

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



W. H. TAFT

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Sherman, in rapping the senate to order in special session of the Sixty-first congress, made a brief address. Then followed the wearing 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 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

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, 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 equaled at a social function, the inaugural ball holds a place unique in the history making of the day.

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 gale.

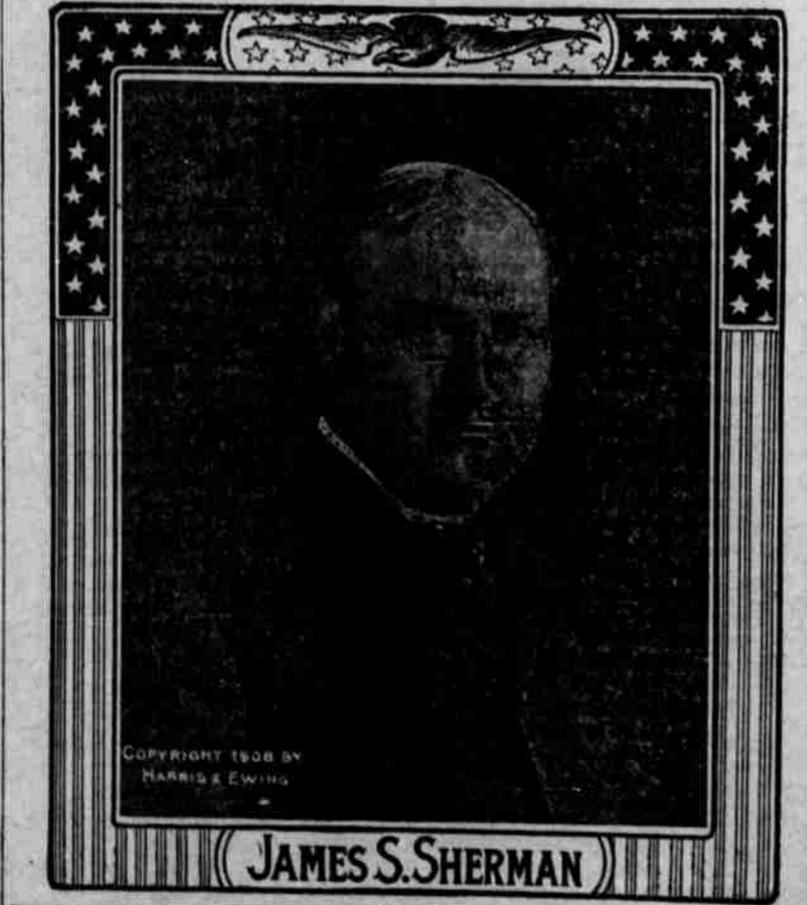
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While the ball was in progress in-



JAMES S. SHERMAN

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 spruce 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.

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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 décolleté, 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.

REVOLUTION IS DUE.

Interstate Commerce Commission May Alter Rate System.

Chicago, March 8.—Railroad men are becoming alarmed over the tangle in the transcontinental rate situation. Recent developments seem to indicate that the Interstate Commerce commission has come to the conclusion that the entire scheme of transcontinental freight rates must be changed by the railroads. Just how this is to be brought about by the commission is not known, but the decisions in the Missouri river and the Spokane rate cases would seem to indicate that it is to be contrary to existing principles and will force the desired adjustment in the transcontinental rate fabric.

The tangle is accentuated by quarrels between the rail carriers themselves and between the rail-and-water carriers. In the West the Harriman steamship interests and the Spreckels interests have locked horns in a desperate fight over coast-to-coast rates by the way of Panama shores in steamers. This water competition has always been assigned as the reason for the peculiar adjustment of transcontinental rates. As a consequence, the rates from the Eastern seaboard to the Western coast are just the same as they are from Chicago and from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast. In other words, the New York manufacturer can ship his goods to the Pacific coast as cheaply as can the merchant from Chicago, Kansas City or St. Louis.

Furthermore the Western lines have been forced to accept an extremely low division of the transcontinental rates. If water competition has forced this condition, then Mr. Harriman is responsible, in a way. Mr. Harriman owns the Morgan Steamship line, which connects with his rail lines at the Gulf ports, making a water and rail route which is more inexpensive than the all rail route, and which gives him a long haul from the Gulf to the Pacific coast.

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 to how it is a question with the secretary of the treasury."

ICELAND CRAVES FREEDOM.

Change in Ministry May Bring On Diplomatic Crisis.

Copenhagen, March 8.—The relations of Iceland with Denmark have recently become greatly strained. Iceland for a long time has had home rule and during the last few years she has obtained all possible liberties from Denmark, but the majority of the Icelandic parliament favors the dissolution of all governmental ties with Denmark.

Iceland's minister of home affairs, Mr. Haafstein, who supports the policy of a good understanding between the two countries, has been forced to resign. Bjorn Jonsson, who has been nominated to succeed him, is strongly hostile to Denmark. If his candidacy prevails, it will be taken in Denmark as a serious affront.

"Coffin Boat" Sunk Again.

New Brunswick, N. J., March 8.—The barge Maryland, formerly the steamboat General Slocum, on which more than 1,000 persons lost their lives in 1902, sank at South River yesterday. The Slocum was rebuilt and converted into a barge some time after the disaster in the East river, N. Y.

SPOKANE RATE DECISION.

Interstate Commerce Commission Favors Coast in Findings.

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

Comfort is given Spokane in the shape of a general reduction of class rates from Chicago and St. Paul in 29 of the specified 34 commodity rates against which complaint was made. In the other five commodity rates against which complaint is made, increases are made. But this does not change the relative position of Spokane as an interior point and the coast cities as points enjoying water competition. Under the decision the railroads are free to follow up the reduction in the 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 their traffic to their ocean competitors.

The two points in the complaint filed by the city of Spokane against the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern and the Union Pacific railroads were: First, that the rates from Eastern points to Spokane were higher than to Seattle, 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 and holds that the rates to Spokane, although higher than to Seattle, are not unlawful.

On the second point the commission sustains the claim of the petitioner and holds that the rates from Eastern points to Spokane are unjust and unreasonable. It reduces class rates from St. Paul to Spokane 16 2/3 per cent, and 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-Sized Holocaust.

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

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

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

Castro to Be Arrested.

Caracas, Monday, March 1, via Willemstad, March 2.—Should Cipriana Castro, ex-president of this republic, attempt to return to this country, he will face the possibility of arrest, he having been indicted in the Federal court on the charge of conspiracy to effect the assassination of Juan Vicente Gomez, the present president. In consequence of this contingency, the report that Castro purposes to embark at Bordeaux March 28 for La Guayra 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 Serbian government continues, and is not confined to two divisions. The dispatch states that 600 reserves on Sunday, 2,000 on Monday and 2,000 today were sent forward in the direction of Nish, which lies 13 miles south of Belgrade. Nish is a place of importance, being at the junction of several railway lines.

Mauretania Clips Record Anew.

Queenstown, March 3.—The steamer Mauretania passed Daunt's rock at 9:47 a. m. yesterday, establishing a new high record for the eastbound passage from New York of four days, 20 hours and two minutes. Her average speed for the run was 25.25 nautical miles an hour, and the best day's run 607 miles.

Pastor Kills Drunkard.

Temple, N. H., March 3.—While crazed with drink, George L. Marcott, a valet in the employ of Brigadier General James Miller, U. S. A., retired, ran amuck today and after shooting at several villagers was shot and killed by Rev. Harvey Eastman, pastor of the Congregational church.

Cold Chapel Hurts Pope.

Chicago, March 3.—A special to the Daily News from Rome says: Dr. Pecci says that the pope's illness is the result of early rising and saying mass in a cold private chapel. Neither the doctor nor the pope's attendants can persuade him to change his habits. His present illness is not serious.

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 red-hot rocks and ashes from the volcano were observed and lava poured from its sides. The eruption showed no indications of subsiding.

Uncle Sam is "Slow Pay."

Pontiac, Ill., March 4.—After waiting 45 years, John Baker, who was a grain buyer for the Northern 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 the 18-cent tariff, which the officials of the oil company profess to know nothing about was published legally in tariff No. 24.