WILSON GOES HOME BEFORE INAUGURAL

Yields Reluctantly to Advice of Physician and Leaves Capitol for Residence

GIVES LODGE CURT REPLY

Wilson Given Assistance Upon Descending Steps

Washington, March 4.—(By A. P.)—When President Wilson left the White House today before going to the Capitol for the inauguration, the incoming President, Warren G. Harding, was at his side. Mr. Wilson was unaided, except by a cane, until the steps were reached. When he descended the steps from the portico, secret service men placed his feet on each succeeding step.

When the inaugural party reached the Capitol a thin crowd which stood in the chill sunlight cheered at intervals, but Mr. Wilson made no acknowledgments and Mr. Harding, obviously in respect to the outgoing President, took none of the cheering for himself.

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 4.—Abiding by last minute [illegible] of his family and physicians, President Wilson took no part in the inaugural ceremonies today other than to accompany President-elect Harding from the White House to the Capitol.

The outgoing President witnessed neither the ceremonies in the Senate chamber which attended the inauguration of Vice President Coolidge nor the ceremonies on the plaza outside the Capitol [illegible] the incoming President took the oath.

Immediately after signing some bills in the President's room, Mr. Wilson returned to his motorcar and drove to his new home on S street.

Walking feebly with the aid of a cane, the outgoing President had persisted in carrying out so much of his part of the program as called for him to accompany his successor in the abbreviated inaugural procession from the executive mansion to the Capitol. When he departed from the White House it was necessary for secret service men to place his feet on each succeeding step as he descended, and it was apparent to all that it was not [illegible] possible for him to take part in the ceremonies at the Capitol.

Mr. Wilson had been warned that he would do so at the risk of losing all the gains he had made toward recovery, if not, indeed, his life. Persistent at first, he decided at last to quit the Capitol before the inaugural ceremonies actually had begun.

Mr. Wilson was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Rear Admiral Grayson, his personal physician, and Joseph P. Tumulty, his secretary. He went to the ground floor in an elevator and then walked about 200 yards to the exit at the east entrance. He hesitated once during the walk.

The President first explained to Senator Knox, chairman of the joint congressional inaugural committee, that he would be unable to go into the Senate chamber. He said:

"Senator, the Senate has thrown me down, but I am not going to fall down."

Senator Knox smiled and thanked the President for his courtesy in coming to the Capitol and assured him that his absence from the inaugural ceremonies would be understood. The President then told Senator Knox he had explained the situation to Mr. Coolidge, who had been very gracious in excusing his presence.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, the Republican Senate leader, then entered the President's room and in a very formal way [illegible] and asked whether the President had any further communication to make to Congress. The President's reply [illegible] Senator Lodge [illegible] he was speaking [illegible] him.

When [illegible] formally and [illegible] that [illegible] with Senator Knox [illegible]

"I [illegible] make [illegible] Good [illegible]

Mr. Wilson [illegible] about [illegible] the Senate [illegible]

Both [illegible] ment [illegible] the [illegible] the oath.

Harding Takes Oath as President

Continued from Page One

the White House [illegible] ator Knox [illegible] committee [illegible] Next [illegible] President [illegible] dent Marshall [illegible] inaugural [illegible] mobile [illegible] members [illegible] tee. [illegible] Coolidge and Mrs. [illegible]

The [illegible] vania [illegible] then [illegible] again [illegible] chines [illegible] men.

The [illegible] held [illegible] eral [illegible] Meade [illegible] patrol [illegible] while [illegible] at inter[illegible] tender [illegible] might [illegible]

Lustily Cheered by Crowds

The President [illegible] dent-elect [illegible] crowds [illegible] House [illegible]

There was [illegible] White House [illegible] waited [illegible]

When [illegible] reached [illegible] House [illegible] members [illegible] sional [illegible] House. [illegible] the party [illegible] and the [illegible] gether [illegible]

The President [illegible] Wilson [illegible] and had [illegible] Senator Knox and Representative [illegible] non entered the car. When the party was seated President Wilson raised his hat slightly, and with the signal a battery of cameras began to click.

The machine heading the presidential party was an open touring car. Be-

HARDINGS' ARRIVAL IN WASHINGTON

The President and his wife as they appeared when they debarked from their special train at the Union Station in the capital yesterday

find [illegible] Mrs. Wilson [illegible] Mrs. Harding entered.

[illegible]

Reach Capitol at 11:15 A. M.

[illegible]

Wilson Sends Greetings

[illegible]

Senate Takes Recess

[illegible] gallery.

During the Senate recess House members began streaming in taking seats reserved to the right of the chamber. All senators, former senators and [illegible] were assigned to the left section.

The diplomatic gallery was filled with the wives, daughters and mothers of the foreign envoys.

Women seemed to be the majority among the spectators. Colorful hats, gowns and furs added to the brilliancy of the scene. Before recessing, the Senate occupied its time with speeches of tribute to retiring Senators Chamberlain, of Oregon, and Thomas, of Colorado, who replied. The senators abandoned their [illegible] and applauded vigorously.

The babel of the recess was halted sharply at 11:45 by the Vice President's gavel and Mr. Marshall requested order from the galleries. The Senate then adopted the House resolution for a committee to wait on President Wilson to ascertain if he had any further requests. Senators Lodge and Underwood, Republican and Democratic leaders, were named to act for the Senate.

Wilson Leaves Capitol

President Wilson left the Capitol at 11:55, returning to the White House. The President-elect visited the President [illegible] and bade him and Mrs. Wilson goodby. Mr. Wilson was invited to the Senate chamber for the inauguration of Mr. Coolidge, but excused himself, saying that Mr. Coolidge had been very generous.

The President [illegible] walking unassisted and was taken to the ground floor. He passed [illegible] about 200 yards. [illegible] assisted into the automobile [illegible] Rear Admiral Grayson [illegible] new home.

The House of Representatives was announced [illegible] Senate chamber at 11:55. Members were paired [illegible] the Senate clock [illegible]

[illegible] President Wilson [illegible] no further communication [illegible] to Congress.

[illegible] Miss [illegible] She carried a large [illegible] of violets and roses.

[illegible] President Wilson's cabinet [illegible]

There were not sufficient chairs for [illegible] House and others and [illegible]

Both Cabinets Present

[illegible] 12:10. [illegible]

[illegible] Vice President Marshall [illegible]

Coolidge Takes Oath

[illegible] 12:21 p. m. [illegible] President Wilson, who did not attend, was Senator Knox.

Applause broke into Mr. Marshall's address frequently and there was laughter when he deplored public men becoming "mere bellboys." Mr. Marshall's voice indicated his emotion as he said his farewell and there was evidence of feeling among the spectators. The audience rose and applauded at length as he concluded. He then declared the Senate adjourned sine de and, tapping his gavel, slowly stepped to the left and off the rostrum he had occupied for eight years.

Calling the new Senate to order, Vice President Coolidge in a single faint gavel tap, ordered prayer by the Senate chaplain, the Rev. J. J. Muir, who, during his invocation, referred feelingly to President Wilson.

The new Vice President read his brief address while the audience listened intently.

The audience rose and applauded Mr. Coolidge's address. The Vice President had President Wilson's call of the extra session read by the secretary of the Senate, George A. Sanderson.

Vice President Coolidge then ordered the call of names of senators, re-elected and new, to take the oath.

In groups of four, escorted by their colleagues, they were brought to the rostrum and took the oath. The House members applauded when their former colleagues, Caraway, of Arkansas; McKinley, of Illinois, and Harreld, of Oklahoma, took their oaths.

During the induction of the new senators, Mr. Harding, with legs crossed, conversed with Senator Knox. Especial applause was given Senator Penrose.

Mr. Marshall finished his address at 12:30 and Mr. Coolidge began speaking at 12:31 p. m. His address was very brief and at its end the guests began to move from the Senate chamber to the east portico of the Capitol for the inauguration of Mr. Harding.

While the inauguration of the Vice President was in progress the crowd waiting in front of the east portico grew momentarily. Before Mr. Harding appeared the jam extended for more than a block to the east and for almost the same distance to the north and south of the stand erected on the Capitol steps.

A guard of marines kept the people back for a space of thirty feet from the stand and exactly in front the red-coated marine band, the President's own, made about the only other splotch of color in the fur-clad and overcoated assembly.

During the wait the band entertained the crowd with patriotic airs. The sun was shining brightly, but a raw wind kept the atmosphere a little too cool for comfort.

To the left of the inaugural stand in the front row a group of wounded soldiers from Walter Reed Hospital waited in wheel chairs and on crutches to see the ceremony. A Red Cross nurse got a cheer from the crowd by passing out cigarettes and hot chocolate to the disabled veterans.

Another touch of pathos was added by the half-masted flags flying over the Senate and House office buildings far to the right and left in honor of Champ Clark, the veteran Democratic leader and personal friend of Mr. Harding, who died Wednesday.

Out behind the Marine Band more than a score of elevated cameras jutted above the crowd like bullrushes on a riverside. Further back many men and boys had climbed among the barren branches of the plaza trees to get a glimpse of the big event.

A few moments before the ceremonies were to begin the voice-amplifying device into which Mr. Harding was to speak was tried out by one of its operators. The response from the crowd indicated that the instrument would carry the human voice to the outskirts of the great throng.

It was 1 o'clock when the first of the inaugural guests of honor began to file out on the east portico, and the crowd, which had grown a little impatient, sent up a cheer at the prospect of action. The first to appear were members of Congress, who crowded back into the corners where standing room had been provided for them.

Many Marching Clubs

Despite the abandonment of the inaugural procession and other ceremonies there were numerous marching clubs, booster clubs and "original" Harding organizations on hand today. A great many of them came from Ohio. Dozens of sleeping cars which brought special parties to the inauguration were parked in the railroad yards and their passengers were permitted to occupy them as living places.

Pennsylvania avenue, as usual, was decorated as for a state occasion. The wide avenue, from the Capitol to the Treasury, was a fluttering wave of color in the bright sunlight. The broad thoroughfare had been wired off during the night, and early today police were engaged in clearing out the few intruders who had gotten in the lanes. Traffic was suspended between the time the inaugural party left the White House for the Capitol and the time it returned.

Harding Arises at 8 o'Clock

The President-elect and Mrs. Harding were up at 8 o'clock and had breakfast in their suites at the New Willard Hotel. Mr. Harding then read the morning newspaper.

After breakfast Mr. Harding shaved himself and dressed leisurely. His first visitors of the day were two police captains from New York, who came to Washington in an airplane to present a personal message from Mayor Hylan.

The Vice President and Mrs. Coolidge also arose early and had breakfast in their suite at the New Willard, with Mr. Coolidge's father, Colonel John Calvin Coolidge, their two sons, John and Calvin, Jr., and several personal friends.

Asked how he felt on the morning of his inauguration day the Vice President-elect said he did not feel half as important today as he did on the occasion of his graduation from high school.

President Wilson arose at 8 o'clock and after breakfast with Mrs. Wilson he went to his study. White House officials said the President was a little fagged as the result of working late last night on bills and other official business.

Mr. Harding is the twenty-ninth President in order, although, including him, the number of Presidents of the United States is but twenty-eight, Cleveland, who served twice, with Harrison's term intervening, is counted twice in giving the order of administrations.

Oath of Office Taken by President Harding

By Associated Press

Washington, March 4.—The oath of office of President, as administered today by the chief justice of the United States, Edward Douglass White, follows:

"I, Warren Gamaliel Harding, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

MANY FROM N. J. AT CAPITAL TODAY

Residents of Wilson's Home State See Him Succeeded by Harding

NAMES IN HOTEL REGISTERS

By a Staff Correspondent

Washington, March 4.—New Jersey is well represented at the inaugural. Among the residents of the state registered at Washington hotels today are the following:

Ebbitt—Logan A. A. Murray.

Marlton—Samuel R. Cooper, George W. Evans, West Hoboken; Louise S. Suhr.

Harrington—Newark, Harry Yeskel, R. G. Gardner; Camp Dix, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kemp; Dover, W. N. Eisenberg, Lery Brone, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Curtis.

New Willard—Thornton F. Keane, East Orange; Mrs. C. M. Konkle, Red Bank; J. A. Eisener, Montclair; T. U. Shaban.

Washington Hotel—Samuel Silverman, Jersey City.

Raleigh Hotel—Mrs. L. K. Rittenhouse, Orange; J. Stein, Newark; E. Zucker, Newark; L. G. Porter, Harrison; Charles V. Codding, Westfield; T. M. Brownlow, Newark; Henry de Seno, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Tortes and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Tortes, Atlantic Highlands; Mrs. G. H. Brower, Asbury Park; Mrs. Sophia Smith, Trenton; J. W. Ward, Trenton; Mary E. Keown, E. Cohen, Jersey City; Harry Harde and Albert Rickard, Jersey City.

Continental Hotel—L. Witmondt, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pfeiffer, F. C. Manning, Newark; Joseph Greeley, George Geisert, Passaic; Miss E. Pfeiffer, Newark; Mr. and Mrs. W. Stone, Trenton; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bogart, Miss Elsie Bogart, Ridgewood; Howell Quigley, Trenton; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ryers, Newark; C. V. Reiler, Jersey City.

Capitol Park Hotel—Anna W. Booram, A. S. Wanderhoef, Plainfield; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. White, Jersey City; R. Mae Young, Collingswood; H. T. Waltham and son, Ridgewood; Mrs. J. F. Driscoll, Mrs. B. Feifer, Mrs. Lavine and Mrs. R. Doyle, Bayonne.

ITALIAN LINER ARRIVES

S. S. America Brings 2159 Passengers From Abroad

The Italian Line steamship America, which arrived at Marcus Hook quarantine station yesterday afternoon, was detained over night. The vessel has 2159 passengers from Naples and Genoa. The America will dock at Pier 19, North Wharves, Vine street, at about noon today.

Text of Inaugural of New President

Continued from Page One

civilization, there will be no failure today or tomorrow.

Rest on Popular Will

The success of our popular government rests wholly upon the correct interpretation of the deliberate, intelligent, dependable popular will of America. **In deliberate questioning of a suggested change of national policy where internationality was to supersede nationality, we turned to a referendum to the American people. There was ample discussion and there is a public mandate in manifest understanding.**

America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any seemly program likely to lessen the probability of war and promote that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest conception of human relationship. Because 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 maintained 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 world-wide benediction of understanding. It is needed among individuals, among peoples, among governments, and it will inaugurate an era of good feeling to 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 comities so essential to peace.

Trade Ties Bind Closely

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

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

Amid it all we have riveted the gaze of all civilization 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 has 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 will have been written.

Our Supreme Task

Our supreme task is the resumption of our onward normal way. Reconstruction, readjustment, restoration—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 prowess.**

If, despite this attitude, war is again forced upon us, I earnestly hope a way may be found which will unify our individual and collective strength and consecrate all America, materially and spiritually, body and soul, to national defense. I can 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 sacrifice for country and not one penny of war profit shall inure to the benefit of private individual, corporation or combination, but all above the normal flow into the defense chest of the nation. There is something inherently wrong, something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy when one portion of our citizenship turns its activity to private gain amid defensive war while another is fighting, sacrificing or dying for national preservation.

Unity of Spirit and Purpose

Out of such universal service will come a new unity of spirit and purpose, a new confidence and consecration which would make our defense impregnable, our triumph assured. Then we should have little or no disorganization of our economic 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 slackerism, no outrages of treason. Envy and jealousy would have no soil for their menacing development and revolution would be without the passion 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 wastage of materials. Nations are still groping for return to stable ways. Discouraging indebtedness confronts us like all the war-torn nations, and these obligations must be provided for. No civilization can survive repudiation.

We can reduce the abnormal expenditures, and we will. We can strike at war taxation, and we must. We must face the grim necessity, with full 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 household in order. We need a rigid and yet sane economy, combined with fiscal justice, and it must be attended by individual prudence and thrift which are so essential to this trying hour and reassuring for the future.

Reflection of War's 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 upheavals. 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 them so. There is no instant step from disorder to order. We must face a condition of grim reality, charge off our losses and start afresh. It is the oldest lesson of civilization. I would like government to do all it can to mitigate them. In understanding, in mutuality of interest, in concern for the common good our tasks will be solved.

No altered system will work a miracle. Any wild experiment will only add to the confusion. Our best assurance lies in efficient administration of our proven system.

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 wise government policy to aid the resumption and encourage continued progress.

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

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

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 the 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 justly may deny the equality of opportunity which made us what we are. We have mistaken unpreparedness to embrace it to be a challenge of the reality, and due concern for making all citizens fit for participation will give added strength of citizenship and magnify our achievement.

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 consecration. Ours is a constitutional freedom where the popular will is the law supreme and minorities are sacredly protected. Our revisions, reformations and evolutions reflect a deliberate judgment and an orderly progress, and we mean to cure our ills, but never destroy 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 attend.

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 fallacy in the theory of banished barriers of trade, but preserved **American standards require our higher production costs to be reflected in our tariffs on imports.** Today, as never before, when peoples are seeking trade restoration and expansion, we adjust our tariffs to the new order. We seek participation in the world's exchanges, because therein lies our way to widened influence and the triumphs of peace. We know full well we cannot sell where we do not buy and we cannot sell successfully where we do not carry.

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

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 to the same heights. But pride in things wrought is no reflex of a completed task. Common welfare is the goal of our national endeavor. 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 unemployment.** We want an America of homes, illumined with hope and happiness, where mothers, freed from the necessity for long hours of toil beyond their own doors, may preside as befits the hearthstone of American citizenship. 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 gaining of that education so essential to best citizenship.

There is no short cut to the making of these ideals into glad realities. The world has witnessed, again and again, the futility and the mischief of ill-considered remedies for social and economic disorders. But we are mindful today, as never before, of the friction of modern industrialism and we must learn its causes and reduce its evil consequences by sober and tested methods. Where genius has made for great possibilities, justice and happiness must be reflected in a greater common welfare.

Service, the Supreme Commitment

Service is the supreme commitment 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 government are called to serve and ever promote an understanding of government purely as an expression of the popular will.

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 reassurance in belief in the God-given destiny of our republic. If I felt that there is to be sole responsibility in the executive for the America of tomorrow, I should shrink from the burden. But here are a hundred millions, with common concern and shared responsibility, answerable to God and country. The republic summons them to their duty and I invite co-operation.

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

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

SALIENT POINTS IN INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HARDING

"America, builded on the foundations laid by the inspired fathers, can be a party to no permanent military alliance."

"We are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the world, great and small, for conference, for counsel."

"Ties of trade bind nations in closest intimacy, and none may receive except as he gives."

"We do not hate, we do not covet, we dream of no conquest, nor boast of armed prowess."

"We can reduce the abnormal expenditures, and we will. We can strike at war taxation, and we must."

"We need a rigid, yet sane, economy, combined with fiscal justice."

"We must strive for normalcy to reach stability."

"I speak * * * for the omission of unnecessary interference with government business."

"Our fundamental law recognizes no class, no group, no faction."

"If revolution insists upon overturning established order, let other peoples make the tragic experiment. There is no place for it in America."

"American standards require our higher production costs to be reflected in our tariffs on imports."

"We ought to find a way to guard against the perils and penalties of unemployment."

Boy Hurt by Baseball Bat

Throwing [illegible] baseball bat up in the air while playing near his home on De Lancey street near Eighth, yesterday, Michael [illegible], nineteen years old, was struck over the head by the bat. His scalp was cut open. He was treated at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

TRIBUTE TO SENATE PAID BY COOLIDGE

Citadel of Liberty, Vice President Declares When He Takes Chair

POWER USED WITH WISDOM

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 4.—Following is the full text of the inaugural address of Vice full President Coolidge:

"Five generations ago there was revealed to the people of this nation a new relationship between man and man, which they declared and proclaimed in the American constitution. Therein they recognized a legislature empowered to express the will of the people in law, a judiciary required to determine and state such law, and an executive charged with securing obedience to the law, all holding their office not by reason of some superior force, but through the duly determined conscience of their countrymen.

"To the House, close to the heart of the nation, renewing its whole membership by frequent elections, representing directly the people, reflecting their common purpose, has been granted a full measure of the power of legislation and exclusive authority to originate taxation.

"To the Senate, renewing its membership by degrees, representing in part the sovereign states, has been granted not only a full measure of the power of legislation, but, if possible, far more important functions. To it is intrusted the duty of review, that to negotiation there may be added ratification and to appointment approval. But its greatest function of all, too little mentioned and too little understood, whether exercised in legislating or reviewing, is the preservation of liberty. Not merely the rights of the majority, they little need protection, but the rights of the minority, from whatever source they may be assailed.

"The great object for us to seek here, for the constitution identifies the vice presidency with the Senate, is to continue to make this chamber, as it was intended by the fathers, the citadel of liberty. An enormous power is here conferred, capable of much good or ill. It may be open to abuse, but it is necessary, wholly and absolutely necessary, to secure the required result.

"Whatever its faults, whatever its human imperfections, there is no legislative body in all history that has used its powers with more wisdom and discretion, more uniformly for the execution of the public will, or more in harmony with the spirit of the authority of the people which has created it, than the United States Senate. I take up the duties the people have assigned me under the constitution, which we can neither enlarge nor diminish, of presiding over this Senate, deeply conscious that it will continue to function in harmony with its high traditions as a great deliberative body, without passion and without fear, unmoved by clamor, but most sensitive to the right, the stronghold of government according to law, that the vision of past generations may be more and more the reality of generations yet to come."

Harding's Speech Voices Pulic Will

Continued from Page One

its destiny, whether it approaches the subject of world association or world trade. Mr. Harding is aware of this danger that confronts his administration. He is aware, as he says, that **"we cannot sell where we do not buy."**

These words ought to be written large in the halls of Congress, for it is on this understanding of them that the Harding administration is likely to fail or succeed.

His Attitude on Tariff

Beyond this pregnant sentence Mr. Harding defines his position on the tariff as follows:

"It has been proved again and again that we cannot, while throwing our markets open to the world, maintain American standards of living and opportunity, and hold our industrial eminence in such unequal competition. There is a luring fallacy in the theory of banished barriers of trade, but preserved American standards require our higher production costs to be reflected in our tariffs on imports.

"Today, as never before, when peoples are seeking trade restoration and expansion, we must adjust our tariffs to the new orders. We seek participation in the world's exchanges, because therein lies our way to widened influence and the triumphs of peace."

It is details that make or break, and the details here are going to be even harder than the details of the association of nations.

Faces Tremendous Difficulties

Mr. Harding faces greater difficulties than any of his recent predecessors except Mr. Wilson, in his second term, when the great war promised to involve us. He is aware that he cannot liquidate the war with international responsibilities and its economic consequences by a turn of the wrist or by the utterance of a happy phrase.

Of taxation he says:

"We can reduce the abnormal expenditures, and we will. We can strike at war taxation, and we must. We must face the grim necessity with full 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.

"One dangerous tendency is to expect too much of government," he exclaims. The greatest danger that Mr. Harding suffers from is that the public will expect too much of him. He himself has no illusions. He promises little except a patient effort toward a certain general end, a recovery of the American attitude toward the problems of national life, as necessarily modified by the "new order," which the great war ushered in.

Toward this task he is modest. He doesn't think of it as a one man task. He doesn't attempt to tell in detail how it will be accomplished.

ALLIANCE AGAINST RUSSIA

Poland, Rumania and Hungary Sign Defensive Treaty

Budapest, March 4.—(By A. P.)—A defensive alliance against the Bolshevists has been entered into by Poland, Rumania and Hungary and the treaty of alliance was signed here Tuesday, according to information from reliable sources.

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