

PRESIDENT HARDING'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Outlines Foreign and Domestic Policies of the New Administration.

Washington, March 4.—President Harding in his inaugural address today said:

My countrymen. When one surveys the world about him after the great storm, noting the marks of destruction and yet rejoicing in the ruggedness of the thousands which withstood it, if he is an American he breathes the clarified atmosphere with a strange mingling of regret and new hope. We have seen world passion spend its fury, but we contemplate our republic unshaken and hold our civilization secure. Liberty—liberty within the law—and civilization, are inseparable and though both were threatened we find them now secure, and there comes to Americans the profound assurance that our representative government is the highest expression and surest guaranty of both.

Standing in this presence, mindful of the solemnity of this occasion, feeling the emotions which no one may know until he senses the great weight of responsibility for himself, I must utter my belief in the divine inspiration of the founding fathers. Surely there must have been God's intent in the making of this new world republic. Ours is an organic law which had but one ambiguity, and we saw that effaced in a baptism of sacrifice and blood, with union maintained, the nation supreme and its concord inspiring. We have seen the world rivet its hopeful gaze on the great truths on which the founders wrought. We have seen civil, human and religious liberty verified and glorified. In the beginning the old world scoffed at our experiment, today our foundations of political and social belief stand unshaken, a precious inheritance to our selves, an inspiring example of freedom and civilization to all mankind. Let us express renewed and strengthened devotion in grateful reverence for the immortal being, and utter our confidence in the supreme fulfillment.

Progress Proves Our Wisdom.
The recorded progress of our republic, materially and spiritually, in itself proves the wisdom of the inherited policy of noninvolvement in Old World affairs. Confident of our ability to work out our own destiny and jealously guarding our right to do so, we ask no part in directing the destinies of the Old World. We do not mean to be entangled. We will accept no responsibility except as our own conscience and judgment in each instance may determine.

Our eyes never will be blinded to a developing menace, our ears never deaf to the call of civilization. We recognize the new order in the world, with the closer contacts which progress has wrought. We sense the feeling of the human heart for fellowship, fraternity and cooperation. We crave friendship and harbor no hate. But America, our America, the America built on the foundation laid by the inspired fathers, can be a party to no permanent military alliance. It can enter into no political commitments, nor assume any economic obligations or subject our decisions to any other than our own authority.

I am sure our own people will not misunderstand nor will the world misconstrue. We have no thought to impede the paths to closer relationship. We wish to promote understanding. We want to do our part in making offensive warfare so hateful that governments and peoples who resort to it must prove the righteousness of their cause or stand as outlaws before the bar of civilization.

Will Associate For Counsel.

We are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the world, great and small, for conference, for counsel, to seek the expressed views of world opinion, to recommend a way to approximate disarmament and relieve the crushing burdens of military and naval establishments. We elect to participate in suggesting plans for mediation, conciliation and arbitration, and would gladly join in that expressed conscience of progress which seeks to clarify and write the laws of international relationship and establish a world court for the disposition of such justiciable questions as nations are agreed to submit thereto. In expressing aspirations, in seeking practical plans and in translating humanity's new concept of righteousness, justice and its hatred of war into ready most heartily to unite, but every commitment must be made in the exercise of our national sovereignty.

Since freedom impelled and independence inspired and nationality exalted, a world super-government is contrary to everything we cherish and can have no sanction by our republic. This is not selfishness, it is sanctity. It is not aloofness, it is security. It is not suspicion of others, it is patriotic adherence to the things which made us what we are.

Human Aspirations Shared.

Today, better than ever before, we know the aspirations of human kind and share them. We have come to a new realization of our place in the world and a new appraisal of our nation by the world. The selfishness of these United States is a thing proved, our devotion to peace for ourselves and for the world is well established, our concern for preserved civilization has had its impassioned

and heroic expression. There was no American failure to resist the attempted reversion of civilization, there will be no failure today or tomorrow. America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any program likely to lessen the probability of war and promote that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest conception of human relationship.

Trade Ties Bind Nations.

We must understand that ties of trade bind nations in closest intimacy and none may receive except as he gives. We have not strengthened ours in accordance with our resources, our genius notably on our own continent, where a galaxy of republics reflect the glory of new world democracy, but in the new order of finance and trade we mean to promote enlarged activities and seek expanded confidence.

Perhaps we can make no more helpful contribution by example than prove a republic's capacity to emerge from the wreckage of war. While the world's embittered travail did not leave us devastated lands nor desolated cities, left no gaping wounds, no breast with hate, it did involve us in the delirium of expenditure, in expended currency and credits, in unbalanced industry, unspeakable waste and disturbed relationships. While it uncovered our portion of hateful selfishness at home, it also revealed the heart of America as sound and fearless and beating in confidence unflinching.

Amid it all, we have riveted the gaze of all civilization to this unselfish and the righteousness of representative democracy, where our freedom never has made offensive warfare, never has sought territorial aggrandizement through force, never has turned to the arbitrament of arms until reason had been exhausted.

Resumption of Normal Way Desired.
Our supreme task is the resumption of our normal way. Reconstruction, readjustment, restoration—all these must follow. I would like to have them. If it will lighten the spirit and add to the resolution with which we take up the task, let me repeat for our nation, we shall give no people just cause to make war upon us. We hold no national prejudice, we entertain no spirit of revenge, we do not hate, we do not covet, we dream of no conquest nor boast of armed prowess.

If, despite this attitude, war is again forced upon us, I earnestly hope a way may be found which will unify our individual and collective strength and consecrate all America, materially and spiritually, body and soul, to national defense. I can envision the ideal republic, where every man and woman is called under the flag for assignment to duty, for whatever service, military or civic, the individual is best fitted, where we may call to universal service every plant, agency and facility, all in the sublime sacrifice for our country and not one penny of war profit shall inure to the benefit of private individual, corporation or combination, but all above the normal shall flow into the defense chest of the nation. There is something inherently wrong, something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy when one portion of our citizenship turns its activity to private gain amid defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing or dying for national preservation.

Out of such universal service will come a new unity of spirit and purpose, a new confidence and consecration which would make our defense impregnable, our triumph assured.

Obligations Must Be Provided For.

A regret for the mistakes of yesterday must not, however, blind us to the tasks of today. War never left such an aftermath. There has been staggering loss of life and measureless wastage of materials. Nations are still groping for return to stable ways. Discouraging indebtedness confronts us like all the war-torn nations, and these obligations must be provided for. No civilization can survive repudiation.

We can reduce the abnormal expenditures and we will. We can strike at war taxation and we must. We must face the grim necessity with full understanding that the task is to be solved and we must proceed with a full realization that no statute enacted by man can repeal the inexorable laws of nature. Our most dangerous tendency is to expect too much of government and at the same time do for it too little.

We contemplate the immediate task of putting our public household in order. We need a rigid and yet sane economy, combined with fiscal justice and it must be attained by individual prudence and thrift which are so essential to this trying hour and reassuring for the future.

The business world reflects the disturbance of war's reaction. Herein flows the life blood of material existence. The economic mechanism is intricate and its parts interdependent and has suffered the shocks and jars incident to abnormal demands, credit inflations and price upheavals. The normal balance have been impaired, the channels of distribution have been clogged, the relations of labor and management have been strained. We must seek the readjustment with care and courage. Our people must give and take. Prices must reflect the receding fever of war activities.

There is no way of making them so. There is no instant step from disorder to order. We must face a condition of grim reality, charge off our losses and start afresh. It is the oldest lesson of civilization. I would like government to do all it can to mitigate them.

No altered system will work a mir-

acle. Any wild experiment will only add to the confusion. Our best assurance lies in efficient administration of our proven system.

The forward course of the business cycle is unmistakable. Peoples are turning from destruction to production. Industry has sensed the changed order and our own people are turning to resume their normal onward way. The call is for productive America to go on. I know that congress and the administration will favor every wise government policy to aid the resumption and encourage continued progress.

I speak for administrative efficiency, for lightened tax burdens, for sound commercial practices, for adequate credit facilities, for sympathetic concern for all agricultural problems, for the omission of unnecessary interference of government with business, for an end to the government's experiment in business and for more efficient business in government administration. With all of this must attend a mindfulness of the human side of all activities so that social, industrial and economic justice will be squared with the purposes of a righteous people.

With the nationwide induction of womanhood into our political life, we may count upon her intuitions, her refinement, her intelligence and her influence to exalt the social order. We count upon her exercise of the full privileges and the performance of the duties of citizenship to speed the attainment of the highest state.

Desires Industrial Peace.

I wish for an America no less alert in guarding against dangers from without than it is watchful against enemies from without. Our fundamental law recognizes no class, no group, no section. There must be none in legislation or administration. The supreme inspiration is the common weal. No one justly may deny the equality of opportunity which made us what we are. We have mistaken unpreparedness to embrace it to be a challenge of the reality; and due concern for making all citizens fit for participation will give added strength of citizenship and magnify our achievements.

If revolution insists upon our overturning established order, let other peoples make the tragic experiment. There is no place for it in America. I had rather submit our industrial controversies to the conference table in advance than to a settlement table after conflict and suffering.

It has been proved again and again that we cannot, while throwing our markets open to the world, maintain American standards of living and opportunity and hold our industrial eminence in such unequal competition. There is a luring fallacy in the theory of banished barriers of trade, but preserved American standards require our higher production costs to be reflected in our tariffs on imports. Today as never before, when peoples are seeking trade restoration and expansion, we must adjust our tariffs to the new order. We seek participation in the world's exchanges, because therein lies our way to widened influence and the triumphs of peace. We know full well we cannot sell where we do not buy and we cannot sell successfully where we do not carry.

Opportunity is calling, not alone for the restoration, but for a new era in production, transportation and trade. We shall answer it best by meeting the demand of a surpassing home market, by promoting self reliance in production and by bidding enterprise, genius and efficiency to carry our cargoes in American bottoms to the marts of the world.

Common Welfare Aim.

There never can be equality of rewards or possessions so long as the human plan contains varied talents and differing degrees of industry and thrift, but ours ought to be a country free from great blotches of distressed poverty. We ought to find a way to guard against the perils and penalties of unemployment. We want an America of homes, illumined with hope and happiness, where mothers freed from the necessity for long hours of toil beyond their own doors, may preside as befits the hearthstone of American citizenship.

There is no short cut to the making of these ideals into glad realities. The world has witnessed, again and again, the futility and the mischief of ill-considered remedies for social and economic disorders. But we are mindful today, as never before, of the friction of modern industrialism and we must learn its causes and reduce its evil consequences by sober and tested methods.

One cannot stand in this presence and be unmindful of the tremendous responsibility. The world upheaval has added heavily to our task. But with the realization comes the surge of high resolve, and there is reassurance in the belief of the God-given destiny of our republic. If I felt that there is to be sole responsibility in the executive for the America of tomorrow, I should shrink from the burden. But here are a hundred millions, with common concern and shared responsibility, answerable to God and country. The republic summons them to their duty and I invite co-operation.

I accept my part with single-mindedness of purpose and humility of spirit and implore the favor and guidance of God in His Heaven. With these I am unafraid and confidently face the future.

I have taken the solemn oath of office on that passage of holy writ wherein it is asked: "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justice and to love mercy and walk humbly with thy God." This I plight to God and country.

HUGHES DEMANDS CESSATION OF WAR

Notes to Costa Rica and Panama Declare Hostilities Must Cease.

Washington, D. C. — Cessation of hostilities between Costa Rica and Panama was demanded in notes which the state department dispatched to the governments of those two countries on orders of Charles E. Hughes, new secretary of state.

This action was the first of the Harding administration in the realm of foreign affairs and was said to have been based upon the grounds of broad expediency, as the dispute between the Central American republics involved American interests in the Panama canal zone.

At the accession of President Harding and the state department, Secretary of the Navy Denby has dispatched war vessels to both the Atlantic and Pacific sides of Panama to protect American lives and interests.

The ultimatum was issued on advice that Costa Rican forces had invaded territory in the north of Panama which indisputably belongs to Panama.

The state department, in the notes to Panama and Costa Rica is understood to have declared that a settlement of territorial disputes between the two countries should be made in accordance with the award of Chief Justice White of the United States supreme court.

ALLIES TO OCCUPY GERMAN CITIES

London.—Negotiations over the German indemnity were broken Monday and action came Tuesday with the march of French, British and Belgian forces into Germany and occupation of a large section of her richest manufacturing country.

The penalties to be inflicted on the Germans by the allies for non-compliance with the reparations demands will include:

First—Occupation by allied troops of the cities of Duisberg and Duesseldorf and Ruhrort.

Second—Each allied country will place such a tax on German merchandise as it may deem proper.

Third—A customs' boundary along the Rhine, under allied control, will be established.

The territory to be occupied is in the heart of the great industrial region of the Ruhr valley with Essen, city of steel and munitions, its center.

The three cities are commercial ports into which flow the traffic of the Ruhr iron region. These cities adjoin the British zone of occupation at Cologne. The American zone is at Coblenz, 75 miles farther south, and the French zone at Mayence, another 75 miles south. The proposed occupation does not involve marching inland beyond the Rhine, except in the immediate vicinity of the occupied cities.

Germany will appeal to the league of nations against action of the allies in imposing penalties for non-fulfillment of her reparations obligations.

FARM WAGE SCALES SET

\$40 to \$60 a Month Established in Inland Empire.

Spokane, Wash.—Farmers of various sections of the inland empire have met and established wage scales averaging \$50 a month for spring farm hands. It was learned at the city employment office here.

More than 100 farmers in the Harrington wheat district voted to pay \$50 a month for spring help, while at Connell the wage was set at \$45 to \$55 a month and in the Walla Walla district \$40 to \$60 a month. The figures include board and room.

Tribute Paid Chamberlain.

Washington. — George E. Chamberlain, retiring senator from Oregon, was the recipient of an unusual tribute in the closing hours of the senate this morning. Chairman Wadsworth, a Republican, who succeeded Chamberlain as head of the military affairs committee, paid the Oregon statesman a remarkable compliment in the most eloquent words he could command.

Champ Clark Is Buried

Bowling Green, Mo.—Champ Clark, who died in Washington last week, was laid at rest here Monday, his 71st birthday, after a simple ceremony in the Little Mound cemetery. Hundreds of men who had known Champ Clark in life and followed his political leadership stood with bared heads while the last rites were being performed.

Soldier Memorial, Last Bill Signed.

Washington.—The last bill signed by President Wilson was one providing for the erection of memorials at Arlington memorial cemetery in memory of the soldier dead of the World war.

Hatfield Baby Dies.

Raymond Hatfield, infant son of Mrs. M. J. Hatfield, died Saturday forenoon of pneumonia. The funeral was held from the chapel Monday forenoon, Rev. J. S. Penix, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. The child was aged 1 year, 7 months, 9 days.

Struck by Automobile.

As he was getting into an automobile Wednesday morning to start to work, Jack Lewis was struck by a car which passed, was hurled a considerable distance and quite badly bruised, although his condition is not serious.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that Ora Read Hemenway has been appointed executrix of the estate of Daniel Read, deceased, by the county court of Lane county, Oregon, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1921.

That all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same, duly verified to the said executrix at Cottage Grove, Oregon, within six months from date of first publication of this notice which will be on the 4th day of March, 1921.

ORA READ HEMENWAY, Executrix.

H. J. SHINN, Attorney. m4-apr1.

SUMMONS.

In the Circuit court of the state of Oregon, for Lane county.

Bessie Lang, Plaintiff, vs. William R. Lang, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to so answer for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief prayed for in plaintiff's complaint, to-wit: For a decree dissolving the marriage contract existing between you and the plaintiff on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment of and to the plaintiff as set out in plaintiff's complaint.

This summons is served by publication by order of the Honorable G. F. Skipworth, Judge of the above named court, dated the 2nd day of March, 1921, and the date of the first publication of this summons is the 4th day of March, 1921, and the date of the last publication will be on the 15th day of April, 1921.

H. J. SHINN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Post office address, Cottage Grove, Oregon. m4-apr15.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Martha E. Marksbury, deceased, has filed in the County Court of Lane County, Oregon, his final account as administrator of said estate and that Saturday the 26th day of March, 1921, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day in the court room of said court at Eugene, Lane county, Oregon, has been fixed as the time and place for hearing objections to said account and for settlement thereof.

Dated February 19, 1921.

GEORGE M. MARKSBURY, Administrator.

ALTA KING, Attorney. f25-m25.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of Sarah L. Knox, deceased, has filed her account for final settlement of the said estate in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Lane County and that Tuesday the 15th day of March, 1921, at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court in Eugene, Oregon, has been fixed as the time and place of hearing objections thereto and for the final settlement of said estate by order made and entered of record on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1921.

MAMIE R. KNOX, Administratrix of the estate of Sarah L. Knox, deceased.

H. J. SHINN, her attorney. f11-m11.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Geo. M. Hawley, has been appointed by the County Court for Lane County, Oregon guardian of the estate of J. C. Manley, insane. All persons having claims against the property or estate of said J. C. Manley, are hereby notified to present said claims duly verified to me at Cottage Grove, Oregon, within six months after the date of this notice.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1921.

GEORGE M. HAWLEY, Guardian.

f11-m11 of the estate of J. C. Manley.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator of the estate of James W. Marksbury, deceased, has filed in the County Court of Lane County, Oregon, his final account as administrator of said estate and that Saturday the 26th day of March, 1921, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day in the court room of said court at Eugene, Lane county, Oregon, has been fixed as the time and place for hearing objections to said account and for settlement thereof.

Dated February 19, 1921.

GEORGE M. MARKSBURY, Administrator.

ALTA KING, Attorney. f25-m25.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned executrix of the last will of Edwin M. Crawford has filed with the County Clerk of Lane County, Oregon, her final account in the matter of said estate and that Saturday, March 19, 1921, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of said day has been fixed by the County Court for the hearing of objections to said account and the final settlement thereof.

Dated this 18th day of Feb., 1921.

MARGARET E. CRAWFORD, Executrix of the will of Edwin M. Crawford, deceased. f18-m18.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

To Stanley Martin, owner of the following described property: Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Common Council of the City of Cottage Grove, made the 3rd day of January, 1921, you are required to construct a sidewalk in front of the following described property on Adams avenue, to-wit:

Beginning at a point 64 feet north and 13 feet east of the southeast corner of the school house lot conveyed to School District No. 45, in Lane county, Oregon, by R. H. Hazleton and wife, running thence east 70 feet; thence north 102.25 feet to south line of alley; thence west 70 feet to the east line of 3rd street; thence south following the east line of 3rd street 102.25 feet to the place of beginning.

Now, therefore if you fail to construct said sidewalk within ten days after the date of this notice the same will be built by the city and the cost thereof collected from said property. m4-11c STREET COMMISSIONER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the County Court for Lane county, Oregon, administratrix, with will annexed, of the estate of H. C. Madsen, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same to me duly verified on or before six months after the date of this notice.

Dated at Cottage Grove and first publication this 11th day of March, 1921.

JULIE C. MADSEN, Administratrix of the estate of H. C. Madsen, deceased.

J. E. YOUNG, Attorney for estate. m11-apr8c.

ORDER.

In the County court of the state of Oregon, for Lane county.

In the matter of the application of Pete Mostachetti for the viewing out and location of a gateway.

The above named Pete Mostachetti having duly made and filed his petition in said court praying for the location and viewing out of a gateway from the home and farm premises of said petitioner to the most available public road provided by law, and it appearing to the court that the farm or residence of said petitioner is not reached conveniently by any public road provided by law, and that it is necessary that the public and said petitioner shall have ingress to and egress from the farm or residence of said petitioner, and the court having duly made its order appointing a board of county viewers, and having duly made its order directing said board of county viewers to meet at a time therein specified, to-wit, on Monday, April 4th, 1921, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the buildings of petitioner in section 18, township 21, S. range 3 west, W. M. Lane county, Oregon, such time being not less than ten days from the making of such order, and it further appearing from said petition that the following persons and corporations own the land across which said gateway is to be established, now, therefore, it is hereby ORDERED, that James H. Hawley, whose residence is in Lane county, Oregon, and whose postoffice address is Divide, Oregon, and The Oregon & California Railroad company, a corporation, whose postoffice address is at Portland, Oregon, and wherein said corporation maintains a residence and office, and the Southern Pacific company, a corporation, which maintains an office and has a place of business residence in Lane Co., Or., and which latter corporation leases and presently occupies the railway and railroad right of way belonging to said Oregon & California railroad company, across which such gateway will go, be and they each thereof are hereby notified that said board of county viewers so appointed as aforesaid shall meet at the buildings of petitioner on section 18, township 21 south, range 3 west, W. M. Lane county, Oregon, on Monday the 4th day of April, 1921, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of viewing out and locating either a suitable road not exceeding sixty feet wide, or a gateway not less than ten feet nor more than thirty feet wide, or both, as may be found best by said road viewers, having regard to all surrounding circumstances and conditions of the ease, from the farm or residence of said petitioner to the nearest point practicable on a public road, and to assess the damages to be sustained thereby.

ORDERED FURTHER that four weeks' notice must be given to said Oregon & California Railroad company, a corporation, by publication in the Cottage Grove Sentinel, a newspaper printed and published in said Lane county, Oregon.

Dated February 28, 1921.

C. P. BARNARD, County Judge.

M. H. HARLOW, Commissioner.

E. M. SHARP, Commissioner.

Endorsed: Filed for record March 1, 1921. R. S. Bryson, County Clerk. m4-apr1c.

In the County Court of the state of Oregon for the County of Lane.

State of Oregon, County of Lane, ss.

I, R. S. Bryson, County Clerk of the above named County of Lane, State of Oregon, Clerk of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Lane, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of order has by me been compared with the original, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of the original as the same appears on file in my office and of record in the journal of said County Court in Volume _____ page _____ now in my official care and custody.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court this 1st day of March, 1921.

R. S. BRYSON, County Clerk and Ex-officio Clerk of the County Court of the State of Oregon in and for the County of Lane.

By L. M. Nielsen, Deputy.

What do you want? Makes no difference. Try a Sentinel wanted. ***