

## DEATH SUDDENLY CALLS HARDING

President Succumbs to Appoplexy When Seemingly on Road to Recovery.

### SHOCK TO NATION AND WORLD

Remains Taken on Special Train to Washington for State Funeral Services—Crowds in Every Town Stand With Bared Heads in Silent Reverence.

Washington.—Warren Gamaliel Harding died suddenly Thursday evening from a stroke of apoplexy at 7:30 a.m. San Francisco time (10:30 p.m. Chicago and 11:30 p.m. New York). The end was shockingly sudden and came in the midst of apparent convalescence.

The special train left San Francisco at 7 p.m. Friday, routed directly to the capital by way of Reno, Ogden, Cheyenne, Omaha and Chicago.

The train made no stops en route except those necessary for its operation. The body of the President was borne in the rear car. The car was lighted at night, and at all times two soldiers and two sailors, a part of a naval and military guard of sixteen enlisted men, stood at attention guarding the casket.

The train carried the presidential party as composed during the trip across the country to Alaska, and also General Pershing, Attorney General Daugherty, and Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Remsberg, and family. Mrs. Remsberg being a sister of the President.

Uptold thousand of American citizens stood with uncovered heads, day and night, as the train passed. Through Nevada in the hours of daylight and darkness there were mourners at the stations. Utah contributed its thousands the next day. Wyoming's citizens mourned in mass. And so on across the continent. At the cities, especially, large crowds assembled at the stations.

President Harding died of a stroke of apoplexy at 7:30 o'clock Thursday night (10:30 p.m. New York time). His exact age was fifty-seven years and nine months.

The end came suddenly while Mrs. Harding was reading to him from a magazine and after what had been called the best day he had had since the beginning of his illness exactly one week before.

Suddenly it was noticed that the President was shuddering and gasping. Mrs. Harding ran to him, but he was unable to respond to her inquiries. She then ran to the door of the sick room and called to the secret service men there to summon the President's physicians.

When General Sawyer reached the room the President was still alive, but he died almost at once.

#### Collapse Is Sudden.

In greater detail the facts of the death are related. With Mrs. Harding in the sickroom were two nurses. Due to the seeming improvement in the President's condition, members of his party, including the physicians who had remained in constant call, were confident they could leave the hotel for a few hours relaxation. Many of them were at dinner.

Mrs. Harding, however, refusing to desert the post, was seated by the bedside, reading to her husband, when at 7:10 o'clock the President suddenly collapsed. His breathing, which had been quick ever since the illness overtook him, suddenly became spasmodic. Mrs. Harding, leaving the nurses to take whatever steps they could in the emergency, ran to the door of the presidential suite.

"Get the doctors," she called, as she ran part way into the almost deserted corridor. A secret service operative was seated about twenty feet down the hall. She hurriedly told the secret service man that the President had had a sudden and seemingly severe relapse, and begged the detective to try to locate Doctor Boone or any of the other physicians.

The secret service man took up the search for the physicians, while Mrs. Harding returned to the bedside. They located Doctor Sawyer at once.

#### Hoover Arrives Quickly.

Word of the President's sudden turn for the worse spread through the hotel and efforts were launched at once to try to locate the members of his official party.

Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce and one of the closest cabinet members to the President, was the first of the cabinet members to reach the bedside. He hurried into the corridor, already aware that the President's life was ebbing fast, and the door to the suite closed behind him. A short time after he came out. He was completely broken up and could not

#### Jud Tunkins.

Jud Tunkins says his wife thinks every man should be compelled to put in a twelve or fourteen-hour day at his regular work instead of hanging around and interfering with the house-cleaning.

#### "Some" Voice.

In order to record native tunes, a West African native of giant stature was invited to sing into a phonograph. So powerful was his voice, however, that it wrecked the machine.

#### Bridges Across the Mississippi.

There are 119 bridges across the Mississippi; 77 above St. Paul, Minn.; 41 between St. Paul and the point where the Ohio joins the river, and two below this point. Two of the largest bridges are at Memphis, Tenn., one at Thebes, Ill.; and four at St. Louis, Mo.

#### Be Bad Then.

Being good and untroubled won't get you a place in history. The only famous fly in the world is the one in the ointment.—*Duluth Herald*.

Milestones in Harding's Life. Here were the milestones in Warren G. Harding's life:

Born in Blooming Grove, Morrow county, Ohio, November 2, 1865.

Began career as newspaper publisher, November 26, 1884.

Elected to Ohio state senate, his first political office, November 6, 1898.

Elected lieutenant governor of Ohio, November 3, 1903.

Defeated as Republican candidate for governor, November 8, 1910.

Elected to United States senate, November 3, 1914.

Nominated for the presidency, June 12, 1920.

Elected President, November 2, 1920.

Inaugurated March 4, 1921.

Died August 2, 1923.

## HARDING FUNERAL HELD AT MARION

Body Will Be Laid to Rest in Old Home Town Without pomp or Display.

### STATE SERVICE IN CAPITOL

Funeral Train Crosses Country Arriving in Nation's Capital Wednesday Afternoon—Sorrowing Throngs at Every Station Along Route.

Marion, Ohio.—Present plans for the Harding funeral in Marion provide for the holding of services Friday morning, August 10, at the home of Dr. George T. Harding, father of the dead president.

The funeral party will reach Marion on Thursday morning, and the body will be taken directly to the home of Dr. Harding.

Marion's civic association, organized during the campaign of 1920 and reorganized since President Harding's death, has made all preliminary arrangements.

All Marion in Mourning.

It was about twenty minutes from the time Mr. Harding was stricken (7:10 p.m.) until he died (7:30). The circumstance is told briefly in the following formal announcement:

"The President died at 7:30 p.m. Mrs. Harding and the two nurses, Miss Ruth Powderly and Miss Sue Drusser, were in the room at the time. Mrs. Harding was reading to the President when utterly without warning a slight shudder passed through his frame, he collapsed, and all recognized that the end had come. A stroke of apoplexy was the cause of his death."

"Within a few moments all of the President's official party had been summoned."

Dr. Boone said later that Miss Powderly looked at the President while Mrs. Harding was reading to him and was struck by a great improvement in the patient's appearance.

"Doesn't he look finer?" she said, turning to Mrs. Harding.

Then the nurse turned back to look at the President to verify her comment. Mrs. Harding looked, too. They saw a shudder pass over the sick man's frame. That marked the stroke that produced death.

The following telegram from the members of the cabinet who are here was immediately sent to Vice President Coolidge, Chief Justice Taft, and those members of the cabinet who were not in San Francisco:

The President died at 7:30 p.m. from a stroke of cerebral apoplexy. The end came peacefully and without warning.

"DAUGHERTY,  
"WORK,  
"WALLACE,  
"HOOVER."

A Shocking Surprise.

Nothing could have been a more shocking surprise. An hour earlier General Sawyer had been telling newspaper men that Mr. Harding had had the best day since he became seriously ill the preceding Saturday. He said that the President had definitely entered upon the stage of convalescence and that everything went to show that Mr. Harding was on the road to ultimate recovery.

The members of the official party—those who had accompanied the President and Mrs. Harding—had no warning that the President was in danger. They, like the newspaper men, had been assured that a fatal termination of the President's illness was a thing not to be expected, in view of his apparent improvement—the evident lessening of serious symptoms—in the last 48 hours.

George B. Christian, Jr., secretary to the President and his devoted friend, was in Los Angeles with Mrs. Christian. He had gone there at the President's solicitation to read at a Masonic gathering an address which the President had prepared in the expectation that he would deliver it in person.

Upon its arrival here from San Francisco, the funeral train was met by Mr. Coolidge and other ranking officials, who accompanied the body to the White House behind the escort of a squadron of cavalry and a battalion of field artillery.

Wednesday morning, the body was escorted to the capitol and placed in the rotunda. After funeral services there it lay in state until 6 p.m., and an hour later started on the last journey to Marion, where on Friday it will find a resting place in the soil of Ohio.

As the flag-draped casket moved from the White House over Pennsylvania avenue, it was escorted by several thousand troops under General John J. Pershing and behind the automobiles carrying Mrs. Harding and members of the family were President Coolidge, members of his cabinet, members of the supreme court and senators and representatives. In line also were representative groups of patriotic organizations, headed by their respective commanders, with colors and uniforms as well as many civic and commercial organizations.

The Masonic orders of which Mr. Harding was a member were represented by 150 Knights Templar and representatives of the grand lodges and there were also small groups from other fraternal organizations.

The newspaper men had an engagement with General Sawyer for 8 o'clock. He was to tell them how the President was progressing toward recovery. The bulletin came at 7:30.

Regarding the manner in which Mrs. Harding sustained the shock, an official statement given to the press by Judson D. Welliver of the White House staff, a member of the President's official party, said:

"Mrs. Harding, who from the beginning of the President's illness had expressed complete confidence in his recovery, did not break down. On the other hand, she continued, as from the beginning, the bravest member of the group. When it was realized that the President had actually passed away, she turned to those in the room, whose concern had turned to her, and said: 'I am not going to break down.'

From morning to night those on the train saw silent groups of American citizens. They gathered by the thousands at Laramie and Cheyenne, by the hundreds in the smaller towns and by twos, threes and fours by the roadside in the open country.

At Laramie, where less than forty days ago Mr. Harding, full of vigor and hope, and delivered a brief address with particular attention to education, because of the location in that city of the University of Wyoming, there was placed aboard the train a wreath of flowers gathered from the university campus.

Surely Mean Burglar.

The meanest burglar on record has been discovered. He broke into a baker's shop, and, finding only some small change as plunder, took a single bite of every pie and cake in the place, thus rendering them unsalable.

Good for Burns.

Burns will occur in the kitchen, so it is well to remember that a raw potato is a good remedy. Scrape or grate the potato and apply it like a poultice to the injured surface; it will be found most soothing.

COOLIDGE CALLS OFF ALL ENTERTAINMENTS

Washington.—Under executive order signed today by President Coolidge there will be no official entertainments until next December 1, while formal calls of organizations or of officials in a body at the White House will be deferred until after September 3.

Flags on all public buildings will remain at half-mast until the close of Monday, September 3, or during the 30-day period of national mourning.

## Sketch of President Warren G. Harding's Life

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, Ohio, despite his advanced age of seventy-nine years. His mother was Phoebe Elizabeth Ulckerson 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. & C. 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

Classed, when in the senate, as a conservative, President Harding did not depart markedly from conservative lines—then 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 a 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 finding them agreeable he issued invitations to Great Britain, France, Belgium, 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 6, 1922, after negotiating these treaties:

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

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

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

Agreement between the nine powers in

the Alaska problem.

When the news of 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 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 on 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.

On his return trip Mr. Harding stopped off at Vancouver, creating precedent 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 abandoned.

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-houses 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.

Just a Hope.

Paul's mother desired to awaken in him an interest in music, and took him to a musical given by a neighborhood instructor where boys and girls he knew would take part. After a few numbers he got uneasy