

Text of Eisenhower Inauguration Speech

WASHINGTON (AP)—The prepared text of the inauguration address of President Dwight D. Eisenhower:

My fellow citizens: The world and we have passed the midway point of a century of continuing challenge. We sense with all our faculties that forces of good and evil are massed and armed and opposed as rarely before in history.

This fact defines the meaning of this day. We are summoned, by this honored and historical ceremony, to witness more than the act of one citizen swearing his oath of service, in the presence of God. We are called as a people, to give testimony, in the sight of the world, to our faith that the future shall belong to the free.

Since this century's beginning, a time of tempest has seemed to come upon the continents of the earth. Masses of Asia have defied the shackles of the past. Great nations of Europe have waged their bloodiest wars. Thrones have toppled and their vast empires have disappeared. New nations have been born.

U. S. Grows in Power For our own part, it has been a time of recurring trial. We have grown in power and in responsibility. We have passed through the anxieties of depression and of war to a summit unmatched in man's history. Seeking to secure peace in the world, we have had to fight through the shores of two Jims, and to the mountain peaks of Korea.

In the swift rush of great events, we find ourselves groping to know the full sense and meaning of the times in which we live. We beseech God's guidance. We summon all our knowledge of the past and we scan all signs of the future. We bring all our wit and will to meet the question: How far have we come in man's long pilgrimage from darkness toward light—a day of freedom and of peace for all mankind? Or are the shadows of another night closing upon us?

Involves Mankind Great as are the preoccupations of our time, we are concerned with matters that deeply affect our livelihood today and our vision of the future, each of these domestic problems is dwarfed by, and often even created by, this question that involves all human kind.

This trial comes at a moment when man's power to achieve good or to inflict evil surpasses the brightest hopes and the sharpest fears of all ages. We can turn rivers in their courses, level mountains to the plains. Ocean and land and sky are at our command. Disease diminishes and life lengthens.

Yet the promise of this life is imperiled by the very genius that has made it possible. Nations amass wealth. Labor swears to create—and turns out devices to destroy—the mountains but also cities. Science seems ready to confer upon us, as its final gift, the power to erase human life from the earth.

At such a time in history, we who are free must preclude our own faith. The faith is the abiding creed of our fathers. It is our faith in the deathless dignity of man, governed by eternal moral and natural laws.

Faith Necessary This faith defines our full view of life. It establishes beyond debate those gifts of the Creator that are man's inalienable rights, and that makes all men equal in His sight!

In the light of this equality, we know that the virtues most cherished by free people—love of truth, pride of work, devotion to country—all are treasures equally precious in the lives of the most humble and of the most exalted. The men who mine coal and fire furnaces and balance ledgers and turn lathes and pick cotton—all serve as proudly, and as profitably, for America as the statesmen who draft treaties or the legislators who enact laws.

Leaders Serve This faith rules our whole way of life. It decrees that we, the people, elect leaders not to rule but to serve. It asserts that we have the right of choice of our own work and to the reward of our own toil. It inspires the initiative that makes our productivity the wonder of the world. And it warns that any man who seeks to deny equality in all to his brothers betrays the spirit of the free and invites the mockery of the tyrant.

It is because we, all of us, hold to these principles that the political changes accomplished this day do not imply turbulence, upheaval or disorder. Rather this change expresses a purpose of strengthening our dedication and devotion to the precepts of our founding documents, a conscious renewal of faith in our country and in the watchfulness of a Divine Providence.

Enemies Goaded The enemies of this faith know no god but force, no devotion but its use. They tutor men in treason. They feed upon the hunger of others. Whatever defies them, they torture, especially the truth.

Here, then, is joined no pallid argument between slightly differing philosophies. This conflict strikes directly at the faith of our fathers and the lives of our sons. No principle or treasure that we hold, from the spiritual knowledge of our free schools and churches to the creative magic of free labor and capital, nothing lies safely beyond the reach of the struggle.

Freedom is pitted against slavery; light against dark. The faith we hold belongs not to us alone but to the free of all the world. This common bond binds the grower of rice in Burma and the planter of wheat in Iowa, and the shepherd in southern Italy and the mountaineer in the Andes. It confers a common dignity upon the French soldier who died in Indochina, the British soldier killed in Malaya, the American life given in Korea.

Linked by Need We know, beyond this, that we are linked to all free peoples not merely by a noble idea but by a simple need. No free people can for long cling to any privilege or enjoy any safety in economic solitude. For all our own material might, even we need markets in the world for the surpluses of our farms and of our factories. Equally, we need for these same things the vital materials and products of distant lands. This basic law of interdependence, so manifest in the commerce of peace, applies with thousand-fold intensity in the event of war.

So we are persuaded by necessity and by the strength of all free peoples lies in unity, their danger in discord. To produce this unity, to meet the challenge of our time, destiny has laid upon our country the responsibility of the free world's leadership. So it is proposed that we assure our friends once again that, in the discharge of this responsibility, we Americans know and observe the difference between world leadership and imperialism; between firmness and truculence; between a thoughtfully calculated and a spasmodic reaction to the stimulus of emergencies.

With Confidence We wish our friends the world over to know this above all: we face the threat—not with dread and confusion—but with confidence and conviction. We feel this moral strength because we know that we are not helpless prisoners of history. We are free men. We shall remain free, never to be proven guilty of the one capital offense against freedom, to lack the staunch faith.

In pledging our just cause before the bar of history and in pressing our labor for world peace, we shall be guided by certain fixed principles. These principles are: 1. Abhorring war as a chosen and the purpose of the state, we shall strive to be the first task of statesmanship to develop the strength that will deter the forces of aggression and promote the conditions of peace.

For, as it must be the supreme purpose of all free men, so it must be the dedication of their leaders to save humanity from preying upon itself. In the light of this principle, we stand ready to engage with any and all others in joint effort to remove the causes of mutual fear and distrust among nations, and to make possible the realistic reduction of armaments. The sole requisites for undertaking such effort are that—in their purpose—they be aimed logically and honestly toward secure peace for all; and that—in their result—they provide methods by which every participating nation will prove good faith in carrying out its pledge.

2. Realizing that common sense and common decency alike dictate the futility of appeasement, we shall never try to placate an aggressor by the false and wicked bargain of trading honor for security. For in the final choice a soldier's pack is not so heavy a full and just burden as a prisoner's chains.

3. Knowing that only a United States that is strong and immensely productive can help defend freedom in our world, we view our nation's strength and security as a trust upon which rests the hope of free men everywhere. It is the firm duty of each of our free citizens and of every free citizen everywhere to place the cause of his country before the comfort of himself.

No Racial Ties 4. Honoring the identity and heritage of each nation of the world, we shall never use our strength to try to impress upon another people our own cherished political and economic institutions.

5. Assessing realistically the needs and capacities of proven friends of freedom, we shall strive to help them achieve their own security and well-being. Likewise, we shall count upon them to assume, within the limits of their resources, their full and just burden in the common defense of freedom.

6. Recognizing economic health as an indispensable basis of military strength and the free world's peace, we shall strive to foster everywhere, and to practice ourselves, policies that encourage productivity and a desirable trade. For the impoverishment of any single people in the world means danger to the well-being of all other peoples.

To Strengthen Bonds 7. Appreciating that economic need, military security and political wisdom combine to suggest regional groupings of free peoples, we hope, within the framework of the United Nations, to help strengthen such special bonds the world over. The nature of these ties must vary with the different problems of different areas.

In the western hemisphere, we join with all our neighbors in the work of perfecting a community of fraternal trust and common purpose. In Europe, we ask that enlightened and inspired leaders of the western nations strive with renewed vigor to make the unity of their peoples a reality. Only as free Europe unitedly marshals its strength can it effectively safeguard, even with our help, its spiritual and cultural treasures.

Race Equality Needed 8. Conceiving the defense of freedom like freedom itself, to be one and indivisible, we hold all continents and peoples in equal regard and honor. We reject any insinuation that one race or another, one people or another, is in any sense inferior or expendable.

To Use U. N. 9. Respecting the United Nations as the living sign of all people's hope for peace, we shall strive to make it not merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force. And in our quest of honorable peace, we shall neither compromise, nor tire, nor ever cease.

By These Rules of conduct, we hope to be known to all peoples. By their observance, an earth of peace may become not a vision but a fact.

This hope—this supreme aspiration—must rule the way we live. We must be ready to dare all for our country. For history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid. We must acquire proficiency in defense and display stamina in purpose.

Asks Sacrifices We must be willing, individually and as a nation, to accept whatever sacrifices may be required of us. A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both.

These basic precepts are not lofty abstraction, far removed from matters of daily living. They are laws of spiritual strength that generate and define our material strength. Patriotism means equipped forces and a prepared citizenry. Moral stamina means more energy and more productivity, on the farm and in the factory. Love of liberty means the guarding of every resource that makes freedom possible—from the sanctity of our families and the wealth of our soil to the genius of our scientists.

So each citizen plays an indispensable role. The productivity of our heads, our hands and our hearts is the source of all the strength we can command for both the enrichment of our lives and the winning of peace.

No One Beyond Recall No person, no home, no community can be beyond the reach of this call. We are summoned to act in wisdom and in conscience; to work with industry; to teach with persuasion; to preach with conviction; to weigh our every deed with care and with compassion. For this truth must be clear before us: Whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must come to pass in the heart of America. For history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid.

More than an escape from regional wisdom combine to suggest regional groupings of free peoples, we hope, within the framework of the United Nations, to help strengthen such special bonds the world over. The nature of these ties must vary with the different problems of different areas.

In the western hemisphere, we join with all our neighbors in the work of perfecting a community of fraternal trust and common purpose. In Europe, we ask that enlightened and inspired leaders of the western nations strive with renewed vigor to make the unity of their peoples a reality. Only as free Europe unitedly marshals its strength can it effectively safeguard, even with our help, its spiritual and cultural treasures.

Race Equality Needed 8. Conceiving the defense of freedom like freedom itself, to be one and indivisible, we hold all continents and peoples in equal regard and honor. We reject any insinuation that one race or another, one people or another, is in any sense inferior or expendable.

To Use U. N. 9. Respecting the United Nations as the living sign of all people's hope for peace, we shall strive to make it not merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force. And in our quest of honorable peace, we shall neither compromise, nor tire, nor ever cease.

By These Rules of conduct, we hope to be known to all peoples. By their observance, an earth of peace may become not a vision but a fact.

This hope—this supreme aspiration—must rule the way we live. We must be ready to dare all for our country. For history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid.

More than an escape from regional wisdom combine to suggest regional groupings of free peoples, we hope, within the framework of the United Nations, to help strengthen such special bonds the world over. The nature of these ties must vary with the different problems of different areas.

In the western hemisphere, we join with all our neighbors in the work of perfecting a community of fraternal trust and common purpose. In Europe, we ask that enlightened and inspired leaders of the western nations strive with renewed vigor to make the unity of their peoples a reality. Only as free Europe unitedly marshals its strength can it effectively safeguard, even with our help, its spiritual and cultural treasures.

Race Equality Needed 8. Conceiving the defense of freedom like freedom itself, to be one and indivisible, we hold all continents and peoples in equal regard and honor. We reject any insinuation that one race or another, one people or another, is in any sense inferior or expendable.

To Use U. N. 9. Respecting the United Nations as the living sign of all people's hope for peace, we shall strive to make it not merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force. And in our quest of honorable peace, we shall neither compromise, nor tire, nor ever cease.

By These Rules of conduct, we hope to be known to all peoples. By their observance, an earth of peace may become not a vision but a fact.

This hope—this supreme aspiration—must rule the way we live. We must be ready to dare all for our country. For history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid.

More than an escape from regional wisdom combine to suggest regional groupings of free peoples, we hope, within the framework of the United Nations, to help strengthen such special bonds the world over. The nature of these ties must vary with the different problems of different areas.

In the western hemisphere, we join with all our neighbors in the work of perfecting a community of fraternal trust and common purpose. In Europe, we ask that enlightened and inspired leaders of the western nations strive with renewed vigor to make the unity of their peoples a reality. Only as free Europe unitedly marshals its strength can it effectively safeguard, even with our help, its spiritual and cultural treasures.

Race Equality Needed 8. Conceiving the defense of freedom like freedom itself, to be one and indivisible, we hold all continents and peoples in equal regard and honor. We reject any insinuation that one race or another, one people or another, is in any sense inferior or expendable.

To Use U. N. 9. Respecting the United Nations as the living sign of all people's hope for peace, we shall strive to make it not merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force. And in our quest of honorable peace, we shall neither compromise, nor tire, nor ever cease.

By These Rules of conduct, we hope to be known to all peoples. By their observance, an earth of peace may become not a vision but a fact.

This hope—this supreme aspiration—must rule the way we live. We must be ready to dare all for our country. For history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid.

More than an escape from regional wisdom combine to suggest regional groupings of free peoples, we hope, within the framework of the United Nations, to help strengthen such special bonds the world over. The nature of these ties must vary with the different problems of different areas.

In the western hemisphere, we join with all our neighbors in the work of perfecting a community of fraternal trust and common purpose. In Europe, we ask that enlightened and inspired leaders of the western nations strive with renewed vigor to make the unity of their peoples a reality. Only as free Europe unitedly marshals its strength can it effectively safeguard, even with our help, its spiritual and cultural treasures.

Race Equality Needed 8. Conceiving the defense of freedom like freedom itself, to be one and indivisible, we hold all continents and peoples in equal regard and honor. We reject any insinuation that one race or another, one people or another, is in any sense inferior or expendable.

To Use U. N. 9. Respecting the United Nations as the living sign of all people's hope for peace, we shall strive to make it not merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force. And in our quest of honorable peace, we shall neither compromise, nor tire, nor ever cease.

By These Rules of conduct, we hope to be known to all peoples. By their observance, an earth of peace may become not a vision but a fact.

Television Records Inaugural



Television in the Salem area was better in some places than others Tuesday (see photos on page 1), but thousands of persons watched the Presidential inauguration ceremonies regardless. Top photo shows President Dwight Eisenhower delivering his inaugural address. Below, Vice President Richard Nixon takes the oath of office.



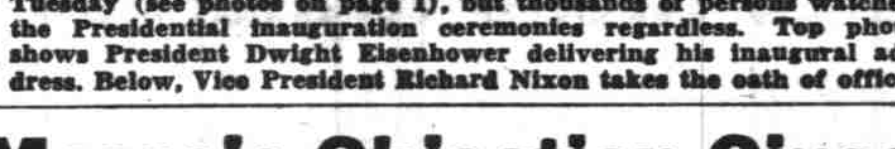
Television in the Salem area was better in some places than others Tuesday (see photos on page 1), but thousands of persons watched the Presidential inauguration ceremonies regardless. Top photo shows President Dwight Eisenhower delivering his inaugural address. Below, Vice President Richard Nixon takes the oath of office.



Television in the Salem area was better in some places than others Tuesday (see photos on page 1), but thousands of persons watched the Presidential inauguration ceremonies regardless. Top photo shows President Dwight Eisenhower delivering his inaugural address. Below, Vice President Richard Nixon takes the oath of office.



Television in the Salem area was better in some places than others Tuesday (see photos on page 1), but thousands of persons watched the Presidential inauguration ceremonies regardless. Top photo shows President Dwight Eisenhower delivering his inaugural address. Below, Vice President Richard Nixon takes the oath of office.



Television in the Salem area was better in some places than others Tuesday (see photos on page 1), but thousands of persons watched the Presidential inauguration ceremonies regardless. Top photo shows President Dwight Eisenhower delivering his inaugural address. Below, Vice President Richard Nixon takes the oath of office.

Morse's Objection Gives McKay Extra Day's Rest

By A. ROBERT SMITH, Statesman Correspondent WASHINGTON (AP)—It's been a long time since Wayne Morse has given Douglas McKay occasion for a peaceful day. It will likely be longer still before it happens again.

But today, Doug has Wayne to thank for the extra winks of sleep he can afford this morning. For the opportunity of resting his weary feet and oft-squeezed right hand.

McKay can use the rest. He was tired when he climbed out of bed inauguration morning even though he thought by nightfall he would become secretary of the interior. He was dead on his feet when he and Mrs. McKay called it an evening early this morning after dancing on display at both sections of the inaugural ball.

For between the start and end of the big day the McKays and other bigwigs in the Eisenhower administration moved through a killing schedule.

dom to the weak or the timid. We must acquire proficiency in defense and display stamina in purpose.

Asks Sacrifices We must be willing, individually and as a nation, to accept whatever sacrifices may be required of us. A people that values its privileges above its principles soon loses both.

These basic precepts are not lofty abstraction, far removed from matters of daily living. They are laws of spiritual strength that generate and define our material strength. Patriotism means equipped forces and a prepared citizenry. Moral stamina means more energy and more productivity, on the farm and in the factory. Love of liberty means the guarding of every resource that makes freedom possible—from the sanctity of our families and the wealth of our soil to the genius of our scientists.

So each citizen plays an indispensable role. The productivity of our heads, our hands and our hearts is the source of all the strength we can command for both the enrichment of our lives and the winning of peace.

No One Beyond Recall No person, no home, no community can be beyond the reach of this call. We are summoned to act in wisdom and in conscience; to work with industry; to teach with persuasion; to preach with conviction; to weigh our every deed with care and with compassion. For this truth must be clear before us: Whatever America hopes to bring to pass in the world must come to pass in the heart of America. For history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid.

More than an escape from regional wisdom combine to suggest regional groupings of free peoples, we hope, within the framework of the United Nations, to help strengthen such special bonds the world over. The nature of these ties must vary with the different problems of different areas.

In the western hemisphere, we join with all our neighbors in the work of perfecting a community of fraternal trust and common purpose. In Europe, we ask that enlightened and inspired leaders of the western nations strive with renewed vigor to make the unity of their peoples a reality. Only as free Europe unitedly marshals its strength can it effectively safeguard, even with our help, its spiritual and cultural treasures.

Race Equality Needed 8. Conceiving the defense of freedom like freedom itself, to be one and indivisible, we hold all continents and peoples in equal regard and honor. We reject any insinuation that one race or another, one people or another, is in any sense inferior or expendable.

To Use U. N. 9. Respecting the United Nations as the living sign of all people's hope for peace, we shall strive to make it not merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force. And in our quest of honorable peace, we shall neither compromise, nor tire, nor ever cease.

By These Rules of conduct, we hope to be known to all peoples. By their observance, an earth of peace may become not a vision but a fact.

This hope—this supreme aspiration—must rule the way we live. We must be ready to dare all for our country. For history does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid.

More than an escape from regional wisdom combine to suggest regional groupings of free peoples, we hope, within the framework of the United Nations, to help strengthen such special bonds the world over. The nature of these ties must vary with the different problems of different areas.

In the western hemisphere, we join with all our neighbors in the work of perfecting a community of fraternal trust and common purpose. In Europe, we ask that enlightened and inspired leaders of the western nations strive with renewed vigor to make the unity of their peoples a reality. Only as free Europe unitedly marshals its strength can it effectively safeguard, even with our help, its spiritual and cultural treasures.

Race Equality Needed 8. Conceiving the defense of freedom like freedom itself, to be one and indivisible, we hold all continents and peoples in equal regard and honor. We reject any insinuation that one race or another, one people or another, is in any sense inferior or expendable.

To Use U. N. 9. Respecting the United Nations as the living sign of all people's hope for peace, we shall strive to make it not merely an eloquent symbol but an effective force. And in our quest of honorable peace, we shall neither compromise, nor tire, nor ever cease.

By These Rules of conduct, we hope to be known to all peoples. By their observance, an earth of peace may become not a vision but a fact.

Ike Parade Punctuated by Whoops, Yells

WASHINGTON (AP)—They liked Ike with a million-throated accolade Tuesday.

In wild screaming rebel yells and cowboy whoops and hollers, they rolled it out along the densely-packed parade route from Capitol Hill to the White House.

"Yee-a-a-a-a-a — ay, Ike!" That was the keynote sound for the hours-long inaugural parade which Dwight D. Eisenhower led down historic Pennsylvania Avenue, then reviewed from a stand in front of his new White House home.

The pageant itself was in extravaganza form, a slice right out of the complexities that make up America — bathing beauties and a Bible lesson on wheels; the doves that represent aspirations for peace and the nation's most lethal arms for protection against peacebreakers; and a whole train of floats telling a story that could happen only in America: Eisenhower's own rise from simple beginnings to the most powerful office on earth.

Dwarfing even the blare of 62 bands, the thundering cheers for the President boomed across the flag-bedecked city and cascaded by radio and TV networks from Coast to Coast.

26 Lean Years After 20 long, lean years, the Republicans were back in power. And the crowd, liberally sprinkled with Democrats, really poured it on in a tumultuous greeting to President Eisenhower and his Mamie.

Riding in a gleaming white open car beside Mamie, the 62-year-old President stood bareheaded most of the two-mile parade route as he flashed his famous grin and waved first one hand and then the other to the massed throngs. Mamie, hugely enjoying the whole show, smiled and waved, too.

Sometimes the shoving, jostling thousands almost got out of hand, threatening to break through the cordons of steel-helmeted troops in olive drab lining both sides of Pennsylvania Avenue.

"With anyone else was over, Ike himself was lassoed by a white-clad cowboy named Monte Montana who rode his prancing steed up to the White House review stand and called out to Eisenhower:

"With your permission, Mr. President, may I throw a rope around your head?"

Loops President Secret Service men frowned darkly. But Eisenhower, with a grin, rose obligingly to his feet, and Montana on the second try, looped his lariat over the President's head from a distance of 15 feet.

The crowd loved it, setting up a big cheer. Crowds Not So Big Old-fashioned day was over, Ike himself was lassoed by a white-clad cowboy named Monte Montana who rode his prancing steed up to the White House review stand and called out to Eisenhower:

"With your permission, Mr. President, may I throw a rope around your head?"

Loops President Secret Service men frowned darkly. But Eisenhower, with a grin, rose obligingly to his feet, and Montana on the second try, looped his lariat over the President's head from a distance of 15 feet.

The crowd loved it, setting up a big cheer. Crowds Not So Big Old-fashioned day was over, Ike himself was lassoed by a white-clad cowboy named Monte Montana who rode his prancing steed up to the White House review stand and called out to Eisenhower:

"With your permission, Mr. President, may I throw a rope around your head?"

Loops President Secret Service men frowned darkly. But Eisenhower, with a grin, rose obligingly to his feet, and Montana on the second try, looped his lariat over the President's head from a distance of 15 feet.

The crowd loved it, setting up a big cheer. Crowds Not So Big Old-fashioned day was over, Ike himself was lassoed by a white-clad cowboy named Monte Montana who rode his prancing steed up to the White House review stand and called out to Eisenhower:

"With your permission, Mr. President, may I throw a rope around your head?"

Loops President Secret Service men frowned darkly. But Eisenhower, with a grin, rose obligingly to his feet, and Montana on the second try, looped his lariat over the President's head from a distance of 15 feet.

The crowd loved it, setting up a big cheer. Crowds Not So Big Old-fashioned day was over, Ike himself was lassoed by a white-clad cowboy named Monte Montana who rode his prancing steed up to the White House review stand and called out to Eisenhower:

"With your permission, Mr. President, may I throw a rope around your head?"

Loops President Secret Service men frowned darkly. But Eisenhower, with a grin, rose obligingly to his feet, and Montana on the second try, looped his lariat over the President's head from a distance of 15 feet.

The crowd loved it, setting up a big cheer. Crowds Not So Big Old-fashioned day was over, Ike himself was lassoed by a white-clad cowboy named Monte Montana who rode his prancing steed up to the White House review stand and called out to Eisenhower:

"With your permission, Mr. President, may I throw a rope around your head?"

Loops President Secret Service men frowned darkly. But Eisenhower, with a grin, rose obligingly to his feet, and Montana on the second try, looped his lariat over the President's head from a distance of 15 feet.

The crowd loved it, setting up a big cheer. Crowds Not So Big Old-fashioned day was over, Ike himself was lassoed by a white-clad cowboy named Monte Montana who rode his prancing steed up to the White House review stand and called out to Eisenhower:

"With your permission, Mr. President, may I throw a rope around your head?"

Loops President Secret Service men frowned darkly. But Eisenhower, with a grin, rose obligingly to his feet, and Montana on the second try, looped his lariat over the President's head from a distance of 15 feet.

The crowd loved it, setting up a big cheer. Crowds Not So Big Old-fashioned day was over, Ike himself was lassoed by a white-clad cowboy named Monte Montana who rode his prancing steed up to the White House review stand and called out to Eisenhower:

"With your permission, Mr. President, may I throw a rope around your head?"

Truman Leaves for Missouri Following Emotional Farewell

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harry S. Truman started home for Missouri Tuesday night after an emotional-packed sendoff marking the end of nearly eight critical years in the White House.

A throng of several thousand in Washington's Union Station cheered him to the echo and called him "Harry," as crowds did in his fighting political campaigns.

In reply, Truman declared in a voice in which happiness seemed to mingle with sorrow:

"In all my career, and it has been a lone one, I've never had anything like this happen. I will never forget this if I live to be a 100—and that's what I expect to do."

Old friends, Democratic senators, employees under his administration paraded up to the private car to shake his hand and wish him good by.

The press was so heavy that Dean Acheson, Truman's secretary of state, had to help from a railroad official to get past a redcap guarding a gate to the platform where the Truman family held farewell open house beside their private car.

It was the new ex-President's second big demonstration of the day. The first came within an hour of the Eisenhower inauguration ceremonies that made him a plain citizen. Like the train's affair it was as warm as anything in Truman's long public career.

"We Want Harry" Repeated chants of "we want Harry," "we want Margaret" and "we want Bess" rang through Union Station as the Trumans boarded the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's National Limited on the way to Independence, Mo.

The crowd sang, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." It rang, as the train pulled out, "Auld Lang Syne."

Several of the women who went aboard the train kissed Mrs. Truman. At one point the former First Lady blew her nose and looked as if she wanted to weep. But she didn't.

Some of the women kissed the ex-President. He looked pleased. Margaret Truman was aboard the train but left it just before it pulled out.

Watched Inaugural From the Capitol grounds where he had just seen Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower sworn in as his successor, Truman and his family rode to the Georgetown home of Dean Acheson, his secretary of state, apparently unaware that anything special was in the offing.

But upon arrival there he was greeted by more than 300 of Acheson's friends and neighbors gathered in the street.

"We want Truman," the crowd chanted, and Truman, obviously affected by the tribute, responded briefly.

There was a broad smile on his face as he told the group: "May I say to you that I appreciate this more than any en-

Gas Company Files Suit in Bridge Mishap

HILLSBORO (AP)—The Portland Gas & Coke Co. filed a \$56,840 damage suit in circuit court Monday because a gas main was broken when the Tualatin River bridge fell last fall.

The suit was directed against Edward A. Freeman, Oswego, and the two drivers he had hired to move his log hoisting truck. The hoist struck an overhead bridge girder, and the structure came tumbling down.

A 10-inch gas main, which crossed the river on the bridge, was snapped, interrupting service to the Willamette Valley.

It was the second suit against Freeman and the drivers, Earl Ayers, Canby, and Howard L. Johnston, Aurora. The earlier suit was filed by the State Highway Commission, seeking \$21,885 as the cost for construction of a temporary bridge over the river.

Attend the ANNUAL POLICEMAN'S BALL

CRYSTAL GARDENS JANUARY 23, 1953

TWO F