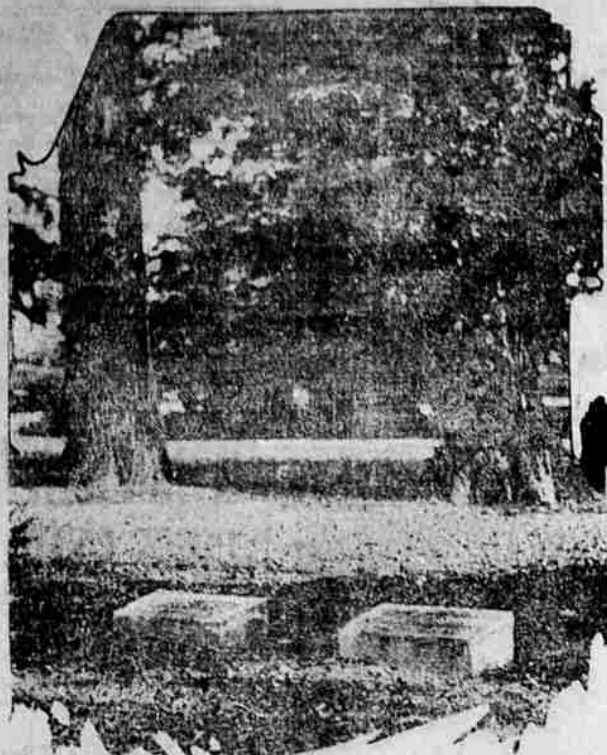
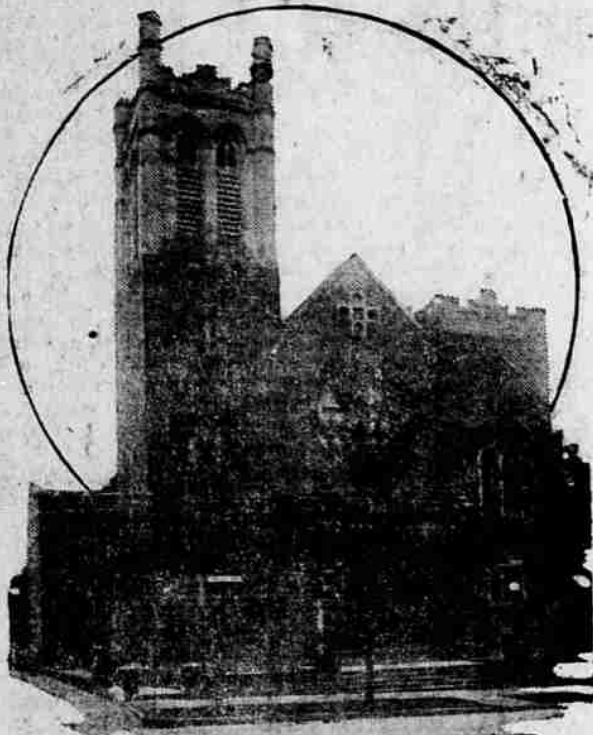


WHERE PRESIDENT'S BODY WILL REST



THE HARDING BURIAL PLOT at Marion cemetery, Marion, O., where President Harding's mother and his sister, Mary Clara, are buried.

THE HARDING HOUSE OF WORSHIP



THE TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH on South Main street, Marion, O., which President and Mrs. Harding attended when in Marion.

COOLIDGE GAINED FAME IN STRIKE

Order Enforced By Use of State Troops; "Law and Order" Was Campaign Slogan

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Coolidge first sprung into national fame when as governor, during the Boston police strike he enforced an order by use

of state troops. Under the famous slogan, "Law and order," he was re-elected governor in 1919 by over 125,000.

HONOLULU, Aug. 3.—"King sugar," monarch of Hawaiian products, will pour approximately \$70,000,000 into the territory this year, an increase of almost 40 per cent over the gross return from this product last year, according to the estimates of prominent planters.

HOW HARDING RAN HIS PAPER

(Rules issued by Harding to Marion Star employees)

Remember, there are two sides to every question. Get them both.

Be truthful. Get the facts. Mistakes are inevitable, but strive for accuracy. I would rather have one story exactly right than a hundred half wrong. Be decent, be fair, be generous. Boost—don't knock. There's good in everybody. Bring out the good and never needlessly hurt the feelings of anybody. If it can possibly be averted, never bring ignominy to an innocent man, woman or child in telling of the misdeeds or misfortunes of a relative.

OATH IS TAKEN BY COOLIDGE

(Continued from Page One)

J. T. ROONE, M. D.
HUBERT WORK, M. D.
August 2, 1923, 7:35 P. M.
In a second official statement issued at 8:02 p. m., the statement was made that death had been caused by a stroke of apoplexy.

Secretary Hoover was the first of the four members of the president's cabinet, who were in San Francisco, to learn of the sad news. He went into the room at once and in a few minutes came out, obviously deeply distressed and in a low voice said to newspapermen, most of whom did not know of the hurried call almost half an hour previously, "Boys, I can't tell you a thing."

The story of president's tragic end was told officially in this way:

"The president died at 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Harding and the two nurses, Miss Ruth Powderly and Miss Sue Dausser, 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.

The president had a most splendid afternoon," said Lieutenant Commander Joel T. Boone, assistant to the president's personal physician. "When I left the room I commented, 'Doesn't he look splendid. Then all at once, he just went like that.'"

"The commander snapped his fingers. 'Just like that,' he repeated. 'Something just snapped, that's all.'"

Secretary Wallace was the second member of the president's official family to learn of the passing of his chief, and he likewise was so overcome with grief that he could say nothing.

The story of the president's tragic end was told officially in this way:

"The president died at 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Harding and the two nurses, Miss Ruth Powderly and Miss Sue Dausser, 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 was summoned.

"The suddenness with which the end came was shown by the fact that only Mrs. Harding and the two nurses were in the room at the time. Mrs. Harding, with her characteristic faithfulness and constant tend-

WITH HER THE NATION MOURNS



MRS. WARREN G. HARDING

Mrs. Florence Kling Harding was born in Marion, O., Aug. 15, 1869. Her father was Amos H. Kling, banker and successful business man of Marion. Her mother was formerly Miss Louisa M. Bouton.

Miss Kling's father was opposed to her marriage to Harding. Miss Kling, however, married him in 1891. It was many years before Amos Kling would so much as speak to his son-in-law.

Mrs. Harding in those days adopted the motto to which she has held ever since:

"To be successful, a man must be well fed and well groomed."

Soon after they were married, Mrs. Harding took charge of the business management of her husband's paper, the Marion Star, and assisted in advancing it to its present success.

Her husband's death, however, was a great blow to her. She was reading to the president at the time. Then, without warning a slight shudder passed through the frame of the chief executive. He collapsed, and the end had come.

Immediately the indications of distress showed themselves. Mrs. Harding ran to the door and asked for Lieutenant Commander Boone and for the other doctors to come quickly. It was announced in a fourth official statement issued at 8:30 p. m. that Mrs. Harding had withstood the shock of her husband's death

WHAT HE SAID OF HIS WORK

(From Harding's speeches during the presidential campaign)

My whole job as president will be, first, to get the people of the United States together in better understanding, and then to get the nations of the world to a friendlier understanding of a workable world league.

I believe the people want an ordinary man as president, being a little tired of supermen and the ways of such. Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt are the three greatest men in American history.

McKinley was a great figure; the biggest contribution he made to our country was to wipe out nearly all of the sectional feeling. If God is with me I will try to obliterate all that's left.

A mighty good guide in political life is the "feel" of the people. No man could have worked up as I have worked without getting it.

The people of this country are as sound at heart as a good red apple. They always come back to the sane, sound ways of business and of government.

and continued to be the bravest member of the group. Her first words when she realized the president had died were: 'I am not going to break down!'

BUYS FAMOUS HOME

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The late Sarah Bernhardt often tried to sell her country house on Bell-Isle, off the coast of Brittany, but she never found a purchaser. The property includes a farm, an old fort and a rock strawn piece of shore front.

Within a few weeks of her death, however, a buyer was found at \$50,000 francs, somewhere about \$20,000. He intends to turn the house into a summer hotel, and will have a jazz-band and dancing on the first floor before the present season is over.

The mayor of Palais, the port of the little island, had hoped that the municipality would acquire the property and convert it into a Bernhardt museum, but the sale was put through before he could get his plan before the public.

1865--1923



WARREN G. HARDING

HARDING'S LIFE HISTORY

WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING was born on a farm outside the village of Corsica, Morrow county, Ohio, November 2, 1865, in a two-room log house built by his father, G. T. Harding.

Here he spent his early days, attending the village school and doing chores on the farm which his father maintained to round out the slender income of a country physician.

Devoted to Mother

At his mother's knee Harding learned many of the principles to which he attributed his later success. His devotion to her was unlimited and when she became an invalid he never failed to have flowers sent to her every Sunday, even though he happened to be traveling in distant cities of America, or in foreign countries.

Harding grew fast, but his ambitions grew faster. At the age of 14 he was six feet tall, but he was only 12 when he solemnly announced that some day he would be president of the United States.

The youngster learned rapidly. He mastered his letters in a single afternoon when he was still of the "kilt and underpants age," could memorize long poems before he was four, and was always anxious of "speak his piece" at gatherings.

Not a "Goody-Goody"

He was not of the "goody-goody" type, however. His manly qualities soon established him as the leader of his boy associates. He could swim farther and dive deeper than any of the other boys who frequented the "ol' swimmin' hole" in Whetstone creek, and stories are still told of his tobacco chewing prowess.

The boy Harding never sought a fight but was always ready to battle for a just cause, particularly to protect the weak from aggression.

In his 14th year "D." (as Harding was nicknamed) entered, as of academic grade, the Ohio Central college at Iberia, Ohio. Here he received a B. S. degree, though sometimes forced to quit temporarily in order to earn sufficient money to continue the course.

This he did by doing odd painting and farm jobs, by driving a team on a railroad construction project, by working in a brickyard, and by working for short intervals in the village printing shop.

Edited College Paper

Harding achieved distinction at Iberia as a student, as editor of the college paper and as a declaimer. To the college publication he gave the motto by which he ruled his life: Semper Paratus at Excelator—Always ready to go higher. Through this sheet he first expounded his theory of what young men should not do to succeed.

"Some young men who think themselves gifted with genius are inclined to the kangaroo style of progressing," he wrote. "They flatter themselves that they at least may attain to the heights of fame by a series of leaps, and that without training and hard work."

Upon graduation in 1882 Harding went to Marion, Ohio, inclined to carry out his father's wish that he

study law. But fate and muscle intervened. He joined the local band as an alto cornetist. To take trips with the band required money. Therefore Harding abandoned the study of law, to teach school, which he felt would be more likely to bring immediate financial returns.

Gets Marion Star

He continued as teacher for one year; then read law for a year, selling insurance to pay expenses.

Came the day when the Marion Star, a paper which had failed, was offered at sheriff's sale for \$300. Dr. Harding bought it and presented it to his son. Thus, before he was 19, Harding became publisher and staff of a country paper.

Harding now made his first active plunge into politics, seeking no office for himself, but boosting Republican policies so strenuously and courageously that, before he was 21, he was a power in the town and county councils of the party.

The young editor struggled hard to keep the Star going until he made a trip to the republican national convention, to cheer for Blaine. The trip was expensive and when he returned he was forced to sell out.

Becomes a Reporter

Harding obtained a job as reporter of the Marion Mirror, his enthusiasm for success and Blaine unabated. The first might have carried him far as a reporter had not the latter been so strong. The Mirror was a democratic sheet and pro-Blaine utterances which Harding managed to slip into it caused the loss of his position.

Harding then determined to repurchase the Marion Star. He did so in partnership with "Jack" Warwick, a newspaper man and friend. They changed the Star from an independent to a staunch republican paper—and this in a democratic stronghold.

With the paper as likely to be a liability as an asset on the morrow, Harding courted and won the favor of Miss Florence Kling. But Father Amos Kling could see no future for the young newspaper editor and threatened to cut his daughter off with a dollar should she marry Harding.

Married in 1891

Harding, unabashed, built a house for his bride-to-be, and they were married in it July 8, 1891. Father Kling kept his word, and it was many years before he would so much as speak to his son-in-law.

Mrs. Harding immediately set herself to aiding in her husband's work. She managed the business end while he devoted himself to the editorial department.

The Star now started on a rapid journey to success. Much of this success was due, according to Harding, to the fact that his employees worked with him rather than for him. There was never any strike trouble at his plant; he was the personal friend of every man on the Star.

Harding took a keen interest in Marion. He boasted for it consistently and was instrumental in bringing many new enterprises to it. In many of these he took stock and became director. He was also

BROWER GIVES PERFORMANCE

District Attorney Entertains Public As Herald Extra Is Being Sold

C. C. Brower, district attorney, who recently struck his assistant, Fay Morris, and who will stand trial for that offense, last night stepped into the limelight again when he entertained a portion of the general public on Main street at the Herald extra, announcing the death of President Harding, was being sold.

Brower's first performance was in front of the Pine Tree theatre. Here, despite the fact that the newboy was besieged by people anxious to read the news of the president's passing, Brower grasped the newboy by the arm and proceeded to take him to task for presuming to call his wares.

Brower seemed to think, the newboy reported, that it was highly improper to announce the death of the president, a news event second to none and one which it was the Herald's duty to convey to the public.

Brower grasped the newboy by the arm. He asked the newboy his name, insisted on learning his first name.

"Who are you?" asked the newboy, anxious to sell his papers. "It don't make any difference who I am" was the characteristic response of Brower.

Brower, said the newboy, indicated his belief that it was a sacrilegious act to herald the death of a president, that perhaps the news was incorrect.

The newboy informed Brower that he had fought in France and had stopped more bullets for his country than Brower perhaps had ever seen, and probably held the president in as high esteem as Brower or anyone else.

Brower repeated the performance further down the street. At this time, he informed the newboy, in response to his question, that he was a "government officer."

The district attorney's actions would have been more highly appreciated had the people not been anxious to buy papers. Besides, most of them had just left the theatres and had plenty of show for one night.

\$100,000,000 DEPOT TO HAVE JAIL, MOVIE AND HOSPITAL

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Every thing from jail to movie theatre is provided for in plans of the main building of the new union station here, construction of which already is under way.

trustee of the Baptist church, which he attended.

Harding's home became famous for its hospitality.

Elected State Senator
Meantime Harding's power in politics grew rapidly, but it was not until 1899 that he sought office. In that year he was elected state senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial district of Ohio. He was re-elected and became republican leader in the senate.

His terms in the senate were followed by his election to the lieutenant-governorship in 1903. In 1910 he ran for governor, but was defeated.

Harding made the speech nominating William Howard Taft for president at the republican national convention in 1912. In 1914 he was elected United States senator from Ohio, and in 1916 was temporary chairman of the national convention, and delivered the keynote speech.

He was generally found in opposition to the Wilson administration during his first senate session, but became a staunch advocate of its measures in war time. After the Paris peace conference he again became a severe critic of Wilsonian policies.

Becomes President

Harding was nominated for the presidency on the republican ticket, June 12, 1920, at the Chicago convention, being a compromise candidate when the leaders became deadlocked. This honor came to him on his father's birthday.

He made his campaign on an anti-league of nations platform and was elected president by an overwhelming landslide which even dented the "Solid South." November 2, 1920, his fifty-second birthday.

He took the oath of office and became the 29th president of the United States March 4, 1921.

HARDING'S HOME AND OFFICE



View (in circle) of famous "front porch" in Marion, Ohio, from which the late president delivered successful campaign messages and the office of the Marion Star.