

1841-INAUGURATION DAY-1941

"I 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."



March 4, 1841—"Old Tippecanoe" Harrison, Indian fighter, rides in triumph to be inaugurated President of the United States.

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

INAUGURATION DAY in 1841 was an historic occasion—for several reasons.

After one of the most colorful and riotous political contests in the history of the nation the Whigs had succeeded in electing a Presidential candidate for the first time. So they were ready to celebrate in a big way.

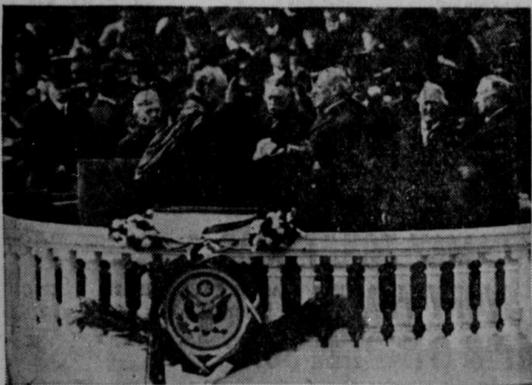
Despite a heavy rain, the greatest crowd that had yet attended an inauguration crowded into Washington to see "Old Tippecanoe" Harrison become President. A salute of 26 guns at daybreak heralded the opening of the big celebration.

Early in the morning a carriage, drawn by four white horses, presented by the Whigs of Baltimore, called for him at his hotel. But the general insisted upon riding horseback to his inauguration. Mounted on a white charger, with an escort of mounted marshals, he rode to the Capitol, holding his hat in his hand and waving it to the cheering crowds massed along his route.

Behind him streamed "Tippecanoe clubs" from Virginia and Maryland, dragging floats on each of which was mounted a log cabin with a hard cider barrel in front and a coonskin nailed to the door. Prophetic of the new industrial era just opening in America was a power loom, mounted on a wagon, sent there by a factory at Laurel, Md.

More than 50,000 persons gathered before the east portico of the Capitol to hear his inaugural address—and they heard the longest speech that any President had ever given on that occasion. He stood for an hour, without hat or coat, in the biting wind until he had finished. But that was only the beginning of his hardships.

All the afternoon he stood in a receiving line at the White House, greeting the thousands who streamed past him to shake his hand. That night there were three inaugural balls and the old soldier (he was 68—the oldest man ever elected President), borne up by the excitement of the occasion, attended all three.

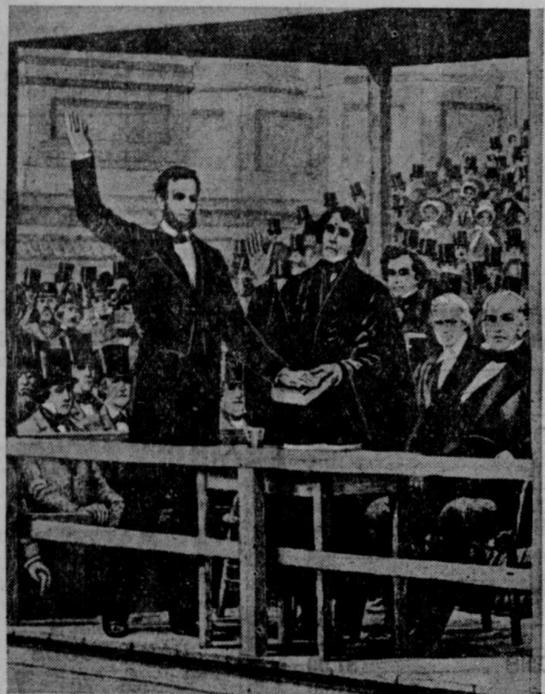


March 4, 1913—Woodrow Wilson takes the oath of office.

After the last ball was over, the general returned to the White House but he was too tired to sleep. Tremors of exhaustion shook his body as he stumbled into bed. Outside his window an owl hooted all night and the next morning the general complained that a howling dog had kept him awake. Negro servants in the Executive Mansion shook their heads ominously. It was a "sign," they said. And they were right. For within a month President William Henry Harrison died of the cold he had contracted while reading his inaugural address. His had been the shortest term

served by an American President.

Twenty years later an even more momentous inaugural parade moved through the streets of Washington. In a carriage was James Buchanan, an old man in a rusty swallow-tailed coat, slumped down beside a tall, lanky backwoodsman from Illinois in a new black suit and a shining high



March 4, 1861—Chief Justice Taney administers the oath to Abraham Lincoln.

hat with a gold-headed cane in his hand.

Double files of cavalry rode on each side of the carriage as it moved along Pennsylvania avenue and riflemen were stationed on roofs commanding the thoroughfare. For men in the South had sworn that Abraham Lincoln should never be sworn in as President of the Disunited States. But

they could obtain no lodging. Grant laid aside his inevitable cigar when he was sworn in but disappointed the crowd by not wearing his uniform of blue. Throughout the reading of his inaugural address his little daughter, Nellie, who had slipped away from her mother, stood beside him and held his hand.

His second inauguration took place on one of the coldest March fourths ever recorded in the national capital. Many people were frostbitten, as were some of the West Point cadets who paraded without their overcoats. The inaugural ball was a failure because the building was so cold that the musicians could scarcely play, the refreshments were frozen solid and none of the guests dared remove their outer wraps.

Wilson's first inaugural was little more than a triumphal procession of Democrats celebrating their first victory since Cleveland and it was marked by the presence of suffragists in the parade. It was marked also by the first illumination of the capital by searchlight. His second inauguration was without the customary festivities, due to the threat of war hanging over the nation. Again a President-elect rode to and from the Capitol between lines of heavily-armed soldiers and with armed watchers on the roof tops. A cold, misty rainstorm added to the gloom of the occasion. It sent the President to bed with a cold, thus giving impetus to the demand that Inauguration Day be moved forward to April, as it had been for our first President, George Washington, was sworn in.

Instead the date was moved back to January 20 and the first President to take his oath of office on that date was Franklin D. Roosevelt, who will take it again on January 20, 1941—for the third time!

inaugurated in 1869, again soldiers were on guard because there had been threats against his life. But again fears for the safety of the President-elect proved groundless. Grant's inauguration drew the biggest crowd that had yet gathered in Washington for this event. Many had to walk the streets of the city all night because the hotels were filled and

One cause of much pulling and hauling over the president's political leanings was the new constitution which he promulgated within 17 days of his election last fall. It withdrew citizenship from about 90,000 non-Spanish speaking Panamanians, many from the West Indies, and left them without a country. It extended the powers of the state in the expropriation of property; and the president, in decreeing its adoption, said it would provide "state socialism consonant with new social movements." This take-off, with many later references to a "disciplined people" stirred, possibly irresponsible, talk of foreign derivation of the new constitution.

Good-looking, handsomely tailored, a facile orator, Dr. Arias was elected by the largest majority ever given a Panamanian president. Washington has shown no official concern over the liberal and left charges of doubtful allegiance.

JOHN P. FREY, president of the metal trades department of the A. F. of L., announces the "no strike" and full co-operation policy of his organization in the national defense effort.

Mr. Frey, one of the most eminent of the elder statesmen of the labor movement, is, like Ernest Bevin of England, a staunch conservative who has cracked down on the left-wingers and has singled out radicals, rather than employers as the most dangerous foes of labor.

When the C. I. O. was established he raked John L. Lewis as "a tool of Moscow" and never ceased firing until Mr. Lewis' withdrawal. It is understood that his animus is considerably less toward Philip Murray, Mr. Lewis' successor, and the more optimistic among labor critics and onlookers see hope of peace, under the unifying stress of the defense call. Mr. Frey has great influence in the A. F. of L. and his metal trade workers, nearly a million of them, are in a key spot.

White-haired, baldish, clerical in appearance, facile in speech and a ready writer and controversialist, Mr. Frey is a veteran joustier in many wordy tournaments in which he has expounded the old-line Sam Gompers gospel of labor paddling its own canoe and not getting caught in any errant political or intellectual drifts.

Gompers repeatedly warned labor to fight shy of governmental entanglements, and Mr. Frey has carried on from where he left off. This drive has brought him into some violent collisions with the New Deal labor program. He has vigorously assailed the Labor Relations board and the wages and hours act.

Mr. Frey has been known as a "labor educator" for many years. Among the half-dozen books and scores of labor tracts and pamphlets that he has written, there is only one that deviates from orthodox conservative opinion, "Bankers' Domination," written in 1933 and charging the depression to the bankers. He is 70 years old. He was editor of the Molders' Journal from 1903 to 1927. He has lectured on trade unionism at the University of Chicago, and was president of the Ohio State Federation of Labor from 1924 to 1928.



WHO'S NEWS THIS WEEK

By LEMUEL F. PARTON

(Consolidated Features—WNU Service.)

NEW YORK.—Just how far Dr. Arnulfo Arias, new president of Panama, will co-operate with the U. S. A. in defending the Canal Zone has been a topic of considerable argument in the last several weeks, some of it out in the open. Several correspondents have flicked the president with charges of Fascist leanings and have quoted him as saying that any grants for naval bases would not of necessity be limited to the United States. Not necessarily as a riposte to these thrusts, he now pledges co-operation with his northern neighbor, but makes certain qualifications. He proposes to abandon no sovereignty and demands "understanding and unselfishness from the United States." Which seems fair enough at this distance.

President Arias, son of a wealthy cattle-raiser, attended Hartwick college, Oneonta, N. Y., took a bachelor of science degree at the University of Chicago, and a medical degree at Harvard. He began practice as a surgeon, but was diverted to politics in 1931, being in the diplomatic service at Paris and Rome. At the age of 39, he is the youngest chief executive in Latin-America.

One cause of much pulling and hauling over the president's political leanings was the new constitution which he promulgated within 17 days of his election last fall. It withdrew citizenship from about 90,000 non-Spanish speaking Panamanians, many from the West Indies, and left them without a country. It extended the powers of the state in the expropriation of property; and the president, in decreeing its adoption, said it would provide "state socialism consonant with new social movements." This take-off, with many later references to a "disciplined people" stirred, possibly irresponsible, talk of foreign derivation of the new constitution.

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Suede Apparel Is at New High In Both Chic and Wearableness

By CHERIE NICHOLAS



ALL over the country stores that set the fashion pace are displaying new and intriguing suede garments and accessories in tempting array. Modern science has performed miracles in leather processing until suedes nowadays are as supple and workable as any fabric, and their colors are incredibly beautiful.

Suede is comfortably wearable at any season of the year, but for mid-season and early spring it is simply ideal. Light in weight yet dependably protective, no wonder that suede has become the "darling" of fashion. Women are coming to know more and more that there is no type of garment that fits better into all year-round wear than beautiful soft suede with its persuasive colors and its caressing "feel."

There's luxury, there's chic, there's practicality in a coat with turban, gloves and bag made all of suede as worn by Dorothy Lamour (to left in the picture). One cannot do justice to the superb coloring of the new suede costumes in mere words. In this instance the coat shown is of stone blue (smartly in fashion this season). Note the interesting double belt treatment. The turban, gloves and bag are in luscious wine red. Yes indeed, leather is a fashion favorite in Hollywood.

Can you imagine anything more appealing for town wear than a dress of wine-berry colored suede with a long suede coat in identical color? Positively brainstorming both to the observed and the observer especially when accompanied with beret, envelope bag and gloves done in a lighter tone of red, is the ensemble pictured to the right in the trio. She carries the coat over her arm, as you see.

Ardent golfers count their suede two piece suits as shown centered in the picture among favorite sport ensembles. The skirt of this most attractive outfit is in chateau, gored to give plenty of freedom. It is worn with a loose fitting jacket

of burnt orange suede with buttons high at the neckline. To keep her curls in place this athletic young modern wears a suede flower "beanie" in the bright chartruese.

Other fetching leather novelties include nail studded boleros and belts that show a decided trend toward the Western theme. Waist-length sleeveless jackets with bright bindings and a touch of embroidery are inspired by the South American vests. Jerkins in unlimited style variations, side-buttoned and in bright colors, are grand for wear with skirts, suits or slacks and over countless dresses. Waistcoats with suede fronts, knitted back and sleeves and casual collarless cardigans with slide closings are stressed with matching or contrasting tweed skirts.

Classic one-piece suede dresses button from neckline to waist or feature the slide fastener fly-front closing. Boxy knuckle or slightly longer coats are important as well as the mannish notched collar model with three patch pockets. Stunning two-piece suede suits with fitted jackets are extremely smart. Long coats range from the bulky belted country coat to the dress-maker type for avenue wear.

"Beanies" and drawstring mittens or the new "sockem mitt" in colors are suede "finds" for the college girl. Snappier suede classics and berets are still favorites. A new Pixie cap has been designed for winter sportswear.

Clever sporty leather jewelry is new looking with tweed suits and sports clothes. Fringed and saddle-stitched collars and gauntlets reflect the cowboy influence.

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Glitter Accents



Nothing glitters like a diamond! This pretty girl with vanity mirror in hand is examining her unusual diamond clips. One clip is a lotus blossom, the other the lotus leaves. Clips that take apart make interesting news. In the picture this young modern wears her clips separately, with striped jersey jacket and cap to match in keeping with the new vogue for dramatic jewels with simple dress. On her evening gown she will wear them together to form a complete jeweled flower. Her bracelet is in the new diamond "lace" design, like a band of lace with invisible closing. And she is a bride! Her ring finger wears one of the new oblong solitaires and the narrowest possible diamond band.

Gas Mask Filter

Used in Footwear

A gas mask and a woman's shoes are two very different themes we admit and it has been left to science to relate them. And here's how! Since the war and the necessity for personal protection came experiments and improvements on the gas mask of 1914-1918. Inventors took old gas masks apart, put new ones together, substituting, adding and perfecting with the result a new filter has been developed.

Since then it has been discovered that when specially treated this filter was found to have the qualities which make an ideal medium for innersoles. So now you can get shoes, by making known your wants to your salesperson, with "insolated" innersoles that actually do relieve "burning feet," the ailment generally conceded to be the cause of foot fatigue and the many foot ills following it.

Something that would establish a normal foot temperature would accomplish the cure, doctors said, and onco-insolated does just that. This new comfort-giving sole which newest smartly styled shoes have also acts as a shock absorber and is molded with first wearing to the individual contours of the foot.

The fact that insulation is put to good use in shoe as well as gas mask construction is just one more indication of American ingenuity. It gives us one more reason for being glad to be Americans in that our women are buying shoes for the protection of feet instead of gas masks for the protection of life.

Gems of Thought

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers.—Shakespeare.
Oh, give us the man that sings at his work.—Carlyle.
Sir, I look upon every day to be lost in which I do not make a new acquaintance.—Dr. Johnson.
Nothing leads to good which is not natural.—Schiller.
They that desire but few things can be crossed but in a few.—Jeremy Taylor.
He is our friend who loves more than admires us, and would aid us in our great work.—Channing.

Calm in Danger

True courage is cool and calm. The bravest men have the least bullying insolence, and in the time of danger are found the most serene and free.—Shaftesbury.



Truth Driven Out
In excessive altercation, truth is lost.—Syrus.



The Smoke of Slower-Burning

Camels gives you—

EXTRA MILDNESS
EXTRA COOLNESS
EXTRA FLAVOR

AND—
28% LESS NICOTINE

than the average of the 4 other largest-selling cigarettes tested—less than any of them—according to independent scientific tests of the smoke itself.



CAMEL THE SLOWER-BURNING CIGARETTE