

NO FUTURE WARS, HARDING'S PRAYER

Righteous, Just Nation Is
President's Ideal.

TRIBUTE PAID TO DEAD

Need of Putting Government on
Business Basis Urged at
Commercial Luncheon.

(Continued From First Page.)

"In my heart ever since, that there shall be a nation so righteous and so just that it shall never be called on to make war so long as God and men may rule together.

"And another impression came to me today. When I saw the wonderful welcome you gave us in Brooklyn, I don't believe I ever dreamed there were so many children in the United States of America—sweet, rollicking, laughing, hopeful children.

"I don't believe anyone with responsibility can ride through such a company of American childhood as we did this afternoon without having a new resolve in his heart. I have resolved that I want the children who have come to this country to have the same liberty, the same rights, the same justice, the same hopes that we inherited from those who were before us. I want them to have our America, free, untrammelled, confident of itself.

Opportunity Is Discussed.

"If you have ever had any doubt of the righteousness of the republic, if you have ever had any doubt about the wisdom of the founders, I ask you to turn again to the picture of this afternoon and see these children, garbed in essentially the same raiment, participating in the same salutations, sharing the same joys, rising in the hopefulness of youth to the same opportunity in life. Ah, let no one challenge them.

"It may be true that some of these children are not prepared to embrace opportunity, but the wonderful thing of America is that opportunity is open to all these young Americans alike. Ask them to enter into the privileges of the republic. And if you want another picture, find it, before me now.

Inspection Is Recalled.

"When I was making the inspection I was not so much concerned about the shining arms and the way they were kept. I was not quite so much concerned about the insignia on the shoulders of the service men who served so faithfully in the war. I was rather caught by the blend of racial origin in the faces. I saw in this group the citizens and defenders of the republic who, it seemed to me, came from origins across the seas that represent almost every land in the world.

"Here is youth fighting America which is the blend of their citizenship of the old world, standing in absolute equality here, ready to defend the republic and its affairs. There is nothing finer than the equality in the United States. No other land offers the same reward of merit. Let us keep the America we inherited."

Wealth Placed on Grave.

"With solemn words, the president laid a wreath of flowers on the grave of the first American soldier to die on German soil.

"His voice husky and his eyes brimmed with tears, the president gazed at the rows and rows of coffins. Then he said:

"One hundred thousand sorrows are touching my heart as I see these again. God grant that it will not be so.

"Do not pretend that the millennial days have come and that there will be no more war. I would wish a nation so powerful that none will dare to provoke its wrath."

Then in the great army, shed on the shores of the Hudson, with its stark, white-washed walls, there fell a silence profound and deep. Mrs. Harding could be seen weeping softly as she looked upon the flag-draped coffins of those who had given their all for their country.

Sacrifices Not Forgotten.

"The republic will never forget the sacrifices these men have made—whether they lie in the soil of the homeland or the crimsoned soil of the battlefield."

"When the president had finished his brief address, he stepped forward, stopped in front of the coffin that had been selected to symbolize the army of dead surrounding him and laid upon it his wreath of roses and orchids.

"There was another moment of silence. It was as if the great piers, bustling with life as men went forth to death, had been turned to a tomb after the returning of those who had survived.

Era of Understanding Wanted.

"Speaking extemporaneously after his prepared address, the president said:

"I would like for you captains of industry to know an aspiration of the present administration—it is to inaugurate an era of understanding. I want an understanding between the government and the people, an understanding between nations.

"I want our America to have nothing to do with any nation that is not willing to sit at the table and show its cards."

The president declared he wanted those who came to our shores to understand that their coming imposed on them an obligation, in addition to according them the privilege of becoming American citizens. He wanted it understood, he added, that they must give as well as receive from the government.

The Mayflower, bearing the presidential party, later started on her return trip to the capital.

RIGID ECONOMY IS PROMISED

President Says Government Needs Sound Business Basis.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The administration's purpose to place the federal government on a sound business basis, even at the cost of offending a certain class of politicians, was reaffirmed by President Harding today in an address here at a luncheon of the Academy of Political Science.

The task, the president declared, already has shown that to be successfully completed, would require persistent, determined, stony-hearted devotion to the public interest, "without a trace of sympathy for the officeholder whose only excuse for drawing

a salary is that he needs the money." Loss of a certain sort of prestige to the administration, Mr. Harding said, was certain to result, though it might be compensated in the long run by a realization of the good accomplished for the general public.

The president's address, in part, follows:

"Everywhere we turn, we note that government has in recent time assumed a more complex relationship to the public than it ever sustained before. The mobilization of manpower, industrial forces and financial resources, which was made necessary in the war's exigencies, could only have been accomplished through the exertion of the utmost powers of government."

"Many men thoughtlessly urge that since the government took over the control, even the conduct of many industries and facilities during the war, there followed a great increase in wages, a vast expansion of business activity. Therefore, why not assume that continuance of such control and management, in time of peace, would enable continuance of the same liberality in compensation and profits, the same intense business activity?"

"Those who look below the surface know that the things which government accomplished during the war were accomplished at a staggering cost; a cost which society could not bear for long. A cost that has left some of our people with debts and mortgage generations of the future. They know the feverish seeking of prosperity was not genuine, but a desperate effort to get out of the war. They know the efficiency in private business should be adapted and applied in government. I will trust that the public official who decides his public problem as though it were his very own."

"Fortunately the prospect is not so hopeless as might appear. The party in power is pledged to economy and efficiency and you may be assured that every energy is being directed to redeem that pledge to the last degree and with all promptness.

"Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that eternal vigilance is the price of economy and efficiency. It requires persistent, determined, stony-hearted devotion to the public interest. Even the administration which devotes itself relentlessly to such work must understand that it will lose a good deal of immediate loyalty on the part of a certain class of politicians, which will not be compensated to it at once in the appreciation of the public for the public will not have the deep, immediate interest, or the active concern, which will animate the minds of the people when they are made to feel the loss of the strings."

"Nevertheless, thankless and ungracious as the task will be for most of those who devote their efforts to it, it must and will be attacked, it is being attacked, with all determination."

Change in Loan Form Urged.

Mr. Harding also suggested that the nation's loans to the allies be put in a more tangible form, that facilities of exchange be bettered and that all the financial policies of the reconstruction period be so formulated as to protect the gold standard.

"Assuming that these things may be laid down as fundamentals," he said, "it is for us all to get back to work. We must have confidence that things will come right. We have dealt with the greatest problem humanity ever confronted in the war. We will have no problem hereafter greater or more difficult than that. There, we are, we are entitled to every confidence that we will cope successfully with the problems that lie ahead."

Old Problems Recalled.

The president's address follows in part:

"The New York Commercial was founded when the young republic was distracted by a division of opinion concerning our relations with Europe. The noble Washingtonian, being lampooned and traduced because his administration was committed to the French treaty with Great Britain, first of the nation's commercial conventions. It represented an effort to escape embroilment in the old world system, and in the period when we were too weak to sustain a foreign conflict, it served to postpone that disaster. But only to postpone it, for, with every year, the pressure of the world was impossible. We fought wars with France and England, as incidents to the French revolution and Napoleonic upheavals."

Isolation Held Impossible.

"It has been too often assumed that our recent involvement in the troubles of Europe marked a new departure in our foreign policy. It was an old story. We never were and never will be able to maintain isolation. But our part and our place in international affairs are strictly changed. Our rise in power and influence has imposed new responsibilities."

"Today our strength in the industrial, financial and commercial world, our capacity to produce, our ability to extend credits which others cannot give and which brave but unfortunate peoples sorely need—all these make it necessary that we shall adopt new commercial methods whereby to insure the fullest possible service to civilization. I bespeak the help of every organ of intelligent, understanding business, to enable the nation to meet these demands."

Advancement Chance Seen.

"It has been said many times, but it cannot be too often repeated and emphasized, that in doing this we will be alike discharging a duty to others and seizing an opportunity for our own advancement. There have seldom been more convincing proofs than we see all around us that a new era of international interdependence of all parts of the world. He who displays the broadest spirit of brotherhood, helpfully in putting our country on the surest casting his bread upon the waters."

"Our duty to the world is pressing, but we must first secure ourselves best to perform helpfully if we are to be truly loyal to ourselves."

The most important thing to America is our constitutional system. Inseparable from the foundation of a more perfect union, the constitution sought to establish justice. True, we have not attained the perfection of our ideals, nor has any other human society done so. Justice, like charity, must begin at home. We must be just to ourselves and to our own, first of all. This is not selfish, for selfishness seeks more than fair share; we seek only that which is rightfully our own and then to preserve that to ourselves and our posterity.

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"We will do well to keep in mind the fundamental importance of agriculture and in every possible way insure justice to it. The farmer is entitled to all the help the government can give without injustice to others, because it is of the utmost importance that the agricultural community be contented and prosperous."

"This must be accomplished not at the expense of any other section, but by processes which will insure real justice among all elements."

"Turning to industry, our policy must be to give it every facility possible, but to keep government on the side of participation in business on its own account. It is not necessary for the government to intrude itself in the business activities of industry, better conducted through private instrumentalities, merely in order to demonstrate that the government is more powerful than anything else. The government's part in business should be no more than to insure adherence to the principles of common honesty, and to establish regulations that will enable it to sail a safe course."

"To regard business as dishonest, to regard business as a crime, but almost all business today is conducted on a scale which, which we have come to regard it as commonplace, would have made our forefathers gasp; and I prefer to assume it is honest until proven dishonest. So I speak for the least possible measure of government interference with business, but for the largest co-operation with properly conducted business and the most effective measures to insure that, whether it be big or little, business shall be honest and fair."

"Our effort at establishing industrial justice we must see that the wage earner is placed in an economically sound position. His lowest wage must be enough for comfort, enough to make his house a home, enough to insure that the struggle for existence shall not crowd out the things truly worth existing for."

"There must be provisions for education, for recreation and a margin for savings, while for every other element of action as will insure full play to the individual's abilities. On the other side the wage earner must do justice to society. His remuneration must be fully equal in value to the compensation he is paid."

"And finally, both employer and employee owe to the public such efficiency as will insure that cost of service or production shall not be higher than the public can fairly pay."

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"Our position in the world has been greatly changed as a result of the war. We have become a creditor nation rather than a debtor. The exigencies of war compelled the government to take, by taxation, much wealth from our people, to be loaned to our allies. This is the basis of their obligations to us, and it is not a good form in which to hold the obligations of one people to another."

"It is altogether to be hoped that in a reasonable period we may change the form of these obligations and distribute them among all the people. We hope also that there may be a good form in which to hold the obligations of one people to another."

"There is a right of contract or agreement and association among individuals which is protected so long as the end sought is equal justice," he continued. "Any effort which contemplates coercion and force is an interference with the conception of American liberty and is justly denounced by American law."

"It is true that we hold to the theory of equality, not of character or position, but of opportunity and equality before the law. This does not mean that the government guarantees any standard of achievement to its citizens, but that in its dealings with them it will grant to all an opportunity to be heard and the right to a decision based on the all notions and the law without favor and without prejudice."

"There is no need to resist radicalism because it is a disturbing and wasteful element."

"This does not mean resistance to the growth and expansion of our constitution, but it does mean resistance to any change in its underlying principles."

"There are those who speak of overthrowing the government," he said. "In America this reduces itself to the absurdity of overthrowing the people, for here the people are the government."

"This administration may come and go like its predecessors, but the government, our institutions, remain secure in the support of the American people."

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Dandruff, falling hair and itching scalp successfully treated. One or two treatments will convince.

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Suite 420 Morgan Building Main 4484

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BUSINESS TO BE LET ALONE, SAYS HARDING

U. S. Interference to Be Kept
to Minimum.

CO-OPERATION IS URGED

President Declares Every Factor
Should Help Put America's
House in Order Again.

(Continued From First Page.)

NEW YORK, May 23.—The co-operation of every factor of American business and industry to put the nation's house in order after the dislocation of war was urged by President Harding tonight at a dinner here celebrating the 125th anniversary of the New York Commercial.

"Every principle of business management," he declared, "must stand together in the confident purpose of reconstruction. He asserted that although the United States did not want to live in isolation and selfishness, its duties to the world could be performed by giving its attention first to the rehabilitation of its own resources."

Business Considered Honest.

"There has been some tendency to regard business as dishonest, until it should prove itself honest and to regard business in business as a crime. But almost all business today is conducted on a scale which, which we have come to regard it as commonplace, would have made our forefathers gasp; and I prefer to assume it is honest until proven dishonest. So I speak for the least possible measure of government interference with business, but for the largest co-operation with properly conducted business and the most effective measures to insure that, whether it be big or little, business shall be honest and fair."

Efficiency Owed to Public.

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Low prices equal low quality—that's fundamental.

In a Norman-Tailored suit you buy quality, which is true economy.

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Ruud tank heater at \$31.75 installed

[or \$19.75 without installation]

Only 75c Down

and 75c a week payable with the gas bills. This will enable 500 families to have the same comfort their wealthier neighbors enjoy, for there is no better appliance made: cast iron with double copper coils.

Husbands! Can you afford to let the good wife stoop and lift burdens, when Six Bits will emancipate her?

Only 500 in stock in this territory. Therefore, don't put it off.

Enough hot water for a bath in 15 minutes.

This is the 2d day of the sale, get yours today. Of course we can't install all these in 1 week. But the first ones to order will get theirs installed this week.

Portland Gas & Coke Co.

An Extraordinary Offering of

CHINESE RUGS

in all sizes

highest grade

These are new importations. By a most fortunate circumstance a small group of these weavings fell into our hands at a price that enables us to offer them at lowest prices ever asked for Chinese Rugs of equal grade. Here are a few samples of the prices:

A Word About Chinese Rugs	
China is one of the best sources of fine Oriental Rugs. Some of the finest Persian patterns were inspired centuries ago by Chinese designs.	
Chinese rugs conform to the highest occidental standards of design. The colors, though few, are distinctive. The reds resemble tints of ripe apricot and pomegranate. Fawn and light blue are characteristic, as is also white, the color of purity. The symbols represent happiness, long life and religious ideas.	
At such prices these weavings are actual dividend-paying investments. They will last a life time.	

9.0 x 12.0	\$295	3.10 x 2.1	\$22
11.5 x 9.0	\$310	4.0 x 2.0	\$22
11.7 x 8.9	\$365	1.11 x 1.7	\$18
6.10 x 4.1	\$ 87	2.0 x 1.7	\$18
6.8 x 4.2	\$ 87	2.11 x 2.0	\$21
6.10 x 4.3	\$ 87	2.0 x 1.7	\$15

The smaller sizes are particularly suitable for use as table or lamp mats or mural decorations.

We believe that the reputation we now enjoy for giving honest values and highest quality at lowest prices will be further enhanced by these offerings.

Never in our 14 years in Portland have we been able to offer such remarkable values.

CARTOZIAN BROS., INC.

393 Washington Street, Pittock Block
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SEATTLE
SPOKANE

HAMADAN
PERSIA

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