

EHRINGHAUS IS CALLED BLUCHER BY HIS FRIENDS

New Chief Executive Comes from Away Down East. Is Member of Family Long Prominent in Albemarle Section. Legislator at 23. Has Three Children and Is Member of Episcopal Church.

Raleigh, N. C.—His wife and intimate friends call him "Blucher," North Carolina's new governor—John Christopher Ehringhaus.

He comes of a family long prominent in the life of the Albemarle section—those counties in the extreme northeastern part of North Carolina.

Of sturdy German stock, the first Ehringhaus—John Christoph—came to America in 1812 and shortly thereafter settled in Elizabeth City.

Like his grandfather, Governor Ehringhaus went to the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated with honors in 1891 and received his law degrees two years later.

By 1905, when he was 23, Ehringhaus was a member of the General Assembly. The first bill he introduced provided for the establishment of a teachers' training school in Eastern North Carolina.

Turning to the practice of his profession, Governor Ehringhaus in 1910 was named collector of the first judicial district and held this post until 1922.

Mrs. Ehringhaus, who before her marriage to the Governor in 1912 was Miss Alarido, daughter of Washington is considered one of the loveliest women in Eastern North Carolina.

There are three children in the Ehringhaus family. The eldest, John, who is 19, is president of the University of North Carolina.

The other two—Maddie and Haughton—named after their mother—are twins. They are 16.

Miss Ehringhaus is a student at St. Mary's School for Girls here, where her mother was educated. Her twin brother attends Woodberry Forest Academy at Orange, Va.

The Ehringhauses are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Ehringhaus' father was the Rev. Thomas Benbury Haughton, Episcopal minister and chaplain in the Confederate army.

As North Carolina's 54th chief executive since independence, Governor Ehringhaus is the first man to be elevated to the State's highest office from the Albemarle section of the State in more than one hundred years.

The last was James Iredell of Chowan County, governor from 1827 to 1828—about the time the first Ehringhaus was establishing himself in the Albemarle.

"Taxes," sighed Mose, "had got to be a 'possum on a 'shmon tree. It se tan grin—'I se on de ground—But burn its skin! It don't come down."

"Seem' dat I can't reach it dere. It all fuz up dar possum hair. An' snuff. 'Now, Mese, who you gwine do? You can't get me. So I'll git you!"

"I dunno what I is gwine do—Dat possum grins de whole year 'dat. Looks lak I gwine hab take my ax. Chop down dat tree, an' sken dat tax!" —Emma Moretz Coffey, Rufus, North Carolina.

Seventeen flocks containing more than 2,500 birds were blood-tested for bacillary white diarrhea in Caldwell County during the past week.

JOE GISH

MINUTE SPRECKLES IS A MAN OF FEW WORDS—EVEN IF HE IS SINGLE.

Career of Calvin Coolidge Traced in Brief Biography

Born and reared in the humble surroundings of a Vermont farm, Calvin Coolidge was destined to go by successive steps to the highest and mightiest office of a great nation to administer its affairs for six years and to terminate his presidential career virtually of his own volition.

To the vice-presidency and to the presidency, he sought a steady course, a career of calmness, in the midst of some of the most trying and trying times of our country's history.

Among his supporters he inspired unbounded admiration and from his political opponents he often received the bitterest of denunciations. But there were, nevertheless, many in the latter group who valued him as a friend and liked to smoke a cigar and talk things over.

Reaching the presidency upon the death of Warren G. Harding in 1923, Mr. Coolidge was confronted with problems of rehabilitation arising from the World War and the depression of 1921, and almost by the scandalous which were revealed in the naval cases, the Justice Department and the office of the custodian of alien property.

With serenity and calmness he rode out these storms and meanwhile instituted a policy of governmental economy and helpfulness in assisting Europe to work out its post-war problems. Such was the success of this program that when he ran for President in 1924 he was returned to office by a popular plurality of 7,000,000, the greatest that had been accorded a candidate for the presidency up to that time.

The manner of his leaving the presidency aroused a national interest comparable with that of his induction into that office by his father in a lamp-lit room of the latter's Vermont farm home.

Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge on the afternoon of the inauguration of Herbert Hoover, his successor, left Washington for their old home in Northampton, Mass., to occupy the same modest house where they started life in 1905, when Mr. Coolidge commenced his public career as city solicitor of that municipality.

As early as the spring of 1927 there was widespread opinion that if Mr. Coolidge wished to be re-elected he had only to indicate it. By his own confession, this view was shared by Mr. Coolidge himself, regardless of the popular opinion that a President must retire after his second term.

In a magazine article published after his retirement, Mr. Coolidge declared he would not be re-elected for reasons which he proceeded to enumerate.

First of all, there was his own health and that of Mrs. Coolidge. "It is hazardous," he wrote, "to attempt what we feel is beyond our strength."

In addition, he considered it impossible for one man to serve successfully in the presidency for more than eight years as a review of the careers of those who had served two full terms had shown him that the latter part of his office was devoid of constructive accomplishments.

The nation was startled when on August 2, 1927, the President issued his famous statement: "I do not choose to run for President in 1928."

It was interpreted variously throughout the country. Many saw in it a sincere wish for retirement, but still a willingness to accept the nomination should an insistent demand arise. Others looked upon it as a final decision that he would not be a candidate for re-election. There were many, too, who regarded it as a shrewd attempt to avoid the third term issue by having himself "drafted" for office.

This confusion was clarified by Mr. Coolidge in an address before the Republican national committee the following December. In six crisp sentences which were added at the last minute to a prepared speech, the President declared that he had "eliminated" himself entirely from the presidential race and advised the party to continue "the serious task of selecting another candidate."

This decision, he asserted, "must be respected." But Mr. Coolidge did not stop there. When the Republican national convention met at Kansas City in June, 1928, he dispatched his secretary, Everett Sanders, to the session with instructions to "notify several leaders of the state delegations not to vote" for him.

"Had I not done so," he said in his magazine writings, "I am told I should have been nominated."

Mr. Coolidge is on record as having said that he had never intimated in his own mind what his attitude would have been had he been nominated.

"But I was determined," he added, "not to have that contingency arise."

One of the major issues of that convention had been a principal subject of contention during the latter years of the Coolidge administration and one that the President had tossed squarely into the center of the presidential campaign. It was farm relief.

Signs of unrest in the farming sections of the Middle West were apparent when Mr. Coolidge took office. The farmers of that section were confronted with a serious depression and called upon the federal government for help in finding a way out. Their spokesmen in congress clamored for legislation and the passage of a measure which Mr. Coolidge felt he could not support. That was the original Haugen-McNary bill, containing the famous and much discussed equalization fee provision.

Urging the development of co-operative marketing organizations as the best solution for the depression, Mr.

Coolidge declared he must impose a form of price fixing, either direct or indirect, and called for the measure's defeat. It was passed twice by Congress and on each occasion it received a presidential veto. With the second veto. With the second veto the President sent to Congress a scathing message in which he termed the measure "economic folly."

The Coolidge administration was characterized by peaceful relations with the rest of the world and attempts by the President to make that peace a lasting one. Early in 1927, he asked the principal naval powers to meet for a discussion of the limitation of auxiliary vessels of war, to supplant the Washington treaty of 1922, which applied only to capital ships. Japan and Great Britain accepted and representatives of the three nations gathered at Geneva.

It has been said that the conference was not preceded by a sufficient amount of preliminary consideration of technical methods of disarmament, but at any rate, irreconcilable differences of opinion arising from the widely varied needs of the United States and England caused the conference to end in a deadlock that continued to the end of the Coolidge administration.

Mr. Coolidge also sought to preserve peace through the Kellogg multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war, which he declared the most important subject to be discussed by the Senate during his time in the White House. In spite of determined opposition from a group of senators who regarded the act as an "entangling alliance," and one destined to lead eventually to membership in the League of Nations, the pact was formally ratified by an overwhelming vote.

The President also was of the opinion that peace could be preserved through the maintenance of a strong national defense and he was a consistent advocate of a large, but non-competitive navy. In the past year of his administration he vigorously endorsed a measure authorizing the construction of fifteen new 10,000-ton cruisers and a 16,000-ton aircraft carrier. Although the bill encountered stern opposition it finally was passed by Congress.

Another major Coolidge policy was that of reduction of the high tax schedules that came with the war. These cuts were effected during his administration, which relieved thousands of citizens of the burden of a Federal levy, in addition to sharply decreasing the amounts paid into the government by the large corporations.

Long before he retired from office Mr. Coolidge received numerous offers to make professional and business connections at the expiration of his term, but consistently declined to entertain any of them. After he returned to Northampton he engaged in literary work temporarily, writing for magazines the story of his administration and an autobiography. About two months after leaving the White House he made his first business connection when he accepted election as a member of the board of directors of the New York Life Insurance company. He was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Myran T. Horrick, American ambassador to France.

His Birthright Calvin Coolidge was born on Independence Day, July 4, 1872, in Plymouth, a country village in the Vermont hills, the son of John C. and Victoria Moor Coolidge. He was descended from John and Mary Coolidge, who had settled in Waterbury, Mass., about 1830, and his ancestry ran through a long line of farmers who lived in Massachusetts until his great-grandfather moved into Vermont. His father was the village storekeeper as well as a farmer, and so the son had a double training under his father's ears, plowing and digging in the fields and selling and figuring behind the counter. Here were developed in him the industry, frugality and self-reliance which shaped the course of his life. His mother died when he was 13 and four years later he lost his only sister, but a warm bond of sympathy developed between him and his step-mother.

Between "chores" on the farm and in the store the future President attended the graded school at Plymouth, a single room with a wood stove. Afterward he attended the Black River Academy at Ludlow and the academy at St. Johnsbury before going to Amherst College. He was a keen student, but only in a modest way did he enter into the activities of college life.

During his senior year, in open competition with students of all American colleges, he won the first prize, a gold medal, for the best essay on the causes of the Revolutionary War. He was graduated in 1895, with the degree of A. B., and at the commencement was given Grove Orator. Had he had money enough to go through law school that fact might have changed his whole career. As it was he moved across the Connecticut River to the nearby town of Northampton, Mass., and found a position in the law office of Hammond and Field. Within 20 months he was admitted to the bar and began practice.

Mr. Coolidge never had time to prove to the world whether he would have made a great lawyer for he was drawn almost immediately into politics and with few intervals that thereafter was his life work.

On October 4, 1905, Mr. Coolidge married Miss Grace A. Goodhue, of Burlington, Vermont, making a home for his bride in a two-family house in Northampton. They continued to occupy that until Mr. Coolidge became president and returned to it at the conclusion of his services as President.

They had two sons, John and Calvin Jr. The latter's death which occurred after a brief illness during the summer of 1924 was the first of two bereavements in Mr. Coolidge's family during his occupancy of the White House.

Early in 1926 his father died at his Vermont home while his son was speeding from Washington to his bedside.

Bones Foundation of Beauty

That old saying "Beauty is only skin-deep and ugliness goes to the bone" is as untrue as it is trite. Really, beauty radiates from the bone just as does ugliness. The grace and symmetry of the human body depends more upon well-formed bony structure than on anything else. One has only to observe the lines of the chin, nose, cheek, brow and beautifully turned smiles and wrists to know that the foundation of their beauty is perfectly formed bones. And everyone appreciates the beauty that firm, sharply toothed jaws give.

The reason why some individuals have shapely teeth and bones and the possessions that go with them and others do not cannot be attributed to accident or special blessing, but to the food that the body consumes.

Shapely Teeth and Bones.

The food that we eat must supply the substances that the body requires for natural development. And this supply must be adequate from the very beginning of life. Bones and teeth are not only designed but are developed to a considerable extent before birth. If mothers eat foods that are rich in the substances of which teeth and bones are made Nature will do its best in building. If the proper foods are not supplied, the child is almost sure to suffer some handicap.

The chief materials needed for building of bone and teeth are calcium and phosphorus. A pregnant or lactating mother needs three times as much of these substances as she would if she were not a mother. The child from infancy on through adolescence needs twice as much as an adult. Phosphorus and calcium, the minerals so important in tooth and bone structure, are the ones liable to be lacking in many American diets, which include large amounts of sugar and starchy foods. It is necessary, therefore, that mothers watch to see that their diets provide the necessary calcium and phosphorus foods if the building of good teeth and bones is the goal. Deficiencies in these minerals may be met by consuming foods that are rich in these substances. Milk and vegetables are usually thought of as the only sources for calcium, and milk, fish, meat and eggs and vegetables for phosphorus. But a very rich source of both these elements may be found in a desirable form in self-rising flour.

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This is fine flour milled from the softest of wheat which is so desirable for making pastries, cake and quick breads of all kinds. To this flour is added salt and baking soda and monocalcium phosphate in a proportion that produces the correct amount of



"Shapely Teeth and Bones... No Accident."

leaven for the making of high quality baked products. The quantity of monocalcium phosphate present is sufficient to make a considerable contribution of phosphorus and calcium to the diet.

For example, two cups of this flour made into biscuits, muffins or any other baked product furnish about six-sevenths of the daily adult requirement of calcium and about two-thirds of the daily adult requirement of phosphorus. Therefore, a serving once or twice a day of a food made of self-rising flour will go a long way to making up calcium and phosphorus deficiencies in not only the diet of mothers but also that of the whole family.

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(Schedule Effective Sept. 30, 1932) Leave Boone for—Valle Crucis, Banner Elk, Elk Park, Roan Mountain, Hampton, Elizabethton, Johnson City, Greeneville, Morristown, Knoxville, Chattanooga and West at 11:50 a. m., 8:10 p. m.

Blowing Rock, Lenoir, Hickory, Charlotte, Statesville, Salisbury, High Point, Greensboro, Durham, Raleigh, Norfolk, at 9:15 a. m., and 9:30 p. m.

Asheville, Greenville, S. C., Columbia and Charleston, S. C., Augusta and Atlanta, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., and South at 9:15 a. m., 11:50 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

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COOLIDGE AT REST IN VERMONT HILLS; DIED ON THURSDAY

(Continued from Page 1)

Dvorak's New World Symphony drifted on over the congregation from the organ at front of the church. It was the same selection which was played at the funeral of Calvin Coolidge Jr., youngest son of the former President, who died during his father's term in the White House.

The Rev. Albert J. Penner, youthful and deep-voiced, who has been pastor here only four months, but enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of both Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, delivered the invocation, a prayer for light, for compassion, for solace.

He stood above the casket on either side of which two standards bore the flags of the nation and the church. As the minister finished, a quartet softly began the hymn "Lead, Kindly Light," a favorite of Mr. Coolidge. The plain, varnished walls of the rectangular auditorium, in the balcony of which were crowded townspeople who had known the former president as a neighbor, echoed back the funeral word.

The Scripture reading, selection from the Psalms, from Romans, Corinthians, and John, followed.

"Peace I leave with you; my peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth you I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be fearful." The Rev. Penner paused and bowed his head.

He began to pray. The quartet began a refrain, "O Love That Will Not Let Me Go." This song was the selection of Mrs. Grace Coolidge.

The minister pronounced the benediction—"Unto God's gracious mercy and protection we commit you. The Lord bless you and keep you. The Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you. The Lord lift up his countenance upon you, and give you peace, both now and forevermore. Amen."

The organ played a soft postlude and Mrs. Coolidge's neighbors rose and walked quietly out of the church.

Mrs. Coolidge had entered the church on the arm of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Coolidge. As she passed the casket, and the congregation rose to honor her, she forced a brave little smile to her lips. But she never raised her eyes, and sat with bowed head through the opening prayer and the first bars of "Lead Kindly Light."

In the second row at the right, sat Vice-President Charles Curtis and Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes. Beside them was Clifford Lyman, a Northampton book store proprietor, long-time friend of the late President and an honorary pall bearer.

The pastor, giving his benediction, raised both hands dramatically over his congregation. There was a brief pause as the gathering sat with heads bowed.

Then Mrs. Coolidge, assisted on either side by her son, John, and his wife, rose and slowly walked to the rear door through which she had entered half an hour previously. There

currer after a brief illness during the summer of 1924 was the first of two bereavements in Mr. Coolidge's family during his occupancy of the White House.

Early in 1926 his father died at his Vermont home while his son was speeding from Washington to his bedside.

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