

HARDING'S INAUGURATION Continued from page 1.

gians, the Fairfax Cavalry, etc., before him as special escort. It was the first time a military organization had been specially distinguished in such a honor, but at times thereafter, including Presidents have paid and received compliments of the kind which will be paying at Mr. Harding's inauguration.

Great with problems of the day, the four years ahead of Mr. Harding's term with the weight of responsibility on him to the work he has to do, he will be calling a group of men to help along the inauguration of America's mad progress.

Madison was to see Washington by every hand and "The House" fired by Bill of the day, the tramp of troops in the way, the storm of civil war was on the march, as he pledged his faith, he was before his task. Yet Douglas, he pledged his stand at his side and he was not as Lincoln had his long figure, he was with his life upon the line.

Four years later, again called by high service, Lincoln saw the great and vast of war spreading far to the South, beyond the Potomac; war, named, was wounding in hospitals, heart, in where he stood to take his oath and a head by bitter days of reconstruction.

President Hayes was taken, again, in March 4 was a Sunday that year. The election decision had left a troubling sore behind it, for one electoral vote had defeated Tilden. On March 3, privately the oath was first administered to President Hayes to be repeated in public March 5.

When Woodrow Wilson rode down Pennsylvania Avenue and back again at his second inauguration in 1917, America entry into the World War was at hand. The last remnants of the Court of Honor before the White House, the inauguration had not disappeared before the nation was aflame with war business.

There have been other inaugurations over which even a darker cloud hovered. Andrew Jackson took office in 1829 soon after the death of his wife which curtailed inauguration ceremonies, and five times vice presidents have been called to the presidency through death of the President, three times by assassination. In each case the vice president took up his duties without formal ceremony other than private administration of his oath of office. Tyler, at his home in Washington, Fillmore at the Capitol, Johnson at his home in New York City and Roosevelt in Buffalo, thus took up the presidency.

Curious tales, many now almost legendary and some of them tinged with bitterness of partisan feeling of their day, have drifted down the years from inauguration periods long gone by. Much has been written and said of the "Jefferson simplicity" of the third President, yet not all of it appears to be well founded on fact.

It has been often repeated that Jefferson rode his horse to his inauguration, hitching the animal to a fence near the Capitol while he went to take the oath. Investigation by historians appears to have established, however, that it was an incident eight years later, when Jefferson surrendered office to Madison, from which this account sprang. He did ride to see his successor installed, leaving his horse at a hitching post meanwhile, then set off for his Virginia home at Monticello.

It also appears that Jefferson had planned a more elaborate inauguration ceremony than actually was held. He was escorted into the city by a troop of cavalry the day before taking lodging at "Conrad and McManis" on New Jersey Avenue, two hundred steps from the Capitol where he was to take the oath. A coach and four was sent from his home to carry him to the steps of the Capitol next day, but failure of "Jacky Eppes" to get through with it in time because of muddy roads, left Mr. Jefferson on foot and he walked with friends from his lodging next day to his inauguration.

Jefferson was not recommended by his predecessor, John Adams. In protest against this action of the House in setting a tie by election of Jefferson, President Adams left the city at 11 o'clock inauguration day.

President Monroe was the first executive to take the oath of office on the east portico of the Capitol. A controversy as to whether the Senate or House chamber should witness the proceedings was settled by this decision to leg the issue, and President Harding, whether permitting, will take his oath in the same place. Otherwise, he will be conducted to the Senate chamber for the House will not be in session.

Aside from Jefferson's coach and four, which failed to arrive for his inauguration, several Presidents have used conveyances in riding to the Capitol. Jackson rode to the ceremony in a four horse phaeton fashioned from the timbers of the old frigate Constitution and with a picture of ship under full sail painted on the panels. "Magdalen" would be very creditable transport. "The Long Acre" said one contemporary writer. The phaeton was also used at Van Buren's inauguration to succeed Jackson, though the same writer writes regarding his inauguration, Jackson stood much behind. "A high stepping, heavy old iron gray steed" attached to a carriage, which was made entirely out of "rough cut hickory with the bark on" and had "very much the look of Old Hickory himself."

General Harrison, though he rode his horse to the Capitol, returned to the White House in a coach presented to him by "the Whigs of Baltimore."

UNIVERSAL SOLVENT IS DISCOVERED BY CHEMISTRY STUDENTS AT U. OF NEB.

LINCOLN, NEB., Feb. 28. — New properties of a liquid described before the students of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Nebraska show that it dissolves the stream of the elements of old who sought the University solvent.

As described by Dr. Victor Lender, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, who has come here to deliver a series of addresses on the subject, various tests have shown that when dissolved in the solvent is called, "Universal Solvent" it even then was indicated as preliminary announcement made last week in the American Chemical Society.

It is a colorless, glass, odorless, non-toxic liquid, which has been prepared, as stated, by the all chemical agencies.

Such properties as refractive, lustrous, and non-toxic, which are used as solvents, are not only in the making of today's paper and for many other industrial purposes, but have been until now restricted to the use of all known solvents. It is described by its name, "universal solvent," as it dissolves all known solids, liquids and gases. By its use ordinary paints, varnishes and shellacs can be removed from furniture and carriages and other objects without injuring the wood, and enamel can be taken from automobiles without affecting the steel body.

"The solvent powers are so vigorous," said Dr. Lender, "that it will remove the bottom from soft coal but will not attack the pure carbon of anthracite."

Dr. Lender also sees a military power in this powerful solvent, as it can be employed in making more porous char made contained in the filter material of war gas masks, a process known as activation.

"The common charcoal used in the gas mask," continued Dr. Lender, "can be activated by this new solvent by treatment at ordinary temperatures, which is a considerable advance over the older steam activation at a white heat."

The use of activated charcoal in the extraction of gasoline from natural gas is one which is interesting chemists to day, as it will tend to increase the supply of fuel for motor vehicles, and still leave the gas available for household and industrial purposes. As a laboratory reagent, Dr. Lender said that the properties of selenium oxychloride are so unusual that it is likely to come into common use wherever research is conducted.

The solvent, which was formerly re-

garded as merely a laboratory curiosity, is finding its place in many industries. The original statements concerning its exceptional powers have been amply verified, the speaker asserted, by him and a group of students who have been attracted to the laboratories of the University of Wisconsin during the past year.

The raw material from which it is obtained was once a waste product from the electrolytic refining of copper for anti-corrosive uses, while known to the chemist as a rare element, had been considered as almost valueless. The solvent itself is a heavy liquid and nearly colorless. It can be readily handled in a commercial way, however, for while it could not be transported, as no vessel could withstand it.

This discovery of every-day use for a substance formerly from discarded material is regarded by scientists as a typical illustration of the value of research.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28. — When the United States flag flies down over the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, and over several flagpoles below "war, shield," a "stagnant government" show out in the flag of it to put in new colors to safety for those who come up from the sea to ships.

Abroad the flag, as the flapping of the flagpoles across ocean, on the water and flared in the drifting fall of the mast, men of the 17th century were lean above the great dial of a new nation, came from three points to set the direction needle wavering to point the way first toward one and then another danger far ahead. And from the landing of the compass, a course had been laid to harbor in defiance of the sea and its perils. The tests are being made in the lighthouse service in cooperation with the bureau of standards and have to do with learning the efficiency of devices for projecting automatic radio signals from fog stations by supplement the mournful hooting of the horns, favored by every light house and lightship now haul its warning out far beyond the range of sight or hearing for conservative government reports say the experiments "give excellent promise of the success of this probably greatest advance in fog signal engineering."

The Easier Way. "Don't you think that a woman is clever enough to do any work that a man can do?" "Oh, yes, but a woman is a bit cleverer than that. She lets some man do it for her."

SUPREME COURT TO HAND DOWN DECISIONS IN IMPORTANT CASES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. — Decisions in some of several cases of national importance may be handed down tomorrow by the Supreme Court, which will end a month's recess taken to study and reach conclusions in issues previously argued.

Among the cases in which arguments have been heard are several aspects of the request of the government on the ground of their importance to the public welfare, but it does not necessarily follow that decisions on any of them will come tomorrow.

The appeal of Senator Thomas H. Newlands, Republican, Macgregor, from conviction for conspiring to violate the election laws was heard by the court for about its turn because the government and it was necessary that Mr. Newlands' appeal be heard before it could be possible before the session of the next Congress, expected to be called shortly.

Two internal revenue cases — the so-called "taxed Capital and Capital Assets Cases" — which have been argued, have been declared of first importance in connection with the federal income tax. Hundreds of millions of dollars in excess profits taxes must be returned if the government loses both or either of the suits.

The cases involving the validity of the Lever Act, the weapon of the government in fighting profiteering, have been waiting judgment as has the single case brought to test the Farm Loan Act. In Alherton Mills vs Johnson the court has before it the question of the constitutionality of the law imposing a special tax on products of child labor moving in interstate commerce.

Organized labor has vital interests at stake in two suits already heard — that of the United Mine Workers against the Colorado Fuel Company, involving the immunity of labor organizations from attachment for damages caused by strikes, and a second suit involving the right of a union to order and present beneficial picketing. Labor leaders declared that the very foundations of the structure they have reared in the past forty years are based on the issue involved in these two cases.

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KRASSIN ARRIVES.

(By The Associated Press.) BERLIN, Feb. 25. — Leonid Krassin, member of the negotiations looking toward a British trade agreement, departed here from Riga on his way to London. The newspapers say he probably will be informed conferences with German business men, but that he has an intention of personally opening formal negotiations for the resumption of Russo-German relations.

FEW DUCKS FOUND HARD TO KILL.

Lincoln County News. Dr. R. R. Reinhardt and Mr. Hugh Cline celebrated Mr. George Washington's birthday by going duck hunting on the South Fork river. They went up the stream several miles and got in a boat and drifted down, keeping guns ready to fire on any thing that looked like a game, especially duck. The day looked like a waterland until they reached a point near Linesator. Here they saw, or thought they saw a fat duck swimming along taking a late evening bath. Being wet two or three duck guns. The duck never lifted an eye. It was getting dusk and ammunition was getting low. Mr. Cline went for ammunition in the front made in The News, while Dr. Reinhardt kept pumping lead into the noisy duck until it sank to the bottom from the weight with a splash heard when Mr. Cline returned with no birds loaded with ammunition. It was informed that the only duck on the river had turned mud turtle, and he returned home with his companion reflecting over in his mind the cherry tree incident in the life of dear George, and wondered if Washington, the Father of His Country, ever hunted ducks, and if there are those living only who emulated Washington's example for exact similarity on all occasions.

A Tonic GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC restores Energy and Vitality by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. When you feel its strengthening, invigorating effect, see how it brings color to the cheeks and how it improves the appetite, you will then appreciate its true tonic value. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC is simply Iron and Quinine suspended in syrup. So pleasant even children like it. The blood needs Quinine to Purify it and Iron to Enrich it. Destroys Malarial germs and Grip germs by its Strengthening, Invigorating Effect. 60c. Healthy Blood and a Healthy System is Humanity's best protection against Colds, Grip and Influenza. Advertise in The Daily Gazette.

It sure does gather! Sweet Orange AT LAST—fresh tobacco! 10¢ The original Sweet Orange flavor is kept fresh and tasty by the extra FLAVOR-TITE Wrapper, patented July 13, 1920. It's just that good! LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO. "Gather round me, boys!" say all the fruity strands of good old Sweet Orange. —It sure does stay put in your snuggery. —No Waste. No Spillin'. —It's all clung together ready for the juiciest, fruitiest taste you ever tasted.

CHAUTAUQUAN VAUDEVILLE ENGLAND Offices have been opened in London for the promotion of the chautauqua circuits on the east side of the Atlantic. Back of the movement are Arthur C. Coit and Louis J. Alber of Cleveland. Coit is personally getting the undertaking under way while Alber, who is president of the Affiliated Lyceum and Chautauqua Association, remains in the United States looking after the American and Canadian end of the Coit-Alber organization. "It is our intention," said Coit, when seen at his office, "to operate in Great Britain as we have done in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as in the United States—that is to present programs for the people of the country in which we are operating. In England the programs will be British, although I have been asked to bring over some of our best American speakers and doubtless will do so. Bryan and Taft would be given a royal welcome here. "In what way will our programs differ from the vaudeville and theatrical performances? Just as they differ in America. The lecture is the backbone of the chautauqua program; the entertainment and the music help to make the lecture more palatable—they are the sugar-coating. It is educational entertainment and entertaining education that distinguishes the chautauqua program from any other form of amusement. Miss Elsie Illingworth with her concert party will be one of the British musical attractions we shall use. "We may use a musical company or two from France and several speakers from across seas. One of the most successful programs we presented in Canada was in 1918. On that program was an American lecturer, a French captain, a Scotch preacher, an Englishman, an Australian soldier-orator, and a German sociologist! And the German sociologist, speaking on "The Mind of Germany," proved the most successful speaker of the group."

HANK and PETE NO WONDER HE CRIED by RAY HOPPMAN. SO THAT'S THE PAINTING YOU BROUGHT ME ALL THE WAY UP TO THIS ART GALLERY TO SEE - I DON'T SEE ANYTHING WONDERFUL ABOUT IT. BUT IT BROUGHT TEARS TO MY EYES THE FIRST TIME I SAW IT, HANK. THAT THING? WHY, THERE'S NOTHING PATHETIC ABOUT IT—3 WHY DID IT MAKE YOU WEEP? "I WAS STANDING UNDER IT, AND IT 'FELL ON MY HEAD."