

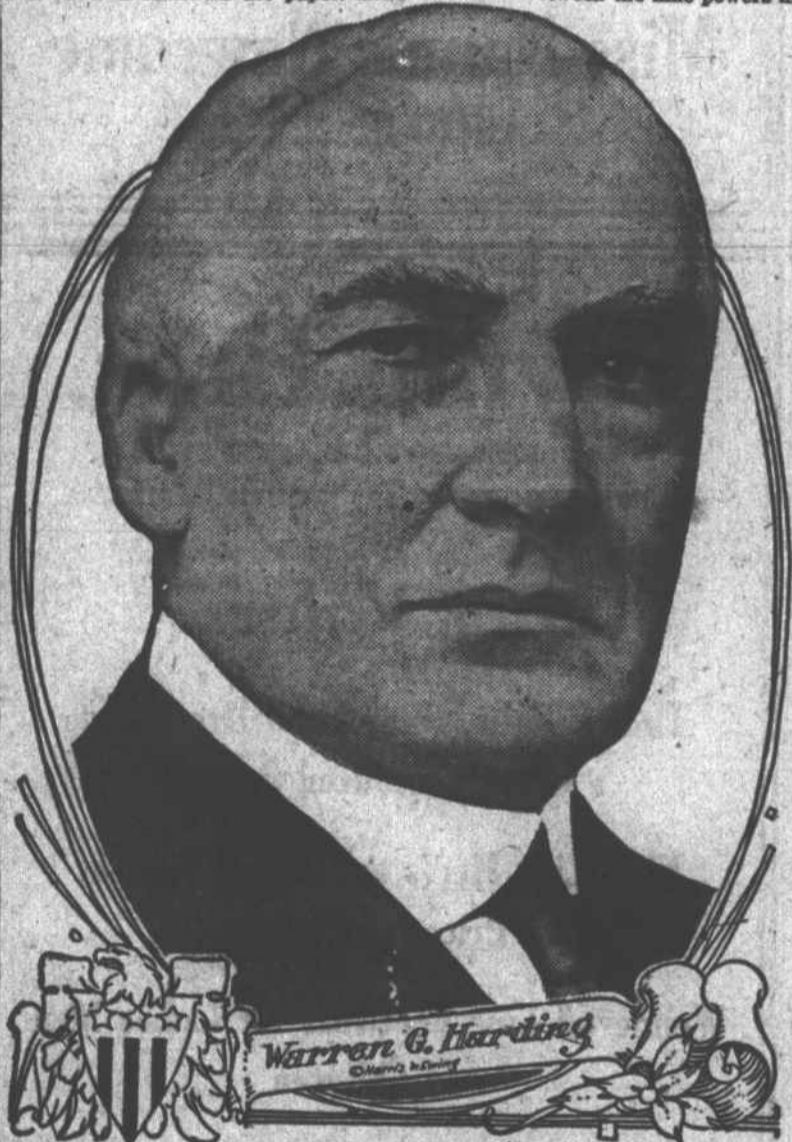
Sketch of President Warren G. Harding's Life

Warren Gamaliel Harding, twenty-ninth president of the United States, was born November 2, 1865, on his grandfather's farm just outside the village of Blooming Grove, in Morrow county, Ohio. He was descended from two pioneer American families, hardy Holland Dutch on the one side and liberty-loving Scotch on the other. His father, Dr. George T. Harding, is still a practicing physician in Marion, O., despite his advanced age of seventy-nine years. His mother was Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson Harding.

Mr. Harding was a self-made man in the best sense of the phrase. He worked on his grandfather's farm and attended the village school until he was fourteen years old, and then he entered the Ohio Central college at Iberia. He worked his way through that institution by cutting corn, painting his neighbors' barns and helping on the grading of the roadbed of the T. & O. G. railroad. He also played in the village band and was editor of the college paper.

When he graduated from the college, Warren went to work in the village printing office. At the time he was nineteen years old, his father moved to Marion with the family and there added Warren financially in gaining control of the Marion Star, of which he was publisher until after he assumed the office of president of the United States. Already he knew how to set type and to do all the other duties of a printer, and when the linotype was introduced he learned to operate that machine. Always he carried as a pocket piece the printer's rule he used in those days.

The Star was his idol and he was very proud of it and of the more than friendly relations that existed between him and his employees. There was never a strike on the paper, and



about fourteen years ago he instituted a profit-sharing plan whereby the employees received dividends that were paid them in the form of stock in the paper. Mr. Harding was identified also with the industries that sprang up in Marion as it grew from a town of 4,000 to a city of more than 30,000. He was a director in a bank and in several manufacturing companies, and was a trustee of Trinity Baptist church.

His Rise in Politics.
As editor and publisher of a lively Republican paper it was inevitable that Mr. Harding should take an active interest in politics, and his attainments brought him to the front in the state. He was a member of the Ohio senate from 1900 to 1904, and then served as lieutenant governor of the state. In 1910 he was the Republican nominee for governor, but was defeated. In 1915 he was sent to the United States senate, serving until 1920, when he resigned to make the campaign for the presidency. In the pre-convention campaign that year he had been looked on as one of the possible nominees for the high office, but his defeat in the primaries for election of delegates from Ohio seemed to spoil his chances. However, the conservative leaders of the Republican party prevailed in the gathering in the Chicago Coliseum, and Mr. Harding was nominated. His campaign was based largely on opposition to American participation in the League of Nations, and was so successful that in the election of November 4 he received 404 electoral votes to 127 for James M. Cox, the Democratic nominee. He was inaugurated March 4, 1921, with a degree of simplicity in the ceremonies that pleased the American people.

Classed, when in the senate, as a conservative, President Harding did not depart markedly from conservative lines when in the White House, though his supporters always said he was as progressive as the good of the country warranted and as conditions permitted. He, like President Roosevelt, had a great coal miners' strike on his hands, and labored hard and with a measure of success to bring it to a peaceful and just end.

Arms Limitation Conference.
The outstanding accomplishment of his administration was the great international conference for the limitation of armament held in Washington, opening on Armistice day, November 11, 1921. At his instigation the conference was authorized by congress and after feeling out the big powers and finding them agreeable he issued invitations to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, China, the Netherlands and Portugal. Each country sent some of its most eminent statesmen as delegates, those of the United States being Secretary of State Hughes, chairman of the conference; Senators Lodge of Massachusetts and Underwood of Alabama, and ex-Secretary of State Elihu Root.

The conference adjourned February 6, 1922, after negotiating these treaties:

A covenant of limitation to naval armament between the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy.

A treaty between the same powers as to the use of submarines and noxious gases in warfare.

A treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan relating to their insular possessions and their insular dominions in the Pacific, with a declaration reserving American rights in mandated territory.

... between the nine powers in

be almost a certainty that President Harding would be renominated in the Republican national convention of 1924.

Mr. Harding's home life was ideal save that he had no children. He and Mrs. Harding, who was Miss Florence Kling of Marion, were devoted to each other and she was always his true helpmate, both in Ohio and in Washington. In the national capital Mrs. Harding quickly made herself loved by all with whom she came in contact, and during the Western trip she was more eager even than the President to meet and mix with all kinds of people.

His Western Trip.
President Harding's Alaska trip was originally planned for the summer of 1922. He inherited the so-called



Mrs. Warren G. Harding.

"Alaska problem." Alaska seemed to be on the down grade, with decrease in population and mining output, threatened extinction of the fishing industry and numerous other unfavorable symptoms. The situation apparently called for the establishment of a definite Alaskan policy. Various plans were discussed, including a transfer of control to the Interior department from the score or more of governing bureaus. President Harding's plans for 1922 came to naught, but this year he determined to get first-hand information. He was accompanied by Secretary Work of the Interior department, Secretary Wallace of the Agricultural department and Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce, all of whom are immediately concerned in the Alaskan situation.

The President left Washington at the end of June and journeyed leisurely to the Pacific Northwest by special train, making speeches at St. Louis, Denver, Helena, Spokane and other cities. Incidentally he visited two of the national parks. First he went to Zion in Utah, the newest of our national parks, which is a many-colored gorge cut by the Rio Virgin. Next he visited Yellowstone in Wyoming, created in 1872, the first national park in history and largest and most famous of the nineteen parks of our system. Here he motored, boated, fished, fed the bears and had a good time. His plans also included a visit to Yosemite upon his return trip, but that was abandoned.

Saw Much of Alaska.
The President celebrated the Fourth of July in the United States and then started for Alaska on the U. S. transport Henderson. His Alaskan trip was extensive. He went the length of the new government railroad and visited the capital, Juneau, and the principal cities.

On his return trip Mr. Harding stopped off at Vancouver, creating precedent in that he was the first American President to step on Canadian soil.

The President arrived at Seattle July 27 and reviewed from the bridge of the Henderson a fleet of a dozen or so battleships under command of Admiral H. P. Jones, each of which gave him the national salute of twenty-one guns. Even then he was suffering from the ailment that resulted in his death, and soon after that the rest of his trip, which was to include a return to the East via the Panama canal, was cancelled.

President Harding made a public address at Seattle, setting forth his views on the Alaskan situation. Some of his points were these:

"Alaska for Alaskans."
"There is no need of government-managed, federally-paid-for hot-house development. . . there must be no reckless sacrificing of resources."
"Alaska is destined for statehood in a few years."

"Where there is possibility of betterment in federal machinery of administration, improvement should and will be effected."

Other conclusions presented by President Harding were:
That generous appropriation should be made for road building.

That the federal government should be more liberal in encouraging the technical, scientific and demonstration work in agriculture.

That restrictions should be laid on the fisheries and on the forests.

That the development of the coal mines must await time and economic conditions.

That the government should retain ownership and operation of the Alaskan railroad.

BUILDING & LOAN BUILDS A HOUSE

That the Hertford County Building & Loan Association is functioning with a regularity that spells progress and intense activity in building is evidenced by the presence of bricks on the vacant lot on Main street in front of the Bank of Ahoskie. Dr. L. K. Walker, owner of the lot, has already let contract for the erection of a one-story brick office building to be constructed at once.

The building and loan association is directly responsible for the letting of the contract, having made Doctor Walker a loan on the brick office building. It will contain six small rooms, including private office consultation room, operating room, a bedroom for sick patients, a medicine room, and waiting room.

Another series will probably be opened in the building and loan association next week, with first payments due on September 1. A meeting of the directors will be held Thursday night, when the books are expected to be ordered opened for the second series. Applications for stock will be taken from any person or persons within Hertford county, and the association is authorized to make loans on buildings anywhere in the county.

MR. ELEY BUILDING NEW FILLING STATION

Construction work is already under way on a new gasoline filling station and Chevrolet show room for W. M. Eley, of Winton, agent for the Chevrolet automobile. The new structure is being erected on the corner lot just across the street from the Bank of Winton. The entrance will be arranged in rustic style, with large un-barked cypress posts marking off the two entrances to the filling station.

An entrance and exit will be provided, coming in from two directions, and the new station will be of the most modern structure. Adjoining this he will construct a frame show room for his cars, the building to be of two stories, with upper story used as a rooming house.

A good poultry house can be built on the home farm for about \$35. A. G. Oliver had such a one at the Convention last week.

GREEK FAMILY IS AGAIN RE-UNITED

The Haleges family is again united, after years of separation. John and George Haleges, who have been in Ahoskie for about four years as proprietors of a local cafe, sat at the table with their mother, and three sisters in their own place of business—home—Tuesday night. Their mother and sisters were accompanied to Ahoskie on that day by George Haleges, who spent the week end in Portsmouth as the guest of another sister, where his people were visiting temporarily before coming to Ahoskie.

John Haleges left here last week to make arrangements for the entry of his people into America. They arrived in New York on the steamship Madonna, and were admitted under this country's immigration laws. Besides the mother and sisters a young niece of the party was also in the party. They left New York last Friday night, arriving at their sister's home in Portsmouth Saturday night. John and his little niece came to Ahoskie Sunday morning, the latter returning to Portsmouth Tuesday.

The names of his people are: Mrs. Annie Haleges, mother; Misses Martha, Mary and Loxandra Haleges, sisters, and Annie Mallis, niece. All but the latter are now with John and George at the Manhattan Cafe.

Three thousand pounds of limestone with soy beans turned under made 4640 pounds of red clover hay per acre; soy beans cut off reduced the yield to 4288 pounds; no lime but soy beans turned under produced 1680 pounds, and no lime and with the soy beans cut off reduced the yield to 872 pounds. Read this until you find the moral.

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8-10-23-tf.

LEGAL NOTICE

North Carolina—Hertford County. In The Superior Court.

J. P. Trant and Lyman Dickerson, partners trading as Trant & Dickerson,

Versus

W. A. Tshumy, Trading as W. A. Tshumy & Company.

Notice of Summons and Warrant of Attachment.

The defendant, W. A. Tshumy above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Hertford County to recover judgment for the sum of \$1,393.65; \$383.64 of which is for balance due on account for barrel staves and headings sold delivered to defendant or his order, and \$1,000.00 of which is for breach of contract of purchase of ten car loads of headings made in 1921; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Hertford County, in Winton, N. C., on the 27th day of August, 1923, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action or the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded. And the defendant will further take notice that a warrant of attachment was issued in said action against the property of said defendant, which warrant is returnable at the time and place above named.

This the 30th day of July, 1923.
D. R. McGLOHON,
8-3-23-4t. Clerk Superior Court.

SUMMONS

North Carolina—Hertford County: Superior Court—Before the Clerk.

Effe Williams vs. Sam Williams—NOTICE

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Hertford County for divorce absolute against the said defendant; and that the defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county on Monday, August 27, 1923, at the Courthouse of said County in Winton, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

D. R. McGLOHON,
Clerk Superior Court.
By W. R. Johnson, Atty. for Plaintiff.
This July 11, 1923. 7-20-23-4t.

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