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CALVIN COOLIDGE NOW IS PRESIDENT

Takes Oath of Office at His Father's Home in Vermont and Hastens to Washington to Assume Duties of Chief Executive.

HIGH SPOTS IN COOLIDGE'S CAREER

Born July 4, 1872, at Plymouth, Vt.
Graduated from Amherst college, 1895. Studied law Northampton, Mass.
Married Grace A. Coolidge, Burlington, Vt., 1905.
Councilman of Northampton; city solicitor; clerk of courts; chairman Republican city committee, 1899 to 1904.
Member general court of Massachusetts, 1907-'08.
Mayor of Northampton, 1910-1911.
Member state senate, 1912-'15.
President of senate, 1914-'15.
Lieutenant governor Massachusetts, 1916-'17-'18.
Governor of Massachusetts, 1919-'20.
Elected vice president of United States, 1920.

Washington.—President Calvin Coolidge has succeeded Warren G. Harding. He is the thirtieth president of the United States. He is the sixth vice president to succeed through the death of the president. The five other presidents were William Henry Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley.

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 notary public. The text of the president's oath had been telephoned to Mr. Coolidge at Plymouth from the White House.

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 New George C.



PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE

Christian, Jr., secretary to President Harding.

Mr. Coolidge issued the following statement:

"Reports have reached me, which I fear are correct, that President Harding is gone. The world has lost a great and good man. I mourn his loss. 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 cooperation of all those who have been associated 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 assist me.

"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 deepest sympathy. May God bless you and keep you.

"CALVIN COOLIDGE,
"GRACE COOLIDGE."

Message Tells of Death.

The telegram announcing the death of the President was as follows: "Palace hotel, San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 3, 1923.—Mr. Calvin Coolidge, Plymouth, Vt.: The President died, instantaneously and without warning, while conversing with members of his family, at 7:30 p. m. His physicians

report that death was apparently due to some brain embolism, probably an apoplexy.

"GEORGE B. CHRISTIAN, JR.,
"Secretary."

This telegram was brought to the Coolidge home at Plymouth Notch by W. A. Perkins of Bridgewater, who owns the telephone line running from Bridgewater to Plymouth. About five minutes later newspaper men arrived in Ludlow.

A drive of thirty miles through the mountains brought them to the Coolidge summer home.

Mr. Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge had retired about an hour before the death messages were received. Ten minutes after the arrival of the newspaper men Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge came downstairs into the sitting room of the Coolidge home.

Mr. Coolidge was dressed in a black sack suit and wore a black necktie. Mrs. Coolidge wore a black and white gown, white shoes and stockings. Mr. Coolidge was very pale and showed deep regret for President Harding's death. He seated himself at a table, while Mrs. Coolidge brought a lamp and read the telegrams he had received.

He then called his assistant secretary, Irwin Gelsner, and dictated to him his statement and the telegram to Mrs. Harding.

Mrs. Coolidge Weeps.
In the meantime people were arriving from all directions. Mr. Coolidge, seeing the house becoming crowded, gave orders that an adjoining house be opened for use as press headquarters.

Meanwhile, the new first lady of the land sat weeping softly and exclaiming in sympathy for the bereaved first lady in San Francisco.

"What a blow—what a terrible blow to poor Mrs. Harding," she said. "She had such a heavy burden, in her own illness, to bear up under—and now this!"

Finally Secretary Gelsner returned with the press copies of the statements, and pushing back the old photograph album and the family Bible on the center table, Mrs. Coolidge busied herself with the work of helping distribute them.

The newspaper men had scarcely gotten out of sight when another telegram messenger arrived with a copy of the presidential oath from Washington. In the same sitting room with its hand-branded rugs, its clutter of venerable colonial furniture, its old wood stove and its family Bible—Calvin Coolidge received the oath of office from his father, and became America's thirtieth president.

Calvin Coolidge is a quiet, tactful man, known to his friends as "Silent Cal".
For more than twenty years prior to his election as vice president he had been in political life, starting almost immediately after finishing college. His first political office was in the city council of Northampton, Mass., where he had settled. For years he held various offices in that city, including those of city solicitor and mayor; then he was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives. Later he won a seat in the state senate and was its president.

Coolidge was lieutenant governor of Massachusetts and in 1913 was elected to the governorship in the first campaign won by the Republican party in seventy years. He was governor for two years. It was during this term he first attained nationwide prominence. This was in connection with the policemen's strike in Boston. He took firm control of the situation, ordered the state guard to patrol the streets, and kept down rioting, taking the stand that law and order must be preserved. The strike was a complete failure.

He was mentioned as a possibility for the presidential nomination prior to the 1920 campaign, but he made a public announcement that he would not consider the nomination. His nomination and election to the vice presidency followed.

Mr. Coolidge comes of a long line of New England ancestors who came to America in 1630, settling near Warton, Mass. President Coolidge has two sons, Calvin, Jr., and John. Neither he nor his wife has been particularly active socially. A man of simple tastes, a thorough student, a hard worker, he is looked upon by his friends as a clear-headed, solid American. Although shy, he remains unperturbed no matter how exciting the situation may be. The keynote of his nature is dependability. In dress he is conservative, usually the opposite of his extravagant, but always immaculate.

In Washington Mr. Coolidge has been ranked as a clear thinker, careful in speech, a fair mixer—as aggressive as any vice president can be.

Life Story of Warren G. Harding

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. C. 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 aided 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 soon after a few years he had 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 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 the measure of success to bring it to a peaceful and just end.

Arms Limitation Conference.

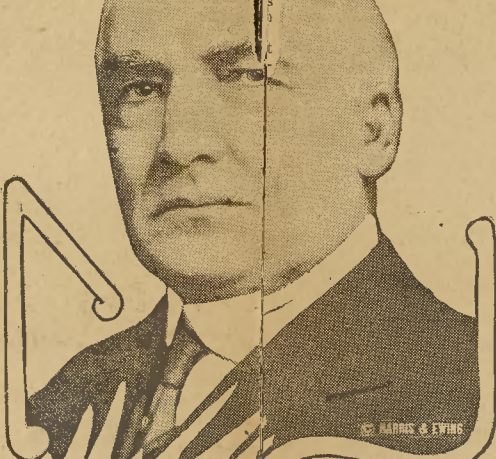
The outstanding accomplishment of his administration was the great international conference for the limitation of armament held in Washington, opening on Armistice day, November 11, 1921. At his instigation the conference was authorized by congress and after feeling out the big powers and getting them agreeable he issued invitations to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, China, the Netherlands and Portugal. Each country sent at 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 covenants:

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

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

3. A treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan to relinquish their insular possessions and to renounce their claims in the Pacific, and to declare reserving American rights in mandated territory.



WARREN G. HARDING

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 that 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

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lice 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 the league, but believed the court was or would be independent of the greater organization. Against the advice of some leaders of his party, he reiterated this advice on several occasions, and his plan formed the subject of some of his addresses on his last and fatal trip through the West. He did not think it would split his party, and boldly continued to advocate it. Notwithstanding this, it was assumed to 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. His labored 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 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 especially to the Pacific Northwest by special train, making speeches at 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. He also was shown the best of the majestic scenery.

On his return trip Mr. Harding stopped off at Vancouver, creating speculation 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."

During the President's illness the greatest concern was felt and expressed in all foreign countries, and their governments were constantly advised of his condition.

U. S. AND TURKEY SIGN TREATIES

"NEW TURKEY" ENTERS A NEW RELATIONSHIP WITH AMERICA.

PASHA WANTS DEMOCRACY

American Representative Grew Announces Property Claims Soon Will Be Settled.

Lausanne.—With the ratification of two treaties signed, the relations between the United States and Turkey enter upon a new era. Joseph C. Grew, the American representative in a brief address after the signature, declared that the conventions permit of "close and useful co-operation between the two countries."

Mr. Grew recalled that during the past few years Turkey has been the zone of events of far reaching significance and as a consequence her relations with other countries have been greatly modified, her system of government and political ideals changed, and it seemed fitting that these changes should furnish the occasion and reason for the conclusion of treaties with the United States.

Ismet Pasha laid emphasis on the ties of democracy, binding the United States and Turkey. He depicted Turkey as a "new Turkey" and a land whose government was based on the will of the people; hence his pleasure on entering on friendly and co-operative relations with the great American republic.

The two treaties, one general and the other relating to extradition, printed in French, were signed by Mr. Grew, Ismet Pasha, Riza Nur Bey, and Hassan Bey. The two delegations sat around a table in the Hotel de Ville, the Ouchy hotel and solemnly affixed their signatures in the presence of a small group of Americans and others.

In the general convention, the contracting parties agree to terminate all treaties existing between them and declare that capitulations are completely abrogated. Each party agrees to receive diplomatic and consular representatives, who will be accorded "most-favored-nation-treatment." Citizens of the United States will be entitled to travel and reside in Turkey on condition that they comply with the laws of the country and to engage in professional, commercial and industrial activities permitted by law to foreigners, and will be assured of the most complete protection of person and property in accordance with the standards of the international law.

By way of special exist exemption it is provided as in the treaty with European states, that Americans with regard to matters of personal status shall be subject only to American courts. American companies also will be given the right to engage in business in Turkey. The treaty provides complete liberty of commerce and navigation and accords the most favored nation treatment with regard to the prohibition, restrictions and conditions of every kind on import and export duties and excise taxes.

Memorial Spends Nine Millions.

New York.—The Laura Spelman Rockefeller memorial, established in October, 1918, by John D. Rockefeller in memory of his wife, has spent a total of \$9,361,371.12 for philanthropic purposes, it is disclosed in the first report of the memorial, made public.

The sum of \$1,192,916 was contributed to the American relief administration to aid war sufferers in Europe. An additional \$500,000 was spent to transport medical supplies to Russia. For social welfare projects \$3,992,503 was expended.

Eight Killed in New York Town.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Eight persons were killed and two fatally injured when a train crashed into an automobile truck carrying a picnic party to Niagara Falls. Mrs. Camillo Capriotto and her five little children were killed. Angelo Bartolito, 35 years old, and baby were also killed. The husband of the dead woman and another man were fatally hurt.

Bulgarian King Praises Harding.

Euxinograd, Bulgaria.—King Boris was profoundly moved at the news of President Harding's death and immediately sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Harding.

To the Associated Press King Boris said:

"A great man has been removed whose powerful influence always was cast on the side of peace and amity among nations."