

WEATHER
Highest Yesterday 63
Lowest Last Night 40
Unsettled tonight and Thursday, moderate temperature.

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COOLIDGE AND DAWES ARE INAUGURATED

MILLIONS HEAR CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE NATION TAKE OATH WHILE THOUSANDS ATTEND CEREMONY

Vice-President Dawes Startles Senate by Vigorous Attacks on Rules Now in Force, Declaring He Will Start a Reform in That Direction.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4.—President Coolidge was inaugurated president in his own right today by overwhelming mandate of the people. For the first time in 19 months, the country has a vice-president.

Standing at the historic spot where a long line of predecessors have taken the sacred oath, President Coolidge bent and kissed the Bible in the hands of Chief Justice Taft and delivered his inaugural address.

Vice-President Dawes a few minutes earlier, had taken his oath and delivered his inaugural address in the senate chamber.

The president took the oath of office precisely at 1 p. m. o'clock. Vice President Dawes had taken the oath at 12:14 p. m.

Despite the president's firm stand for a lack of expensive display, which had reduced the ceremony to the last degrees of simplicity, it still was a marked contrast from the midnight moment 19 months ago, when aroused from sleep by the news of President Harding's death, he took the same oath by the glow of an oil lamp in his father's Vermont house.

The president's father, Colonel John Coolidge, stood near him today and gathered close by were Mrs. Coolidge with her mother, Mrs. Goodhue, members of the cabinet, the supreme court, ranking officers of the army and navy, members of the diplomatic corps and members of the congressional committee in charge of the inaugural arrangements.

A March sun, which had promised to flood the ceremonies with a glorious light, was overcast by gathering clouds as the hour of inauguration arrived and a prospect of a crisp, bright day had slowly turned to a threat of cold rain.

But there was no change in the physical arrangements of the president's inauguration in the open air outside the capitol, because the official party was shielded by a large steel canopy.

When the president spoke the words of his inaugural address, he had the ear of the greatest audience ever addressed by one man in the history of time. Not only the thousands gathered before him on the capitol plaza were enabled to hear him, with the aid of amplifying devices, but throughout the country millions heard the address, the music of the marine band and the progress of the entire ceremony, by a great radio hook up which covered stations all over the United States.

Pennsylvania Avenue, historic route of many pageants of war and peace, contained a smaller audience today than it has at any other inaugural within the memory of old time observers.

Modest decorations and a much reduced program for the inaugural procession—all due to the president's insistence on economy had reduced the attraction of inaugural as a magnet for crowds.

Weather is Ideal.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—March drew from her finest wares to provide a perfect dawn for inauguration day and President Coolidge was among one of the first inaugural throngs to be out of doors in the bright morning sun light.

Before 7:30 o'clock while most of the White House circle was just bestirring itself from sleep, the president stepped out on the north portico of the mansion, took a round about on the northwest gate, past the band where he later was to review his inaugural parade. The bright morning was playing gladly on the red, white

and blue that decked out the staid government buildings flanking the White House on either side and the breeze was fast losing its bite of yesterday.

To the secret service men who were his sole companions during the walk the president remarked that on every one of the eight days he took an oath of office the weather had been at its best. He added that he hoped it would not break a precedent today.

A Vermont Breakfast.

Soon after he re-entered the White House, Mrs. Coolidge and their guests were ready for breakfast and the party adjourned to the state dining room to the usual (Continued on page 2.)

A COOLIDGE RECORD

WASHINGTON, March 4. (United Press)—President Coolidge is the most inaugurated man in the history of the United States. When he placed his hand upon the Bible at the capitol today, he established a record of being inaugurated into high office eight times in the last nine years. His inaugurations were: Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts in 1916, 1917 and 1918. Governor of Massachusetts in 1919 and 1920. Vice president of the United States in 1921. President of the United States in 1923 and 1925.

DAWES URGES A CHANGE IN THE SENATE RULING

Declares Public Opinion Demands Reform to Preserve Rights.

MINORITY IN POWER

Under Present Ruling, Vice-President Says One Senator Can Prevent Vote on an Important Bill.

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4.—Reform in the rules of the senate is demanded by American public opinion and by the "conscience of individual senators," Vice-President Dawes declared today in his inaugural address.

Under the present rules, he said, "the rights of the American people are overlooked."

He referred to especially the present rules which permit a senator to delay decisions indefinitely by holding the floor.

Under this rule, the new vice-president said, a minority of even one senator can prevent a vote on a measure which two thirds of the senate has agreed to bring to a vote.

Although the constitution gives congress the right to make its own rules," he said, "this does not excuse customs which rest put the power in the hands of individuals to be used in legislative barter."

The inaugural speech of Vice-President Dawes follows:

"What I say upon entering this office should relate to its administration and the condition which it is administered. Unlike the vast majority of deliberative and legislative bodies, the senate does not elect its presiding officer. He is designated for his duty by the constitution of the United States."

"In the administration of his office, his duty is to be concerned with methods of effective procedure, as distinguished from any legislative policy of the body over which he presides. It is not for the vice-president to be personally concerned with the interest of political parties or with the policies or projects involved in legislative action, save in that unusual contingency, where under the constitution it becomes necessary for him to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie.

"Nor should he, in view of that unusual contingency, assume any attitude towards prospective legislation until the contingency occurs. Any other course would inevitably lessen the weight of his influence in those impartial and non-partisan matters with which it is his duty, under the constitution of the United States to be concerned.

"In my conduct, I trust I may yield to no senator in fairness, courtesy and kindness and in deference to those unwritten laws which also govern any association of gentlemen, whether official or private. It shall be my purpose not to transgress in any way those limits to my official activity determined by the constitution of the United States and by proper parliamentary procedure. But this vice-president, in part, because he is not elected by the members of this body nor the United States and people, and constitutional and official relations are to the senate as a whole, (Continued on page 4.)

THE NATION'S CHIEF EXECUTIVES

Calvin Coolidge Inaugurated President



PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE

Vice-President of the United States



VICE PRESIDENT CHARLES G. DAWES

FOUR YEARS AGO—TODAY

WASHINGTON, March 4. (United Press)—Four years ago today Woodrow Wilson, a sad and shrunken figure, rode up to the capitol for the inaugural beside Warren G. Harding, sturdy and smiling. Calvin Coolidge rode in the automobile behind them, watching silently the cheering crowds. Today, Mr. Coolidge rode up Pennsylvania avenue alone with Mrs. Coolidge, President in his own right and his own vice president coming behind. Wilson sleeps in the chapel at St. Albans high upon the hill; Harding is at rest in his home town, Marion, Ohio.

CONGRESS ENDS SESSIONS WITH BUSINESS RUSH

Senate Is Scene of Confusion as Number of Bills Are Presented.

HOUSE VERY QUIET

Flood Private Bills Causes Closing Hours of Senate to Be Noisy—Bills Are Passed.

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4.—The sixty-eighth congress, died today amid a peaceful calm in striking contrast to the throes of bitterness and strife which have tortured it during most of its tenure of power. As against the sensational character of some of its sittings, with the long list of investigations, charges and counter charges, a benevolent atmosphere prevailed both in house and senate and there was lacking the wild executive jabs which usually accompany the closing of a session.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4.—President Coolidge today signed the legislative appropriation bill carrying increased salaries for members of congress, the cabinet and the vice-president. The measure was the last signed by the president today at his room at the capitol, where he had gone to take the oath of office.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4.—Preparing itself quickly for the inauguration ceremonies, the senate met at 10 o'clock this morning and passed immediately the second deficiency appropriation bill, the last major measure in controversy. Then came a flood of private bills with a dozen senators clamoring for recognition and only a limited time to go. There was scarcely a corporate guard in the galleries when the session began, admission being by card only. The house occupied itself with minor measures. As finally passed, the deficiency (Continued on page 4.)

COOLIDGE SAYS TAX BURDEN TO BE LIGHTENED

President Upon Inauguration Dedicates Himself to Lowering Taxes.

WILL PROMOTE PEACE

Outlines Two Purposes in High Relief in Inaugural Address—Verdict of Nation Economy.

(Associated Press Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4.—(AP)—Clothed with a direct mandate from the people, Calvin Coolidge today dedicated himself and his administration to the lightening of the tax burden at home and to the promotion of peace through mutual understanding with the nations of the world.

These two purposes were outlined in high relief by Mr. Coolidge from a simply-decorated stand at the east entrance of the capitol just after he had taken his second oath of office as president of the United States.

Dividing his attention almost equally between affairs at home and problems abroad and between things accomplished and achievements hoped for, Mr. Coolidge spoke with assurance as to the future, declaring that because of action already taken, an era of prosperity lay ahead and a firmer courage and a higher hope inspired the heart of all humanity.

"We have been, and propose to be, more and more American," he declared. "If we have any heritage, it has been that. If we have any destiny, we have found it in that direction."

Accord with this purpose, he asserted, demands the conduct of government along certain definite lines. These lines in the field of domestic affairs, point, first, to the exercise of greater economy in government, and second, to reduction of taxation, he continued. The recent election, he said, had demonstrated that "the people stand out with the greatest clearness in that of economy in public expenditure with reduction and reform of taxation."

"I favor the policy of economy, not because I wish to save money, but because I wish to save people," he continued. "The men and women of this country who toil are the ones who bear the cost of government. Every dollar that we carelessly waste means that their life will be so much the more meager. Every dollar that we prudently save means that their life will be so much more abundant."

The practice of such economy, he declared, has brought the time when there can be further tax reduction and "when, unless we wish to hamper the people in their right to earn a living, we must have tax reform." He declared his opposition (Continued from page 4.)

Highlights of Inaugural Address

"America does not seek an earthly empire built on blood and force. The legions which she sends forth are armed not with the sword, but with the cross. * * * She cherishes no purposes have to merit the favor of Almighty God."

"I welcome the cooperation (of congress) and expect to share with it not only the responsibility, but the credit, for our common effort to secure beneficial legislation."

"The collection of any taxes, which are not absolutely required, which do not beyond reasonable doubt contribute to the public welfare, is only a species of legalized larceny."

"Unless we wish to hamper the people in their right to earn a living, we must have tax reform."

"The physical configuration of the earth has separated us from all of the Old World, but the common brotherhood of man, the highest law of all our being, has united us by inseparable bonds with all humanity."

"Our country represents nothing but peaceful intentions toward all the earth, but it ought not to fail to maintain such a military force as comports with the dignity and security of a great people."

"We cannot permit ourselves to be narrowed and dwarfed by slogans and phrases. * * * It is not the name of the action, but the result of the action, which is the chief concern. It will be well not to be too much disturbed by the thought of either isolation or entanglement of pacifists and militarists."

Dates in Coolidge's Career

Here are the milestones of President Coolidge's life:

- 1872, July 4—Born at Plymouth, Vt.
- 1895—Graduated from Amherst College.
- 1897—Admitted to the bar and started law practice.
- 1899—Elected city councilman, Northampton, Mass., his first political office.
- 1900-01—City Solicitor, Northampton.
- 1903—Clerk of county courts.
- 1904—Chairman, Republican city committee, Northampton.
- 1905, Oct. 4—Married Grace A. Goodhue, of Burlington, Vt.
- 1907-08—State representative.
- 1910-11—Mayor, Northampton.
- 1912-13—State Senator.
- 1914-15—President of State Senate.
- 1916-18—Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts.
- 1919-20—Governor of Massachusetts.
- 1920-23—Vice-President of the United States.
- 1923, Aug. 3—President of the United States, by death of President Harding.
- 1924, Nov. 4—Elected president of the United States.
- 1925, Mar. 4—Inaugurated.