

# COOLIDGE TAKES UP HIS DUTIES AS PRESIDENT

### His Venerable Father Administers the Oath of Office in Country Home.

## ASKS CABINET TO REMAIN

Announces His Intention to Follow Out the Policies Inaugurated by Harding—Goes to Washington to Assume Duties.

Washington—Calvin Coolidge, fifth President of the United States, was here in Washington at the head of the executive branch of the government. Like the 100 per cent government United States marines, he has the situation well in hand. The presidency is functioning without friction.

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 presidential 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 election to the presidency ten minutes before midnight, stand at five, Thursday.

Mr. Coolidge received the first news through telegrams from George C. Christian, Jr., secretary to President Harding. Mr. Coolidge issued the following statement:

Bridgeport to Plymouth. About five minutes later newspaper men arrived in Ludlow.

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

Mr. Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge had returned about an hour before the death news was received. Then 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 signs of regret for President Harding's death. He seated himself at a table, while Mrs. Coolidge brought a lamp and read the telegram he had received.

He then called his assistant secretary, Irvin Geisler, 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 a 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 had such a heavy burden, in her own illness, to bear up under—now now this!"

Family Secretary Geisler returned with the press copies of the state motto, and pushing back the old photographs and the family Bible on the center table.

Mr. Coolidge hunted herself with the work of helping distribute them.

The newspaper men had scarcely gotten out of sight when another telegram messenger came with copy of the presidential oath from Washington. In the same sitting room with its hand-branded rug, its clutter of Worcester-ceramic 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.

# DEATH CLAIMS PRESIDENT WITH NO WARNING

### Apoplexy Strikes Harding Down in Midst of His Apparent Recovery.

## END IS SHOCKINGLY SODDEN

Doctors Believed Him Well on Road to Recovery—Mrs. Harding Reading to Him at Moment of Seizure—He Dies in Twenty Minutes—Devoted Wife Bears Up Heroically Under Grief.

(7:30 p. m.) until he died (7:50). The circumstance is told briefly in the following: Mrs. Harding called at 7:30 p. m. Mr. Harding and the two nurses, Miss Ruth Jewberry and Miss Sue Drusser, were in the room at the time.

Mr. Harding was reading to the girls when apoplexy struck without warning a slight shudder passed through his frame. He collapsed and all rescuers tried in vain to save him. 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 Jewberry looked at the President while Mrs. Harding was reading to him and was struck by a great improvement in the patient's appearance.

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

"Don't he look fine?" 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 similar look over the sick man's face. 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 the members of the cabinet, who were not in San Francisco.

"The President died at 7:50 p. m. from a stroke of cerebral apoplexy. The end came peacefully and without warning."

**"DAUGHTERLY WORD."**  
"MOTHERLY WORD."  
"SISTERLY WORD."  
"SISTERLY WORD."  
"SISTERLY WORD."

**A Shocking Surprise.**  
Nothing could have been a more shocking surprise. But an hour earlier the great lawyer had been telling newspaper men that Mr. Harding had had the best day since he became seriously ill the preceding Saturday.

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 called to the secret service men and called to the secret service men there to summon the President's physicians.

When one of the secret service men 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 room, two nurses, and the attending improvement in the President's condition, members of his party, including the physicians who had remained in country, had confidence they could leave the hotel for a few hours' relaxation. Many of them were in 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 returned to the state senate and was its president.

Coolidge was lieutenant governor of Massachusetts and in 1910 was elected to the governorship in the first campaign won by the Republican party in several years. It was during this term he was elected as governor that he first attracted 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. Following his action in this situation he was nicknamed "law and order" Coolidge.

He was mentioned as a possibility for the presidency in the nonpartisan fight 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.

In Washington Mr. Coolidge has been ranked as a clear thinker, careful, and one whose action is as aggressive as any vice president can be.

**Coal Tar Derivatives.**  
Chemists say that the time is approaching when natural dyes, such as madder and indigo, will no longer be needed. For almost every one of them substitutes have been obtained from coal tar, and most of these are actually superior to the dyes used by the last generation.

**Thought for the Day.**  
"Unless some people get a better of you in a deal they think you are a crook."

# Mission in Harding's Life

Here follows the mission in Warren G. Harding's life: **Born in Blooming Grove, Morrow county, Ohio, November 2, 1875.** **Began career as newspaper publisher, November 26, 1894.** **Elected to Ohio state senate, first legislative office, November 6, 1895.** **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.**

# Sketch of President Warren G. Harding's Life

Warren Gamaliel Harding, twenty-ninth President of the United States, was born November 2, 1875, 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-two 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 Berlin. 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 had been financially in failing 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 his own printing.

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

he almost certainly that President Harding would be re-elected in the Republican collection of 1924.

Mr. Harding's home life was that of a hardy pioneer. He and Mrs. Harding, who was Miss Phoebe Elizabeth of Marion, were devoted to each other and she was always his true helpmate, both in Ohio and in Washington. In the nation's capital Mrs. Harding quickly made herself loved by all with whom she came in contact, and during the Western trip she was never separated from the President.

President Harding's Alaska trip was originally planned for the summer of 1922. He inherited the so-called

The outstanding accomplishment of his administration was the great international conference for the limitation of armaments 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 invited, in addition to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, China, the Netherlands and Portugal, each country 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, Japan and Italy. A treaty between the same powers as to the use of submarines and explosive gases in warfare.

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

Between the nine powers in the Pacific.

Mrs. Warren G. Harding

"Alaska problem" Alaska seemed to be on the down grade with decreasing population and mining output, threatened extinction of the fishing industry, the situation apparently called for the establishment of a definite Alaska policy. Various plans were discussed, but the one that seemed to be the most practical was control by the Interior department from the score of more of governing bureaus. President Harding's plans for Alaska were not carried out, but they were determined to get through information. He was accompanied by Secretary Wood of the Interior department, and Secretary of the War, and Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Department of Commerce, all of whom immediately followed him to Alaska, and he conducted in the Alaskan situation.

The President left Washington at the end of June and journeyed to Seattle, where he was met by the train, making speeches at St. Louis, Denver, Helena, Spokane and other cities. It is generally believed that the President's trip to Alaska was a very successful one. It is generally believed that the President's trip to Alaska was a very successful one.

Saw much of Alaska.

The President celebrated the fourth of July in the Alaskan States and then started for Alaska by the U. S. train. He was accompanied by Secretary of the Interior, and Secretary of the War, and Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Department of Commerce, all of whom immediately followed him to Alaska, and he conducted in the Alaskan situation.

On his return trip Mr. Harding stopped at Seattle, where he was met by the train, making speeches at St. Louis, Denver, Helena, Spokane and other cities. It is generally believed that the President's trip to Alaska was a very successful one.

Alaska for Alaska.

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Alaska is destined for statehood in a few years.

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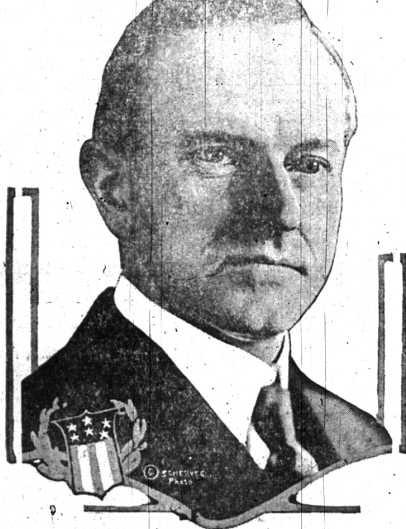
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PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE

"Reports have reached me, which are correct, that President Harding is gone and good. 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, 'BRACE COOLIDGE.'"

The telegram announcing the death of the President was as follows:

"Palack 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 staff at 7:50 p. m. His physicians report that death was apparently due to some brain embolism, probably an apoplexy."

Word of the President's sudden turn for the worse spread through the hotel and efforts were launched at once 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 was lying flat, and he left the door to the suite closed behind him. A short time after he came out. He was completely broken up and could not speak to the newspaper men as they gathered around him on his way down to his own quarters. Tears were in his eyes and his face was pale. He seemed to be stunned by grief and he was unable to speak.

Major James Ralph of San Francisco was the next to arrive, and he, too, was in a state of collapse.

**Official Statement.**  
It was about twenty minutes from the time Mr. Harding was stricken

**Real Meaning of Cheer.**  
According to our authorities, when we come to this bit, 'burrah!' it really means 'Hoosier' and 'Hoosier' means 'Hoosier'.

**Over 65,000 austerly there have been planned in Valencia, Spain, by a systematic campaign to revive the city industry for which that province was famous seven hundred years ago.**

# HIGH SPOTS IN COOLIDGE'S CAREER

Bora July 4, 1872, at Plymouth, Vt.

Married Grace A. Goodhue, Burlington, Vt., 1905.

Member general court of Massachusetts, 1907-08.

Member state senate, 1912-15.

Lieutenant governor, Massachusetts, 1916-17.

Governor of Massachusetts, 1919-20.

# Warren G. Harding

about 1894 he instituted a profit-sharing plan whereby the employees of the newspaper were paid them in the form of stock in the paper. Mr. Harding was identified also with the industries that sprang up in the city from the sale 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 trustee of Trinity Baptist church.

**His Rise in Politics.**  
An editor and publisher of a lively Republican paper, it was inevitable that Mr. Harding should take an active interest in politics, and his attainments in his profession were such that he did not favor either party of the state. He was a member of the Ohio senate from 1890 to 1904, and then served as lieutenant governor of the state. In his campaign for the nomination for governor, but was defeated. In 1910 he was sent to the United States senate, serving until 1920, when he was elected to the presidency.

His rise in politics.

**Narrowing the Vision.**  
Keeping the nose in the grindstone about some of the most vivid views on this subject. 'Wig' can see the better part of life when he is forced to wait unceasingly. His more exciting demands—Charleston News.

**Gotenburgh 300 Years Old.**  
Chief Port of Sweden Was Founded by the Great Goth, Gautunus Adolphus.

Gotenburgh, the chief port and one of the greatest industrial centers of Sweden, is this summer celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of its founding by Gustavus Adolphus, the first Swedish king. The city was founded by the beginning of the eleventh century, were the greatest maritime

traders in Europe and Gustavus Adolphus persuaded a number of Amsterdam merchants to settle in Gotenburgh, where they received certain privileges. So much, indeed, was the Dutch element in the population estimated that it was ordered that the courts be held in both the native and foreign languages, Swedish and Dutch.

The rapid growth of the city attracted large numbers of Scottish and English traders, who settled and were exempt for such as the numerous canals, the character of the city, so

far as foreign elements go, contains more traces of its early British settlement than it does of the Dutch.