

"Palace hotel, San Francisco, Cal.,

apoplexy.
"GEORGE B. CHRISTIAN, JR.,

black sack suit and wore a black neck-

and read the telegrams he had re-

He then called his assistant secre-

Mrs. Coolidge Weeps.

seeing the house becoming crowded.

gave orders that an adjoining house be opened for use as press headquar-

gotten out of sight when another tele-

of the presidential oath from Wash

with its hand-braided rugs, its clutter

of venerable colonial furniture, its old

wood stove and its family Bible-Cal-

vin Coolidge received the oath of office

President Coolidge left Plymouth

for Rutland to catch a train for New

a train for Washington. He was ac-

to the 1920 campaign, but he made a

public announcement that he would

not consider the nomination.

companied by Mrs. Coolidge.

York, where he immediately boarded

He was mentioned as a possibility

presidential nomination prior

graph messenger arrived with a copy

In the same sitting room

in Ludlow.

ceived.

Mrs. Harding.

lady in San Francisco.

ing distribute them.

from his father.

ington.

idge summer home.

"Secretary."

COOLIDGE IS

Oath of Office Administered by His Father in Early Morning Hours.

TO FOLLOW HARDING'S PLANS

New Executive Makes Statement In Which He Promises to Carry Out Policies of Predecessor-Roused From Bed to Take the Oath.

Washington,-President Calvin Coofidge is now thirtieth president of the United States, succeeding Warren G. Harding under the provisions of the Constitution. He has retained the cabinet, at least for the present, asking the co-operation of those associated with his predecessor in office.

Calvin Coolidge took the oath as

President of the United States at Plymouth, Vt., at 2:47 a. m. Friday, August 3. The ceremony took place in the living room of the residence of the new President's father, John C. Coolidge. The oath of office was administered by the father, who is a no-tary public. The text of the presidential oath had been telephoned to Mr. Coolidge at Plymouth from the White

Statement by New Chief. President Coolidge received the news

of the death of President Harding and of his own elevation to the presidency at ten minutes before midnight, standard time, Thursday.

Mr. Coolidge received the first news

through telegrams from George C. Christian, Jr., secretary to President

Mr. Coolidge issued the following

"Reports have reached me, which I fear are correct, that President Harding is gone. The world has lost a ments, and pushing back the old great and good man. I mourn his He was my chief and my friend. It will be my purpose to carry out the policies which he has begun for the service of the American people and for meeting their responsibilities wherever they may arise.

"For this purpose, I shall seek the co-operation of all those who have been oclated with the President during his term of office. Those who have given their efforts to assist him I wish to remain in office, that they may

"I have faith that God will direct the destinies of our nation." The following telegram was sent to

Mrs. Harding : "Plymouth, Vt., Aug. 3, 1923. "Mrs. Warren G. Harding, San Francisco, Cal.: We offer you our epest sympathy. May God bless you

and keep you. "CALVIN COOLIDGE, "GRACE COOLIDGE," nomination and election to the vice

Message Tells of Death. The telegram announcing the death presidency followed.

Monarch's Golden Carriage. Easy to Fillbuster. Experiments to determine the total The most valuable carriage in the world is preserved in the palace of sound energy flowing from the lips, indicate that a United States senator Trianon at Versailles. It was con-structed for Charles X of France. speaking in a normally modulated roice could filibuster for an entire day n pole to hind wheels the vehicle with the expenditure of less than a is thickly covered with gold, and it rost more than \$200,000.

Life Principle in Few Words The world is to the brave. It will hurt you if you are afraid of it; stand up to it and it adjusts itself marvel-All we can do is to learn to do our ork, to be masters of our materials instead of servants, and never to be ously to your wants.

Brief Sketch of Warren G. Harding's Life

Warren Gamaliel Harding, twentyninth 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, Ohlo. He was descended from lous gases in warfare. 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 seventynine years. His mother was Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson Harding.

Mr. Harding was a self-made man in 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 neighbor's barns and helping on the grading of the roadbed of the T. & O. C. railroad. He also played in the village band and was editor of the

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 aided Warren financially in gaining control of the Marion Star, of which he was publisher until after he assumed 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 et piece the printer's rule he used in those days, The Star was his idol and he was

Aug. 3, 1923.—Mr. Calvin Coolidge, Plymouth, Vt.: The President died, instantaneously and without warning, very proud of it and of the more than while conversing with members of his friendly relations that existed between family, at 7:30 p.m. His physicians him and his employees. There was report that death was apparently due to some brain embolism, probably an 14 years ago he instituted a profitsharing plan whereby the employees received dividends that were paid them in the form of stock in the paper. Mr. This telegram was brought to the Harding was identified also with the industries that sprang up in Marion as it grew from a town of 4,000 to a city Coolidge home at Plymouth Notch by W. A. Perkins of Bridgewater, who owns the telephone line running from of more than 30,000. He was a direc-Bridgewater to Plymouth. About five tor in a bank and in several manufacminutes later newspaper men arrived turing companies, and was a trustee of Trinity Baptist church.

A drive of thirty miles through the His Rise in Politics. nountains brought them to the Cool-As editor and publisher of a lively Republican paper it was inevitable Mr. Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge had that Mr. Harding should take an acretired about an hour before the death tive interest in politics, and his attainessages were received. Ten minutes ments brought him to the front in the after the arrival of the newspaper men state. He was a member of the Ohio Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge came downstairs senate from 1900 to 1904, and then into the sitting room of the Coolidge served as lieutenant governor of the home. Mr. Coolidge was dressed in a state. In 1910 he was the Republican nominee for governor, but was defeattie. Mrs. Coolidge wore a black and ed. In 1915 he was sent to the United white gown, white shoes and stockings. States senate, serving until 1920, when Mr. Coolidge was very pale and showed he resigned to make the campaign for the presidency. In the preconvention deep regret for President Harding's He seated himself at a table, campaign that year he had been while Mrs. Coolidge brought a lamp 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 tary, Irwin Geisser, and dictated to chances. However, the conservative him his statement and the telegram to leaders of the Republican party prevailed in the gathering in the Chicago Coliseum, and Mr. Harding was nomi-In the meantime people were arrivnated. His campaign was based largeing from all directions. Mr. Coolidge, ly 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, Meanwhile, the new first lady of the land sat weeping softly and exclaiming in sympathy for the bereaved first the Democratic nominee. He was inaugurated March 4, 1921, with a de-

that pleased the American people. "What a blow-what a terrible blow Classed, when in the senate, as a to poor Mrs. Harding," she said. "She conservative, President Harding did had had such a heavy burden, in her not depart markedly from conservaown illness, to bear up under-and tive lines when in the White House, though his supporters always said he was as progressive as the good of the think it would split his party, and Finally Secretary Geisser returned country warranted and as conditions permitted. He, like President Roosephotograph album and the family Bible on the center table, Mrs. Coolidge velt, had a great coal miners' strike on his hands, and labored hard and with busied herself with the work of helpa measure of success to bring it to a peaceful and just end. The newspaper men had scarcely

gree of simplicity in the ceremonies

Arms Limitation Conference The outstanding accomplishment of his administration was the great inter- Mrs. Harding, who was Miss Florence national 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, Belearly Friday morning by automobile gium, 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 1922, after negotiating these

Has Been Practiced for Ages Among

Both Civilized and Savage

Embroidery is the art of ornament

ing cloth and other materials with the

needle. Most of the embroideries made

today are usually copies of the ancient

Embroidery is believed to have been

skins almost as soon as

armament between the United States, Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy. As treaty between the same powers as to the use of submarines and nox-

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

A treaty between the nine powers in the conference relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning Ching.

A treaty between the nine powers

relating to Chinese customs tariff. France refusing to consider the limitation of land armament at the present time, that part of the conference fell through. But what it did achieve was considered a great step toward the attainment of world peace. The treaties were soon ratified by the United States senate and the British parliament, and the other nations folowed suit, though for a long time it was feared France would not accept the pacts. However, President Harding lived to see them ratified by the French chamber and senate.

Favored Entering World Court.

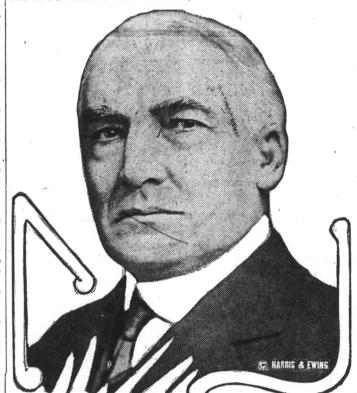
Harding had not been long in the White House before it appeared

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 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. He also was shown the best of the majestic scenery.

On his return trip Mr. Harding stopped off at Vancouver, creating that he did not favor entire isolation | precedent in that he was the first

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.



HARDING

of the United States from European affairs, but believed this country would have to do its part in the restoration of Europe to peace and sta-bility. This feeling became more evident early in 1923 when he proposed that America should accept membership in the International Court of Justice which had been founded under the auspices of the League of Nations. The President was as insistent as ever that this country should keep out of his trip, which was to include a return the league, but believed the court was or would be independent of the greater organization. Against the advice of me leaders of his party, he reiterated this advice on several occasions, and of his addresses on his last and fatal trip through the West. He did not withstanding this, it was assumed to be almost a certainty that President Harding would be nominated in the Republican national convention of

1924. Mr. Harding's home life was ideal save that he had no children. He and 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.

President Harding's Alaska trip was originally planned for the summer of He inherited the so-called "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 advised of his condition.

EMBROIDERY IS ANCIENT ART to Join pieces of skins together into preserved in the hermitage at Petro-

garments. In Lapland the natives em-

broider their reindeer skin clothing

with needle of reindeer bone, three of

reindeer sinew and applique of strips

Travelers say that in Central Africa,

among the primitive tribes there, the

flowers and animals, supplementing the effect with shells and feathers.

Among the ancient Greek textiles

exhumed from Crimean graves are

girls embroider skins with figures of

of hide.

needle and thong were first employed both tapestries and embroideries

American president to step on Cana dian soil.

The President arrived at Seattle July 27 and reviewed from the bridge of the Henderson a fleet of a dozen of 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 to the East via the Panama canal, was

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 governmentmanaged, federally-pair-for hothouse "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 fisherles 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.

During the President's illness the greatest concern was felt and expressed in all foreign countries and their governments were constantly

and is in colored wools on wool, Removing Scorch in Clothing. A slight discoloration in clothing caused by a scorch can be remove by rubbing with fine sandpaper. This does not mean sandpaper of the qual-ity that is used to semove paint from od or the amount of energy required in this feat, or you might as well buy

grad. One of the embroideries is attributed to the Fourth century B. C.

COOLIDGE PROCLAIMS FRIDAY AS A DAY OF NATIONAL MOURNING

Washington.-President Coolidge is sued a proclamation calling upon the people to observe next Friday as a day for national mourning and prayer The proclamation follows: President's Proclamation.

"By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation:

To the people of the United States: "In the inscrutable wisdom of Divine Providence, Warren Gamaliel Harding, 29th President of the United States, 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 all 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 reocmmend 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 so sorely smitten the nation.

In witness I have hereunto set my 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 hun-dred and twenty-three and of the independence of the United States the one hunred and forty-eighth. "CALVIN COOLIDGE.

"By the President. CHARLES E. HUGHES,

"Secretary of State.
"The White House, 'Washington, August 4, 1923."

STATE FUNERAL

Washington. - President Coolidge and other government officials preparing for the state funeral of President Harding were guided entirely by the wishes of Mrs. Harding as expressed in messages received from the funeral train.

Accordingly the ceremonies here will follow as closely as possible those held for the martyred McKinley, friend

and mentor of the dead executive. President Coolidge, Chief Justice Taft, other high officials and the diplomatic representatives of foreign states will defer their departure until Thursday evening, arriving in the Ohio city Friday morning to atend the simple services to be held there before the body is committed to the

Soldiers, sailors and marines will be the active pall bearers at the services here and men from these three services also will constitute the guard of honor for the body while it lies in state in the capitol rotunda from 10:30 a. m., to 6 p. m., on Wednesday.

soil of Mr. Harding's native state.

Honorary pall bearers include development . . . there must be no reckless sacrificing of resources."

Honorary pair bears include size and respectively by Senator Cumpointed respectively by Senator S pointed respectively by Senator Cummings, of Iowa, president pro-tempore of the senate, and Speaker Gillette in accordance with a request transmitted to them by President Coolidge. Selection of the other honorary pall bearers will be left to Mrs. Harding.

Former President Wilson authorized the statement that he "will as far as possible" participate in the funeral ceremonies in Washington. Chief Justice Taft telegraphed President Coolidge from Canda that he would attend the services both in this city and in Marion.

Governor Hyde, of Missouri, who resented Mr. Harding to the St. presented Mr. Harding to the St.
Louis audience which heard his first

Don't Hide Them With a Veil; Remov

Tormal address on the western trip,

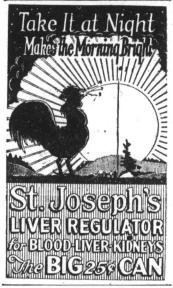
Them With Othine—Double Strength formal address on the western trip, and the executives of several other states, also notified Mr. Coolidge that they would attend the state funeral. Invitations to the governors of all states were sent forward by the President.

Formal requests were sent by Prestdent Coolidge to the ministers who have been seelcted to conduct the services in the capitol rotunda, Dr. Freeman Anderson, acting pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, where Mr. and Mrs. Harding worshipped, and Dr. James Shera Montgomery, chaplain of the house of representatives and pastor of Calvary Methodist church.

The services will be according to the ritual of the Baptist church and it was stated they would be as brief as the dignity of the occasion permits.



—Resinol to stop the itching and burning — Resinol to heal the eruption. Scratching makes it worse, besides being embarrassing and dangerous, but the smooth, gentle ingredients of RESINOL OINTMENT often overcome the trouble promptly, even if it is severe and long-established. Bathing the affected part first with RESINOL SOAP hastens the beneficial results. Resinol products at all druggists.



WINTERSMITH'S CHILLTONIC Malaria

For over 50 years it has been the household remedy for all forms of

It is a Reliable, General Invigprating Tonic.

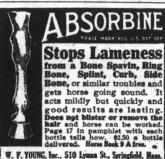
Fever Dengue

Chills

World Calls for U. S. Autos. All parts of the world are opening up as markets for American motor vehicles. Though some European countries are heavy purchasers of the United States product, the best customers for motor cars from the United States in 1922 were Australia, Canada and Mexico, which purchased 11,236, 10,214 and 7,270, respectively.

Exonerated. Flint-Your neighbors seem to be Nisher-They speak to me.





This preparation for the treatment of freckies is usually so successful in removing freckies and giving a clear, beautiful complexion that it is sold under guarantee to refund the money if it fails.

refund the money it it tails.

Don't hide your freckies under a veil; get an ounce of Othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckies vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double-strength Othine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee.

AGENTS: We have the perfect portable vulcanizer. Repairs tubes or casings any-where. Guaganteed. Every autoist needs it. Write quick for territory. Johnson Portable Vulcanizer Co., Box 377, St. Joseph, Mo.

