

BRITONS MOURN WITH AMERICA

Venerable Westminster Overflows With Crowd

SERVICE OF SIMPLE BEAUTY

Duke Of York Represents King And Many Men And Women Of Title Join In Tribute.

London.—Americans and Britons, sitting side by side, with a sprinkling of representatives from all nations in the world, filled Westminster Abbey at the solemnly impressive memorial services for Warren G. Harding.

Many hundreds, eager to pay their last respects, were unable to gain admission to the Abbey, and attended overflow services at St. Margaret's nearby.

For the first time in English history Old Glory floated at half-staff beside the Union Jack on the twin flagstaffs surmounting the venerable abbey.

Not all of the congregation wore black, as a great proportion was made up of travelling Americans, who came eager to unite in spirit with the mourners at the graveside at Marion, the little Ohio town, 4,000 miles away.

All were held spellbound by the dignity of the service and soothed by its simple beauty. The Duke of York, in a horizon-blue uniform of the Royal Air Force, glittering with decorations, as representative of the King, was given a place of honor at the sacrament and was flanked on either side by Brigadier General Trotter, for the Prince of Wales, and General Sir Henry Streetfield, for the Queen Mother Alexandra.

The congregation numbered many men and women of title, members of the Cabinet, ambassadors from many countries, naval and military officers, including French and Americans who had been comrades in the Great War. These lent a note of brilliant color in the chancel to what otherwise would have been but a great gathering of everyday people, who stood among the dust of kings, nobles, prelates, warriors, authors, poets and statesmen, praying fervently for the plain man, now gone, who had been elected by the American people to the highest office in their land.

The services opened with an organ recital of soul-stirring funeral marches from Mendelssohn and Chopin, and when the last notes were dying away the Duke of York arrived. As he walked to the altar, escorted by Canon Carnegie, followed by clergymen and acolytes bearing the funeral processional gold cross presented by Rodman Wanamaker, the great congregation rose.

The choir chanting "I am the resurrection and the life" and the singing of the Twenty-third psalm preceded the reading of the passage from Revelation, "I saw a new Heaven and a new earth." Then the choir and congregation joined in one of the President's favorite hymns, "Lead Kindly Light."

As the singing of the touching hymn ceased the sobs of women were audible from many parts of the edifice.

Canon Carnegie's voice rang out clearly and sympathetically when, in delivering the eulogy, he spoke of the late President as one whom friends and foes agree was a generous and kind man who always tried to do his duty.

At the services J. Pierpont Morgan, Sir Thomas Lipton, Viscount and Lady Astor sat facing the sacrament. Just outside sat Mr. and Mrs. Post Wheeler and the staff of the American Embassy. Probably the most picturesque figure in the whole assemblage and synopses of all eyes was the Indian chief, Deskanah, head of Six Nations, in his full regalia.

Flags everywhere in England were at half staff and many business houses were closed down during the services.

GERMANS WATCH LEVIATHAN.

Comment Bitterly On Submerging Of Liner's Former Identity.

Berlin.—Pictures of the Leviathan are displayed prominently in the show windows of tourists agencies in Berlin and other German cities, and there has been much display advertising in the newspapers concerning the newly equipped giant which is sailing under the American flag. But German newspapers have commented with some bitterness on the fact that the publicity campaign does not mention that the Leviathan was formerly the German-built Vaterland.

JURY FOREMAN INDICTED FOR BRIBERY.

Lewisburg, W. Va.—H. R. Harrah, foreman of the jury which tried William Blizard for murder in connection with the Logan county miners' insurrection, was indicted on two counts of bribery. G. C. Hickey, agent of the United Mine Workers of America, also was indicted for bribery in connection with the first Blizard trial.

U. S. Recognition Of Mexico Felt To Be Near At Hand

Washington Said To Expect Momentarily Signing Of Agreement.

Washington.—Word is expected in Washington momentarily of the signing in Mexico City of the agreement forming the basis for recognition of the Obregon Government by the United States.

A report from Commissioners Payne and Warren is anticipated in the immediate future. Secretary Hughes is understood to have discussed with President Coolidge the status of the negotiations between the representatives of the two Governments.

What appears to be the approach of friendly relations with the Southern republic caused much interest in the probable selection for an Ambassador, President Harding had decided on R. B. Creager, of Brownsville, Texas, one of his chief advisers on Mexican affairs.

The late Executive's desire to send Mr. Creager to Mexico City was known to Secretary Hughes, if not to President Coolidge.

CURZON CONDEMNS RUHR OCCUPATION

Disagreement With French Reparation Policy

WILL MENACE WORLD PEACE

International Body, With America Represented To Examine Into Germany's Capacity To Pay, Again Is Urged.

London.—The British Government, by the publication of the reply of Lord Curzon, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, to the separate notes of France and Belgium, in which her allies rejected the British reparation plan, placed on record her position with regard to all the manifold aspects of the problem. All the official correspondence with her allies since June regarding reparations also was made public.

The Curzon note was handed to the French and Belgian Ambassadors Saturday.

Lord Curzon, in his note, sets forth that the British Government regards the occupation of the Ruhr as illegal and unauthorized by the Versailles treaty, thus supporting the German contention in this respect. At the same time, however, he offers to submit the point to arbitration at The Hague or by some other body.

While still adhering to a tone of the utmost courtesy, and saying nothing definite with regard to any separate action on the part of Great Britain, Lord Curzon emphasizes that Great Britain cannot agree with the French policy, which he intimates plainly seems to point to an indefinite occupation of the Ruhr.

Lord Curzon still leaves it to the French Government to suggest the method of selecting an international commission to examine into Germany's capacity to pay reparations, but he plainly declares that Great Britain cannot accept the decision of the Reparation Commission on this matter, since that commission has become the mere instrument of Franco-Belgian policy.

Finally, Lord Curzon declares that the British Government still adheres to the plan of former Premier Bonar Law, under which Great Britain would be satisfied to obtain from German reparations and Allied debts to Great Britain a sum sufficient to meet Great Britain's obligations to the United States.

HICKEY INDICTED AS BRIBER.

Two Presentments Against Him In Blizzard Murder Trial.

Lewisburg, W. Va.—Two more bribery indictments in connection with the trial of William Blizard concluded the work of the Greenbrier county grand jury. S. M. Austin, the prosecuting attorney, announced that a special grand jury would be called to inquire further into the bribery question.

One of the indictments charged that G. Clarence Hickey offered the Rev. J. W. Wilburn \$1,000 to leave the country and not testify for the prosecution. The other indictments allege that Hickey attempted to bribe jurors summoned for duty in Blizard's postponed retrial.

TWO DIE IN AIRPLANE CRASH.

Americans Victims In Accident At Degny, France.

Le Bourget, France.—Two Americans, Arthur and Joseph Steep, brothers, of Oil City, Pa., were killed when an airplane in which they were passengers crashed to the ground at Degny, near here. Gabriel Poulain, noted for his exploits as a French aviator during the war, pilot of the machine, also was killed.

WANTS PARLEY WITH U. S. HELP

Britain Declares Demands on Berlin Spell Ruin

REJECTS BARGAIN ON DEBT

But London Is Ready To Discuss Reparations And General Settlement; France Tumble.

London.—Premier Baldwin and the Cabinet took a most important stand resulting in the routing of the pro-French, die-hard element, which is desirous of submitting the solution of the present crisis to the League of Nations.

Prior to the Cabinet meeting Lord Robert Cecil had a conference with Baldwin and later at the Cabinet meeting reported the result of his interviews with President Millerand and Premier Poincare of France.

His report that the French Government refused to budge an inch was received in chill silence, the Cabinet intimating that Lord Cecil had gone beyond what has been desirable.

That the situation is clearer is evidenced by the fact that the Premier is able to leave London for a short holiday. The Cabinet finally approved a draft answering Poincare's communication of last week.

The note in answer to the French is of the firmest character. It refuses to call on Germany to surrender unconditionally and intimates the Cabinet does not accept the French view that the occupation of the Ruhr is legal.

The note contests strongly the idea the pledges demanded by Poincare would be productive, pointing out their effect would be to ruin Germany. The note finally insists on the appointment of an expert commission to ascertain Germany's capacity to pay. Baldwin is insistent on the latter plan, pointing out America could share in such a program, but referring the matter to the League of Nations would keep America from participating.

The note intimates Britain is not prepared to bargain about the inter-Alleied debts, but is ready to discuss that matter so far as it relates to reparations and the general settlement.

Reginald McKenna, who is still on the slate for appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer, had a long conference with the Premier. It is believed he is drafting a new plan for settlement which will have the backing of all the great financial interests of Britain.

The French and Belgian francs made low records of 80.40 and 103.80 to the British pound. Thursday. The German mark wavered between 17,000,000 and 20,000,000 to the pound, as against 28,000,000, the lowest quotation of Thursday.

Berlin.—With the aid of numerous newspaper printing offices, private printing establishments and the Government printing office—about 70 shops—11,000,000,000 of new paper marks was the output of money for the first seven days of August, according to report of the Reichsbank.

The total circulation is now 43,524,000,000,000 marks. Notwithstanding this paper deluge, the greater part of the retail stores in Berlin closed their doors. This was partly because there was no money with which to do business and partly as a demonstration to enforce their demand on the Government to permit them to base prices on a gold value basis.

MOSCOW THREATENS BULGARS.

Talks Of Reprisals For Excesses Against Russians.

Moscow.—In a note to the Bulgarian Government, Foreign Minister Tchitcherin protests against the persecution of the Russian Red Cross and of Russian subjects for repatriation.

The note demands apology and compensation for alleged excesses committed against Russian emigrants and adds that unless Bulgaria gives satisfaction the Soviet Government will be compelled to authorize reprisals against Bulgarian citizens in Russia.

12 HURT IN TRAIN WRECK.

Six Cars And Engine Derailed In Florida.

Jacksonville, Fla.—About 12 passengers were slightly injured when three day coaches, the mail car, engine and two pullmans of an Atlantic Coast Line train were derailed one mile south of Loughman, Fla., according to advices received at the railroad's divisional offices here. None was injured seriously so far as is known here, it was stated.

Two of the day coaches turned over, as did a pullman. The cause of the derailment has not been learned.

\$350,000 FIRE LOSS IN CHICAGO. Chicago.—Two buildings containing 125,000 bushels of wheat and flour were destroyed in a fire which swept the plant of the Advance Malt Products Company. Damage was estimated at \$350,000.

Mother Sees 3 Children Drown; Saves Cripple

Stalled In Auto In Kentucky Stream, Where Triple Tragedy Is Enacted.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—A dramatic story of how a mother saved the life of a crippled child while she was forced to watch three other children drown in the waters of a creek 15 miles from here in the hills of Kentucky reached this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Wales Greathouse and three children and Mrs. Albert Greathouse and one child were driving in an automobile near Greenup, Ky., when they attempted to ford a swollen creek, where the machine stalled. Mr. Greathouse went for help.

While he was gone the stream rose higher and higher. His wife attempted to save all of the children, but three were swept out of the car and to their death down stream. The mother held tight to the fourth child, a cripple, while Mrs. Albert Greathouse managed to save her child.

Both women, clutching their children, were swept 50 feet down stream before the returning husband, with the aid of a nearby farmer, rescued them.

CUNO OUT; STRESEMANN IN

People's Party Leader Agrees to Form Cabinet

COALITION OF GROUPS

New Chancellor Founder Of Saxon Industrial Union—United Socialists In Force.

Berlin.—The resignations of Chancellor Wilhelm Cuno and his entire Cabinet were accepted Sunday by President Ebert.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, leader of the German People's party, has been commissioned by President Ebert to form a new government.

After accepting the task Herr Stresemann had a conference with the representatives of the various parties. The greatest difficulty seems to be in connection with the Foreign Ministry, and it is believed possible that he will take the post himself temporarily.

It is believed in political quarters that Dr. Rudolph Hilfrding will be the new Finance Minister and Herr Sellmann will be named Minister of the Interior, while the name of Herr Rheinhaben, of the People's party, is mentioned as the new Secretary of State to the Imperial Chancellery.

Thus the new Cabinet would be of a strictly political character, including representatives of the United Socialist, Clerical, People's and Democratic parties. The United Socialists have made it known they expect to have four seats in the Ministry.

Just before Chancellor Cuno called on President Ebert to submit the Cabinet's resignation the Reichstag leaders, representing the present coalition parties and the United Socialists, visited the President and discussed with him the prospects of constructing a government on a four-party coalition basis.

This indicated that the United Socialists had arrived at an understanding with the bourgeois parties with respect to their readiness to enter a Cabinet which would accept as a platform the program of internal tax and economic measures and other political and economic demands which the United Socialists put forward in their campaign against Herr Cuno.

The four party coalition which hereafter will occupy the Government bench in the Reichstag will command a majority which is opposed by only 71 Nationalist and 26 Communist votes out of a total of 469.

Dr. Stresemann was born in 1878. He is one of the most fluent speakers in the Reichstag, and an out-and-out party man. Nevertheless he is regarded as an adept politician.

The new chancellor has been identified with industrial activities. He is the founder of the Saxon Industrial Union and its leading deputy in the Reichstag. He is the presiding chairman of the German-American Economic League, which is occupied with endeavoring to further trade relations between the United States and Germany.

ELECTION PASSES QUIETLY.

Troops Stationed Near Polling Places.

Charleston, S. C.—Four companies of National Guardsmen, mobilized to prevent possible disorders in connection with the Democratic primary here, found their services were not needed to put down disturbances. They were stationed in the vicinity of polling places throughout the city, but no trouble of any consequence occurred.

STRIKERS AND DEPUTIES IN BATTLE

Hillsboro, Ill.—One union striker was shot and two deputy sheriffs seriously wounded in a battle between strikers and deputies at the plant of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company.

HARDING'S BODY IS LAID IN TOMB

Nation in Mourning as the Simple Funeral Services for the Dead President Are Held in Marion—Imposing Official Cortege and Ceremony in Washington.

Marion, O.—All that was mortal of Warren G. Harding, twenty-ninth President of the United States, was placed in the tomb Friday, August 10, in the Marion cemetery.

No imposing ceremony, no military display, no marching of organizations marked the mournful event, because Mrs. Harding wished it so, but as the simple services were being held in the cemetery, in every city, every town and village, every home of the broad land the people of America were paying tribute to the memory of their chief whose life truly was sacrificed in their behalf. Barter and trade, financial business and every other worldly activity that could be suspended ceased for the time, all sports and pastimes were abandoned—the nation mourned.

Great Throngs in Marion. Here in Marion were gathered a host of prominent persons, from President Coolidge down and including the leading government officials, senators and representatives, governors of the states and delegations from hundreds of cities and organizations. All day Thursday and on Friday morning special trains brought in the throngs, and other thousands of Ohioans came by automobile. So great were the crowds that it was necessary for the state officials to arrange to have the roads for miles around Marion patrolled to prevent accidents.

Thursday morning the funeral train arrived from Washington, and Mr. Harding's body was taken at once to the residence of his father, Dr. George T. Harding. From 2 until 10 p. m. that day and from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m. Friday opportunity was given Ohioans to view the face of their dead friend. Then, quite without pomp, the casket was borne to the cemetery. Following the hearse were the members of the Harding family; next the President of the United States with members of the cabinet and other high officials; then came Mr. Harding's close friends and neighbors, and after them a great concourse of mourners.

Simple Services in Cemetery. It was Mrs. Harding's wish that all who wished should have a place in the funeral procession. Among those who sadly accepted the invitation were all the employees of the Marion Star who had worked for Mr. Harding for years, and the Ohio newspaper publishers, members of the Associated Ohio Dailies, in which organization Mr. Harding had taken an active part.

Reaching the cemetery about three o'clock, the cortege proceeded to the receiving vault, and there the brief services were held. Prayers, readings from the Scriptures and the singing of Mr. Harding's favorite hymns—that was all. It was simple and dignified, as was befitting the obsequies of a distinguished citizen of Marion.

The services were in charge of Rev. George M. Landis, pastor of Trinity Baptist church, of which Mr. Harding was a member. He was assisted by Rev. Jesse Swank, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mrs. Harding's pastor.

Troops Guard the Casket. Instead of being interred in the family plot, the body of Mr. Harding was placed in the receiving vault, and there it will remain until a mausoleum has been erected to receive it. As the weeping family and friends moved away from the vault, National Guard soldiers stepped forward and took their place on guard. In a few days they will be replaced by the guard from the regular army, that will stand around the vault for the regulation period of six months. The detail for this purpose will consist of an officer and twenty-five men from Fort Hayes at Columbus.

The Presidential party from Washington, which came on a special train Friday morning, started back for the national capital almost immediately after the conclusion of the ceremonies.

Mrs. Harding, who had borne so well her difficult part, also returned to Washington, on the same train that brought her and her dead. It was announced that she would remain in the White House until she has finished the supervision and removal of the effects of the late President. This probably will take about three weeks.

Services at Capital. Washington.—The United States government Wednesday paid official tribute to the body of Warren G. Harding, twenty-ninth president. It was a tribute at once simple, dignified and impressive. The ceremonies were preliminary to the journey to Marion, Ohio, and the final interment Friday in the late president's home city.

The ceremonies consisted in official transfer in the morning of the body from the White House to the Capitol, where it lay in state until six o'clock in the evening. The American people participated by marching in the funeral procession and by passing by the bier in the rotunda of the Capitol and by lining the funeral route in vast, reverent crowds. Ten thousand school children carpeted with flowers historic Pennsylvania avenue.

The body left the White House, where it had lain during the night, at 10 a. m. Gen. John J. Pershing, general of the United States army and commander of the military escort, led the procession to the Capitol.

Guard of Honor. Six generals of the army and six admirals of the navy acted as an immediate guard of honor to the caisson bearing the remains of the late President.

Seven senators, including President pro tem, Cunniff, and seven representatives, including Speaker Gillette of the house, acted with members of the Harding cabinet as honorary pallbearers.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, marshal of the civic procession, the clergymen in charge of the service, and the physicians who attended President Harding at his last illness were assigned to places immediately in advance of the caisson.

Chief Justice Taft participated as a former president instead of as head of the Supreme court. Ex-President and Mrs. Wilson were placed behind him.

Behind Mr. Wilson in the procession were placed, successively, ambassadors of foreign governments, associate justices of the Supreme court, foreign ministers and charge d'affaires, senators and officers of the senate, representatives and officers of the house, governors of states and territories and commissioners of the District of Columbia and acting secretaries of the various departments of the federal government.

The following also were included in the official section of the procession:

Circuit Court of Appeals, Court of Claims, Court of Customs Appeals, Court of Appeals and Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, under-secretaries and assistant secretaries of federal departments, assistant postmasters general and assistant attorneys general, United States marshal and United States attorney.

The chairman or senior member of the following groups:

Federal Reserve board, Interstate Commerce commission, Civil Service commission, various mixed commissions dealing with international problems and other agencies of the federal government.

Next in line came patriotic and civic organizations, headed by men who have won the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroic deeds in the service of their country by land or sea. They were followed by army officers, led by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt.

Next came officers of the coast guard and public health service, headed by the assistant secretary of the treasury and officers of the coast and geodetic survey, under command of the assistant secretary of commerce.

The services in the rotunda of the Capitol were as follows:

Invocation, Dr. A. Freeman, assistant pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, of which Mr. Harding was a member.

Hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," male quartet of Calvary Baptist church.

Scripture: Twenty-third Psalm, Micah, sixth chapter, eighth verse.

Revelation, twenty-second chapter, first to fifth verses.

Quotations.

Prayer, Dr. James Shea Montgomery, chaplain of the house of representatives.

Hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," male quartet.

Benediction, Dr. Anderson.

The body then lay in state and from four to six the general public was admitted.

At 6 p. m. the casket was taken back to the car in which it had been brought across the continent. Then began the journey to Marion—back to the home town.

The special train bearing the President's body arrived in Washington at 10:25 p. m. Tuesday after a transcontinental journey of 96 hours and 10 minutes. It was 9 hours late—the great crowds in the big cities had almost blocked its way. President Coolidge, cabinet members, members of congress and civilian and military dignitaries were at the depot. The Marine band played "Nearer My God, to Thee."

Mrs. Harding walked to her car on the arm of Secretary Christian.

The casket, escorted by its guard of honor, was taken on a caisson to the White House, where it arrived at 11:30. It was placed in the East room.

At midnight the White House doors were closed, leaving Mrs. Harding with her dead.

AT REST IN BEAUTIFUL SPOT

President Harding's Grave, in the Family Plot, in Quiet Little Cemetery at Marion.

Marion, O., Aug.—The spot in Marion cemetery where all that is mortal of Warren G. Harding will rest, is one of the most beautiful in the vicinity of the quiet town to which he oftentimes said he hoped to return as an ordinary citizen, after his public services.

Situated at almost the center of the old burial ground, the Harding family plot, where a President of the United States will resume his place among the kindly folk he knew and loved as neighbors, lies cupped in a tiny valley. Two giant elms cast deep shadows over slabs of granite which mark the resting place of the President's mother and of his sister, and only a few steps away a gleaming gravel roadway winds through a perfect archway of foliage fashioned by the interlocking branches of elms.