

President Harding Is Dead

Dies of Stroke Of Apoplexy

End Came In Early Evening Without Warning With Nobody But Mrs. Harding And Nurses At His Bedside

(By The Associated Press.)

Presidential Headquarters, San Francisco, August 2.—The President is dead.

Warren G. Harding died at 7:45 tonight (10:37 Eastern time), without a moment's warning, of apoplexy, which struck him down in his weakened condition, after an illness of exactly a week.

The Chief Executive of the nation, and by virtue of his office a personality, and one of the world's leaders, he passed at the prime of life when his physicians, his wife and family, and the people of the United States thought that medical skill, hope, and prayer had won the battle against disease.

The disease had been conquered. The fire was out. But seven days of silent though great suffering had left their marks, and the stroke of apoplexy came without an instant's warning and before physicians could be called, members of his party summoned or warned, or remedial measures taken.

He passed from life's stage after having for nearly two and a half years served the nation, and for many more years his native state, Ohio.

A third official statement issued at 8:45 announced that Vice President Calvin Coolidge, the next man who occupies the first position of the land, had been notified of the President's death.

With the passing of Mr. Harding, the office of President devolves upon Calvin Coolidge, Vice President of the United States, a man retiring in nature, but demonstrated as strong in emergencies. He was notified of the death of Mr. Harding at his home at Plymouth, Vermont.

The suddenness with which the end came is shown in the fact that only Mrs. Harding and two nurses were in the room at the time. Mrs. Harding, with her characteristic faithfulness and constant tenderness was reading to the President.

Then without a moment's warning, a slight shudder passed through the President's frame. He collapsed, and the end came. Immediately when the indications of distress showed itself, Mrs. Harding ran to the door and called for Lieut. Commander Boone and the other physicians who came quickly. The hour was 7:45 Pacific time, which is 10:37 Eastern time.

Warren G. Harding brought to the Presidency an infinite patience and kindness in dealing with public questions and men, which enabled him to 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

penditures 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 peace-maker 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 greatest tariff reform in American history.

Mr. Harding came of hardy pioneer stock. He was born at Blooming Grove, Morrow County, Ohio, November 2, 1865, the son of a country doctor, George T. Harding. Like most country boys he went to country school between morning and night chores, and later attended college at Beria, Ohio. He tried school teaching for a year, but having had a smell of printers' ink while sticking type for his college paper, the lure drew him into the newspaper field.

His family meantime had moved to Marion, in an adjoining county, where he obtained his first newspaper job, and where his life interests were centered thereafter. Mr. Harding's ambition was to become a publisher, and it was realized at the age of 19 when he bid in the Marion Star at a sheriff's sale. The paper was purchased under a heavy mortgage and his friends have often said that the struggles and hardships which were his in making this paper a success had much to do in fashioning his character and developing a broad patience and tolerance which were his chief characteristics.

Whatever his other attainments, Mr. Harding's greatest pride was in his professional accomplishments and training as printer, editor and publisher. Nor did the interests and exacting duties of his high office serve to dull his delight in pottering about a composing room. On his first trip back home after his inauguration, he went to the Star office, pulled off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, borrowed a chew of tobacco and helped "make up" the paper. His luck charm was a printer's rule, carried always in a vest pocket.

As his ambition had carried him into the ranks of publishers, so his fancy took him into the realm of politics. From the first he was an ardent partisan, and his insistence upon wearing a "stove pipe" hat, the badge of support of James G. Blaine, while a reporter on a Democratic newspaper brought him a sharp reprimand from his chief, who held it to be inconsistent for a worker on a Democratic paper to so prominently display the symbol of his Republicanism.

The future President's ability as a stump speaker won him early recognition from his local party leaders. Marion County then was in the Democratic column and he undertook to switch it to the Republican party, but his first effort at office on his party ticket resulted in a defeat, though he commanded an unexpected vote.

Mr. Harding's first political office was that of Ohio State Senator, to which he was elected at the age of 34. He served two terms and later was elected Lieutenant Governor of his state. In 1910 he sought the governorship, but was defeated. Four years later he was elected to the United States Senate, where he served six years, much of the time as a member of the important Foreign Relations Committee. From this place he was elevated to the Presidency, the first Senator to be elected Chief Executive.

Early in his years of political service he met William McKinley, to whom his close friends have most often likened him, and with whom he had in common a predominant passion for obliteration of class and sectional lines. A friendship sprang up between the two men. Mr. Harding also was close in later days to Theodore Roosevelt. Senators Foraker

SNAPSHOT OF PRESIDENT HARDING ON RECENT ALASKAN TRIP



Four specialists were called to the President's bedside in San Francisco just after his arrival from his Alaskan and Canadian trip. His illness began with ptomaine poisoning on the U. S. S. Henderson from eating crabs, but was not considered serious, until a relapse followed, and later bronchial pneumonia set in.

Defense Begins To Call Its Witnesses

(By The Associated Press) Cumberland Courthouse, Aug. 2.—The prosecution in the trial of Larkin Garrett, charged with murder of Rev. Edward Sylvester Pierce, rested shortly before noon, and the defense began immediately to call its witnesses.

J. M. Sheppard, the principal witness at the morning session, said that he saw Larkin fire a shot in the fight in front of the Baptist parsonage and "Next I saw Robert Garrett put the pistol practically in the breast of Mr. Pierce and fire. I saw Robert fire again and again into the body of Pierce."

He told of a meeting four years ago at which he said David Stewart proposed that Robert Garrett be killed. Allen Chandler, who was shot from ambush on May 3, testified that Pierce visited him in a Richmond hospital and told him that the man who shot him "pulled the wrong trigger, that he had number four shot in one barrel and bird shot in the other and that the number four shot were intended for Robert Garrett and the birdshot for me if I interfered."

Chandler was the second defense witness. Penrose and others high in his party counsels. The President was a life-long Baptist and was a trustee of his home church in Marion. He also had been a member of the Elk and Moose fraternities for years, and after his election as President he became a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. Golf was his favorite recreation, but he also liked to fish, although his opportunities for that sport were limited after he came to the White House. He played hard and possessed the faculty of putting all his worries behind him during his recreation hours.

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.

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 tac-

EXCURSION ON RIVER FOR FIRST METHODIST

The First Methodist Sunday school has planned a big day for Friday, August 3rd. The Steamer Annie L. Vanciver has been chartered to take members of the Sunday school and their friends for a combined basket picnic and boat excursion. Those going will meet at the foot of Main street instead of at the church as was first planned. The steamer leaves at 2 p. m. for the picnic grounds at Shantilla Beach, landing at the wharf where there will be no danger for small children.

Games and amusements have been arranged for children, for young people and for adults, including bathing. After supper the crowd will leave the beach about 6:30 for a two hours' ride on the river, arriving at Elizabeth City about 8:30.

NEW TRUST BUILDING HAS LARGEST BANKING ROOM

Cleveland, August 2.—The Union Trust building, Cleveland's largest, is nearing completion at the corner of Euclid Avenue and East 9th street, in the heart of the downtown district. The structure technically is 23 stories high and is believed to have the largest banking room in the world.

Marble columns rise to the full five-story height of the main banking room, which is "L" shaped, giving the savings department and commercial departments each a wing. Around the room are two balconies, lined with office rooms. The savings room is long enough for a 100-yard dash.

Four and one-half floors of the building will be occupied by the bank. Beside the offices there will be a cafeteria and kitchen, a complete hospital with private rooms and two wards, rest rooms for employes and several private dining and luncheon rooms for conference-dinners.

ties 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.

RACE PROGRAMS ARE NOW READY

Twenty-five Hundred Dollars Offered in Purses for Albemarle District Fair Races—Many Entries

Entries for the horse races at the Albemarle District Fair close on October 2. Race programs were issued on Thursday by Secretary Duckworth Glover.

All races will be mile heats and the races will be run on the three heat plan. One-third is the hour set for the races to start on each of the four days of the Fair.

Over \$2,500 have been offered in purses and with programs already out, it is expected that there will be a larger number of entries than at any previous fair held here.

Following is the program for each day's races:

- Tuesday, Oct. 9th
 - 2:30 trot and pace—\$150.00.
 - This is a district race for horses owned in the Albemarle fair district 60 days prior to date of race.
 - 2:15 pace—\$300.00.
 - 2:20 trot—\$300.00.
- Wednesday, Oct. 10th
 - 2:14 trot—\$300.00.
 - 2:19 pace—\$300.00.
- Thursday, Oct. 11th
 - 2:17 trot—\$300.00.
 - 2:24 pace—\$300.00.
- Friday, Oct. 12th
 - Free-for-all trot and pace—\$300.
 - 2:24 trot—\$300.00.

TWO MEN ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

Harrisburg, Pa., August 2.—A shortage of \$78,500 in the accounts of the Bethlehem Trust Company at Bethlehem has been discovered and Elmer Renner and Howard Rehrig, assistant treasurer, who confessed to speculation, have been arrested, Hettrig Cameron, secretary of the bank announced today.

BANDITS STEAL FIVE TRUCK LOADS BEER

New York, August 2.—Two automobile loads of bandits flourishing revolvers today stole five trucks containing 350 kegs of legal beer at Concord, Staten Island, and escaped to Manhattan with two trucks after abandoning the others.

HASTY CONCLUSION LOSES FAT FEE TO PARIS DOCTOR

Paris, August 2.—A Paris surgeon is telling a good story against himself. He was called in to operate on an American woman for appendicitis, and when the cure was complete the patient, seeking to show her gratitude in some way that was not too commonplace, embroidered a cigar case and took it to the surgeon.

Unfortunately the surgeon had just had a run of patients who had paid for his services by presents of little intrinsic value, so he could not help saying, "No, really, Madame, take away such rubbish; a thousand franc note would be much more acceptable."

"All right," said the American woman, and opening the cigar case she drew a thousand franc bill from it, laid it on the table, and said coolly, "There were five others like it in the case."

Used Precious Stones In Building of Homes

New York, August 2.—In Arizona can still be seen remains of buildings erected by the early American Indians, built out of stone containing opal, agate and chalcedony. These stones were taken from the petrified forests in the neighborhood of Adamans, Arizona.

DEPLORE FAILURE IN HANDLING LYCHING

Asheville, August 2.—Resolutions deploring what is termed the failure of state governments to handle properly the lynching problem were unanimously adopted here today by the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation.

COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 2.—Spot cotton, closed quiet, Middling 23.50, a decline of 15 points. Futures, closed at the following levels: Oct. 22.25, Dec. 22.12, Jan. 21.99, March 22.05, May 22.00.