PRESIDENT OF TIMATE VIEWS OF THE NEW

These photographs tell their story of the sort of man President Harding is, what his family is like and how he looks in the various roles he has played as a part of his daily life. Above, at the left, are Mrs. Harding, Dr. George T. Harding, the president's father, in his G. A. R. uniform, and the president himself. Below, at the left, the president is seen

all tangled up in a big helicon base horn which he delights to play. At the right of the musical number is Harding "making up" in the composing room of his newspaper, the Marion Star, which he has published for years. Above, next in order, are the Hardings in the rose garden of their Washington home, while Mrs. Harding fastens a rosebud in Warren's buttonhole.

STATES This is perhaps the homeliest picture ever taken of the Hardings—homely in the pleasant sense—showing the president receiving his decoration with masculine embarrassment and revealing his proverbially baggy trousers. Below are the two colored servants in the Harding's Washington household, Hattie Jefferies and Inez McWhorter—the latter being the famous waffle-maker, whose works or art make the Harding

AND HIS HOUSEHO breakfast table notable. At the right is Frank Blackstone, the family chauffeur, who henceforth will pilot White House cars. Above are two characteristic poses of the new president and at the right is his father, Dr. Harding, driving the old buggy in which he still makes his calls on patients in Marion. The president and the first lady of the land standing before their rose arbor complete the lay-out.



TEXT OF HARDING'S **ADDRESS GIVEN AT** HIS INAUGURATION

(Continued From Page One) the things which made up what we

are.
Today, better than ever before, we know the aspirations of humankind, 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 unselfishness of these United States is a thing proven, our devotion to peace for ourselves and for the world is well established, our concern for preserved civilization expression. There was no American failure to resist the attempted reversion of civilization, there will be no failure today or tomorrow. RESTS ON POPULAR WILL

The success of our popular government rests wholly upon the corintelligent, dependable popular will of America. In a deliberate questioning of a suggested change of nawas to supersede nationality, turned to a referendum of the American people. There was ample discussion and there is a public mandate in manifest understanding. America is ready to encourage,

tager to initiate, anxious to participate in any seemly program likely jo lessen the probability of war and promote that brotherhood of manpromote that brotherhood of man-kind which must be God's highest conception of human relationship. ause we cherish ideals of justice and peace, because we appraise international comity and helpful relationship no less highly than any people of the world, we aspire to a high place in the moral leadership of civilization, and we hold a main tained America, the proven republic, the unshaken temple of representative democracy, to be not only an inspiration and example, but the highest agency of strengthening good will and promoting accord on both continents. Mankind needs a worldwide benediction of understanding. It is needed among individuals, among peoples, among governments, and it will inaugurate an era of good feelto mark the birth of a new order. In such understanding men will strive confidently for the promotion of their better relationships and nations will promote the comi-ties so essential to peace.

TRADE TIES BIND CLOSELY We must understand that ties of trade bind nations in closest inti-macy and none may receive except

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as he gives. We have not strengthened ours in accordance with our resources or our genius, notably on our own continent, where a galaxy of republics reflect the glory of new world demosacy, 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 filled with hate, it did involve us in the delirium of expenditure, in expanded currency and credits, in unbalanced industry, in unspeakable waste and usturbed uncovered our portion of hateful selfishness at home, it also revealed the heart of America as sound and fearless and beating in unfailing.

Amid it all we have riveted the gaze of all civilisation to the unselfishness 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. When the governments of earth shall have established a freedom like our own and shall have sanctioned the pursuit of peace as we have practiced it, I believe the last sorrow and the final sacrifice of international warfare

OUR SUPREME TASK Our supreme task is the resumption of our onward normal way. Retion-all these must follow. I would like to hasten 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 prejudices, we entertain no spirit of revenge; we do not hate; we do not covet; we dream of no conquest, nor boast of armed prow-

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 vision 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 or facility, all in the sublime sacrifices for country and not one penny of war profit shall inure to the benefit of private individual, corporation or com-bination, 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 representa-

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Clark's Death Is Like Pall Over Inaugural Plans

Washington, March 4.—(I. N. S.)—
Hanging like a pall over the jollity and merrymaking of the inaugural visitors today was the death of Champ Clark, the great Democratic leader, who almost was president.

In Congress Hall hotel, under the shadow of his beloved capitol, where he labored so diligently fer more than a quarter of a century, and within a stone's throw of where to-iay's ceremonies took place, the great Missourian's body lay in state, moutrned by thousands. mourned by tho

The cheers and noises with which the crowd welcomed a new predrifted down through the trees in the capitol grounds and pen-etrated faintly into the dim room where death had claimed a great

tive democracy when one portion of our citizenship turns its activities to private gain amid defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing or dying for national preserva-UNITY OF SPIRIT

Out of such universal service will come a new unity of spirit and purpose, a new confidence and conse-cration, which would make our defense impregnable, our triumph assured. Then we should have little disorganization of our eco-industrial and commercial systems at home, no staggering war debts, no swollen fortunes to flout the sacrifices of our soldiers, no excuse for sedition, no pitiable slack-erism, no outrage of treason. Envy and jealousy would have no soil for their menacing development and revolution would be without the pas-

sion which engenders it.

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 waste 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 civiliza-tion can survive repudiation. We must reduce the abnormal expenditures and we will. We can strike at war taxation and we must. We must face the grim necessity with full knowledge 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 house-hold in order. We need a rigid and yet sane economy, combined with fiscal justice and it must be attend-ed by individual prudence and thrift. which are so essential to this trying hour and reassuring for the future. REFLECTION OF REACTION

REFLECTION OF REACTION

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 unheavals. The normal balances 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. Perhaps we never shall know the old levels of wage again, because war invariably readjusts compensations and the necessaries of life will show their inseparable relationship, but we must strive for normalcy to reach stability. All the penalties will not be light, nor evenly distributed. There is no way of making tham so. There is no instant star. will not be light, nor evenly distrib-uted. 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 loss and start afresh. It is the oldest lesson of civilization. I would like government to do all it can to mitigate them; in understand-ing, in mutuality of interest, in concern for the common good our tasks will be solved. No altered system will work a miracle. Any wild ex-periment will only add to the confu-sion. Our best assurance lies in ef-ficient administration of our proven

FROM DESTRUCTION TO PRODUCTION

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 favor every wise government policy to aid the resumption and encourage

ciency, for lightened tax burdens, for sound commercial practices, for ade-quate credit facilities, for sympa-thetic concern for all agricultural problems, for the omission of unnecessary interference of government with business, for an end to government 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 pose of a righteous people.

With the nation-wide induction of womanhood into our political life, we may count upon her intuitions, her refinements, her intelligence and her influence to exalt the social order. full privileges and the performance of the duties of citizenship to speed the attainment of the highest state. PRAYER FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE

I wish for an America no less alert in guarding against dangers from within 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 common weal. Humanity hungers for international peace and we crave it with all mankind. My most reverent prayer for America is for industrial peace, with its rewards, widely and generally distributed amid the inspirations of equal opportunity. No one can justly desy the equality of opportunity which made us what we are. We have mistaken unprepared-ness 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 achieve-

ment. If revolution insists upon overturning established order, let other peoples make the tragic experiment. There is no place for it in America. When world war threatened civilization we pledged our resources and our lives to its preservation and when revolution threatens we unfurl the flag of law and order and renew our consecretion. Ours is a constitu-tional freedom where the popular will is the law supreme and the minorities are sacredly protected. Our revisions, reformations and evolu-tions reflect a deliberate judgment and an orderly progress, and we mean to cure our ills, but never des-troy or permit destruction by force. I had rather submit our industrial controversies to the conference table in advance than to a settlement table

after conflict and suffering. The earth is thirsting for the cup of good will, understanding is its fountain source. I would like to acclaim an era of good feeling amid dependable prosperity and all the blessings which attended. PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIES

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 fal-lacy in the theory of banished bar-riers of trade, but preserved Amer-ican standards require our higher production costs to L3 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. therein lies our way to widened in-fluence and the triumpus 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 AN AMERICA OF HOMES

We would not have an America living within and for herself alone, but we would have her self-reliant, independent and ever nobler, stronger and richer. Believing in our higher standards, reared through constitutional liberty and maintained opportunity, we invite the world things wrought is no reflex of a completed task. Common welfare is the goal of our national endeav Wealth is not inimical to welfare, it ought to be its friendliest agency. 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 unemploy-We want an America homes, illuminated with hope and happiness, where mothers, freed from the necessity of long hours of toil beyond their own doors, may preside as befits the hearthstone of American citizenship. We want the cradle of American childhood rocked under conditions so wholesome and so hopeful that no blight may touch It in its development, and we want to provide that no selfish interest, no material necessity, no lack of opportunity, shall prevent the gain-

ing of that education so essential to best citizenship. There is no short cut to the making of these ideals into glad reali-The world has witnesse again and again, the futility and the mischief of ill-considered reme-dies 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. Where genius has made for great possibilities, justice and happiness must be reflected in a greater common welfare. SERVICE SUPREME

Service is the supreme commit-ment of life. I would rejoice to acclaim the era of the golden rule and crown it with the autocracy of service. I pledge an administration wherein all the agencies of govern-ment are called to serve and ever promote an understanding of government purely as an expression of the

One cannot stand in this presence and be unmindful of the tremendous responsibility. The world upheaval has added heavily to our tasks. But with the realization comes the surge of high resolve, and there is reas-surance in belief in the God-given destiny of our new republic. If I felt that there is to be sole re-sponsibility in the executive for the America of tomorrow. I should shrink from the burden. But here are a hundred millions, with com-mon concern and shared responsibility, answerable to God and country. The republic summons them to their duty and I invite cooperation. 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 hese I am unafriad 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 justly, and to love mercy, and walk hum-bly with thy God?' This I plight to God and country.

Soldier Memorial 'Last Bill Signed'

Washington, March 4 .- (I. N. S.)-The washington, March 4.—(I. N. S.)—The Any number of occasions can be re-

HARDING TAKES OFFICE FEELING

Washington, March 4 .- (U. P.)resident Harding goes into the White House today in fine physical trim for the trying years ahead. He ilways loved outdoor life and has throughout his life taken time for recreation.

The untimely collapse of his predecessor in the White House has served as a warning to Harding, who has taken every precaution to safeguard his health. Having a robust constitution naturally, he has taken exercise with great regularity for years. During the campaign and since he has taken as much time as possible for relaxation, mostly on the golf links.

HAS COAT OF TAN He comes back from six weeks Florida in perfect health. He worked off much excess flesh. He took on a heavy tan and the lines which appeared on his face during the "best mind conferences" in Marion, when he was un-sble to get out because of inclement weather, have faded. His eyes are orighter than ever and twinkle with a indly humor. Of all the sports, the new president

s most fond of golf. He plays a good average game. It would not be condered a brilliant one. He never fails o make a few holes in par. His game has probably been worse since his nom-ination than before, because he can selfom play without having a trail of curious spectators following him around, an experience which proves disastrous to the best of golfers. FOND OF FISHING

He is fond of fishing, preferring to battle with tarpon and other big sea ish, rather than the smaller river fish. In his earlier days he boasted a local reputation in Marion as a horseshoe pitcher, but when someone in Florida heard at ut it and invited him to participate in a tournament, he begged off, saying he was afraid he couldn't throw the ringers as he used to. He did play with some policeman who patrolled the Mount Vernon avenue beat mable to get away for golf,

The Hardings will be at the theatre as much probably as Wilson was before his breakdown. Both are extremely fond of that form of entertainment. WOMAN OF ABILITY

Mrs. Harding probably will go down in White House history as one of the most interesting women who ever presided over the executive mansion's house hold. She is the hustling housekeeper type who sees to it that everything is done as and when it should be done. When the Hardings were preparing to abandon their Marion home a few weeks ago, Mrs. Harding put on an apron, a dust cap, and went up into the attic to sort out the old discarded beongings. Visitors passing could see here head appearing at the attic window when she frequently came to throw out old hats and boxes to Frank, the chauffeur, who was waiting on the ground

WITHOUT AFFECTATION

She cares little for precedent and no one has ever been able to find a trace of affectation about her. She has her own tastes in dress, music and literature, Having had six years in the capital dur-ing her husband's term as senator, she knows the Washington "society" game from the inside, Ambitious "climbera" who expect to take liberties with the woman from Marion, Ohlo, will find that she knows their game and they can expect to make little progress. But there is nothing stern or forbidding about Mrs. Harding, She is open, frank, and utters her pronounced opinions without any assumption of superiority.

one providing for the erection of memorials at Aflington memorial cemetery in memory of the soldier dead of the World a flivver. She has been seen many times war

Harding Is 29th President, Says Best Authority

There is some difference of opinion as to whether Warren G. Harding is the 28th, 29th or 39th president of the

the 28th, 29th or 39th president of the United States.

Harding is the 28th individual to slt in the presidential chair. However, Grover Cleveland was twice president with an interval of four years between his terms. For presidential purposes, therefore, most statisticians regard him in this connection as two men and rate Warren Harding as the twenty-ninth president. "Whose Who in America," generally accepted as an authority, names Wilson as the twenty-eighth president.

Counting Harding, there have been

39 times that the oath of president has been administered, including presidents who have been elected second terms and vice pres idents who succeeded the men elected to the office. On this basis, there-fore, Harding would be the thirtyninth president.

Harding, engage them in conversation and, maybe, take the whole family for tour of the headquarters building. In Marion she was at home to every ne, neighbor or stranger, rich or poor, She says she intends to be the same in the White House,

Chicago, March 4.—President Wilson will probably rest for at least six months before attempting work of any description. Charles Swem, private stenographer for the eight years of Wilson's administration, made this prediction Wednesday. Swem will enter business here with a publishing house. "I have traveled approximately 150,000 miles with the president during the past eight years," he said. "I have taken his dictation at his bedside, on ship-

Wilson Aged 25

Years in Office,"

Declares Swem

the White House. He has been almost boyishly glad of the approach of his rest the past few days.

"In the past eight years he has aged at least 25 years and it will be at least six months before he attempts any work, I believe." Swem brought 100 thick books of

stenographic notes of the president's war messages, notes on the Mexican controversy, official exchange of notes with Germany and other material, from

League of Nations Council Adjourns Paris, March 4.-(U. P.)-The Longue of Nations council, meeting here for the last two weeks, adjourned today

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