

Harding Thought Was Last Illness

Chief Executive Had Premonition That the End Was Near, Says His Brother-in-Law—Words of Sorrow and Sympathy Expressed in Many Quarters

San Francisco, August 3.—The President had a premonition that his last illness would be fatal, according to a statement by Elbert Remsburg, his brother-in-law, to newspapermen today.

Mrs. Harding, although greatly shocked at the death of her husband, arose early this morning, after a short sleep and directed all affairs and looked after the welfare of the party.

London, August 3.—King George today commanded the court to wear mourning for one week for President Harding.

Washington, August 3.—Former President Wilson today sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Harding at San Francisco, but the telegram was not made public.

Murray Bay, Quebec, August 3.—"The loss of President Harding cannot be overestimated," Chief Justice Taft and former President of the United States, declared today.

Washington, August 3.—"The nation suffered an irreparable loss" in the death of the President, Senator Hiram Johnson of California declared here today.



WARREN G. HARDING

handle the problems of government without the stress and worry which had handicapped many of his predecessors.

Whatever else historians may say of him there probably will be little dispute that few chief executives came to office in peace time facing problems more complex in their nature or greater in number. All international affairs were unbalanced as never before, with many principal settlements of the Great War still to be effectuated. At home the work of reconstruction had only just begun, with business depressed, agriculture prostrate and unemployment general.

How Mr. Harding measured up to the task before him must be left to the historian, but his friends said that coming to the Presidency as he did with an open mind, a desire for counsel and an intimate knowledge of the processes of government acquired in his services in the Senate, he was the type of man needed for the job at such a time.

Preaching upon every occasion the doctrine of Americanism, he set his face resolutely against "Entangling Alliances." While thus adhering to what he was pleased to term "the principles of the founding fathers, he nevertheless lent the moral assistance of the government in the efforts to bind up the wounds of the world.

That influence was once declared by him to be not inconsiderable, and so America under his guidance had a part, silent though it was in the main, in effecting the settlements of many vexing world questions. Its chief contribution was the Washington Arms Conference at which the principal powers covenanted to limit the size of their navies and thus lift from tax weary peoples the burden of maintaining the race for naval supremacy.

Along with the proffer of counsel in effecting world settlements went an insistence that American rights be recognized. In polished phrase, but with a directness of expression that was not to be misconstrued, the world was given to understand from the very first of the Harding administration that the United States, freely respecting the rights of the other nations, asked for herself only that to which she was entitled in simple justice, and that she could accept nothing less.

While in his dealings with Congress Mr. Harding preferred the role of counsellor rather than dictator, he speedily removed any doubt that his gift of patience denoted any lack of purpose one she had charted a course. Thus he told Congress that soldiers' bonus legislation either should carry the means of financing or be postponed, and when the legislators put aside his advice he promptly vetoed the bill they sent him.

His tenacity of purpose was further exemplified in his continual pounding for economy in public expenditures and again in his insistence that Congress pass the merchant marine aid bill with a view to curtailing the continual drain which the operation of the war-built commercial fleet had become upon the Treasury. His greatest single effort in the field of domestic legislation was in behalf of this measure.

Not infrequently Mr. Harding was called upon to play the role of peacemaker in governmental affairs. He intervened in a dispute between Congress and the Treasury as to the form general tax revision was to take, and the program he approved was carried out in the main with a reduction of more than half a billion in the nation's tax burden.

Likewise, his counsel settled the long controversy between the House and Senate on the question of American valuation in the tariff law. He proposed in its place a flexible tariff arrangement under which the Tariff Commission was given authority with his approval to increase or lower rates within prescribed limitations. Upon signing the bill, the President declared it constituted the

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Russell Case Set For Trial Monday

And Troubles of Two Other Young White Men in Toils of Law Multiply

The case of the State vs. Dan Russell, Providence township farmer, son of Miles Russell, set for Friday morning, was again continued in the absence from the city of Aydtlett & Simpson, attorneys for the defendant, Friday morning in recorder's court and is now set for trial Monday morning.

Troubles multiplied Friday for Ross J. Brite and Mark Warden, young white men of Pasquotank County, who were found guilty of tampering with a State's witness and fined \$25 and costs. Trial Justice Spence, in imposing sentence, called the attention of the defendants to the seriousness of their offense and said that he would impose a more severe penalty but for the fact that he did not believe that at the time they realized they were violating the law. Evidence was that the two defendants went to Clinton Overton, Sr., negro farmer, State's witness in a case charging Brite and Warden with manufacturing liquor, and told him that if he testified that he saw them at a still and drank some of their liquor the negro would be in as much trouble as they were. Overton was not deterred by his suggestion, however, and it was on his testimony that Brite and Warden earlier this week were convicted in recorder's court of manufacturing and, when they noted an appeal, bound over to Superior Court under an appeal bond of \$200. Friday morning Angel Dance, colored, who, Clinton says, was also working at the same still with Brite and Warden, was likewise found guilty, and put under the same appeal bond. If Angel can not arrange bond he will have to serve a term of three months on the roads.

Parker Morgan for violation of the parking law was taxed with the costs on a submission.

Henry Divers, sentenced to jail for operating a gambling device about two weeks ago, was let off of the remaining 15 days of his sentence on condition that he go to work and support his family.

Hawaii Gets Rich on Sugar This Year

Increase of Forty Per Cent Over Gross Returns from This Product in 1922

Honolulu, Aug. 3.—"King Sugar," monarch of Hawaiian products, will pour approximately \$70,000,000 into the territory this year, an increase of almost 40 percent over the gross return from this product last year, according to the estimates of prominent planters.

All except a few mills in the territory have completed their grinding for the season, and the combined output is certain to exceed 500,000 tons, a decrease of approximately 100,000 tons from the production of last year, which is laid to the plantation laborers' strike of 1920, when most of the 192 crop was planted.

The average price for last year's crop, however, was \$92.96 a ton, as compared with this year's estimated average price of between \$130 and \$140 a ton.

Planters here have pointed out that the value of the Hawaiian sugar crop approximately equals the production of silver in the United States, which usually averages between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 annually, although it rose in 1915 to \$77,036,170.

With the large increase in the sugar income, it is estimated that Hawaii's exports to the mainland United States this year will aggregate \$100,000,000 as the pineapple pack will bring \$25,000,000 and other miscellaneous products approximately \$5,000,000.

UNION SERVICE AT AT FIRST BAPTIST

The first Union Service of the summer will be held in the First Baptist Church Sunday evening at 8 o'clock with the pastor of the First Methodist Church preaching—Dr. N. H. D. Wilson.

Dr. W. R. Flanagan of Richmond Southside Church, Dr. S. H. Templeman's former pastor, will be present to preside in the absence of Dr. Templeman, who is on his vacation.

The public is most cordially invited and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

COTTON EXCHANGE IS CLOSED TODAY

New York, August 3.—The New York cotton exchange will not open today out of respect for the late President Harding.

LOST — BETWEEN ELIZABETH CITY and Nleanor Friday morning one butlery cutlery roll containing knives, razors, hammers and other things. Reward if returned to F. E. Garrett or J. H. Aydtlett Hdq. Co. Aug. 3-F.P.np

City Sorrows Over President's Death

The flag on the Federal Building hung at half mast today, by order of Postmaster J. A. Hooper, because of the death of the Chief Executive of the nation. The flags on the Government boat, Pamlico, in the harbor, Texaco Building and other buildings in the city also hung at half mast.

The courthouse bell was tolled for half an hour early this morning by order of Fire Chief Flora, and all day on the streets the death of the President seemed uppermost in the minds of Elizabeth City people.

The news reached the city after midnight and was not generally known until people began to get up in the morning and go about their work. Advance newboys were on the streets at 4 o'clock and kept busy until the train came in with the Virginian-Pilot at 11:30.

Forty-Two Counties Adopt Mothers' Aid

And the State Appropriation Only Became Effective One Month Ago

Raleigh, August 3.—A month after the fund of \$50,000 appropriated for Mothers' Aid by the General Assembly of 1923 became available on July 1, 42 counties have taken advantage of this State assistance to worthy mothers deprived of their husbands' support who are struggling to rear their children in their own homes, officials of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare announced tonight.

According to their pro rata share, these 42 counties are entitled to \$29,322.60 of the fund, it was stated. This does not mean, however, according to Miss Emeth Tuttle, director of Mothers' Aid, that the while of the \$29,000 available from the State for these 42 counties will be used, merely that they are entitled to that much. It is necessary, she explained, for each county to match dollar for dollar the amount taken from the State fund.

Counties taking Mothers' Aid now, it is announced, are: Alamance, Alexander, Anson, Beaufort, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Cleveland, Columbus, Cumberland, Davidson, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Granville, Guilford, Harnett, Hertford, Iredell, Lenoir, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Orange, Pasquotank, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Scotland, Stanley, Surry, Wake, Wilkes, Wilson, Union and Vance. Others are expected within a short time, Miss Tuttle said.

A dozen individual applications for Mothers' Aid have come in from various counties to the office of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare which has the supervision of this fund. Only one has been approved, so far. This came from Scotland County. The case is that of a widow with four little children, the oldest of whom is five and a half. Her husband died leaving her with no means for their support.

"Reasons for disapproval of other applications were in general insufficient information."

"It is the object of the State Board of Public Welfare in administering Mothers' Aid in North Carolina to do so slowly and very carefully, especially at first, in order that only women really worthy of assistance receive this help," Miss Tuttle says. "A great deal depends on how the first cases are administered whether or not Mothers' Aid in North Carolina is to be a success."

Application blanks for Mothers' Aid made out by the Board of Public Welfare require detailed information in order that the administration of the fund be safeguarded, Miss Tuttle asserted. Most of those received up to now, Miss Tuttle says, have not been fully filled out and, hence were unacceptable. Together with the application blank for Mothers' Aid the Board of Public Welfare plans to send out health record blanks for mothers and children, which, however, the applicant is not absolutely required to fill out, she said. For assistance to county superintendents of public welfare in administering Mothers' Aid Miss Tuttle is preparing a monthly family budget, including rent, fuel, light food, clothing and sundries.

The whole spirit of the Mothers' Aid law was misinterpreted by one recent applicant, according to the director. A well-to-do gentleman reported to be more than able to support his widowed daughter who lived in his home made application for aid in her name, said Miss Tuttle.

"Probably he thought there wasn't any use supporting her any more than he had to, if he could get the State to do part," said Miss Tuttle. "Of course this application was refused, as Mothers' Aid is intended for needy women."

"No woman with children over 14 is eligible for Mothers' Aid," continued Miss Tuttle. "One application came in to the board from a widow with two sons, one 16 and the other 14 in August. She applied in July and said she wanted a month of the aid for her younger boy, any way. We do not wish to approve applications for aid for less than six months, as we feel that anything less can scarcely be satisfactory."

Coolidge Takes Oath Of Office

New President Is Sworn in by His Father, Notary Public, Text of Pledge Being Telephoned to Him at Plymouth, Vermont, from the White House 2:47 Friday a. m.

Garrett Trial is Battle Affidavits

Fight Centers around Motion of State to Declare Mistrial

Cumberland Courthouse, Va., Aug. 3.—The battle of affidavits which raged furiously for the first two days of the trial of the Garrett brothers broke out afresh today when the trial of Larkin Garrett for the murder of Rev. Edward Sylvester Pierce was resumed.

The battle centered around the motion of the state to declare a mistrial because it had learned that three of the jurors had made statements before the trial started that should have disqualified them.

The court announced that it would entertain a motion for mistrial and directed that witnesses be called.

WILHELM'S COFFIN CRUISED THE SEAS

Bremen, Aug. 3.—Back in the old days when William Hohenzollern, now living quietly in Holland, used to enjoy traveling about Europe as the German emperor, the steamer Bremen often saw him installed in the imperial suite, built gaudily for his personal use. And at that time it was related, though never proved, that a sumptuous royal coffin was always carried on this vessel, in case of eventualities.

It now appears this story was true. The Bremen is today the Constantinople, running between Sandy Hook and the Golden Horn. Down in her hold there was found recently the coffin referred to. It is a pretentious affair, lined with silk and decorated with gold and silver. Williams last travelled on the Constantinople in 1912.

ALABAMA HAS MODEL AND MODERN PRISON

Montgomery, Ala., August 3.—Alabama has a chance to step from the bottom of the list of states in prison reform to the top, in the opinion of Dr. R. Staff Whitin, president of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor.

"Your Kilby prison in modernness is a model. It has none outside of New York that can equal it. My, but the changes that have taken place in Alabama since my first visit here under the O'Neal administration."

"The next step will be in the abolition of the convict lease system. That must be only a matter of time. And let me say, that in desiring national-wide publicity in selling Alabama's great natural resources, there is nothing that will be the advertisement of a model convict system."

"Products of Kilby prison are being sold too low, however. They are barely paying for the operation of the plant. Your convict labor is being given away," Dr. Whitin declared.

"The system of work from sunrise to sunset under the lease system must go. It has gone everywhere except in Alabama already."

FAST NORFOLK TEAM PLAYS LOCALS TODAY

A fast Norfolk team will play ball on the local diamond this afternoon at 5 o'clock, weather permitting. Edgar Williams was on his way to the city with the club at 3 o'clock, according to Manager John Wells.

Another game is also scheduled for Saturday afternoon.

Orchestra Music for Currituck Pleasure Day

Music by a home talent orchestra will be one of the attractions of Pleasure Day in Currituck County Saturday, and this feature will doubtless add no little to the enjoyment of a program already replete with good things.

Pleasure Day will be observed at Bible School Park at Point Harbor. The speaker of the day is Congressman Hallett S. Ward.

LARGE CROWD LEAVES ON FIRST METHODIST OUTING

With weather conditions ideal for an excursion down the river the Annie L. Vansilver left at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon with a large representation from the First Methodist Sunday school. After enjoying supper and various forms of amusement at Chantilla Beach the crowd will leave about 6:30 and return to the city by 8:30 p. m.

(By The Associated Press.)
Plymouth, Vt., August 3.—President Coolidge left for Washington at 7:30 this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge and two Federal employees, who had been hastily pressed into secret service duty.

New York, August 3.—Though his complete plans have not been made known, it is learned that President Coolidge may proceed from New York or Washington West to meet the train bearing the body of President Harding to the National capitol.

The body of the President will leave San Francisco tonight at 7, on a special train, for Washington, where it will lie in state in the National capitol.

Washington, August 3.—Calvin Coolidge took the oath as President of the United States at Plymouth, Vermont, at 2:47 a. m. today.

The new President was sworn in by his father, who is a notary public, and at whose home he was visiting.

The text of the pledge as prescribed by the constitution was telephoned to him by the White House.

Calvin Coolidge, although by profession a lawyer, entered the public service almost immediately upon leaving college.

First elected a member of the city council of Northampton, Mass., the city which had been his home since he became a voter, he progressed steadily upward through the offices of city solicitor, mayor, membership in the House of Representatives and of the Senate of Massachusetts, serving as president of the latter body, and then as lieutenant governor until elected Governor and in 1920 Vice-President of the United States.

In the more than 20 years he gave to these duties his time was almost exclusively devoted to the problems of public affairs. Only incidentally did he turn to the law, although he always maintained an office with an associate at Northampton.

He was born in the village of Plymouth, Vt., on July 4, 1872 of Puritan ancestors who came to this country and settled in Watertown, Mass., in 1630.

His ancestry runs through a long line of farmers who lived in Massachusetts until his great grandfather moved into Vermont.

He left the farm in 1891 for Amherst College and graduated with honors in 1895. Immediately upon leaving college he went to Northampton to study law and finally settled there.

It was Mr. Coolidge's common sense, his insight into legislative tactics and his mentality which first attracted to him the attention of political leaders. The late Senator W. Murray Crane, who was a resident of Coolidge's congressional district, was among the first to note these qualities, and he resolved to utilize the first opportunity to project Mr. Coolidge into the national political arena.

By hard work and steady progress Mr. Coolidge continued his rise until he could be considered for high office and then it was that Senator Crane and other leaders exerted their powers to have him nominated for Lieutenant-Governorship. He was elected in the first campaign won by the Republicans in Massachusetts for several years, due to the Progressive party split. Thereafter it was but logical for him to succeed to the governorship, an office which he held for two terms and which he left for the vice presidency.

The dramatic events of the Boston police strike, in which the governor took a firm and unyielding stand for law and order, focused upon him in 1919 national attention and made of him almost overnight a national figure. For a while he was talked of prominently as a Presidential possibility.

As Vice-President he became a regular attendant at the President's cabinet meetings, a custom established for the first time in his case.

Mr. Coolidge married Miss Grace Goodhue, whom he first met in Northampton as a teacher, in 1905, and they have two sons.

RUNAWAY CAUGHT HERE

Thomas W. Ange of Darden, four miles from Plymouth, was taken from the northbound Norfolk Southern passenger train Thursday afternoon and held in Elizabeth City pending the arrival of his parents from Plymouth. Young Darden had started to leave home, but from all appearances Friday morning when his father and mother arrived from Plymouth he had become reconciled to the return home. He left with his parents on the 11 o'clock train after a morning of shopping and taking in the sights of Elizabeth City.