CEREMONIES MOST SIMPLE IN CENTURY

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inaugural as a magnet for the crowds.

WASHINGTON (By the Associated Press) — President Coolidge was inaugurated today with one of the simplest ceremonies of a hundred years. Almost at the same time Vice President Dawes also took the oath of office.

For the first time not only the thousands who gathered in Washington heard a president deliver his inaugural address, but millions throughout the United States and probably many elsewhere, heard the address by radio. President Coolidge spoke to probably the greatest audience, seen and unseen, that ever has been addressed by any man in the history of the world.

With all its studied simplicity and lack of display, which was at the express direction of the president, the ceremony was in marked contrast with the event of 19 months ago, when roused from sleep by news of the sudden death of President Harding, Mr. Coolidge took the oath of office administered by his father in the glow of an oil lamp in a Vermont farm house.

Sworn in by Taft.

The only vice president since Roosevelt to succeed to the office by popular election, President Coolidge renewed his oath before Chief Justice Taft, the only president to take it before a former president. The ceremony was the traditional one, and was carried out on a platform built at the east front of the Capitol, before the great steps leading to the entrance at the middle of the building, a spot selected in the historic compromise of generations ago, when the house and senate each contended that the inauguration should take place within its own precincts.

While congress was winding up its eleventh hour business, the official congressional committee called at the White House to escort the president to the Capitol. This was soon after eleven o'clock. Pennsylvania avenue, despite the restricted program which cut down the show, was packed as the president, escorted by a troop of cavalry and guarded by secret service men, passed along. At the Capitol he went at once to the president's room adjoining the senate chamber and busied himself disposing of acts of congress which either became laws by his signature, or which under the constitution got "pocket vetoes" if he chose not to sign them.

The prelude to the inaugural procession, for the president's journey to the Capitol is always the first part of the actual ceremony, was quite different from that of four years ago, for President Coolidge had no outgoing president to accompany him. Four years ago, Warren Gamaliel Harding, a picture of robust health so soon to pass away, rode with the pathetic figure of Woodrow Wilson and with deprecatory gestures to the crowd, stilled cheers intended for him, out of consideration for the already dying man who rode in the carriage beside him. Little did any one dream that before another inauguration had rolled around, Harding would have preceded Wilson to the great beyond.

Cummins Greets Party

While President Coolidge was at work in the president's room at the Capitol Vice President-elect Dawes and his party arrived and took their places in the vice president's room where they were greeted by Senator Cummins of Iowa, who since Mr. Coolidge became president has presided over the senate. There Mr. Dawes and his party awaited the beginning of the vice presidential inaugural ceremonies in the senate chamber, which preceded by a few minutes the inauguration of President Coolidge in the open air outside.

The senate galleries early had been filled by those fortunate enough to get cards of admission. Many women scarcely less well known than their husbands in national affairs shared places with members and families of the diplomatic corps and the official set.

Just as the Sixty eighth congress died by constitutional limitation at noon, the senate of the Sixty-ninth congress came into being, called in special session to consider executive appointments, and incidentally, to inaugurate the vice president. A special session of the senate is really not necessary to inaugurate the vice president; he could take the oath of office before a justice of the peace if he chose, and then meet the senate when it assembles in regular session next winter, but it is the custom.

The diplomatic corps, all invited to the ceremonies, assembled in the marble room which adjoins the chamber, resplendent in their gorgeous full dress court uniforms. A new doyen headed them this time, Senor Riano, the Spanish ambassador. He took his place as dean with the departure of the former French Ambassador Jules J. Jusserand, who had occupied the place of honor at five previous inaugural ceremonies. The diplomatic corps entered the chamber according to rank and precedent, fixed in order of the time they have been accredited to the United States, the ambassadors leading the line and the ministers coming after them.

Then came the justices of the supreme court, headed by Chief Justice Taft, in their sombre black silk robes of the bench and taking chairs placed for them at the right of the incoming vice president. After them members of the house of representatives entered through the main door and took places reserved for them on the west side of the chamber, while the senators gathered at their reserved places on the east. Sprinkled among them were distinguished officers of the army and navy, a few former members of congress and last, persons who have publicly received the thanks of congress and therefore are entitled to places on such occasions.

Senate Chamber Crowded

When all the party was assembled the senate chamber, a comparatively small room which ordinarily seats 96 senators and attaches, contained more than 700 persons on the floor, with many of them necessarily standing.

When all was ready in the chamber, President Coolidge, escorted by the committee on arrangements, was shown into the chamber through the main door, and to a seat on the floor at the right hand side of the center aisle, and facing the rostrum, on which Vice President-elect Dawes was immediately escorted to a seat. The senate chaplain offered an appropriate prayer and Senator Cummins, as president of the senate, called the assemblage to order. A silence settled over the company as Senator Cummins and the vice president-elect faced each other; both raised their right hands, Senator Cummins read the vice president's oath, Mr. Dawes repeated the words as they were spoken, and as the result of this brief ceremony the country had a vice-president for the first time in 19 months.

The assemblage within the senate chamber thereupon began moving in order of precedence to the inaugural stand outside. A commodious steel canopy had been erected so that President Coolidge could take the oath of office in full view of the waiting thousands and not be compelled to go through the exercises inside the capitol building, unless the weather was unusually severe. Stretching to the right and left of the president as he faced the crowd, and at a lower level running from north to south, were long rows of temporary benches for the seating of several thousand persons invited to places at the ceremony. Each senator and representative had some seats at his disposal but none had enough for all the demands made upon him. Immediately in front of the president's stand was the full Marine band, resplendent in scarlet coats and gold braided caps. The band occupied a place formed as a small hollow square, and on three sides, as far back as the congressional library to the east; the house office building to the south, and the senate office building to the north, thousands stood on the pavement of the spacious Plaza, or found places of vantage on the fountains, monuments or in the trees. The inaugural party passed through a lane of marines as it came from the Capitol and entered the president's stand. President Coolidge walking with Chief Justice Taft, the members of the congressional committee; Vice President Dawes and his party and a small party of high officials following. There was room for 20 or 40 persons on the president's stand.

Ceremony Simple

The ceremony here, too, was simple and brief. President Coolidge, standing bare-headed with his right hand upraised, faced the chief justice, who read the oath of office prescribed by the constitution; President Coolidge repeated the words slowly as the chief justice pronounced them, and then stooped and kissed the Bible in the nabe of at the Taft turned to the crowd, and, as the roar of applause and cheering died away, began the delivery of his inaugural address.

Amplifying devices at the top of the president's stand made his words clearly and distinctly audible to the edge of the crowd, and microphones placed before him carried his voice throughout the country and to some distant parts of the world by radio.

At the conclusion of the president's address, the Marine band struck up a lively air, the president took his place at the head of the inaugural procession which was waiting in formation in the streets and avenues converging at the Capitol, and led the way back to the White House by way of Pennsylvania avenue. Senators filed back to the chamber to consider executive business in extra session, and the remainder of the party disbanded.

When the head of the inaugural procession reached the White House it halted for a omoment while President Coolidge, Mrs. Coolidge, Vice President Dawes and Mrs. Dawes, members of their immediate families and a few guests including members of the cabinet and ranking officers of the army, navy and marine corps, and the congressional committee conducting the arrangements, took places in a small stand built over the sidewalk from which they reviewed the procession as it passed by.

The parade was less than an hour in passing the stand, and at the conclusion of the review President Coolidge returned to his office and went to work. Vice President Dawes drove to his hotel apartments, planning to go to his office in the senate tomorrow.

The inauguration, ranking with any of its predecessors of a century for simplicity, was over. Certainly it ranked with any of its predecessors for economy, for instead of $100,000 which the local committee planned to spend on decorations and display, less than $500 actually had been disbursed.

PRETTY SOFT!

REDUCTION OF TAXES CHIEF AIM

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with the greatest clearness is 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."

MONMOUTH NEWS

MONMOUTH (Special) — Since the appropriation made by the state legislature and the bonds have been voted for a new gymnasium here the town of Monmouth has taken new life. People are already coming to Monmouth and property has advanced. Many houses are being planned and several will soon be in the process of building.

The basketball team of the normal school has won the last two games played, one from the Albany college team and one from the Linfield quintet.

The Oregon Normal school presented the play entitled "Come Out of the Kitchen" recently. Violet M. Eastman directed the play, which is a three-act comedy.

tice; declared that America having taken the lead in the movement for limitation of armaments, "that lead America must continue to hold;" favored continuation of the policy of participation in world conferences "whenever conditions are such that there is even a promise that practical and favorable results might be secured," bespoke continuation of aid to mitigate human suffering and assist in the rehabilitation of distressed nations, and expressed sympathy with the movement to clarify international law and to bring about the outlawing of aggressive war.

"We have made a great contribution to the settlement of contentions differences in both Europe and Asia," he said in concluding his discussion of foreign affairs. "But there is a very definite point beyond which we can not go. We can only help those who help themselves. Mindful of these limitations, the one great duty that stands out requires us to use our enormous powers to trim the balance of the world."

Only once in his address did Mr. Coolidge refer to the election which today brought him to the Presidency for a term in his own right, and that was after he had declared strongly in favor of strict party responsibility, adding that "common honesty and good faith with the people who support a party at the polls require that party, when it enters office, to assume the control of that portion of the government to which it has been elected."

"This administration has come into power with a very clear and definite mandate from the people," he said. "The people declared that they wanted their rights to have not a political but a judicial determination, and their independence and freedom continued and supported by having the ownership and control of their property, not in the government, but in their hands."

Pursuing further his discussion of domestic affairs, he declared that "those who want their rights respected under the Constitution and the law ought to set the example themselves of observing the Constitution and the law" and that "we cannot permit any inquisition either within or without the law or apply any religious test to the holding of office."

"America," he concluded "seeks no earthly empire built on blood and force. No ambition, no temptation, lures her to thought of foreign dominions. The legions which she sends forth are armed, not with the sword, but with the cross. The higher state to which she seeks the allegiance of all mankind is not human but of divine origin. She cherishes no purpose save merit the favor of Almighty God."

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GENERAL APPEARANCE—Good
BLOOM—Golden yellow.
TEXTURE—Close cell formation.
CRUST—Thin and tender.
CRUMB—Soft.
COLOR OF CRUMB—Creamy white.
ODOR—Good.
FLAVOR—Good.
KEEPING QUALITIES—Good.
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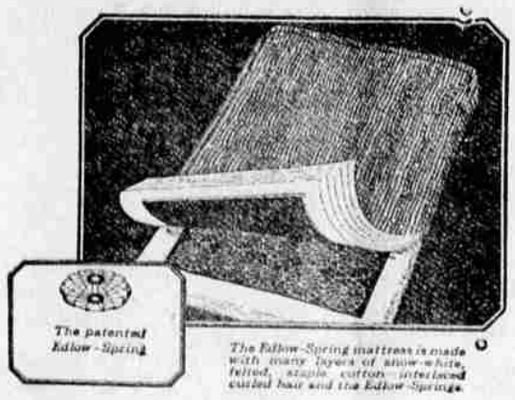

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