

WIDOW'S WISH TO BE CARRIED OUT

Nation Will Do Homage to Late Chief of State Wednesday

IMPOSING MILITARY ESCORT

General Pershing Will Lead Sad Procession To Capitol Hill; Veterans Will Carry Casket.

Washington.—Guided by Mrs. Harding's wish that the funeral services duplicate those held for the martyred William McKinley, the national capital completed plans for paying final tribute to Warren Gamaliel Harding.

It is barely 22 years since the heart of the nation did homage to that earlier leader who came in modesty from a small Ohio town to guide the affairs of a great people.

As he came and went, so let it be with him who followed.

The widow's sad vigil in the great white mansion, the imposing military escort to Capitol Hill, the simple service beneath the towering dome through which will murmur the soft strains of "Lead, Kindly Light," favorite of both Presidents—so will pass the final hours.

And, as "Nearer, My God, to Thee" closes the religious ceremony in the massive structure where both first began the services of their country, officialdom will be swept away and the doors will be opened to the saddened thousands seeking to look a last farewell at him they loved.

Twelve men, who have offered their lives for their country—soldiers, sailors and marines—will bear the body of their commander-in-chief from the train. A detachment of troops will act as escort through the streets draped in mourning to the White House which was left so hopefully less than six weeks ago.

There, in the center of the great East Room, where lay Lincoln and McKinley, will the twelve stalwart men place tenderly the casket containing the remains of the husband who is no more. For there he will be not a President suddenly taken away from the people he governed, but only Warren Harding, the husband. The White House grounds, which President Harding opened to the public, will be closed except to relatives and immediate friends.

The nation will do homage to the dead President on Wednesday. While a great military and civic escort waits without, the twelve bearers will carry the casket from the East Room to the hearse, which will take it to the Capitol. At the sound of the bugle the troops will move into column ahead of the casket and the long procession will wind its way mournfully along the path, which the President knew so well.

First, under command of General Pershing, will move a military escort of all arms. There will be the guns of the artillery, the horses and sabers of the cavalry and the tramp of the foot soldier, upon whom the nation rely for defense. Marines, who fought in France, and sailors, who scoured the sea, also will march, and there will be, too, the citizen soldiers of the National Guard.

Military bands will furnish suitable music for the column.

Following the military escort will be the civic procession of which Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, a close personal friend of Mr. Harding, has been asked to act as grand marshal. Uniformed Knights Templar and Knights of Pythias, fraternal organizations to which the late President belonged, will march in this procession.

Behind the civic procession will move the casket, surrounded by a great guard of honor, composed of officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, all in uniform. The twelve bearers will march beside the casket.

Then will follow Mrs. Harding and relatives of the dead Chief Executive. Woodrow Wilson, if he is able to attend, will be placed in this group immediately behind the hearse.

The third section of the funeral procession will be headed by the President and Mrs. Coolidge, followed by members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, Chief Justice Taft and members of the Supreme Court, Senators, Representatives, Governors of States and members of the Federal Judiciary.

The religious services will begin immediately the escort reaches the Capitol, and the body of the dead President is placed in the rotunda beneath the central dome. They will be under the direction of the Rev. Freeman Anderson, acting pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, of which Mr. Harding was a member.

The services will be extremely simple. Draped flags and palms will furnish dignified surroundings. Admission will be limited to the capacity of the rotunda.

After the services the body of the late President will lie in state, while thousands pass through the Capitol and by the catafalque. It will be Washington's last glimpse of a beloved chief executive.

SIMPLE SERVICE IN FRISCO HOTEL

Widow, Though Bravely Calm, Is Pathetic Figure

BODY IN STEEL COFFIN

Casket Escorted To Waiting Special By High Dignitaries Flanked By Line Of Troops.

San Francisco.—In sorrow unutterable, San Francisco bade good-bye to all that was mortal of Warren Gamaliel Harding, who until a few hours ago was President of the United States.

To his widow, Mrs. Harding, the city said au revoir with compassion unwitnessed here since those sad days of the earthquake and fire when San Francisco had unassuageable sorrow of her own.

The outpouring of this compassion came at sunset when the city's thousands lined the streets leading from the Palace Hotel, where President Harding died the night before, to the Southern Pacific Station where his body was placed on board a special train to be taken to Washington.

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Escorted by a cortege of Army, Navy and Marine detachments, led by men high in official life in city, State and nation, the body of the late President was carried to the same railway station through which he entered the city to be for a few days its guest of honor. The body was placed in the same car he occupied on coming here and started on that final journey from which none, not even Presidents, return.

At 5:57 P. M. the body of the President was removed from the sitting room of the Presidential suite in the Palace Hotel and started from the eighth floor to the New Montgomery street entrance where the hearse was waiting.

At 6:08 P. M. the body was placed in the hearse and started for the station, while airplanes from Crissy Field at the Presidio flew in battle formation overhead as an aerial escort.

Troop E of the Eleventh Cavalry sat at attention before the hearse. As the body was removed from the hotel cavalry buglers sounded attention, and the customary flourishes and ruffles. Then a Navy band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the throngs stood uncovered. The Navy Band then played "Lead Kindly Light," Mr. Harding's favorite hymn, as it was McKinley's. After the band played "Lead Kindly Light" the bugler sounded "right wheel," the cavalry troop swung into column at the head of the cortege.

Before the body was removed from the hotel chief services were held in the Presidential suite conducted by the Rev. James S. West, pastor of the First Baptist Church here. Mr. Harding was a member of that denomination.

The casket, before it left the hotel, had been heaped over with flowers, loving tributes from friends. Telegrams and messages by hundreds vied with the flowers for space. But when the casket was removed its only drapings were the American flag and a wreath of carnations.

Behind the hearse came the notables of the escort which included the honorary pallbearers and high city, State and national officials. Among them were Secretaries Hoover, Work and Wallace and Attorney-General Daugherty, Cabinet members. The Attorney General got up out of a sick bed at the Palace Hotel to take his place in the line of march. He rode in an automobile ahead of Mayor James Rolph, Jr., General John J. Pershing, Major General Charles G. Morton, Rear Admiral Edward Simpson and J. S. McKean.

The participation of the Army, the Navy and the marines in the procession was solemn and imposing. All officers were in full dress as is customary on such occasions and their swords were draped in crepe.

Mrs. Florence Harding, widow of the late President, standing between Mr. and Mrs. George B. Christian, Jr., as the Rev. James S. West read the prayer over her husband's body here, nodded her head slightly as the pastor raised his hand and said:

"God is our refuge and strength." As the minister ended his prayer, Mrs. Harding said "Amen."

The widow stood and watched the half-hundred persons as they filed out, waiting for the room to clear in order that she might have a few minutes alone with her dead before the body was taken to the train for transportation to the National Capital.

The body of the dead reposed in a drab brown steel coffin, lined with white silk. The only inscription, engraved on a silver plate was "Warren Gamaliel Harding."

Mrs. Harding, dressed in deep mourning, with a black cape reaching to her shoe tops, was veiled. She held her gaze on the minister while he read his text, but bowed her head as he raised his hand for prayer. Her eyes were dry at the finish of the prayer and in a half-choked voice she uttered the word "Amen."

Brief Sketch of 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, 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 Liberia. He worked his way through that institution by cutting corn, painting his neighbor's 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 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 about 14 years ago he instituted 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 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 the 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 was 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 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:

EMBROIDERY IS ANCIENT ART

Has Been Practiced for Ages Among Both Civilized and Savage Peoples.

Embroidery is the art of ornamenting cloth and other materials with the needle. Most of the embroideries made today are usually copies of the ancient ones.

Embroidery is believed to have been applied to skins almost as soon as needle and thread were first employed

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 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.

A treaty between the nine powers in the conference relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China.

A treaty between the nine powers relating to Chinese customs tariff. France refusing to consider the limitation of land armament at the present time, that part of the conference fell through. But what it did achieve was considered a great step toward the attainment of world peace. The treaties were soon ratified by the United States senate and the British parliament, and the other nations followed suit, though for a long time it was feared France would not accept the pacts. However, President Harding lived to see them ratified by the French chamber and senate.

Favored Entering World Court.

Mr. Harding had not been long in the White House before it appeared that he did not favor entire isolation

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, hunted, 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 precedent in that he was the first



WARREN G. HARDING

of the United States from European affairs, but believed this country would have to do its part in the restoration of Europe to peace and stability. This feeling became more evident early in 1923 when he proposed that America should accept membership in the International Court of Justice 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 nominated 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. He inherited 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

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 canceled.

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 bothouse 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.

to join pieces of skins together into garments. In Lapland the natives embroider their reindeer skin clothing with needle of reindeer bone, three of reindeer sinew and applique of strips of hide.

Travelers say that in Central Africa, among the primitive tribes there, the girls embroider skins with figures of flowers and animals, supplementing the effect with shells and feathers.

Among the ancient Greek textiles exhumed from Crimean graves are both tapestries and embroideries now

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W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 32-1923.

PAPYRUS BOOKS WERE ROLLS

Modern Term "Volume" Has Been Found to Have Had Its Origin in These Cylindrical Works.

In forming papyrus into books it was customary among the ancients to use a long sheet or web of it, and roll it upon a stick, as is the custom in respect to maps at the present day, says the Detroit News. The writing was in columns, each of which formed a sort of page, the reader holding the ends of the roll in his two hands and reading at the part which was open between them. As he advanced he continually unrolled on one side and rolled up on the other.

The term "volume," used in respect to modern books, had its origin in this ancient practice of writing upon long rolls. The long sheet was rolled upon a wooden billet, which gave the volume a certain firmness and solidity, and afforded it great protection.

The ends of the roller projected beyond the edges of the sheet and were terminated in knobs or bosses, which guarded in some measure the edges of the papyrus or rolls of parchment, which were often made in the same manner. The whole volume was also enclosed in a parchment case, on the outside of which the title of the work was conspicuously recorded.

World Calls for U. S. Autos.

All parts of the world are opening up as markets for American motor vehicles. Though some European countries are heavy purchasers of the United States product, the best customers for motor cars from the United States in 1922 were Australia, Canada and Mexico, which purchased 11,236, 10,214 and 7,270, respectively.

Billion Trees.

The American Tree association is working to the end that a billion trees be planted in this country in 1923. In other words, reforestation cannot be accomplished merely by debate.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

If coffee disagrees drink Postum

There's a Reason