Full Text of Hoover's Inaugural Address

WASHINGTON- (UP) -Followmg is the text of Mr. Hoover's inaugural address:

"My countrymen: "This occasion is not alone the administration of the most sacred oath which can be assumed by an American citizen. It is a dedication and consecration under God, to the highest office in service of our people. I assume this trust in the numility of knowledge that only through the guidance of Almighty

Providence can I hope to dissharge its ever increasing burdens.

It is in keeping with tradition throughout our history that I should expess simply and directly the opinions which I hold concerning some of the matters of present importance.

"Our Progress"

"If we survey the situation of our nation, both at home and abroad, we find many satisfactions; we find some causes for concern. We have emerged from the losses of the great war and the reconstruction follow-ing it with increased virility and strength. From this strength we have contributed to the recovery and progress of the world. What America has done has given renewed hope and courage to all who have faith in government by the people.

"In the large view, we have reached a higher degree of comfort reached a higher degree of comfort and security than ever existed be-fore in the history of the world. Through liberation from widespread poverty we have reached a higher degree of individual freedom than ever before. The devotion to and concern of our institutions are deep and sincere. We are steadily hydd. and sincere. We are steadily build-ing a new race—a new civilization great in its own attainments. The great in its own attainments. The influence and high purposes of our nation are respected among the peoples of the world. We aspire to distinction in the world, but to a distinction based upon confidence in our sense of justice as well as our accomplishments within our own borders and in our own lives. For wise guidance in this great period of recovery the nation is deeply indebted to Calvin Coolidge.

"But all this majestic advance."

"But all this majestic advance should not obscure the constant dangers from which self government must be safeguarded. The strong man must at all times be alert to the attack of insidious disease.

"Failure of Criminal Justice" "The most malign of all these dangers today is disregard and dis-obedience of law. Crime is increas-ing. Confidence in rigid and speedy justice is decreasing. I am not pre-pared to believe that it indicates an impotence of the federal government to enforce its laws.

"It is only in part due to the additional burdens imposed upon our judicial system by the 18th amendment. The problem is much wider than that. Many influences had increasingly complicated and weakened our law enforcement organization long before the adoption of the

"To re-establish the vigor and effeotiveness of its of law enforcement we must critically consider the entire federal machinery of justice, the redistribution of its functions, the simplification of its procedure, the provisions of additional special tribunals, the better selection of juries, and the more effective organization of our agencies of investigation and prosecution that justice may be sure and that it may be swift.

While the authority of the federal government extends to but part of our vast system of national, state and local justice, yet the standards which the federal government establishes have the most profound in-fluence upon the whole structure.

Ill-Adapted to Conditions
"We are fortunate in the ability
of integrity of our federal judges
and attorneys. But the system
which these officers are called upon to administer is, in many respecta-ill-adapted to the present day con-Its intricate and involved rules of procedure have become the refuge of both big and little crim-inals. There is a belief abroad that by invoking technicalities, subter-fuge and delay the ends of justice may be thwarted by those who can

"Reform, reorganization, and strengthening of our whole judicial and enforcement system, both in civil and criminal sides, have been advocated for years by statesmen. judges and bar associations. First steps toward that end should no longer be delayed. Rigid and ex-peditious justice is the first safeguard of freedom, the basis of all ordered liberty, the vital force of progress. It must not come to be in our republic that I can be defeated by the indifference of the citizen, by exploitation of the delays and entanglements of the law, or by combinations of criminals. Justice must not fail because the agencies of enforcement are either delin-quent or inefficiently organized. To consider these evils, to find their remedy, is the most sore necessity

"Enforcement of 18th Amendment" "Of the undoubted abuses which amendment, part are due to causes I have just mentioned; but part are due to the failure of some states to accept their share of re-sponsibility for concurrent enforce-ment and to the failure of many state and local officials to accept the obligation under their oath of office zealously to enforce the laws With the failures from these many causes has come a dangerous ex-pansion in the criminal elements who have found enlarged oppor-tunities in dealing in illegal liquor

"But a large responsibility rests directly upon our citizens.
There would be little traffic in illegal liquor if only criminals patronized it. We must awake to the fact that this patronage from large numbers of law-abiding citizens is supplying the rewards and stimulating crime.

Chance to Get Even. From Passing Show. Tradesman: Now, look here, I've had enough of this. When are you going to settle this account? Pugilist: Afraid I can't do it at the moment, but I'll let you 'ave a course of instruction in boxing in

Can I make a radio crystal set which will get stations 100 miles away? N. T.

A. Under unusual conditions it might, but the average distance range of the average crystal set under average conditions is not over

to execute and enforce the laws of the country. I propose to do so to the extent of my own abilso to the extent of my own abilities, but the measure of success that the government shall attain will depend upon the moral support which you, as citizens, extend. The duty of citizens to support the laws of the land is co-equal with the duty of their government to enforce the laws which exist.

Service of Goodwill "No greater national service can be given by men and women of goodwill—who, I know, are not unmindful of the responsibilities of citizenship—than that they should, by their example, assist in stamping out crime and outlawry by refusing participation in and condemning all transactions of illegal liquor. Our whole system of self government will crumble either if officials elect what laws they will enforce or citizens elect what laws they will support. The worst evil of disregard for some law is that it destroys respect for all law.

"For our citizens to patronize the violation of a particular law, on the ground that they are opposed to it, is destructive on the very basis of all that protection of life, of homes and property which they rightly claim under other laws. If citizens do not like a law, their duty, as honest men and women, is to discourage its violation; their part is openly to work for its repeal.

"To those of criminal mind there can be no appeal but vigorous en-

can be no appeal but vigorous en-forcement of the law. Fortunately, they are but a small percentage of our people. Their activities must be

National Investigation

"I propose to appoint a national commission for a searching inves-tigation of the whole structure of our federal system of jurisprduce, to include the method of enforcement of the 18th amendment and the

of the 18th amendment and the causes of abuse under it.

"Its purpose will be to make such recommendations for re-organization of the administration of federal laws and court procedure as may be found desirable. In the meantime, it is essential that a large part of the enforcement activities be transferred from the treasury department to the department of justice as a beginning of more effective organization.

"Government Relation to Business"

"Government Relation to Business" "The election has again confirmed "The election has again confirmed the determination of the American people that regulation of private enterprise, and not government ownership or operation, is the course rightly to be pursued in our relation to business. In recent years we have established a differentiation in the whole method of business regulation between the industries, which produce and distributions. dustries, which produce and distribute commodities on the one hand, and public utilities on the other. In the latter, because we substantially confer a monopoly by limiting competition, we must regulate their services and rates.

The rigid enforcement of the laws applicable to both groups is very base of equal opportunity and freedom from comination for all people, and it is just as essential for the stability and prosperity of business itself as for the protec-tion of the public at large.

"Such regulation should be extended by the federal government within the limitations of the constitution and only when the individual states are without power to protect their citizens through their own authority. On the other hand, we should be fearless when the authority rests only in the federal govern-

"Co-Operation by Government" "The large purpose of our eco-nomic thought should be to establish more firmly stability and security of business and employment and thereby remove poverty still further from our borders. Our people have in recent years developed a new found capacity for co-operaon among themselves to effect high purposes in public welfare. is an advance toward the highest

conception of self government. "Self government does not, and should not, imply the use of politic-Progress is al agencies alone. born of co-operation in the com-munity-not from governmental re-The government should assist and encourage these movements of collective self held by itself co-operating with them. has, by co-operation, made great progress in the advancement of service, in stability, in regularity of employment and in the correction of its own abuses. Such progress. however, can continue only so long as business manifests its respect for

"There is an equally important field of co-operation by the federal government with the multitude of agencies, state, municipal and private, in the systematic development of those processes which directly affect public health, recreation, education and the home. We have need further to perfect the means by which government can be adapted

"Education" *Although education is primarily a responsibility of the states and local committees, and rightly so, yet the nation as a whole is concerned in its development every-where to the highest standards and to complete universality. Self government can succeed only through an instructed electorate.

"Our objective is not simply to overcome illeracy. The nation has marched far beyond that. The more complex the problems of the nation become, the greater is the need for more and more advanced instruc tion. Moreover, as our numbers in-crease and as our life expands with science and invention, we must discover more and more leaders for every walk of life. We cannot hope to succeed in directing this increas ingly complex civilization unless we can draw all the talent of leadership from the whole people. One civilization after another has been

wrecked upon the attempt to secure Hereditary?

From Tit-Bits "Women, in my opinion, are da ferent than they used to be."
"How's that?"

"There's my daughter, for instance-she's taking up law, where-

as her mother always lays it down. Plants that perch on tree tops have been discovered in British Guiana. They are air plants of the pineapple family, found growing in a mass on fig trees and existing as a parasite until the long roots reach the ground.

sufficient leadership from a single group or class.

"If we would prevent the growth of class distinctions and would constantly refresh our leadership with the ideals of our people, we must draw constantly from the general mass. The full opportunity for every boy and girl to rise through the selective processes of education can alone secure to us this leadership.

Public Health "In public health the discoveries of science have opened a new era.

Many sections of our country and
many groups of our citizens suffer
from diseases, the eradication of which are mere matters of administration and moderate expenditure. "Public health service should be

as fully organized and as universal-ly incorporated into our governmental system as is public education. The returns are a thousand fold in economic benefits, and infinitely more in reduction of suf-fering and promotion of human

World Peace
"The United States fully accepts the profound truth that our own progress; prosperity and peace are interlocked with the progress, prosperity and peace of all humanity. The whole world is at peace. The dangers to a continuation of this peace today are largely the fear and suspicion which still haunt the world. No suspicion or fear can be rightly directed toward our coun-

"Those who have a true under-standing of America know that we have no desire for territorial expansion, for economic or other domination of other peoples. Such purposes are repugnant to our ideals of human freedom. Our form of government is ill adapted to the responsibilities which inevitably follow permanent limitation of the

independence of other peoples.

"Superficial observers seem to find no destiny for our abounding increase in population, in wealth and power except that of imperialism. They fail to see that the American people are engrossed in the building for themselves of a new economic system a new social new economic system, a new social system, a new political system-all of which are characterized by aspirations of freedom of opportunity and thereby are the negation of

They fail to realize that because of our abounding prosperity our youth are pressing more and more into our institutions of learning; that our people are seeking a larger vision through art, literature, science and travel; that they are moving toward stronger moral and spiritual life—that from these things our sympathies are broaden-ing beyond the bounds of our nation and race toward their true expression in a real brotherhood of man.

Seek Peace Throughout World ism of America will lead it to no narrow or selfish channel, but inspire it to do its full share as a nation toward the advancement of civilization. It will do that not by mere declaration but by taking a practical part in supporting all useful international undertakings. We not only desire peace with the world, but to see peace maintained throughout the world. We wish to advance the reign of justice and reason toward the extinction of

"The recent treaty for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, sets an advanced standard in our conception of the relations of nations. Its acceptance should pave the way to greater limitation of armament, the offer of which we sincerely extend to

"But its full realization also implies a greater and greater perfection in the instrumentalities for pacific settlement of controversies between nations. In the creation and use of the instrumentalities we should support every sound method of conciliation, arbitration and judicial settlement. American statesmen were among the first to propose and they have constantly urged upon the world, the establishment of a tribunal for the settlement of controversies of a justiliable character.

Lauds World Court

"The permanent court of international justice, in its major purpose, is thus peculiarly identified with American ideals and with American statesmanship. potent instrumentality for this purpose has ever been conceived no other is practicable of establishment. The reservations placed upon our adherence should not be misinterpreted. The United States seeks, these reservations, privilege or advantage but only to clarify our relation to advisory opinions and other matters which are subsidiary to the major purpose of the Court. The way should, and I believe will, be found by which we may take our proper place in a movement so fundamental to the progress of peace.

"Our people have determined that we should make no political engagements such as membership in the League of Nations, which may commit us in advance as a nation to become involved in the settlements of controversies between other countries. They adhere to the belief that the independence of America from such obligations increases its ability and availability for ser-

vice in all fields of human progress.
"I have lately returned from a journey among our sister republics of the Western hemisphere. I have received unbounded hospitality and friendliness to our country. We are held by particular bonds of sympathy and common interest with them. They are each of them building a racial character and a culture which is an impressive contribution

RICE CAKE

4 small quantity of ground rice added to the flour you use for making cake will give you a lighter

Q. Who is the king of Hungary?

A. Hungary has no king at the present time, even though the country is a kingdom. It is ruled by a regent, Nicholas Horthy de Nagybanya. It has been suggested that the logical king of Hungary is Franz Joseph Otto, son of the ex-Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary. to human progress. We wish only for the maintenance of their independence, the growth of their stability and their prosperity.

Record Encouraging "While we have had wars in the Western hemisphere, yet on the whole the record is in encouraging contrast with that of the other parts of the world. Fortunately the new world is largely free from the in-heritances of fear and distrust which have so troubled the old world. We should keep it so.

"It is impossible, my countrymen, to speak of peace without profound emotion. In thou-sands of homes in America, in millions of homes around the world, there are vacant chairs. It would be a shameful confession of our unworthiness if it should develop that he have abandoned the hope for which all these men died. Surely civi-lization is old enough, surely mankind is mature enough so that we ought, in our own life-time, to find a way to permanent peace.

"Abroad, to west and east, are nations whose sons mingled their blood with the blood of our sons on the battlefields. Most of these nations have contributed to our race, to our culture, our knowledge and our progress. From one of them we derive our very language and from many of them much of the genius of our institutions. Their desire for peace is as deep and sincere as

"Peace can be contributed to by respect for our ability in defense. Peace can be promoted by the lim-itation of arms and by the creation of the instrumentalities for peaceful settlement of controversies, But it will become a reality only through self-restraint and active effort in friendliness and helpfulness. I covet for this administration a record of having further contributed to advance the cause of peace.

Party Responsibilities "In our form of democracy the expression of the popular will can be effected only through the instrumentality of political parties. We maintain party government not to promote intolerant partisanship but because opportunity must be given for expression of the popular will, and organization provided for the execution of its mandates and for accountability of government to the people

"It follows that the government, both in the executive and the legislative branches, must carry out in good faith the platforms upon which the party was entrusted with power. But the government is that of the whole people; the party is the instrument through which policies are determined and men chosen to bring them into being. The animosities of elections should have no place in our government for govnust concern itself alone with the common weal.

"Special Session Congress" "Action upon some of the proposals upon which the republican party was returned to power, particularly further agricultural relief and limited changes in the tariff, cannot, in justice to our farmers, our labor and our manufacturers be postponed. I shall therefore request a special session of congress for the consideration of these two questions. I shall deal with each of them upon the assembly of the congress.

"Mandates from Election"

"It appears to me that the more important further mandates from the recent election were the maintenance of the integrity of the constitution; the vigorous enforcement of the laws; the continuance of economy in public expenditure; the continued regulation of business to prevent domination in the community; the denial of ownership or operation of business by the government in competition with its citizens; the avoidance of policies which would involve us in the controversies of foreign nations; more effective reorganization of the departments of the federal government; the expansion of public works and the promotion of welfare activities affecting education and the home.

"These were the more tangible detazainations of the elections, but beyond them was the confidence and belief of the people that we would not neglect the support of the embedded ideals and aspirations of America. These ideals and aspirations are the touch-stones upon which the day to day administration and legislative acts of government must be tested.

Should Lead Way

"More than this, the government must, so far as lies within its proper powers, give leadership to the realization of these ideals and to the frution of these aspirations. No one can adequately reduce these things of the spirit to phrases or to a catalogue of definitions. We do know what the attainments of these ideals should be: The preservation of self government and its full foundations in local government; the perfection of justice whether in economic or in social fields; the maintenance of ordered liberty; the denial of domination by any group or class; the building up and pre-servation of equality of opportunity; the stimulation of initiative and individuality; absolute integrity in public affairs; the choice of officials for fitness to office; the direction of economic progress toward prosperity and the further lessening of poverty; the freedom of public opinion; the sustaining of education and of the advancement of knowledge; the growth of religious spirit and the tolerance of all faiths;

WHERE WAS LUCIFER?

London.- Twas a heavenly crew that assembled at the Willesden Police Court for advice recently. Three applicants, entering the court. were named Saintly, Paradise, and

Q. Is Montreal on an island or

on the mainland? E C. E. A. It is situated on an island 36 miles long by 10 miles wide, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. It is one of the oldest cities in North America.

the strengthening of the home; the advancement of peace.

"There is no short road to the realization of these aspirations. Ours is a progressive people, but with a determination that progress must be based upon the foundation of experience. Ill-considered remedies for our faults bring only penalties af-ter them. But if we hold the faith of the men in our mighty past who created these ideals we shall leave them heightened and strengthened for our children.

"Conclusion"

"This is not the time and place fro extended discussion. The questions before our country are problems of progress to higher standards; they are not the problems of degenera-

"They demand thought and they serve to quicken the conscience and enlist our sense of responsibility for their settlement. And that responsibility rests upon you, my countrymen, as much as upon those of us who have been selected for office.

"Ours is a land rich in resources, stimulating in its glorious beauty; filled with millions of happy homes; blessed with comfort and opportunity. In no nation are the fruits of accomplishments more secure. In no nation is the government more worthy of respect. No country is more loved by its people. I have an abiding faith in their capacity, integrity and high purpose. I have no fears for the future of our country. It is bright with hope.

"In the presence of my country-men, mindful of the solemnity of men, mindful of the solemnity of this occasion, knowing what the task means and the responsibility which it involves, I beg your tolerance, your aid and co-operation. I ask the help of Almighty God in this service to my country to which you have called me."

Wheaton Coed Once Lived as Harem Captive

Wheaton, Ill. (UP)-Orphaned by the Turkish massacre of 1916, kidnaped by Arabs and adopted into the household of a sheik of a nomad tribe, then in the hands of a Turkish harem keeper, next a prisoner of war, and, at last rescued and befriended by American missionaries; such is the life history of Miss Arousiag Stepanian, now a coed at Wheaton college here.

Her adventures read like an Arabian Nights' tale. When she was eight years old her parents and three sisters were killed in a massacre of Armenians in Arabia, where they lived in exile

A wandering desert tribe picked her up half dead and she was adopted by the sheik of the tribe. For three and a half years she lived in a tent and roamed the desert on a camel's back. As a sign of her acceptance into the tribe. she was tattooed on her forehead, cheeks and chin with the mark of her "Arabian father," as she refers to him.

When about 12 years old she escaped from her Arab home, was recaptured and finally persuaded her sheik master to take her on a visit to Mesopotamia. This he did and she slipped away from him again.

Hiding in a freight train at Jerjub, the girl eluded the sheik's searching party and "rode the rods" to Arada, where she was befriended by an Armenian, who was an officer in the Turkish army.

For aiding her, the Armenian was exiled and she was thrown into a military prison. A professional "harem keeper" found her there and because of her good looks, purchased her for his master, a wealthy Turkish business man.

After having been given an intensive course in the ethics of being a lady of the seraglio, Arousiag pried open the heavy screen which enclosed all the windows in the harem, made a rope of sheets and escaped once more. This time she fled to the Ameri-

can mission and was befriended by Dr. Stephen Trowbridge, who was in charge. The name Stepanian is not her real name but the Turkish rendition of that of her benefactor. She was sent to the Congregational missionary school at Marash and was a student there during a battle between the Turks and French in

which many of her teachers and classmates were killed. From there she went to the American Girls' school in Constantinople for three years. Dr. Trowbridge interested the Sunday School Times, a religious publication, in her plight, and funds were obtained to send her to America to continue

her studies. She attended the Friends' Select school in Philadelphia, a Quaker institution, for three years, and entered Wheaton this fall. She is specializing in music and plans to return to Constantinople to teach at the end of her college course She plays the piano and violin and has a splendid contralto voice.

NOVEL GARNISH

A pretty and a different garnisl for lamb chops or fried chicken is made by slicing small oranges in very thin whole slices and placing an even thinner rim of pimento op top of them.

From Answers. Mistress (to new maid): Don' forget, then, Ann, that your master is a colonel. Maid: Oh, I adore soldiers

Q. What is the oldest ship stil afloat? A. R. A. The British Convict ship "Success" is believed to have the distinction. It was built in Burma in

in various countries and is event-

ually returning to Australia to be

converted into a floating museum

O'CONNER CASH **GOES TO STATE**

Numerous Claimants Fail to Establish Rights to Shoemaker's Estate

HASTINGS-(UP)-More than 13 years of litigation in which thousands of dollars was spent by claimants to the estate of John O'Conner, supposed poverty stricken cobbler, will end this week so far as Nebraska courts are concerned. A hearing will be held at which the property and securities valued at about \$125,000 will be turned over to the state.

One set of the nine sets of claimants to the estate still has a case pending in the United States supreme court which is expected to be cleared in a short time.

John O'Conner was virtually unknown in Hastings where he started in the cobbling business in the early days. Though hundreds of thousands of words have been heard from the witness stand or read from depositions taken in all parts of America, Ireland, and other foreign lands, no one knows a bit more about the real John O'Conner than they knew at the time he died.

They know that O'Conner was a cobbler, that he lived frugally in the back of his shoe shop on First street, that he prescribed heavy cowhide boots for the growing child that he was of medium build, and that he had black hair and a long black mustache, and that he never talked about himself, his family if he had one, or the places he had seen before he came to Hastings in the early days.

Departing, O'Conner left behind him two farms, some business property, and a number of negotiable securities of gold bond worth. The men who were intrusted with the estate have taken much care of it that the value has increased.

NEBRASKA RANKS WELL

IN VALUE OF ITS EXPORTS WASHINGTON-(UP)-The state of Nebraska ranks 34th in the list of 48 states for exports of merchandise, with a total value of \$2,992,-072 during the second quarter of 1928, as compared with \$3,581,294 in the corresponding period of 1927, according to figures made public today by the department of com-

Lard valued at \$878,416 ranked first in order of value among the commodities sent from the state to foreign markets during the threemonth period. Exports of oleo oil were valued at \$456,383; bacon, \$285,-567: hams and shoulders, \$245,830; wheat flour, \$138,089; sausage casings, \$118,547; hides and skins (except furs), \$118,390; and machinery, vehicles and parts, \$86,195.

Fresh pork, pickled pork, canned and other meats, oleo stock and other edible animal products, inedible animal pils and greases, corn textiles, wood and paper, nonmetallic mineral products, metals and manufacturers of metal, and chemicals and related products were included among the diversified commodities, exported from the state dur! ; the three months.

FUNERAL HELD FOR WINSIDE FIRE VICTIM

WINSIDE—(Special)—The funeral services of Henry Wacker, victim of a kerosene explosion, were held at the Theophlius Evangelical church. Rev. R. Heckman, of Tilden, Neb., was in charge and interment was made in the church burial grounds, near the grave of Mr. Wacker's father.

Sunday, March 3, the day of the accident was the only day for six weeks that Mr. Wacker had not worked at his trade of plumbing. During the recent cold weather he had been working night and day in the sleet, the snow, and the bitter cold, picking and digging the frozen ground, thawing pipes to furnish the people of the community with water. No matter how bad the weather nor how hard the work he was ever cheerful, happy and

UNUSUAL CHECK IS ACCEPTED BY BANK

HUMPHREY, NEB - (Special)-The largest check, as far as dimensions are concerned, that was ever written in Nebraska is believed one cashed by the Commercial National bank of Columbus. Felix Uhlman paid a bet on the weather, made with Oscar Nastrom, by making out a check on the bank on a piece of board. It was put through without question.

COSTA RICA MAN VISITS AT OLD WAYNE, NEB., HOME WAYNE-Perry Girton, who had

been away from Wayne for 27 years has returned here for a visit. Mr. Girton lives in San Jose Costa Rica, and is one of the owners of 26 theaters. He was 17 years old when he left Wayne and so many changes have taken place that he recognized only one person

He is a son Charles Reynolds. of Ellis Girton, of Wayne. Since leaving here, Mr. Girton has been in the picture business in Honolulu, Alaska and the West Indies, before locating in Costa Rica

MUST SIGN WARRANTS FOR THEIR LIQUOR RAIDS

OMAHA-(UP)-Chief of Police Pezanowski warned his liquor raiders to be careful in raiding homes where they had been told violations of the law were being carried on Five homes so visited Wednesday failed to disclose any evidence of

liquor, he said. "Hereafter any person making a complaint will be asked to sign. warrants," the chief said. "Someone holding a grudge against a certair. 1790. The vessel has been exhibited person may get us into trouble by falsely reporting him."