the festival feels may well be followed by the school children throughout the state. The Oregon Development league has followed the festival's example in this respect and reports that many of the cities and towns of the state are already taking up the campaign with vigor and with promise of fine results.

Run Trains Down Snake.

Baker City—To establish passenger service on the new Northwestern railroad, from the mouth of Powder river, the terminal of present construction, to Huntington, people along the Snake river have petitioned the company that construction trains be permitted to carry passengers. This will enable Cornucopia inhabitants to reach the Baker county seat by driving a few miles to the mouth of Powder river and then taking a construction train for Huntington and completing their journey on the O. R. & N.

Dr. Smith Will Land Plum.

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WARNS AGAINST PEST.

State Board is Fighting Brown Tail Moth on Fruit and Shade Trees.

Portland—Oregon is face to face with the danger of a visit from one of the worst orchard pests known in the shape of the brown-tail moth, a poisonous little insect, which is said to be coming into the country on trees shipped from France. The Oregon state board of horticulture is making every effort to exterminate the moth before it has a chance to spread and so far seems to have the upper hand. However, should a batch of infected trees be overlooked it may take thousands of dollars to exterminate the pest.

Massachusetts spent \$3,000,000 a year for nearly four years before the brown tail moth was finally done away with in that state, and it was thought that the United States was thoroughly rid of it. Inspectors in New York city, however, discovered that the pests were being shipped into the country on fancy and stock trees from France and other European countries, and that several consignments for Oregon nurserymen were among them. The horticultural board was immediately notified by the New Yorkers and the inspectors and nurserymen are working together in an effort to kill them off before they gain any foothold on Oregon trees. All young trees are being burned if they are found to have any of the nests of the moths on them, and the wrappings destroyed also. Other trees which may become contaminated are being dipped in poisonous baths.

The brown tail moth is much like common moths, but the fur from the caterpillar gives a rash very much the same as poison ivy or oak if it touches the skin. The pest thrives on shade or fruit trees.

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.

Government Accuses Red Men.

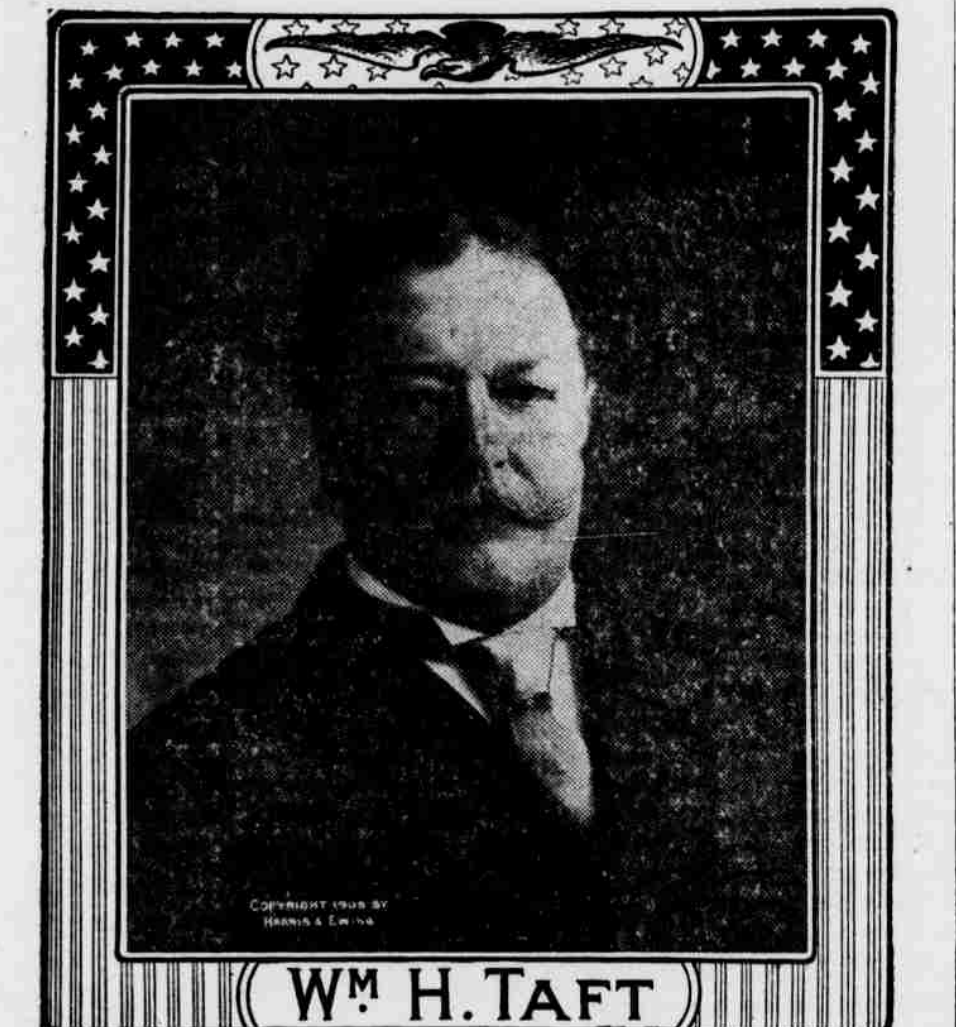
Pendleton—H. J. Bean, circuit judge of the Sixth judicial district of Oregon, which includes Umatilla and Morrow counties, is charged by the government with having wilfully, wrongfully and fraudulently proved up on 160 acres of desert land taken under the Carey act. It is alleged that in proving up on the land he used a contract for water with the Hinkle Ditch company, which was void and which he knew was void.

Sheep Sales at Fossil.

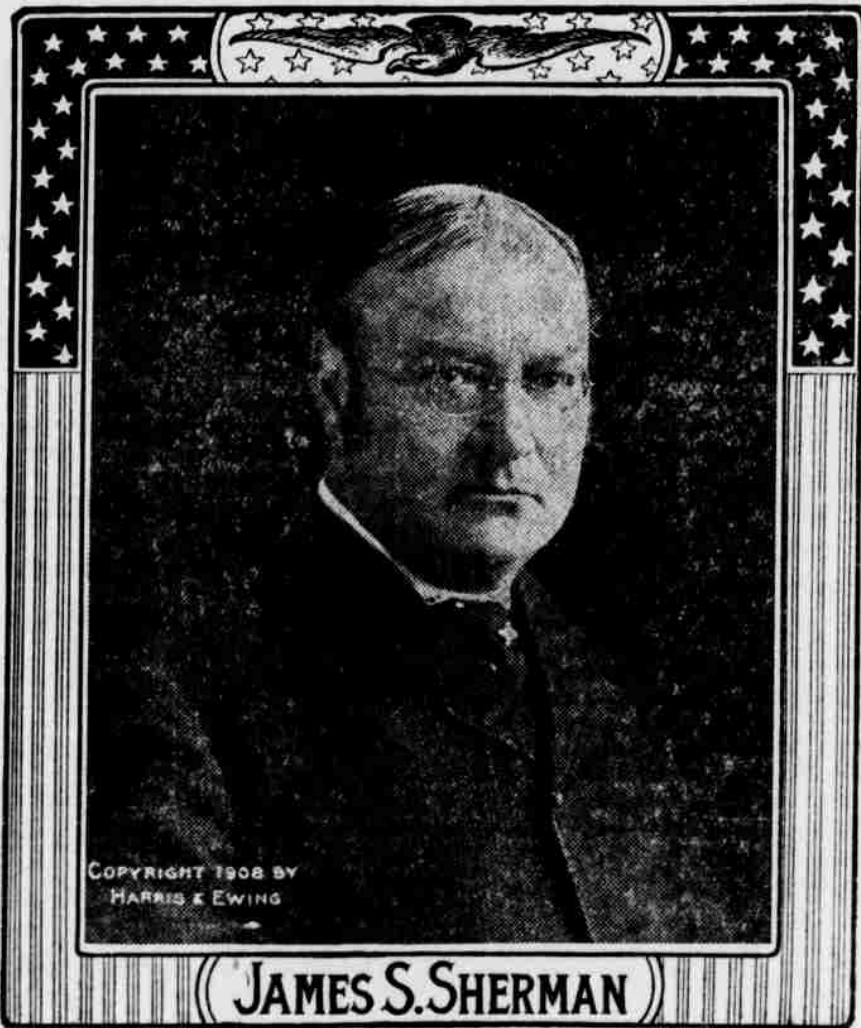
Fossil—Sheep buyers are arriving in this part of the country, and are making contracts. Andy Patterson contracted one band of mixed yearlings, delivery April 1, with wool at \$4 a head. Frank Templeton sold 1,750 mixed lambs and 2-year-old wethers for \$4.10, delivery about the 20th of March, and Josh Hardie sold 1,500 mixed yearlings at \$4.25, delivery to be at Condon April 1.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.16@1.18; club, \$1.06½; red Russian, \$1.01; valley, \$1.05.
 Barley—Feed, \$28.50@29.
 Oats—No. 1 white, \$36.50.
 Hay—Timothy, Willamette valley, \$13@15; Eastern Oregon, \$16@18; clover, \$12@13; alfalfa, \$14@15; grain hay, \$13@14; cheat, \$13.50@14.50; vetch, \$13.50@14.50.
 Apples—75c@82.75 per box.
 Potatoes—\$1.25 per hundred; sweet potatoes, 2½@3c per pound.
 Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.25 parsnips, \$1.50; beets, \$1.50; horseradish, 10c per pound; artichokes, 90c dozen; asparagus, 15¢@20c pound; beans, 25¢; cabbage, 2½¢@3½¢; cauliflower, \$2 crate; celery, \$4.50 crate; parsley, 30¢ dozen; peas, 15¢ pound; radishes, 30¢ dozen; rhubarb, \$3.50@4.50 box; sprouts, 10¢ pound; squash, 2½¢ pound.
 Onions—Oregon, \$1.75@1.90 cwt.
 Butter—City creamery, extras, 36¢; fancy outside creamery, 32¢@35¢; store, 18¢@20¢. (Butter fat under regular butter prices.)
 Eggs—Oregon ranch, 24¢@25¢.
 Poultry—Hens, 16¢; broilers, 20¢@25¢; fryers, 18¢@20¢; roosters, old, 12¢; young, 14¢@15¢; ducks, 20¢@22¢; geese, 10¢; turkeys, 18¢@20¢.
 Veal—Extra, 10½¢@11c pound; ordinary, 7¢@8c; heavy, 9c.
 Pork—Fancy, 9c pound; large, 8¢@8½¢.
 Hops—1909 contracts, 10¢@10½¢; 1908 crop, 7¢@8c; 1907 crop, 2½¢@3c; 1906 crop, 1½¢.
 Wool—Eastern Oregon, contracts, 16¢; valley, 15¢@16½¢; mohair, choice, 20¢@21c.
 Cattle—Best steers, \$5.10@5.35; medium, \$4.50@4.85; common, \$3.25@3.85; cows, best, \$3.75@4.20; medium, \$3.25@3.60; calves, \$5.50@5.75.
 Sheep—Best grain fed wethers, \$5.50@6; hay fed, \$5@5.50; mixed sheep, \$3.50@5.25; ewes, best, \$5@5.50; lambs, \$6@6.57.
 Hogs—Best, \$7@7.25; medium, \$6.25@6.75.



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