

# 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. Wickelham, 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 week formally began 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 joint committee 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 ad-

dress. 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 slash piled mountain high in the putters, 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 almost as vociferously as were the marching columns that followed in their wake.

At 2:37 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

attention. The Filipinos saw their first fall of snow.

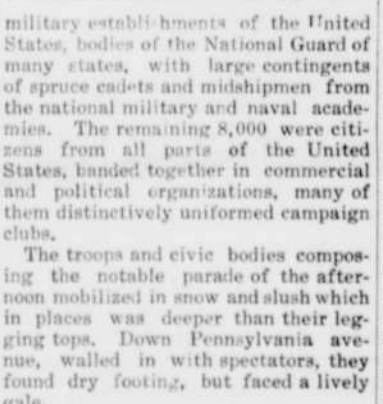
President and Mrs. Taft were the centers of interest at the culminating feature of the day—the inaugural ball in the Pension building. The scene in the cavernous building, which has been transformed into a canopied court of ivory and white, was another of the brilliant pictures quadrennially painted 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 equaled at a social function, the inaugural ball holds a place unique in the history making of the day.

While the ball was in progress indoors, 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 thick clouded heavens were slight with rockets, with sun clusters that challenged the brilliancy of day, with fiery "comets" and all the fantastic creations of modern pyrotechnic 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 girdled 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 mouseline de soie falls in graceful girlish lines. The bodice is slightly décolleté, and is effectively trimmed in point lace. A artistic knot of pale blue ribbon, skilfully disposed, adds 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.

Japan Sees Omen.  
Tokio, March 5.—The press of Japan continues to felicitate President Taft upon his inauguration and is unanimous in rejoicing over the fact that his knowledge of Japan is based upon his personal observations while a visitor in the empire.

Keen Interest in Paris.  
Paris, March 5.—The front pages of the Paris morning newspapers today contain long articles devoted to the incoming and outgoing American president. Illustrated profusely they contain the usual array of amusing errors regarding the inauguration.

### Taft's Policies Outlined

Will support Roosevelt's reforms, and admit 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 money 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 that which is necessary.

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 law.

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.

Attention. The Filipinos saw their first fall of snow.

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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 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 in special session 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 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."

## 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 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.

## Crook at the A.-Y.-P.

Bend—The business men have started a movement to send an exhibit from Crook county to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. A mass meeting will be held and a committee appointed to ask the county court for an appropriation. A sufficient fund is desired to send a comprehensive agricultural and livestock exhibit with a competent man in charge. Bend people are justly enthused over the exhibit and it is expected that several hundred dollars will be taken up by popular subscription.

## Blunder in Game Code.

Salem—As the work of reading and preparing the laws for publication proceeds in the secretary of state's office, a great many serious errors are being found by the clerks. The most flagrant errors found so far relate to the game code. It is made lawful by one section of the code to kill and sell the meat 11 months of the year. It is presumed that "unlawful" was meant instead of "lawful" in this instance, but none but the legislature is authorized to make a change so important as is necessary in this case.

## Dr. Smith Will Land Plum.

Salem—Dr. J. N. Smith, state senator from Marion county, has probably won out in a race for appointment as physician at the state penitentiary, to succeed Dr. J. D. Shaw, the present incumbent. While the appointment has not been announced, many indications point him out as the successful aspirant. The other candidate for the position is Dr. F. E. Smith, a brother-in-law of Dr. J. N. Smith. The position pays \$900 a year.

## Defect in Dairy Bill.

Salem—Whether Governor Benson or Dairy Commissioner Bailey shall appoint the three new dairy inspectors is a question that may be put up to the courts for determination, owing to an error in enrolling the new pure milk bill.

## 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 European countries, and that several consignments for Oregon nurseries 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 a 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 caterpillars, but the caterpillar gives a rash very much the same as poison ivy or oak if it touches the skin. The pest thrives on snare or fruit trees.

Sheep on Range.  
Drowsy indications point to spring weather. There is considerable snow on the mountain peaks north of this place, but the low lying hills are almost bare. Stock men have found sufficient grass on the foothills to allow of turning out their herds from the feed corrals. Nearly all of the sheep have been turned into the hills and a great number of cattle and horses. The farmers say they will have quite a large quantity of hay left over this year, owing to the early spring. Plowing has commenced on most of the ranches.

## Vanilla Jag for Red Men.

Pendleton—Vanilla and lemon extract jags are the latest things in Pendleton. So far, however, the use of the flavorings as an intoxicating beverage has been confined entirely to the Indians. Just when the redskins discovered the extract made a good substitute for firewater is not known, but for several days past the number of drunken Indians on the streets has been the greatest in years. An investigation led to the fact that the local grocers have been enjoying an enormous trade in this line of goods.

## Rain Delays Work.

Monroe—The construction crew of the Corvallis & Astoria railroad is now in the "Slough of Despond," otherwise known as the Big Muddy slough. Tracklaying is progressing slowly on account of extremely soft mud and much high water. A regular schedule will soon be in operation on the Corvallis-Monroe run. Machinery has been hauled for some weeks for the local merchants and flour mills, but no regular runs have heretofore been made.

## Government Accuses Red Men.

Pendleton—H. J. Bean, circuit judge of the Sixth judicial district of Oregon, which includes Malheur 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 work done by the Hinkle Ditch company, which was void and which he knew was void.

## PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Bluestem, \$1.16@1.18; club, \$1.06 1/2; 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@15; timothy, \$13.50@14.50; vetch, \$13.50@14.50.  
Apples—75c@82.75 per box.  
Potatoes—\$1.25 per hundred; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2@3c per pound.  
Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.25 parsnips, \$1.50; beets, \$1.50; horseradish, 10c per pound; artichokes, 30c dozen; asparagus, 15@20c; beans, 25c; cabbage, 2 1/2@3c; cauliflower, \$2 crate; celery, \$4.50 crate; parsley, 30c dozen; peas, 15c pound; radishes, 30c dozen; rhubarb, \$3.50@4.50 box; sprouts, 10c pound; squash, 2 1/2c pound.  
Onions—Oregon, \$1.75@1.90 cwt.  
Butter—City creamery, extra, 36c; fancy outdoor creamery, 32@35c; store, 18@20c. (Butter fat prices average 1 1/2 cents per pound under regular butter prices.)  
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 24@25c.  
Poultry—Hens, 16c; broilers, 20@25c; fryers, 18@20c; roosters, old, @12c; young, 14@15c; ducks, 20@22c; geese, 19@; turkeys, 18@9c.  
Veal—Extra, 10 1/2@11c pound; ordinary, 7@8c; heavy, 5c.  
Pork—Fancy, 9c pound; large, 8@8 1/2c.  
Hops—1909 contracts, 10@10 1/2c, 1908 crop, 7@8c; 1907 crop, 2 1/2@3c; 1906 crop, 1 1/2c.  
Wool—Eastern Oregon, contracts; 16c; valley, 15@16 1/2c; 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 weathers, \$5.50@6; hay fed, \$5@5.50; mixed sheep, \$3.50@5.25; ewes, best, \$5@5.50; lambs, \$6@6.75.  
Hogs—Best, \$7@7.25; medium, \$6.25@6.75.

## CHANGE ARMY HEADQUARTERS

### Seattle May Secure Department Now at Vancouver.

Washington, March 9.—Representative Ellis has learned that the general staff of the army is at last seriously considering removal of the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia from Vancouver to Seattle.

General Bell, chief of staff, with whom he has talked, says that in view of the growing importance of army posts in Alaska and the large shipments of supplies to those posts, the headquarters should be more centrally located than at present and personally he believes they should go to Seattle. Ellis also finds that officers of the Department of the Columbia are strongly in favor of the removal to Seattle and have so recommended. Indeed, it seems that a movement to bring about removal was started by them.

Ellis is planning further conferences with General Bell and the secretary of war in the hope of preventing removal, but said today the outlook was very discouraging. It seems to be pretty well determined that the headquarters shall go to Seattle, though no order to that effect has yet been issued.

## ROOT FOR NEW YORK LEADER

### Platt Says Roosevelt Will Retire From Political Field.

New York, March 9.—Elihu Root will be the Republican leader of New York, according to a published interview credited to ex-Senator T. C. Platt, who has just returned from Washington.

"Elihu Root will head the Republican organization because of dominating the senatorial toga," Mr. Platt is quoted as having said. "His powers are only less than those of the president, and he and President Taft are on good terms."

When Mr. Platt was asked whether Mr. Root's appointment did not indicate that Theodore Roosevelt planned to control Republican politics in this state on his return from the African hunting trip, he said:

"Any man who goes to Africa for a year cannot expect to keep his hold in a political way. I believe Mr. Roosevelt purposes to retire permanently from the field of political endeavor. Mr. Roosevelt will not be heard from politically hereafter."

## Silver Notes Proposed.

Allahbad, British India, March 9.—The Allahbad Pioneer makes the curious statement that a project is under consideration to meet the British budget requirements for old age pensions by revising the scheme of the late Viscount Goschen, chancellor of the exchequer, for the issuance of 10-shilling notes secured on a silver basis. The Pioneer adds that the United States is considering a similar project and comments on the appreciation of the price of silver which would result from this and the consequent restoration of the value of the rupee.

## Primary Bill in House.

Sacramento, Cal., March 9.—One of the most important measures introduced at this session of the legislature, the divisive primary bill, will be discussed by the assembly during the coming week. The bill was passed by the senate and will be reported out of the election laws committee of the lower house tomorrow, with an amendment providing for the nomination of United States senators by an advisory vote by legislative districts. This amendment is not objectionable to the proponents of the bill, and probably will receive the endorsement of the senate.

## Roosevelt Helped Germans.

Berlin, March 9.—The North German Gazette, in its weekly political review, after paying ex-President Roosevelt a glowing tribute as one of the greatest statesmen the United States has ever produced, says: "From the German standpoint, the development which German-American relations made under President Roosevelt will ever be remembered with satisfaction. The tradition of friendship, which has ever marked the relations of the two countries, acquired new security during the past seven years."

## Kearsarge at Drydock.

Philadelphia, March 9.—The battleship Kearsarge, the second of the around-the-world fleet to reach here, arrived at League island this afternoon. The vessel will be taken to the back bay tomorrow and thoroughly overhauled. Theodore Lentz, a blacksmith aboard the Kearsarge, was publicly commended today in a letter from Secretary Newberry for work in forging a new high-pressure cylinder ring to take the place of one which broke while the Kearsarge was steaming from Colombo to the Suez canal.

## Oil Struck in Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 9.—Reports received from Fort Washkie, north of Lander, are to the effect that a producing well of black asphaltum oil was opened up last night on the Indian reservation by the Washkie Hydrocarbon Mining company, operated by Russell Thorpe and Gould Dietz, of Omaha, E. J. Uhlen, of Chicago, and J. K. Moore, of Wyoming. Although considerable prospecting has been done in this vicinity, this is the first oil found in commercial quantities. Great excitement prevails.

## Big Ferry Contracts Let.

San Francisco, March 9.—Contracts for ferry equipment totaling \$2,000,000 have been let by the Western Pacific Railroad company, and engineers are now at work on plans for two ferry boats, which will connect the Oakland terminal with San Francisco. Announcement is made that regular service into Oakland will be instituted on January 1, 1910. Extra construction gangs will be placed on the line through Nevada.

## Hawaii is Anti-Japanese.

Honolulu, March 9.—The territorial senate, by a vote of 10 to five, has passed its second reading the anti-Japanese bill, which prohibits aliens from fishing in Hawaiian waters. Concurrent resolution asking the suspension of coastwise navigation laws between the Pacific coast and Hawaii has been defeated.

# DECREASE IN IMMIGRATION

## Japanese Government Gives Out Figures Showing Difference.

### Foreign Office Insists That Count Is Conclusive Proof That Empire Is Living Up to Agreement to Stop Flood of Laborers to America—Is Proud of Record.

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 office 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 indication 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 its 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.

## Sixteenth Venire Exhausted.

San Francisco, March 4.—The last few talesmen of the sixteenth special venire in the case of Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, charged with offering a bribe, were examined today and all were rejected because of prejudice. The venire was exhausted at 11 o'clock and an adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the examination of the seventeenth panel was set to begin. Including the seventeenth venire, a total of 1,340 talesmen have been summoned in the case.

## 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 ash 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 draft buyer for the Northern armies during the Civil war, has received a grant 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 15-cent tariff, which the officials of the oil company profess to know nothing about was published legally in tariff No. 24.