

## PRESIDENT HARDING PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY OF APOPLEXY

### Stricken While Listening to His Wife Read—Burial in His Home Town Friday

Presidential Headquarters, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Aug. 8.—Warren G. Harding, President of the United States died instantaneously and without warning tonight at 7:30 o'clock, a victim of apoplexy, which struck him down in his weakened condition after an illness of exactly a week in San Francisco.

The chief executive of the nation, and by virtue of his office and personality, one of the world's leading figures, passed away at the time when his physicians, his family, and his people thought that medical skill, hope and prayer had won the battle.

The disease had been conquered, the fire was out, but seven days of silent though intense suffering had left their mark and a stroke of apoplexy came without an instant's warning and before physicians could be called, members of his party summoned, or remedial measures taken, passed from life's stage after having for nearly two and a half years served his nation and for many more years his native state of Ohio.

With the passing of Mr. Harding, the office of President devolves upon Calvin Coolidge, vice-president of the United States, a man silent in nature but demonstrated as strong in emergencies. He was notified of the death of Mr. Harding at his home in Plymouth, Vermont.

The suddenness with which the end came was shown by the fact that only Mrs. Harding and the two nurses, Ruth Powderly and Sue Drausser, were in the room at the time. Mrs. Harding, with her characteristic faithfulness and constant tenderness, was reading to the President at the time.

Then without a warning a slight shudder passed through the frame of the chief executive, he collapsed and the end came. Immediately the indications of distress showed themselves. Mrs. Harding ran to the door and called for Lieutenant Commander Boone and for the other doctors to come quickly.

Only Doctors Sawyer and Boone, the chief and assistant physicians, were able to reach the room before the nation's leader passed away. They were powerless to do anything.

Brave in the face of the President's illness, Mrs. Harding remained brave in realization of his death and did not break down.

The death of the nation's chief executive was announced in these words: "The President died instantaneously and without warning and while conversing with members of his family at 7:30 p. m. Death was apparently due to some brain involvement, probably apoplexy."

"During the day he had been free from discomfort and there was every justification for anticipating a prompt recovery."

"August 2, 1923—7:30 p. m." In a second statement at 8:02 p. m. the statement was made that death had been caused by a stroke of apoplexy.

The story of the President's tragic end was told in this way:

"The President died at 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Harding and the two nurses, Miss Ruth Powderly and Miss Sue Drausser, were in the room at the time. Mrs. Harding was reading to the President when utterly without warning a slight shudder passed through his frame, he collapsed, and all recognized that the end had come. A stroke of apoplexy was the cause of his death."

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 8.—An acre of mourning straddled tonight across a land of sorrow. It began here at the Golden Gate and it ended in the nation's capital, and over it for four days and four nights will travel a funeral train bearing the body of President Harding.

When the train, draped in black, drew out of a black-draped station here tonight, there began the saddest transcontinental trip in the history of the nation. There have been funeral trains bearing the bodies of chief executives of the republic be-

fore, but no such train ever passed over so long a route.

Ninety and a half hours will be required for the trip, when it is ended at 1:30 p. m. Tuesday. The body of Warren G. Harding will rest a while in the White House where he served the American people for nearly two and a half years and then in the capital where, as a senator from Ohio he represented his native state for six years. Funeral services will be held in the capitol rotunda late next Wednesday afternoon after the body has lain in state all day, and then will begin the final journey to Marion, Ohio.

At Marion Thursday

Arriving on the morning of Thursday at Marion among the home folks the dead President loved best, the body will be given the tender and loving care of neighbors and friends until the following day when funeral services will be held and a national day of mourning observed. Then it will be laid to rest in the Marion cemetery.

San Francisco was afforded the first opportunity to pay respects to the dead leader when the body was taken from the Palace hotel, where it had rested since the end came last night, to the Third and Townsend street station. But before the long trip across the continent is ended almost countless other communities will be allowed the privilege, though to a lesser degree for the train only will be stopped to change engines and for other operating purposes. It is expected that people will gather along the route the entire way and with uncovered heads pay not only their own personal respects but those of the whole American nation.

The arrangements for the trip to Washington were made by the grief-stricken members of the President's party today while literally thousands stood about the hotel or walked slowly through the lobbies. The plans all were submitted to Mrs. Harding for final approval, and she was able to give them her attention for she still was bearing up well under the load of sorrow.

Mrs. Harding's Fortitude.

Mrs. Harding obtained some rest last night, retiring at 1 o'clock and sleeping fitfully until morning. Throughout the day she moved about the presidential suite, always, according to those she met, more mindful of others than of herself. She remained steadfast to her determination made last night not to break down, but whether she could continue to do so during the long trip ahead only time will tell.

The schedule for the funeral train to Washington as announced prior to its departure, follows:

Schedule For Train.  
Leave San Francisco, Friday, Aug. 3, at 7 p. m.; arrive at Ogden Sat., Aug. 4, at 9:05 p. m.; arrive at Omaha Monday, August 5, at 2:15 a. m.; arrive at Chicago Monday, August 6, at 3:30 p. m.; and arrive at Washington via Baltimore and Ohio railway, Tues. August 7, at 1:30 p. m.

The train itself is much the same as that which left Washington on the afternoon of June 20, carrying the President full of hope, on the trip across the continent to Tacoma, Wash. where the chief executive, Mrs. Harding and members of their party boarded the naval transport Henderson for the voyage to Alaska. The private car "Superb," which carried the President then and from which he greeted thousands in near platform addresses, is being used to carry his body back.

Lloyd George Will Come in October

Toronto, Aug. 2.—David Lloyd George, former premier of Great Britain, will make his proposed visit to the United States and Canada this fall, addressing the world brotherhood congress in this city October 14, officials of the Baptist church announced today. Cities which Lloyd George will visit include Winnipeg, Detroit and New York.

## WILSON WAS GREATLY FAVORED BY HARDING

Without Ade, Mr. Harding saw That Grayson Was Near Mr. Wilson at all Times

Washington, Aug. 3.—Former President Wilson has sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Harding at San Francisco. The telegram, however, was not made public.

Exactly 29 months ago Warren Harding actually helped lift Woodrow Wilson down the steps of the White House portico and into the carriage which took both to the inaugural ceremonies at the capitol which made one President Harding and the other Mr. Wilson.

No one of the thousands who saw the robust figure besides the wizen, drawn and stooped figure ever dreamed that the latter would be living to write a message of condolence on the death of the former but the fate which moulds men's lives brought a fair measure of returning health to one and exhaustion and death to the other.

Mr. Harding's gentle consideration of his stricken predecessor on that notable day excited the admiration of the thousands who saw it and won the warm respect of Mr. Wilson himself, for when the crowd along Pennsylvania avenue cheered and applauded the healthy and robust incoming President he silenced them with a deprecating gesture signifying consideration and sympathy for the stricken, almost pathetic figure beside him. At the capitol during the inaugural ceremonies his considerate attention to the outgoing President was most marked and it did not stop there, it took practical form. Here follows a bit of heretofore unpublished history.

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson had been President Wilson's physician eight years, as he had been physician to Presidents Taft and Roosevelt before him. He knew Mr. Wilson's case as probably no other physician could and as time developed, snatched him from the grave. Mr. Harding brought Dr. Sawyer, his own physician of years acquaintance, who knew equally well the complicated and long standing illness of Mrs. Harding. Dr. Grayson's White House detail ended, and he was subject to assignment elsewhere.

But without a request or suggestion from anybody and without any one knowing it, President Harding personally gave an order to the navy department that Dr. Grayson was to be assigned duty in Washington where his services would be available to Mr. Wilson and that in no circumstances was he to be ordered elsewhere without the President's consent.

## Johnson Twice Deaf to Knock Of Opportunity

Washington, Aug. 4.—Three years ago, opportunity knocked twice at the door of Senator Johnson, of California.

At the Republican national convention in Chicago, she first offered him second place on the national ticket if he would support Philander Knox, of Pennsylvania for the presidential nomination. Mr. Johnson declined the offer, and without his assistance, it was found impossible to nominate Mr. Knox.

Later, Mr. Johnson was offered and declined second place on the Harding ticket. Both Senator Knox and President Harding are dead. Calvin Coolidge ascended to the presidency by accepting what Senator Johnson twice declined, the Republican nomination for vice-president.

## COOLIDGE TAKES OATH AT HIS FATHER'S HOME

Plymouth, Vermont, Aug. 3.—In the little living room of his father's home here, Calvin Coolidge early today took the oath of office as President of the United States. The oath was administered by his father, John C. Coolidge, at 2:47 a. m. eastern standard time.

A telephone had been installed in the Coolidge farmhouse within an hour after word of the death of President Harding had been received and by communication with Washington the exact form of the oath was obtained. In a clear voice the vice president repeated after his father the words prescribed by the constitution.

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and I will protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

Then, although the constitution does not require it, he added, "so help me God."

## FRIDAY NAMED DAY of MOURNING

Proclamation For Mourning And For Prayer

Washington, Aug. 4.—The whole nation will mourn the loss of its 29th President Friday, August 10.

President Coolidge, in his first official act has set aside by formal proclamation as a "day of mourning and prayer," for Warren G. Harding, who died a martyr to his office.

Couched in simple but expressive language, the new President paid reverent tribute to his departed chief, extolled his virtues and called upon his countrymen to assemble in their places of Divine worship and to pay "homage of love and reverence to the memory of the great and good President."

It is on that day—Friday, August 10—that the body of President Harding will be laid to eternal rest at Marion, Ohio.

The text of the proclamation follows:

"By the President of the United States of America.

"To the people of the United States:

"In the inscrutable wisdom of Divine Providence, Warren G. Harding, has been taken from us. The nation has lost a wise and enlightened statesman, and the American people a true friend and counsellor whose whole public life was inspired with the desire to promote the best interests of the United States and the welfare of its citizens. His private life was marked by gentleness and brotherly sympathy, and by the charm of his personality he made friends of all who came in contact with him.

"It is meet that the deep grief which fills the hearts of the American people should find fitting expression.

"Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, do appoint Friday, next, August 10, the day on which the body of the dead President will be laid in its last earthly resting place, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full heart the homage and love and reverence to the memory of the great and good President whose death has sorely smitten the nation.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set a hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE,  
"The White House,  
"Washington, August 4, 1923."

## Virginia To Vote On Road Policy

Richmond, July 29.—On Tuesday Aug. 7. The voters of the state will indicate in the nomination of members of the legislature, just what plan they will favor for the building of highways—whether by an issue of bonds for perhaps \$50,000,000, or paying for the roads as they are built. As a matter of fact, the candidates for the legislature in the country districts are nearly all against the bond issue; in the cities they are the other way.

The voters of the state, however, are to pass on the issue for themselves in the general election in November, when it will be free from politics, but the candidates for the legislature are to be elected at the same time that the road issue is to be decided, when the voters will have a chance at whatever independent candidates may offer for or against bonds.

It is claimed that the ninth district, which has the bulk of the Republican votes in the state, is almost solid against the bond issue, and judges of events in that part of Virginia are saying that 75 per cent of both parties will be cast against bonds. Bristol is the only city in that district, and this may give a majority for bonds, but there is a good deal of uncertainty on this score.

The anti-bond forces are saying that the majority against bonds in the state will be 50,000, while the more conservative estimates holds to the figure of 40,000. The bond forces are giving no figures, contenting themselves with saying "Wait and see."

It is no secret that the bond forces are well organized and they are making a fight to carry their point, in which they are having the support of much of the press of the cities.

## CALVIN COOLIDGE ASSUMES PRESIDENCY OF UNITED STATES

### Oath of Office is Administered By His Father Four Hours After Death of Harding

Washington, Aug. 3.—Calvin Coolidge today grasped the helm of the ship of state as it fell from the lifeless hand of his captain, Warren G. Harding.

Quietly he took upon himself the duties of pilot.

Up practically all night after he had received the news of his chief's sudden death, he had taken in the sitting room of his father's farmhouse Plymouth, Vt., the oath to perform the duties of 30th President of the United States.

Then a visit to his mother's grave and he was off to Washington. He arrived in the capitol at 9:10 p. m. to be met at the railway station by an official party including Secretary Hughes and Postmaster General New.

Then before retiring he conferred with Secretary Hughes and Senator Curtis of Kansas, Republican whip. Tomorrow the new chief executive planned a busy day. He intends to remain in Washington until the body of Mr. Harding arrives from San Francisco, Tuesday, and go to Marion, Ohio, for the burial.

Plans Busy Day

The new President planned to rise bright and early tomorrow morning and be at his desk by 9 o'clock. Mail accumulating during his vacation in New England, and conferences on Mr. Harding's funeral arrangements will absorb his attention. He will also look after preparation of a proclamation for a day of national mourning for Mr. Harding.

Those who came with the President consider it unlikely that he will announce any important steps in his administration until after the country has recovered from the shock of the death of Mr. Harding.

The last leg of President Coolidge's trip from New Eng. to Washington, was made in fast time. Less than four hours and a half after he had boarded the special train which awaited him at the Pennsylvania station in New York, he stood in the capitol. As he passed through the gates in the depot to the presidential entrance which was last used by Mr. Harding when starting his Alaskan trip, Mr. Coolidge raised his hat and bowed quietly to the crowd behind the ropes. There were no cheers, no applause, but spectators raised their hats. The reception throughout was marked by its dignity and silence.

Calvin Coolidge

Calvin Coolidge, who became president with the death of President Harding was born in the tiny town of Plymouth, Vt., July 4, 1872.

Running in his veins by direct lineage is the blood of the Mayflower pilgrims. From them he inherited a predominant Puritan respect for law and order such as characterized his conduct as governor of Massachusetts, in refusing to temporize with leaders of the Boston police strike.

Silent, reserved, uncommunicative almost to the point of brusqueness, he rose to national political ascendancy in 1919 when he was mentioned for the Republican nomination for president.

When the nomination went to Harding, Coolidge was first and there was no second in the contest for vice president.

Political Victor

During his political life, Coolidge ran for various offices, state and municipal, a total of 17 times. He won every race, and only once was the fight close, that occasion being his second contest for the Massachusetts state legislature when he received a plurality of only 83 votes.

Born to a life on the farm, during his boyhood Coolidge occupied himself doing chores and helping out in his father's store.

He attended the little red schoolhouse at Plymouth. From there he went to the old Black Rock River academy at Ludlow, Vt., to prepare himself to enter college. He had vague hopes of reaching so high, for the family farm and store was not over-

productive and money in the Coolidge family was scarce.

In 1891, however, though considerably older than the average freshman because scanty means had prevented him leaving home, he entered Amherst.

Prize Winner

There, in his senior year he won a gold medal offered for the best essay on the principals of the Revolutionary war, the competition being open to the undergraduates of all American colleges. In 1895 he was graduated with high honors.

In 1897 he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and began the practice of law at Northampton. Following two terms as mayor of that city, two as solicitor, two in the state legislature, four in the senate, three as lieutenant governor and two as governor, his political star shot into the national constellation.

In person Coolidge typifies the New England gentleman. He has probably never slapped a man on the back. He is quiet to the point of taciturnity in his speech and possesses a twinkling eye and a mouth and chin that, with all his kindly smile, are as firm and inflexible as Plymouth Rock itself.

In 1906 he married Miss Grace Goodhue, then a teacher in the Clarke school, Northampton. Two sons have been born to them. At the time of his election as vice-president, the couple lived in a modest home at Northampton for which they paid \$32 a month rental.

He is said to own no real estate, and has never owned an automobile.

## How the Tobacco Association is Selling Tobacco

Progressive Farmer.—The cooperative marketing associations were organized to sell farm products gradually and on a profitable basis. They were not organized just to dump a crop on the market regardless of price. Farmers can do that without organizing—and have done so to their infinite hurt for many years.

The Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia will sell the rest of the crop it has in hand as rapidly as it can get profitable prices for the growers. The Association does not propose to throw the crop on the market and take just any price that may be offered.

Everywhere that this situation is clearly explained to grower members there seems to be approval of this policy. The opposition seems to have been working on this theory: "We will stir up the growers to insisting on a third and final payment regardless of conditions. This will force the Association to throw the crop on the market and the tobacco buying companies may get it at whatever figure they please." But the Association management has refused to be stampeded, has insisted on gradually selling at profitable prices; and as this policy is clearly understood, the buying world will not expect to gain by delaying purchases. Consequently, there will probably be little trouble next year about selling more rapidly than this year at justifiable prices.

Dr. J. Y. Joyner, one of the leaders in the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, makes the following statement:

"We could have sold every pound of the tobacco on hand if (1) we had been willing to dump it and sell it at a sacrifice price fixed by the buyers instead of (2) selling it (as we were organized to do) in an orderly way as the demand called for it at a price satisfactory to the association representing the growers."

Hunger, the Best Sauce

Sauce is used to create an appetite or relish for the food. The right way into both is your digestion. When you have good digestion you are certain to enjoy your food. Chamberlain's Tablets improve the digestion, create a healthy appetite and insure a gentle movement of the bowels.