

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

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 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 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

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 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 2:47 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 academies. The remaining 5,000 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's avenue, waded 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 sight-

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 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 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 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 over-dressed school girls. Over a plainly fitting foundation of white a slip of white embroidered mousseline de sole 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.

Californians Send Note.

Sacramento, Cal., March 5.—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 5.—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 tlesman 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 5.—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.

New Train Record Made.

Pittsburg, March 2.—Running over four different roads en route, a special train bearing a theatrical company today made the distance of 755 miles from Boston to Pittsburg in the record-smashing time of 17½ hours. Fifty-five minutes were clipped off the best previous time between Buffalo and Pittsburg, the time being five hours and ten minutes.

England Congratulates Taft.

London, March 5.—The Association of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, at the conclusion today of its annual conference, agreed to draw up a petition congratulating William H. Taft upon his assumption of the presidency of the United States, and expressing the good will of the association towards America.

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.

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.

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 20 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 16½ 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 Italian. 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 Cipriano 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.

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 25.28 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. Pe-tachi 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.



(W. H. TAFT)

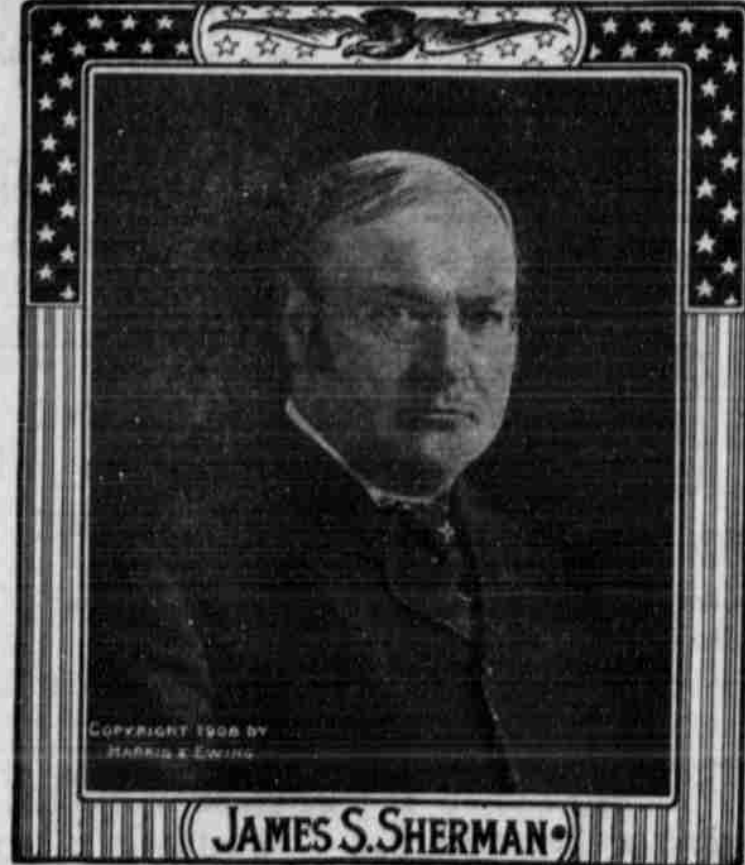
office in the chamber of the senate in 76 years, William Howard Taft, became president of the United States yesterday.

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.



(JAMES S. SHERMAN)

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

seers 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.