



1—Berlin theatrical manager throwing away millions of paper marks as an advertisement. 2—Residence of F. W. Stearns at Swampscott, Mass., which may be President Coolidge's "Summer White House." 3—John Coolidge, son of the President, passing inspection of Colonel Bowles, commanding officer of citizens' military training, at Camp Devens.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Remarkable Expression of the Nation's Grief as Mr. Harding Is Buried.

### WHOLE WORLD SYMPATHIZES

President Coolidge's Chances for the Republican Nomination in 1924 Discussed—May Have to Settle Anthracite Strike—Chancellor Cuno's Rescue Plan for Germany.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

WARREN G. HARDING'S peculiarly lovable character and all the circumstances of his death combined to call forth, last week, a demonstration of mourning so universal, so spontaneous and so sincere that it stands unequalled since the death of Abraham Lincoln. During four days the eyes of millions of Americans and the minds of all the rest of the people dwelt sadly on the funeral train as it moved across the continent from San Francisco to Washington. On Wednesday all the officialdom of the national capital followed the casket of the late President from the White House to the capitol, where it was placed under the great dome and where the people of the city and thousands of others passed by it for a last look upon the face of the man they had learned to love and respect. On Friday in Marion, O., the body of Mr. Harding was consigned to the tomb in the presence of President Coolidge and many thousands of official and non-official citizens, while literally the entire nation stood silent with bowed head. On that day, so far as might be, all business and all pleasure was suspended throughout the land and the thoughts of all the people turned to the little Ohio city where a great nation was paying the final tribute of respect to its chieftain and a grief-stricken woman was laying in the tomb a devoted husband.

From the day when the news of President Harding's demise was flashed around the world, messages of sorrow and condolence came in a flood to Mrs. Harding and to the United States from foreign rulers and notabilities from innumerable organizations in other lands. To realize the world-wide character of the mourning one needed only to read such news items as that the German reichstag began its special session by rising and standing with bowed heads in memory of Mr. Harding; that the Congress of Brittany Sailors in Saint Servan, France, suspended its session; that three days of national mourning was ordered by the government of Paraguay, and all other Latin-American countries gave expression to their grief; that Portuguese warships flew their flags at half-mast for a day; that soviet Russia and Bulgaria officially told of their sorrow, and that memorial services were held in Westminster Abbey while the funeral was taking place in Marion.

Standing beside the bier in the rotunda of the capitol in Washington, Rev. Dr. Anderson read the verse from Micah upon which the lips of Mr. Harding chanced to fall as he took the oath of his high office on March 4, 1921. It was:

"He hath shewed Thee, O Man, what is good and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with Thy God?"

What more need be added?

RETURNING from the funeral in Marion to his temporary quarters in the New Willard hotel, Washington, President Coolidge plunged into the business of the country, and found plenty to do. Already he had conferred with many of the political leaders and listened to their advice, but volunteered little information concerning his intentions. He is not especially talkative, and he has the caution believed to be characteristic of the New Englander. He studies a question thoroughly before acting, and

when his mind is made up he is as firm as a New Hampshire mountain.

Inevitably Mr. Coolidge comes forward now as a leading possibility for the Republican presidential nomination next year. He has some ten months in which to prove to his party that he is its best choice, and fifteen months in which to convince the country that he should continue to hold the office. At present his main strength, politically, lies in the East. In the Middle and Far West it is believed Senator Hiram Johnson will be a powerful opponent and Senator LaFollette is conceded a good many votes in the convention. As one Washington correspondent puts it: "It will be mainly a tussle between eastern conservatism, fortified by control of the administration, and western progressivism, running strong in the primaries."

Much depends on President Coolidge's attitude toward American membership in the world court, and what this is no one seems to know. Notwithstanding his declaration of intention to carry on the Harding policies, the party leaders in Washington do not expect him to make the world court an issue with the senate and risk the chance of a party split, which they say would be playing into the hands of Senator Johnson.

MR. COOLIDGE may have a chance to add greatly to his prestige, if he is called on to settle the strike of anthracite miners. Remembering how, as governor of Massachusetts, he smashed the policemen's strike, organized labor does not feel comfortable over the prospect. So far the coal commission has been able to do nothing in the case. It reported last week that plans for compulsory arbitration of wage disputes in the coal industry offer no hope for effectively dealing with the problem. It recommends that future wage agreements include a clause providing for automatic renewal except as to such points as may be a subject of dispute. Notice is to be given of these points ninety days in advance of the expiration, and if an agreement is not reached prior to sixty days before the expiration, notice is to be given to the President of the United States who will appoint a commission to inquire into the subjects at issue and make a public report before the renewal date.

New England uses a large percentage of the anthracite coal mined, and the consumers of that section now threaten to abandon its use entirely if the miners strike.

CHANCELLOR CUNO, striving to save Germany from utter collapse and his administration from downfall, presented his program Wednesday to the reichstag, called in special session because of the financial crisis. Its three main points are:

1. A gold loan.
2. Placing taxation, including income and customs, indirect and direct, upon a gold value basis.
3. A levy upon industries, which have made millions of dollars.

His plan was applauded by the majority of the assembly, but the Communist members raged and howled, taunting Cuno and bitterly assailing Hugo Stinnes, the industrial magnate, who sat unmoved and silent. The chancellor retaliated only with the remark that "the growing activity of communism in Germany and elsewhere will lead to the ruin of Europe." To which the Communists replied "She is ruined already."

Concerning the reparations muddle, Cuno expressed extreme dissatisfaction with the British draft of a reply to the German note, declaring it contained much that was impossible of fulfillment and that England had gone extraordinarily far in her concessions to the French viewpoint.

"It is necessary to continue with all our strength passive resistance, free from mad acts of violence and terror," he said, "and to support actively from the unoccupied territory the population which is persevering in a passive resistance of its own will."

Repeating the French statement that the Ruhr was to be freed only when the last pfennig was paid, and pointing out that the most vital instrument with which Germany might pay had been taken away when the Ruhr was seized, Herr Cuno asserted that if Germany's collapse was to be

accomplished "in the name of justice, she must be under no illusion."

"Submission to the merciless obstinacy of French government," he added, "would have to be sealed with a document which would be worse than the treaty of Versailles, which weighs like a curse upon the peoples of Europe."

THE United States and Turkey are now formally at peace, or will be as soon as the senate and the Ankara national assembly ratify the treaties that were signed in Lausanne last week by Minister Joseph C. Grew and Ismet Pasha. By the new treaties, which replace the obsolete document of 1830, America loses all the special privileges its citizens have enjoyed in Turkey. After the allies gave way time after time the American acceptance of the new conditions in Turkey was inevitable. American commercial interests will be treated the same as Turkish interests. American relief and educational institutions will not be disturbed, but they will not be given special rights to import supplies duty free.

With full diplomatic relations resumed between the two countries, American capital will be better protected on entering Turkey.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MELLON, unofficially in Europe on a sightseeing trip, has been devoting much time in Paris to discussing interallied debts and reparations with the French government and the leaders of finance. It is stated he has not been considering the question of details, and has made it plain to France that the United States will never cancel the debts owed it by the allies, but is willing to arrange terms conforming to the necessities of Europe. After receiving cablegrams from President Coolidge, Mr. Mellon postponed his return to America.

GREAT BRITAIN and France agreeing, the temporary mixed disarmament commission of the League of Nations has submitted to the assembly of the league a new treaty of mutual guarantees designed as an enforcement act for Article X of the covenant. In effect it makes the council of the league a super-government in the conduct and settlement of future wars in which league states are involved. The French delegate made a reservation in order that a possible extension of the Ruhr occupation might not be hampered. The treaty gives the council the power to decide which state is the aggressor in case of hostilities and to apply against it an economic blockade; to decide what other measures the signatories shall give the attacked state and to arrange for its financial assistance; to appoint a commander in chief; to determine the details of reparations, and to draw up a general disarmament plan based on guarantees provided by the treaty.

ABOLITION of the 12-hour day in the steel industry, which was one of President Harding's last wishes, is at hand. A beginning is being made at Gary, Ind., where the eight-hour day with three shifts is being put into effect in several plants of the United States Steel corporation. Others will follow, and the independent steel companies, it is predicted, soon will fall in line.

The change to three shifts of eight hours each means employment of 65,000 more workers in the steel mills, according to estimates. These same estimates added \$45,000,000 to the steel industry's pay roll. In the readjustment, hour wages will be increased about 25 per cent, it was stated, but the per diem will be decreased as a result of the change which will take off one-third the steel worker's time in the mills and give it to him for rest and recreation with his family and friends. In other words, workers receiving 40 cents an hour will get 50 cents, while the daily pay will be reduced from \$4.80 for twelve hours to \$4 for eight hours.

HENRY SULLIVAN of Lowell, Mass., succeeded last week in swimming across the English channel—the third man and the first American to perform the feat. He was in the water 27 hours and 25 minutes, being forced by tides and currents to swim about 56 miles, though the distance between points is only 22 1/2 miles.

## HARDING LAID TO FINAL REST IN HOME TOWN

Marion Funeral Ceremonies for Her Beloved Citizen Are Simple.

### IMPOSING CAPITAL SERVICES

Impressive Military and Civilian Procession From White House to Capitol—School Children Strew Flowers—Body Lies in State in Rotunda—Vast Crowds Line Streets and Pay Tribute at Bier.

Marion, O.—Followed by a throng of mourners, the highest in the land and the humble who also had been his friends, the body of Warren G. Harding was taken to the Marion cemetery Friday and placed in the receiving vault.

No imposing ceremony, no military display, no marching of organizations marked the mournful event, because Mrs. Harding wished it so, but as the simple services were being held in the cemetery, in every city, every town and village, every home of the broad land the people of America were paying tribute to the memory of their chief whose life truly was sacrificed in their behalf. Barter and trade, financial business and every other worldly activity that could be suspended ceased for the time, all sports and pastimes were abandoned—the nation mourned.

#### Great Throngs in Marion.

Here in Marion were gathered a host of prominent persons, from President Coolidge down and including the leading government officials, senators and representatives, governors of the states and delegations from hundreds of cities and organizations. All day Thursday and on Friday morning special trains brought in the throngs, and other thousands of Ohioans came by automobile. So great were the crowds that it was necessary for the state officials to arrange to have the roads for miles around Marion patrolled to prevent accidents.

Thursday morning the funeral train arrived from Washington, and Mr. Harding's body was taken at once to the residence of his father, Dr. George T. Harding. From 2 until 10 p. m. that day and from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m. Friday opportunity was given Ohioans to view the face of their dead friend. Then, quite without pomp, the casket was borne to the cemetery. Following the hearse were the members of the Harding family; next the President of the United States with members of the cabinet and other high officials; then came Mr. Harding's close friends and neighbors, and after them a great concourse of mourners.

#### Simple Services in Cemetery.

It was Mrs. Harding's wish that all who wished should have a place in the funeral procession. Among those who sadly accepted the invitation were all the employees of the Marion Star who had worked for Mr. Harding for years, and the Ohio newspaper publishers, members of the Associated Ohio Dailies, in which organization Mr. Harding had taken an active part. The Star had suspended publication for the day, and indeed all business activity in Marion ceased throughout Friday. Not as a part of the funeral procession but to preserve order and direct the heavy traffic, 3,000 troopers of the Ohio National Guard were present.

Reaching the cemetery about three o'clock, the cortege proceeded to the receiving vault, and there the brief services were held. Prayers, readings from the Scriptures and the singing of Mr. Harding's favorite hymns—that was all. It was simple and dignified, as was befitting the obsequies of a distinguished citizen of Marion. The services were in charge of Rev. George M. Landis, pastor of Trinity Baptist church, of which Mr. Harding was a member. He was assisted by Rev. Jesse Swank, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mrs. Harding's pastor.

#### Troops Guard the Casket.

Instead of being interred in the family plot, the body of Mr. Harding was placed in the receiving vault, and there it will remain until a mausoleum has been erected to receive it. As the weeping family and friends moved away from the vault, National Guard soldiers stepped forward and took their place on guard. In a few days they will be replaced by the guard from the regular army, that will stand around the vault for the regulation period of six months. The detail for this purpose will consist of an officer and twenty-five men from Fort Hayes at Columbus.

The Presidential party from Washington, which came on a special train Friday morning, started back for the national capital almost immediately after the conclusion of the ceremonies.

Mrs. Harding, who had borne so well her difficult part, also returned to Washington, on the same train that brought her and her dead. It was announced that she would remain in the White House until she has finished the supervision and removal of the effects of the late President. This probably will take about three weeks.

#### Services at Capital.

Washington.—Warren G. Harding, twenty-ninth president of the United

States of America, most powerful and wealthiest country of the world, received a magnificent tribute Wednesday from official Washington, capital of the nation, preliminary to the final interment of his remains at Marion, O., his home city.

The ceremonies consisted in official transfer in the morning of the body from the White House to the capitol, where it lay in state until six o'clock in the evening. The American people participated by marching in the funeral procession and by passing by the bier in the rotunda of the capitol and by lining the funeral route in vast, reverent crowds. Ten thousand school children carpeted with flowers historic Pennsylvania avenue.

The body left the White House, where it had lain during the night, at 10 a. m. Gen. John J. Pershing, general of the United States army and commander of the military escort, led the procession to the capitol.

#### Guard of Honor.

Six generals of the army and six admirals of the navy acted as an immediate guard of honor to the caisson bearing the remains.

Seven senators, including President pro tem. Cummins, and seven representatives, including Speaker Gillette of the house, acted with members of the Harding cabinet as honorary pallbearers.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, marshal of the civic procession, the clergymen in charge of the services, and the physicians who attended President Harding at his last illness were assigned to places immediately in advance of the caisson.

Chief Justice Taft participated as a former president instead of as head of the Supreme court. Ex-President and Mrs. Wilson were placed behind him.

#### Procession Makeup.

Behind Mr. Wilson in the procession were placed, successively, ambassadors of foreign governments, associate justices of the Supreme court, foreign ministers and charge d'affaires, senators and officers of the senate, representatives and officers of the house, governors of states and territories and commissioners of the District of Columbia and acting secretaries of the various departments of the federal government.

#### The following also were included in the official section of the procession:

Circuit Court of Appeals, Court of Claims, Court of Customs Appeals, Court of Appeals and Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, under-secretaries and assistant secretaries of federal departments, assistant postmasters general and assistant attorneys general, United States marshal and United States attorney.

#### The chairman or senior member of the following groups:

Federal Reserve board, Interstate Commerce commission, Civil Service commission, various mixed commissions dealing with international problems and other agencies of the federal government.

Next in line came patriotic and civic organizations, headed by men who have won the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroic deeds in the service of their country by land or sea. They were followed by army officers, led by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt.

Next came officers of the coast guard and public health service, headed by the assistant secretary of the treasury and officers of the coast and geodetic survey, under command of the assistant secretary of commerce.

Delegations not to exceed ten persons, representing the following organizations, also were permitted to participate in the civic procession, among others:

American Legion, World War Veterans, Knights Templar (detachment), Knights of Pythias (detachment), American Red Cross, Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of Colonial Wars.

#### The services in the rotunda of the capitol were as follows:

Invocation, Dr. A. Freeman, assistant pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, of which Mr. Harding was a member.

Hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," male quartet of Calvary Baptist church. Scripture: Twenty-third Psalm, Micah, sixth chapter, eighth verse. Revelation, twenty-second chapter, first to fifth verses.

#### Quotations.

Prayer, Dr. James Shera Montgomery, chaplain of the house of representatives.

Hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," male quartet.

Benediction, Dr. Anderson. The body then lay in state and from four to six the general public was admitted.

At 6 p. m. the casket was taken back to the car in which it had been brought across the continent. Then began the journey to Marion—back to the home town.

The special train bearing the President's body arrived in Washington at 10:25 p. m. Tuesday after a transcontinental journey of 96 hours and 10 minutes. It was 9 hours late—the great crowds in the big cities had almost blocked its way. President Coolidge, cabinet members, members of congress and civilian and military dignitaries were at the depot. The Marine band played "Nearer My God, to Thee."

#### Mrs. Harding walked to her car on the arm of Secretary Christian.

The casket, escorted by its guard of honor, was taken on a caisson to the White House, where it arrived at 11:30. It was placed in the East room. At midnight the White House doors were closed, leaving Mrs. Harding with her dead.

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WOMEN IN POLITICAL  
Three Members of the Fair Sex at Present Helping to Make Laws for England.

England's third woman M. P., Hilton Phillipson, was an actress in the London Gaiety. She has five children. The first was born in an air raid when bombs were falling all about. This is Peter, five. The second, born on the day, is called Anthony, and the third, during the two-minute silence of Armistice day, is called Rosemary. Mrs. Phillipson has a 6,000 majority in what was called Grey's old seat. "Why do you not vote for an actress?" she is asked. "An actress has brains, feelings." Mabel Russell, another then, was indeed a charming actress, as all who remember her will say. She is now thirty-six. Of her other two lady M. P.'s Mrs. Pankhurst was a school teacher and Astor was a millionaire's wife. They are all married women. Mrs. Pankhurst was badly defeated in the suffragist hunger strike. She ran after the Armistice and ever sat in the house that used to be so bravely.—London Mail.

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