

# POCATELLO TRIBUNE

Idaho Weather

Fair tonight and Friday.

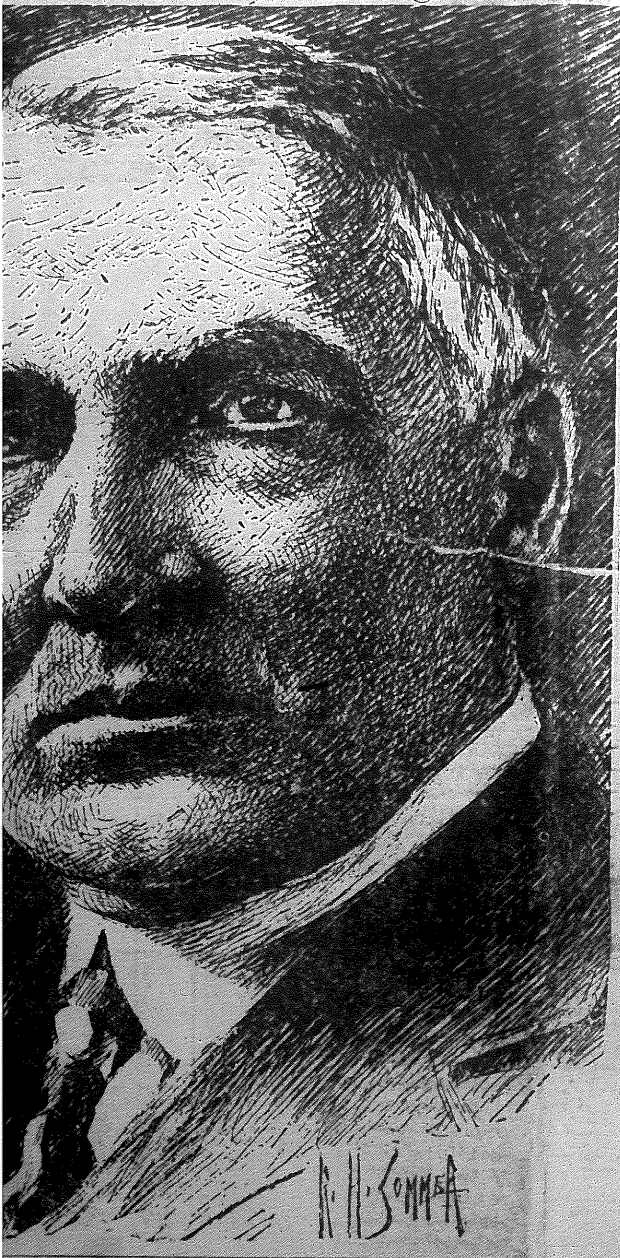
POCATELLO, IDAHO, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1923.

COMMUNITY PAPER IN POCATELLO  
for more than thirty years.

NUMBER 89

## Greeted By Great Throng

PRESIDENT AND FIRST LADY OF THE LAND VISIT POCATELLO



## nt Greeted Children at School and Idaho Tech

the executive of their wishes and the responsible position were cast to the winds. That was the other side.

As the procession moved the president turned and half rose in his seat, waving until the car had passed the corner. The parade moved uneventfully down Arthur avenue to Gould, up Gould to Twelfth street, and then by an indirect route to the Tech.

A merry circle for a great president to swing around was the throng of Pocatello school children gathered about the roped off horseshoe curve through the Tech campus. Long be-



## GOVERNOR MOORE WELCOMES THE NATION'S CHIEF TO IDAHO

President Harding was welcomed to Pocatello in particular and Idaho in general by Governor C. C. Moore. Governor Moore's speech of welcome and introduction typified the genuineness of the reception which has been accorded the president at every point on his western trip. The text of the governor's speech follows:

Mr. President, Honored Members of the President's Party, and Good People of the Whole Commonwealth of Idaho:

It becomes my most honored privilege to introduce to you the chief executive of all these United States. This is a rare occasion and I glory in the magnificent and wonderful demonstration of love and loyalty of the tens of thousands who assemble here today to do honor to our president. We bow no knees to any sovereign, we bend no heads to any kind of czar, but we raise our heads in the full knowledge of freedom to welcome with love in our hearts the chief executive of the land we love so well.

We greet this distinguished visitor, not as the head of party, but all creeds and all parties today in the state unite to honor him as the embodiment of the spirit of government which has made and will continue to make this country the great, free nation that it is.

The people of Idaho are solid in their love and support of the great

the people of Idaho ask you to stop forever the infernal business of war.

We are with you in your attempt to stabilize the industries of the farmer and the producer through the means of a strong, sensible protective tariff. From this time on the East must depend more and more on the resources of the West. It is meet for both the East and West to change existing conditions so that the cost of production and transportation should be lowered in order that the producer may have a just compensation for his toil and so that the consumer does not bear too heavy a burden. If this adjustment is not made western producers must withdraw from their fields and a most serious condition will result.

Reclamation in the west means life and homes. Today you will see between here and Idaho Falls what miracles water has wrought—the Greater Fort Hall project.

It is not I alone, Mr. President, who welcome you and your distinguished party today, but the half million men and women and boys and girls of a state carved but a few years since from the sagebrush plains and mountains of a new and wild country. You are standing today where the pioneers pushed forward to build an empire—you are on the Old Oregon Trail—the greatest highway of all times. These pioneers built better than they knew and today a grateful

## TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND HEAR NATION'S CHIEF

Transportation Problem  
and World Court Principal  
Features in President's Address.

Reference to the transportation problems of the west and the importance of reclamation in the development of the great western empire were the two principal points of the address today by President Warren G. Harding. President Harding spoke from the rear platform of his special car which parked on a spur track just north of the Short Line station. The amplifiers with which the car was equipped enabled all of the estimated crowd of twenty-five thousand to hear with ease the chief executive's message. The president's address at this point was entirely extemporaneous and dealt particularly with conditions relative to this particular section of the country. But slight reference was made to matters of international importance such as had characterized the president's address in other cities during his present journey.

In opening his address the president stated that he was satisfied that he was addressing a one hundred per cent American audience. Reference was made of a trip to Pocatello some six years ago but on the previous trip the greeting accorded him was far lacking from the present huge reception. The president stated that he was greatly enjoying his trip through the west and that one of his regrets was that while occupied with official duties in the nation's capital, beautiful as it is, he did not receive the inspiration such as always came to him while visiting all portions of this great country.

One of the problems of the government, said President Harding, is that of transportation, for no matter what the production, it is in vain without ability to transport the excess to market. The problem of transportation is peculiarly acute in the west. He said, however, that he was greatly pleased to see that the western states were making efforts on their own behalf to solve this difficulty. One notable instance of this is manifest in the sugar industry and he stated that as long as he is president of the United States his whole hearted support would be given to the encouragement of the production of American sugar.

### PRESIDENT ADDRESSES REMARKS TO SHOPMEN

Speaking directly to the hundreds of shop employees who had ceased their labors to hear the chief executive's address, President Harding stated that he was greatly pleased with the welcome accorded him by the men in overalls. He said that he is just as much concerned over the welfare of the laboring class as any other group in the nation and that he considered it the most important class in American life. The president stated that he spoke the truth and that he firmly believed that men engaged in transportation lines should be the most highly paid and work under the most favorable conditions of any class engaged in public service. Employees in this line should have their hearts in their work, and referring specifically to all branches, President Harding showed how the lives of passengers hinge on the dependable continuity of the work of all concerned.

Reiterating that employees in transportation lines should be the best compensated in any public service, the president stated that such employees should also realize the im-