

COOLIDGE MAY DIRECT EYES TO VICE PRESIDENCY

By Robert J. Bender
(United News Staff Correspondent.)
Boston, Nov. 17.—With President-elect Harding on vacation and with Governor Cox on a hunting trip in the South, also resting, Vice President-elect Coolidge works on daily at the Massachusetts state capital here, rounding out his duties as governor.

The press, the politicians and the people generally can't understand it. What sort of a politician is this, anyhow? What will he do with the usually inconsequential office of the vice presidency? These and other questions are table, newspaper office and club topics of conversation wherever one goes. Even the travelers on trains discuss the subject.

WHERE WILL HE SIT?

The conclusion generally reached is that Coolidge is so different from the average politician in so many ways that he will make something different out of the vice presidency. Harding has said he proposed to have Coolidge sit with the cabinet, among other things. This in itself will create enough disturbance about the person of the vice president to bring him more strongly before the public eye than any of his predecessors for some time past. It would be at the outset substituting for the present cabinet table in the White House a larger table, and the addition of a new chair, with the name "the vice president." Then would come the more important question of where he was to sit. At present the secretary of state, being the premier of the cabinet, sits at the president's right when the cabinet meets. Would Coolidge substitute the secretary of state? A question of considerable potentiality.

LOOKS COMMONPLACE

It has been suggested he might sit at the opposite end of the table from the president, much as host and hostess at a dinner. Then again would arise the question of which cabinet minister was to sit at Coolidge's right. This in turn would involve the question of whether Coolidge was regarded as of higher rank than those cabinet members.

Also, would he play a speaking part in the cabinet meetings? And would his elevation to a position in the cabinet meetings entail social as well as other obligations now borne by cabinet members?

All are questions engrossing the press and politicians and friends of Coolidge. As for the governor himself, there is no indication that he is giving the matter much thought. As he left his little two-room apartment in the squatty to-story Adams house here promptly at 9 o'clock in the morning for his office in the capitol, emerging on a thoroughfare at the rear of the building and walking down the street, which looks more like an alley than anything else, there was nothing about him that seemed to forecast any sensation when he reached Washington.

PAYS \$40 A MONTH

Enter Washington society? Coolidge replies that he and Mrs. Coolidge have always lived within their income, and what with high rents in Washington (they pay less than \$40 a month now), one can't do much on \$12,000 a year.

As for presiding over the senate, one gets the impression that Coolidge, believing firmly that business should be transacted with as few words as possible, will probably encourage such a course, though with dubious chance of success in the senate. There kept running through my head a conversation I overheard on the train enroute here between a Massachusetts state senator and an army officer, both apparently good friends of Coolidge.

"Hardest man to talk to I ever saw," said the senator.

"Won't even say 'Yes' or 'No,'" replied the officer. "I attended a dinner function one time with him and opened my carriage door as he and Mrs. Coolidge alighted. I suppose you have been talked to death on the way." I said to Mrs. Coolidge, "Well, chipped in the governor, I find the things I haven't uttered in my life have never hurt me."

NOT ALL FORGOTTEN

There is considerable of the philosophy and dry humor of Vice President Marshall in Coolidge. But he will take the job much more seriously than Marshall, which leads to conjecture as to what may be ahead of the Massachusetts governor when he gets to Washington.

History shows that in the last century only four men have risen through the medium of a popular election from the vice presidency to chief executive of the land—John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Martin Van Buren and Theodore Roosevelt. John Taylor and Andrew Johnson, who succeeded to the White House through death of a president, were not candidates for reelection. In fact, Johnson narrowly escaped impeachment.

As for other vice presidents of the past, the names of few can even be recalled and none acquired great fame. A number were elevated to the vice presidency after making strong records as governor of their respective states. But all were shelved at Washington.

Taft, as president, sought to make of Vice President Sherman a sort of "buffer" between the White House and the Joe Cannon machine, but with which Taft did not wish to carry on intimate relations, but Sherman declined and became "just a vice president."

KEEP AS LANDMARK

Harding has indicated what he may do for Coolidge. But beyond inviting him to cabinet sessions Harding can go no further. Under the existing law the vice president is presiding officer of the senate and nothing more, unless the president dies or is otherwise forced to leave office. Congress alone can enlarge the scope of vice presidential duties. Coolidge is the type of man that would command trust as the leader of his party in the senate and the administration spokesman in congress. But in senate and house these titles are always jealously guarded by individual members. It would scarcely seem conceivable, therefore, that congress on its own initiative would release from its membership the responsibilities embodied in the two posts mentioned.

Coolidge probably will not go to Washington before inauguration day, and even after he goes he will retain his present home in Massachusetts. A home to be rented at \$40 a month these days should be retained as a landmark if for no other reason.

He Eats Enormous Meal; He Will Live

(By United News.)
West Hammond, Ind., Nov. 17.—Twenty-seven feet of pork sausage, five pounds of raw beefsteak, three raw eggs, four herring and a gallon of beer were consumed by John Bingo at a food eating contest here. He will live.

Wholesale Prices Drop 7 Per Cent in Month of October

Washington, Nov. 17.—(U. S. N. S.)—A general decline in wholesale prices throughout the country in October, compared with the month previous, is shown in the report of the bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor issued here today. The general decline was estimated at 7 per cent.

Farm products and foodstuffs showed declines of 13.33 and 8.5 per cent respectively below the September level. Clothing and cloth showed 7.5 per cent decrease. Fuel and lighting materials increased 56 per cent over 1919 figures, while building materials rose 35.5 per cent and house furnishings 46.5 per cent. All commodities increased one per cent over last year.

Insufferable Pride Shown by Turkey; Harding to Eat Him

(By Universal Service)
Chicago, Nov. 17.—The proudest turkey in the world strutted in pride around his fellow birds here today. He has been selected and is being fattened and adorned to be the Thanksgiving dinner of President-elect Harding.

He is a 38-pound supreme Illinois bronze. He will be sent to New Orleans before long and will go to Panama on the same boat with the next president. He is the gift of the Harding Girls' club of Morris & Co. This club boasted for Harding, voted for him, and the members have voted to give him a turkey every Thanksgiving that he spends in the White House.

Road Work Approved

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 17.—The Spokane International railroad officials have approved a \$350,000 improvement program for the Spokane road, work to begin January 1, says E. S. McPherson, vice president of the road, which has its headquarters in this city.

LABOR NEAR HARD WINTER, HOOVER TELLS GOMPERS

(By Universal Service)
Washington, Nov. 17.—Predicting that labor throughout the United States is due to suffer "a hard winter," Herbert C. Hoover arrived here Tuesday and went into conference with Samuel Gompers and other officials of the A. F. of L. to consider methods of meeting the threatened industrial crisis.

Hoover declared that the industrial depression is largely due to a decline in export trade. He expressed the opinion that the numbers of the unemployed are likely to be greatly increased, but declined to discuss the propriety of reducing wages.

The conference at the federation headquarters lasted for three hours and was executive. At the conclusion Hoover made this statement:

REPRESENTING PUBLIC

"I am present today in response to an invitation by Mr. Gompers to give what advice and assistance I can to aid American labor in the trying period of readjustment through which the nation is passing."

"I feel that the conference will be productive of constructive results. Certainly it has been enlightening to me. I am here purely in a private capacity and do not represent either employers or labor, but rather, I hope, the great mass of the American people who wish to see industry stabilized and continuous production assured."

When asked whether he believed in the principle of closed shop, Hoover replied: "That is hardly a fair question. Conditions of work vary so greatly that the rule of universal application would probably not be wise."

Gompers said that it is too early to express an opinion on the results of the

FRANCE TO REDUCE MILITARY SERVICE

By John De Gandt
(United News Staff Correspondent)
Paris, Nov. 17.—The cabinet has finally yielded to the pressure of public opinion and has decided to ask parliament to reduce the period of compulsory military service from three years to 18 months. When this recommendation is approved by parliament, as it doubtless will be, France will have taken a step at least half way toward the abolition of conscription.

ing interests of the country takes a different view and asserts that there are plenty of jobs to be had, but at a reduced wage.

The national industrial conference board which represents the big employ-

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Lot 1
563 Pairs of Women's High Shoes,
\$6.45

—In brown kid and calf, black kid, and cloth and leather combinations with military, Cuban or Louis heels. Goodyear welt soles, narrow and medium wide toes. Widths AAA, AA, A, B and C. Sizes 1½ to 9. All sizes in the lot but not in each model.

Lot 2
437 Pairs of Women's High Shoes, at
\$9.95

—Included in this lot are high-grade Boots made by Wichert & Gardner; also heavy brogue Shoes for winter wear. Sixteen styles in all to select from. Brown and black kid and calf, white and bronze kid, patent and combinations. Turn and welt soles, military, Cuban and Louis heels. Widths AAA, AA, A, B, C and D. All sizes from 2 to 9, but not all sizes in each style.

Lot 5. 351 Pairs of Strap Slippers and Pumps, \$11.85

—In black, brown and bronze kid, black and brown oozie, patent and black satin. Long, medium and short vamps, light turn soles, Louis and Baby Louis heels. Sizes 2 to 8. Not all sizes in each shoe, but plenty of sizes in the lot. Widths AAA to C.

—Because of the exceptionally low prices we must insist that every sale be final—no exchanges, no C. O. D.'s or refunds.

—Second Floor, Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

Lot 3
1091 Pairs Women's Pumps and Oxfords
\$6.65

—Footwear in Wichert & Gardner, Red Cross, La Valle and Fox makes. Strictly high-grade and bench made shoes—hand-turned and welt soles. High-covered heels, also Cuban and military, and Baby Louis heels. Oxfords in black kid, brown calf and kid. Pumps in brown and black calf, brown and black kid, patent, suede, satin and velvets. Sixty different styles to select from. Sizes 1½ to 9. All sizes in the lot but not in each model. Widths AAA to C.

Lot 4
Women's Oxfords, Pumps and Ties
\$9.45

—Black and brown calf, black and brown suede with welt soles, some heavy winter-wear models, also brogue oxfords in light and dark brown calf. Pumps with buckles to match and military heels. Red Cross and Wichert & Gardner makes. Military, Louis and Cuban heels. Sizes 2½ to 9. A good assortment of lasts and styles, but not every size in each model. Widths AAA to C.