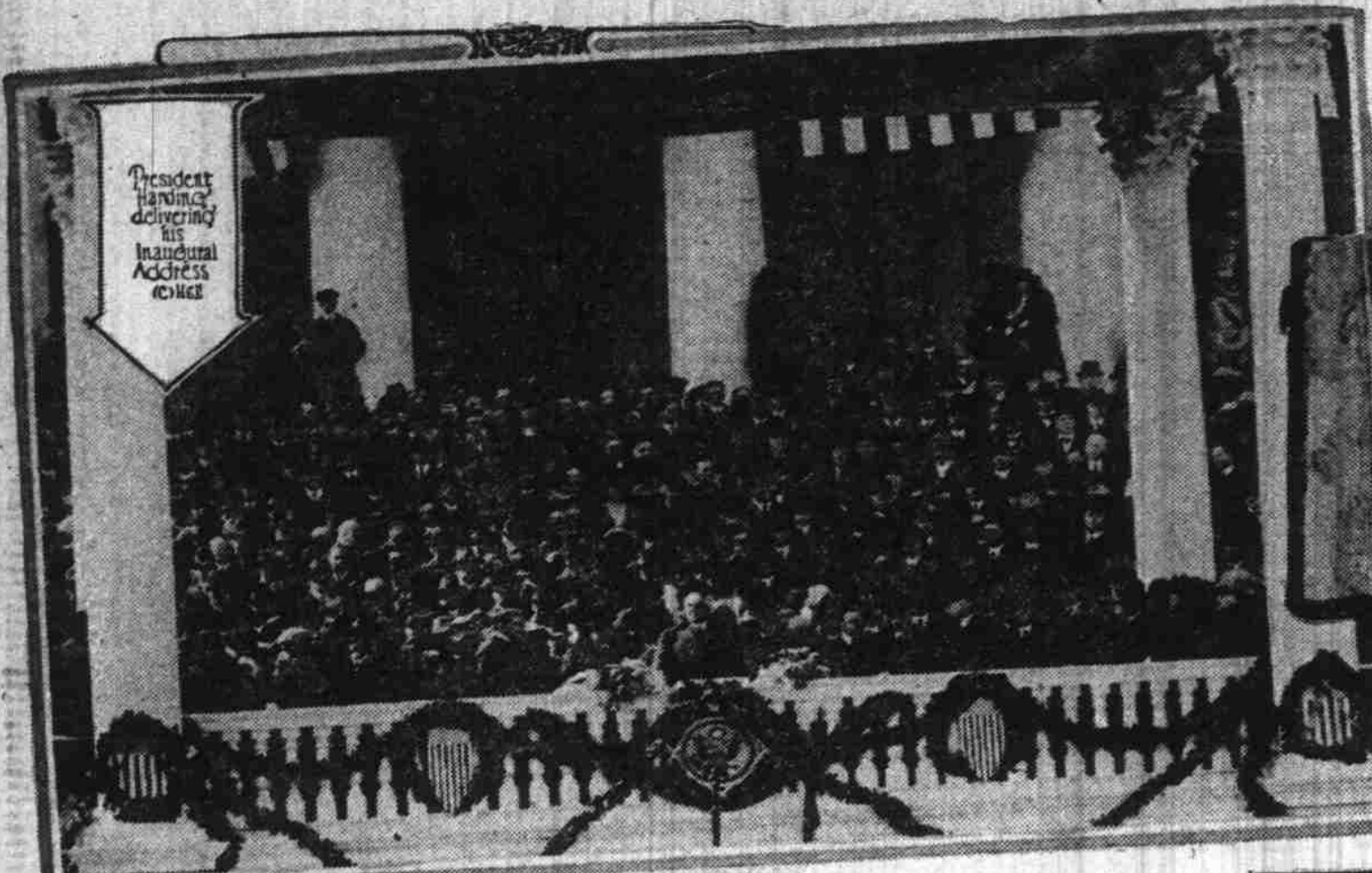


SCENES ATTENDING THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT HARDING, MARCH 4



President Harding delivering his inaugural address at the White House.



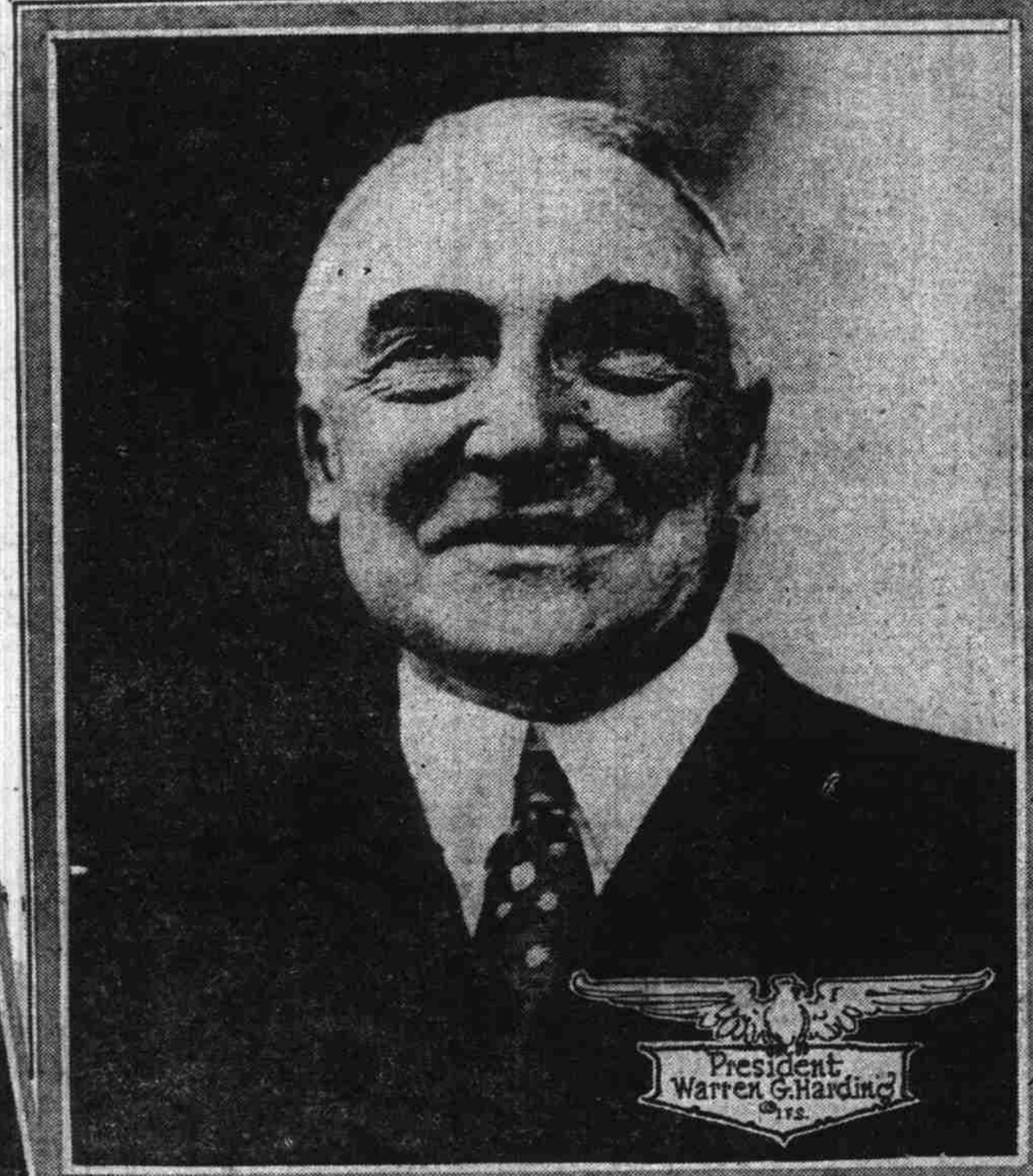
Bible upon which Harding took oath of office. This is the same Bible used by George Washington.



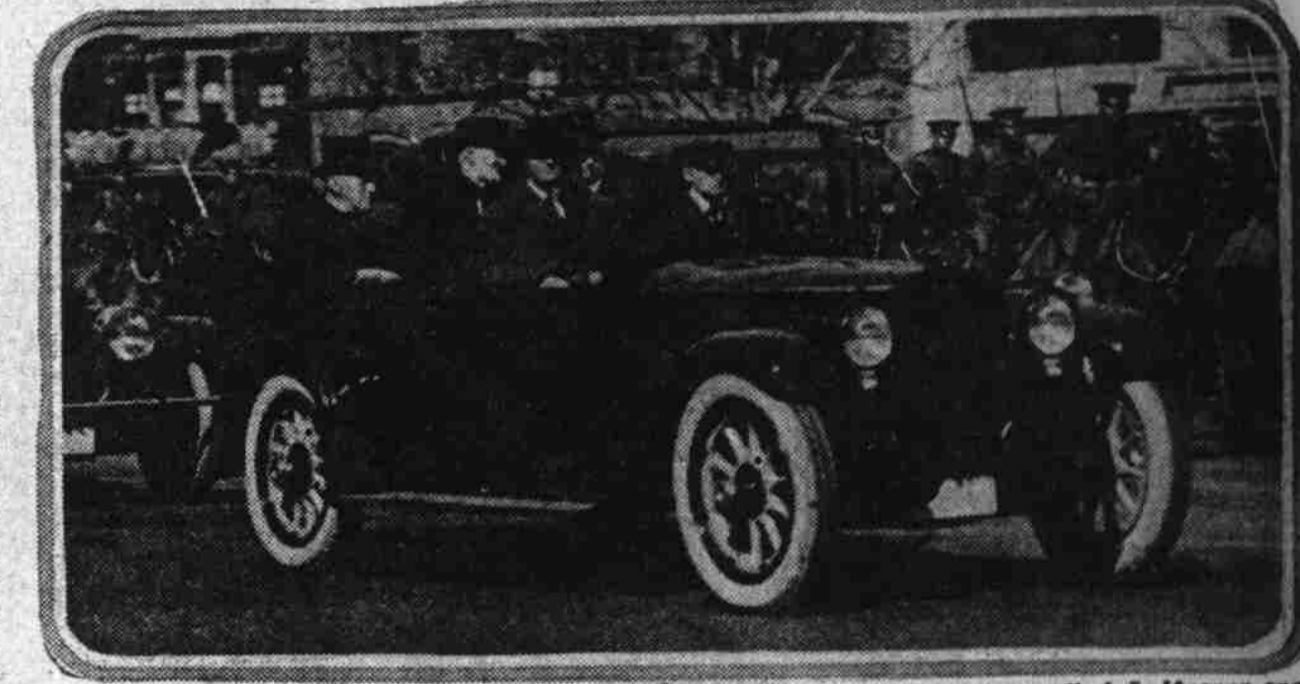
Crowd attending the inauguration of President Harding.



President Harding catches the White House Senator Knox at left.



President Warren G. Harding



The Presidential car en route to the Capitol from the White House. Uncle Joe Cannon and Senator Knox in front. Woodrow Wilson in back seat with President Harding.



Wilson and Harding on way to Capitol from the White House.



George B. Christian, Secretary to the President.

Letters From the People

Insistence Upon Free Speech in Peace Time—Sunday Blue Laws—Certain Cabinet Members Distrusted—Protest Against Zoos in Cities—An Indorsement of Mayor Baker

BELIEVES IN FREE SPEECH
Deplores a Necessity of War Time That is Being Invoked Today.

Portland, March 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—In The Journal of March 9 I read an article containing the decision of the supreme court in the case of the Milwaukee Leader vs. Postmaster General Burleson. To me the decision appears atrocious; entirely unprovoked. Perhaps my eyes are being opened. In comparison with some, I have been what may be called a conservative. I championed the espionage acts. My friends said the acts clearly violated our sacred principle of freedom of speech, that principle for which we fought the war. But I believed that free speech should be restricted in time of war. With those who believed that we were fighting to uphold free speech and that we should not restrict it during the war, I could not agree. I answered that they would soon be locking the door after the horse was stolen; that while they were arguing, German propaganda would undermine the nation. Germany would win the war and our principle would be lost.

I can't, however, defend the restricting of freedom of speech or the press in time of peace. Clearly we people, who form this government, should be allowed to express our opinions about it. Mayor Nap, to Postmaster General Burleson, were Bolsheviks, but did this give him the ground on which to deny us a principle expressed in the constitution, freedom of the press?

Maybe when the espionage acts were passed I was blinded by patriotism; perhaps I was right; but now I am able to say, "Whither are you tending?"

W. Waters.

SUNDAY BLUE LAWS

Protest by One Who Quotes the Master on His Kingship on Earth.
Portland, March 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—The fundamental idea of the Sunday blue law movement is to enthroned Jesus Christ as ruler of the kingdoms of this world. The way to determine whether Christ would accept a kingship in this world would be to learn what His attitude was toward such a proposition when He was here on earth. When asked by Pilate, "Art thou the King of the Jews?" Christ said, "My kingdom is not of this world." Again,

when Jesus performed that great miracle of feeding the 5000 people with five barley loaves and two small fishes, the people desired to make Him king. The record says, concerning this incident, "When Jesus, therefore, perceived that they would come and take Him by force, to make Him king, He departed again into a mountain Himself alone."
From these and other statements of Scripture we learn that the idea of His reigning as a temporal king was so repugnant to Him that He not only disclaimed any relation to the kingdoms of this world, but even ran away to a mountain to escape being made king. For Christ now to accept a kingship in this world would be a complete reversal of both the precept and example that He gave when on earth, and this could not be, for He is "the same yesterday, today and forever."

In view of these facts, recorded by the pen of inspiration, it is demonstrated that those who are so vigorously advocating the enthronement of Christ as a ruler of nations in this world are champions of a proposition that is anti-Christian, as well as opposed to the fundamental principles of civil government.
G. C. Hoskin.

IN HARDING'S CABINET

Three Positions Held by Men of Whom This Writer is Doubtful.
Portland, March 11.—To the Editor of The Journal—The general newspaper comment upon the cabinet selected by President Harding is rather misleading. The general tone is that the cabinet is satisfactory to the country and especially to the Republican party.
There are two outstanding characters in this cabinet, Charles E. Hughes and Herbert Hoover, and in an estimate of the character of the cabinet as a whole the ordinary man or woman would have in mind these men to the exclusion of the others. Hughes and Hoover are universally known to be men of high character, strong minded and independent, and they are absolutely worthy of the honors bestowed upon them. However, there are others affecting the welfare of the great masses of the people more than any of the others, and those positions are secretary of the treasury, secretary of the interior and attorney general. I think that the appointees to these posi-

tions may well be viewed with some apprehension. The three most noted secretaries of the treasury are Alexander Hamilton, under Washington, Salmon P. Chase, under Lincoln, and William G. McAdoo, under Wilson. McAdoo was a lawyer, soldier and statesman; Chase, lawyer, jurist and statesman; Hamilton, lawyer, jurist and statesman. Whether a man connected with the big banking institutions of the country, as Mr. Mellon is, will make good in the eyes of the people remains to be proved. Senator Fall, by reason of his strong advocacy of intervention in Mexico and various other policies advocated by him, has led to the belief in the minds of many that he is tied up with the Standard Oil interests. His policies as secretary of the interior will be watched with interest. It has become notorious that Harry M. Daugherty is a corporation attorney and lobbyist, and is regarded by many as a mere tool of the big corporations. It remains to be proved whether or not he can bring to this office that independence of action so necessary and important in the incumbent of that position. We can only hope that these men will be loyal to the interests of the whole people.
B. F. Wilson.

INDORSES MAYOR BAKER

Placing a Like Construction on Constitution's Free Speech Clause.
Portland, Feb. 24.—To the Editor of The Journal—While I am willing to grant that article 1 of the original amendments to the constitution of the United States gives the people the right of free speech, yet at no time must this be construed to mean that any person or persons, organization or society in this land or outside of it, or any emissary of a foreign government or power, has any right whatsoever to declare that this shall be a government other than that of a majority, or that the interpretation of our constitution shall take on any other interpretation than that of America, or the laws under it administered in any other way than for the benefit of all the people. I think the constitution is plain in these matters. Neither can we entertain a suggestion from without, that in order to have peace and prosperity we must have agitation and turmoil. And inasmuch as Mayor Baker believes in constitutional government, and was reelected by the voters of this city, it is plain that the constitution is plain in these matters. Neither can we entertain a suggestion from without, that in order to have peace and prosperity we must have agitation and turmoil. And inasmuch as Mayor Baker believes in constitutional government, and was reelected by the voters of this city, it is plain that the constitution is plain in these matters. Neither can we entertain a suggestion from without, that in order to have peace and prosperity we must have agitation and turmoil. And inasmuch as Mayor Baker believes in constitutional government, and was reelected by the voters of this city, it is plain that the constitution is plain in these matters.



U.S. Cavalry Escort on Pennsylvania Avenue.

possessions be in danger through lawlessness, the servants of the law and the servants of our government would be the ones to whom appeal would be made for protection, rather than to the advocates of free speech or those who worship at the shrine of Lenin and Trotzky.
J. Hardie Moores.

PROTESTS AGAINST CITY ZOO

Objector Asserts It Has No Proper Place Within City Limits.
Portland, March 8.—To the Editor of The Journal—In The Journal of March 8 I notice that the park zoo is to be moved, and one of the sites under consideration is Council Crest. The article also stated that the Portland Heights residents objected to the zoo in its present quarters on account of the noises. This is quite true, but if it is objectionable now, how much more so to the dwellers on Council Crest, as that is the quietest part of town and noises carry much farther up there, too. Are not their wishes to be considered at all? A zoo should not be kept within the city limits. It is an infernal thing to have a zoo in the heart of a city, and to do many other things which most cities of her size consider necessary, but she will consider maintaining a zoo without the proper site, buildings or care. It is a disgrace to the community. Sell the animals off, or kill them humanely and stuff them and put them into a museum where they will trouble no one.
For myself, I am pained every time I see a wild animal or bird held in captivity, no matter how fine the cage. I long to set the poor creature free in the park, and see them soar into the blue sky where they belong. There is positively no good reason for so confining animals and birds. With movies and picture books, and the great out of doors free to all, we do not need any such

fearful places as one-horse zoos in which to pen up God's poor wild creatures, simply that children and curious folk may gaze on their wretchedness, when they could learn far more about them from educational movies or well illustrated magazines.
Let us be done with our cruelty, and not foist this old zoo upon the peaceful quiet-loving dwellers on Council Crest, for that is about the one residence portion of Portland that is free from dirt, noise and the turmoil of the city. Let us keep it so. Let's hear from other people who live there. A Subscriber.

OPEN LETTER TO MAYOR BAKER

Portland, March 11.—Hon. George L. Baker, Mayor—Dear Sir: As a citizen of this city and state I wish to protest against the "epidemics" of small-pox, diphtheria and other so-called contagious diseases that are constantly being pulled off by Dr. Parrish, city health officer, by your appointment. These "epidemics" are false pure and simple, done for the purpose of frightening the people, and are a part of the medical machine program to force the people to submit to medical treatments. Reports of these alleged "epidemics" are wired all over the country as "news" by the various news agencies and give this city and state a black eye, so far as health is concerned. In a recent trip east and to Mexico I met a gentleman and his family from Boston who stated that they were anxious to visit Oregon and the Columbia highway, having heard of the wondrous beauty of this country, but were afraid to enter Oregon because eastern papers were reporting that dreadful epidemics of small-pox and other diseases were constantly raging here. This city and state were pictured as being pest-ridden communities, reeking with disease. Others whom I met told me the same thing, and I read in Texas an epidemic of small-pox raging in a local shipyard. I wrote you concerning this matter, but received an evasive reply. If you are disinclined

to act in this matter, I think it time that the Chamber of Commerce and other civic bodies and representative citizens should take some action and perhaps they can find a way to keep Dr. Parrish in check and prevent this city and state from being further mangled. Portland is one of the most healthful, cleanest cities in the world, and Oregon is unsurpassed, and it is the duty of every good citizen to boost, not knock them, Dr. W. A. Turner, Sanitary Health Defense League of Oregon.

What Mere Man Will Wear

With the approach of spring and the Easter season come the thoughts of new finery, not to military alone, but to mere man. For let it known that correct togethery has a striking appeal to the well dressed man.
"Tweed and homespun suits and light top coats are in order," said H. H. Stichel, haberdasher and clothier, "and gray, mixed brown and mixed green are to be the prevailing colors."
"The new hats are narrow of brim with a high roll. Many have bows in the back. Brown is the leading color and there are new shades of gray and blue."
"Neckwear to be worn with the new low collars is much narrower. They are shown in cut silk and knit. Light weight wool heather hose will vie for supremacy with silk. Madras and plain white silk shirts are good, hairline and cord patterns in blue, green, and silk having displaced the circus stripes in silk. The gray mocha glove leads the field. Clock hats retain their popularity and caps in striking patterns will be the vogue for sports wear."

Wore Valuable Clothes
London, March 12.—(L. N. S.)—An old woman taken into Brentford workhouse

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as a pauper lunatic was found to have \$5000 in her possession. Three thousand dollars in gold was sewn up in small packets and distributed about her clothing, while in another secret pocket was found \$2000 in notes.

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