

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 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 to be 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 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 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 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

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.

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 quadrantly 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 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 mouseline de soie falls in graceful girlie lines. The bodice is slightly décolleté, and is effectively trimmed in point lace. Artistic knots of pale blue ribbon, skillfully disposed, add a touch of chic to its simplicity.

Miss Taft's abundant golden brown hair was simply dressed in a coil, and she wore no jewelry.

Japan Seen 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 presidents. Illustrated profusely they contain the usual array of amusing errors regarding the inauguration.

Adams Farmer Sells Grain.

Adams—J. Gross has sold the balance of his last season's wheat crop, nearly 2,000 bushels, to the Kerr-Gifford company at 91½ cents a bushel.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

SCHOOLS ARE AIDED.

Several Good Laws Were Passed at Recent Legislative Session.

Salem—The following is a synopsis of the changes made in the school laws by the last legislature:

Every district in the state must maintain at least six months of school each year. A county court of each county must levy a tax for school purposes that will produce an amount which will aggregate at least \$7 for each child of school age. If a district's share of this sum does not amount to \$300 (six months at \$50 per month), then the county court must levy upon the property of such district a special tax large enough to produce the difference; provided that such special tax levy does not exceed a 5-mill tax. If the district's share of the county school fund and the amount raised by a 5-mill tax does not amount to \$300, then the county court must transfer from the general county fund to the special fund of such district an amount that will equal the difference.

The apportionment to each district is made \$100 instead of \$50 before the per capita distribution is made.

Another change provides that a county at any general election may vote upon the question of creating a county high school fund. When such fund has been created it is placed under the control of a county high school board, consisting of members of the county court, the county treasurer at any general election may vote upon the question of creating a county high school fund. When such fund has been created it is placed under the control of a county high school board, consisting of members and the county school superintendent.

County superintendents are given authority to make a partial apportionment of the money to any district upon the request of the board of directors of such district.

Secret societies, including fraternities and sororities, which may now or hereafter exist in any of the public schools of the state, including high schools, are declared unlawful.

The governor shall appoint by the first Monday in July, 1909, a board of five members, called the Board of Higher Curricula. The members shall serve without pay, excepting traveling expenses. The duty of the board shall be to determine what courses of studies of departments shall not be duplicated in the higher educational institutions of Oregon. It shall be the duty of each institution to conform thereto. Any changes that are made shall become effective at the beginning of the school year following such determination.

The outside doors and other exits of all school buildings shall be so swung and hinged that they shall open outward.

Helps Advertise Oregon.

Portland—Passenger traffic officials of the Hill and Harriman lines centering in Portland estimate that fully 50,000 people will be brought to the Northwest during the present season, and that a majority of them will settle in territory tributary to the Rose City. The west bound colonist rate of \$25 from Missouri river points which has been awarded for this year is lower than it has been in years and this is likely to prove a strong impetus in bringing new settlers to Oregon.

The Portland Rose festival is sending out 250,000 pieces of illustrated literature to help induce would-be-homesekers to come to Oregon, and announces that any person desiring literature of this character to send away may have it by simply sending a post card to festival headquarters in this city. This literature is artistic in the extreme and is most convincing in addition.

Copper Mine is Bonded.

Baker City—New York parties have taken a bond on a rich copper property in the Seven Devils country known as the South Peacock. The bond runs for 15 months and while the price has not been made public, mining men here say it is not for less than \$200,000. The South Peacock is reputed rich in high grade copper and lies adjacent to the original Peacock, which was worked several years ago and which produced sufficient high grade copper to cause the Seven Devils mining excitement.

Ditch Break Floods Echo.

Pendleton—Echo was flooded with water as a result of a break in the government ditch at that point. The break occurred just above the depot and the water rushed down the hill at a tremendous speed. After the water was shut off at the intake, one mile and a half distant, water flowing at the rate of 80 second feet had yet to find its way into the streets. A large portion of the town was protected by the railroad grade, which turned the flood.

Fruit Inspector Resigns.

Freewater—T. L. Ragsdale, fruit inspector for Umatilla county, has resigned and a petition was sent to Pendleton asking that Mr. Justin, a professor of horticulture in Pullman college, be appointed. The request has been denied, presumably because Mr. Justin is not a resident of Umatilla county.

Factory Question Unsettled.

La Grande—Final decision in the matter of removing or retaining the sugar factory in this city is near. F. S. Bramwell, who was called to Ogden by David Eccles, has returned to La Grande and, while encouraged to a certain degree, admits that the balance is yet swinging with no definite assurance and no specific assertion that the factory is to go. La Grande's rival is a valley in Utah that has presented Eccles and his company with a mass meeting proposition, asking for the La Grande factory.

Build Warehouse at Echo.

Echo—Through an arrangement with the O. R. & N. the section houses are to be removed to make room for a large warehouse to be erected in connection with the wool scouring plant. This will relieve the necessity of constructing a switch to the scouring mills. H. B. Gillette has returned from Portland, where he purchased the machinery for his churn factory and rolling mills and expects to have it erected and running very soon.

Southern Oregon Counties to Unite.

Medford—Jackson, Josephine, Douglas and Klamath counties are to organize an association for their common protection. The commercial clubs of Southern Oregon have taken up the matter. This association will bring pressure to bear at the next legislature for measures which the peculiar needs of this section of Oregon necessitate.

Support Crater Lake Scheme.

Medford—Petitions asking the Jackson county court to appropriate \$70,000 for the construction of the Crater lake road, for which the state has appropriated \$100,000 contingent upon a \$100,000 appropriation from Jackson and Klamath counties, have been placed in circulation and are meeting with great success.

OPEN SILETZ LAND.

Two and One-Half Townships to Be Subject to Entry in April.

Portland—Register A. S. Dresser and Receiver G. W. Bibbe, of the Portland land office, announce that two and one-half townships in the Siletz reservation will be subject to application and entry next month. Legal applications for the entry of sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, township 6 south, range 10 west, will be received at the land office in this city beginning at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, April 20. Applications may also be made for entry on lands included in the south half of township 6 south, range 9 west, beginning at 9 a. m. two days later, Thursday, April 22. Notice that the survey of these two half sections has been approved has been received by the local land office officials. On March 23 all of township 7 south, range 9 west will be thrown open to entry on the same conditions.

The lands thus thrown open to entry includes some of the most valuable timber in the state. Formal entry, settlement and improvement of these lands has been held up for a number of years pending an approval of the survey. In the meantime many squatters have taken possession of quarter sections of land and have done much towards improving the same and establishing a home thereon. Under the rules of the general land office regulating filings on this land, all bona fide settlers will have 90 days in which to make formal entry on the particular tract on which they have been living. At the expiration of that period the land becomes subject to application and entry by any American citizen.

Platt Says Roosevelt Will Retire From Political Field.

New York, March 9.—Elihu Root will be the Republican leader in 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 donning 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. Loeb'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.

Allahabad, British India, March 9.—The Allahabad 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 direct 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 indorsement 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 Kansas, 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 Washakie, 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 Washakie Hydrocarbon Mining company, operated by Russell Thorpe and Gould Dietz, of Omaha; E. J. Uhlert, 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.

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

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TORNADO IN SOUTH

Leaves Path of Waste Through Arkansas Towns.

EIGHT LIVES KNOWN TO BE LOST

Storm Demolishes Town and Flames Devour All Ruins—Whole Train Swept From Track.

Little Rock, Ark., March 9.—A number of persons are reported killed, a number injured and an immense amount of property destroyed in a tornado which swept Arkansas late tonight. A St. Louis & Southwestern passenger train was blown from the tracks near Baum, it is said, while going at full speed.

The entire town of Brinkley was destroyed, according to reports from the south, eight persons being killed and others hurt.

After many of the buildings in Brinkley had collapsed, the wreckage took fire. The blaze soon got beyond control and the latest advices were that the destruction of the town would be complete.

To Southern and Eastern Arkansas all communication is cut off by prostration of telephone and telegraph wires, isolating Hot Springs, Pine Bluff and a number of smaller towns.

The tornado crossed the Arkansas river within five miles of Little Rock, causing a waterspout.

A tornado struck Fourchedam at 5 o'clock this afternoon within five miles of Little Rock, killing one and injuring several others. Two houses were demolished and one was destroyed by fire after it had been blown to bits. This tornado traveled northeast and swept a clean path about 60 yards wide. The wind was followed by a violent hail and rain storm.

At Kerr the house of E. B. Adams was blown down and Adams was perhaps fatally injured. The whole family was buried in the debris, but was saved. All windows on a train between Rester and Gordon were blown out.

At Malvern the Methodist church was entirely destroyed, the Baptist church damaged and the courthouse unroofed.

Up to midnight it was impossible to communicate with part of Eastern, Southern or Western Arkansas. Only a few wires have been opened since.

TRUST BUYS ISLAND

Isle Royale Once More Has Become American Soil.

Detroit, March 9.—A news special from Houghton, Mich., says: "The largest island in fresh water in the world has reverted to American ownership through the diplomacy of business and without, probably, the knowledge of Washington. Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, in almost its entirety, consisting of 83,720 acres, has just been purchased by American interests from the English syndicate which owned it for many years."

"The deal was concluded in London by F. W. Nichols, of Houghton, and Oscar J. Larson, of Detroit, the latter the agent for the United States Steel corporation."

"In the copper country it is believed that the steel corporation intends to cut timber from the island and probably to exploit anew its abandoned copper workings."

"The company making the sale is the Isle Royale Land corporation, Ltd., with an office in Liverpool."

GRAFTERS EXPOSE GRAFTING.

Banker Convicts Do Good Work on Prison Books.

Pittsburg, March 9.—Convicted bankers, prisoners in the Western penitentiary here, have discovered an apparent discrepancy of more than \$26,000 in the penitentiary accounts.

The board of visitors of the penitentiary appointed Henry Reiber, ex-paying teller of the Farmers Deposit National bank, and now a prisoner, to audit the books some time ago. Finding what he regarded as a discrepancy and being unwilling to assume all responsibility, Reiber engaged the assistance of William Montgomery, ex-cashier of the Allegheny National bank, and J. B. F. Kinehart, ex-cashier of the Farmers & Drovers National bank, of Waynesburg, Pa., both convicted. They agreed with him, it is said.

The board of visitors is awaiting the return of Warden Johnson before taking further action.

Knocks Out Missouri Law.

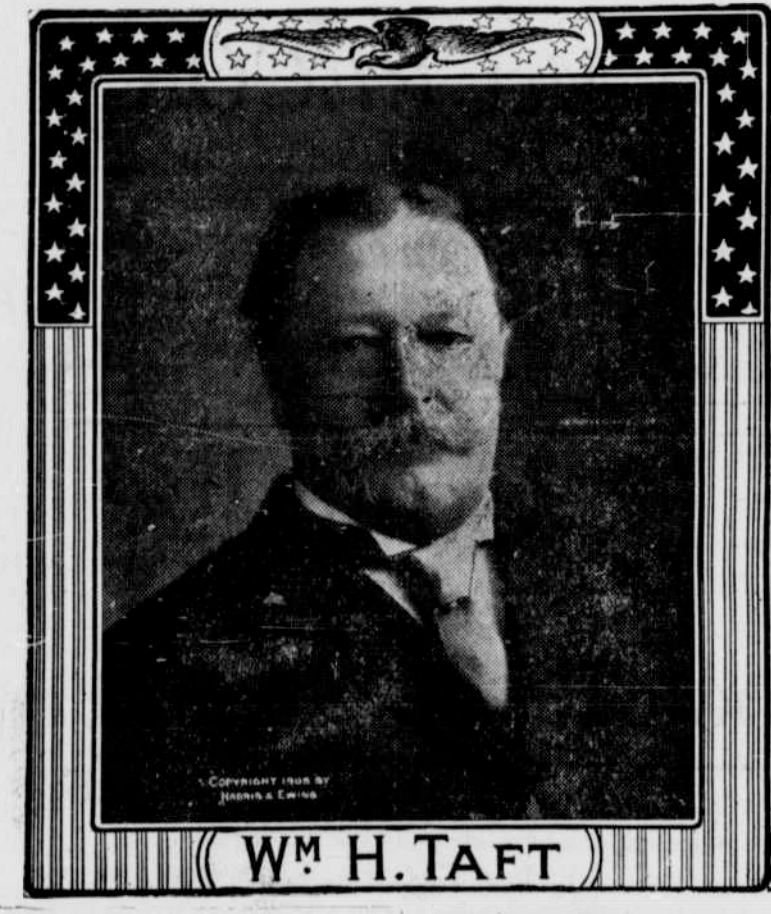
Kansas City, March 9.—Missouri's 2-cent passenger and maximum freight laws were nullified by a decision handed down today in the United States District court by Judge Smith McPherson. As a result, it is believed there will be a quick return in Missouri to 5-cent fare. Frank Hagerman, counsel for the 18 companies involved, declares the court's ruling sounds the death knell of the 2-cent rate in every state in the union. Judge McPherson held that both the commodity and passenger laws were unconstitutional.

Combine in Aluminum.

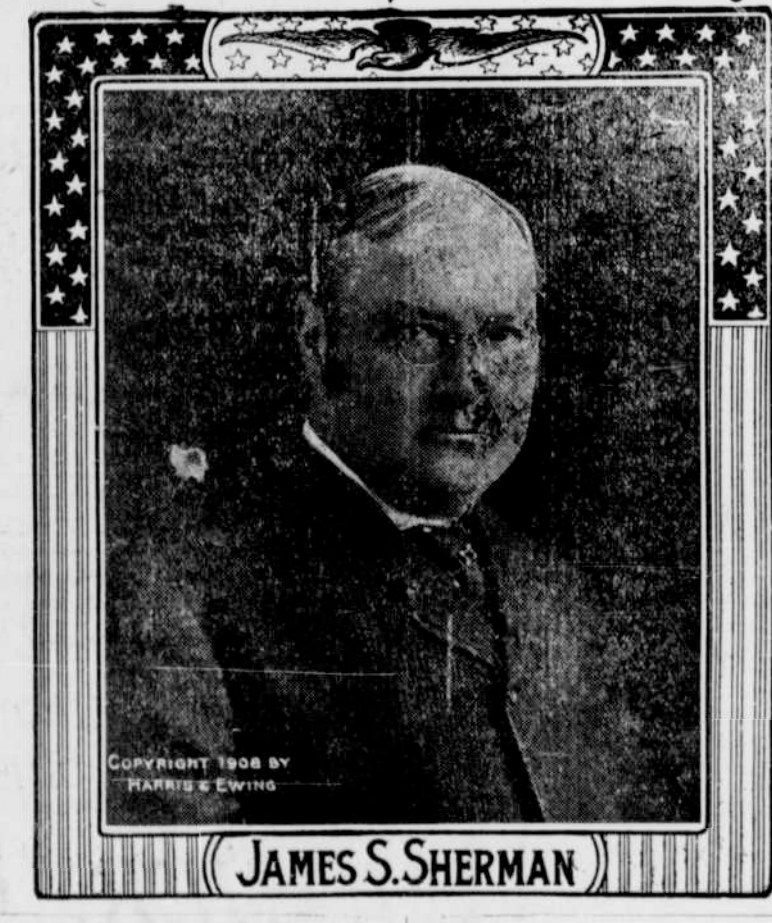
Manitowoc, Wis., March 9.—Official confirmation of the reported combination of aluminum concerns of the West was made public today, the deal having been closed at a meeting held in New York, at which the new company was organized under the name of the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing company. The combination includes the Manitowoc Aluminum Novelty, the Two Rivers Aluminum and the New Jersey Aluminum companies, of Newark.

Immigrants Crowd "Hub."

Roston, March 9.—That the tide of immigration is again on the flood was apparently indicated today when 1,600 immigrants arrived here on the steamer Romanic from Mediterranean ports. This is the largest number landing from any steamer at this port for 16 months.



W. H. TAFT



JAMES S. SHERMAN