

Today

A Law Respecting Nation. There's No Bolshevism. Hiram Johnson's Strength. Calvin Coolidge Is Safe. By ARTHUR BRISBANE

Nation's Capital Waits to Receive the Nation's Dead

Body of Harding Due to Arrive in Washington Shortly After Noon—Funeral Services Wednesday.

By Universal Service. Washington, Aug. 6.—The capital of the nation, a silent city, Tuesday receives its dead.

Leaders in world affairs will forget all the homage due a beloved chief. When the special train on which President Harding left Washington so hopefully barely six weeks ago returns again at 1:30 Tuesday afternoon, it will be met by a new president, Calvin Coolidge.

Beside Mr. Coolidge, with heads bowed in sadness, will stand his military aide, Colonel Sherrill, member of the cabinet, Chief Justice Taft of the supreme court, and Senator Cummins, president pro tempore of the senate. Speaker Gillett of the house will be on the train.

Twelve defenders of the nation—soldiers, sailors and marines—will bear the casket from the White House to the east entrance of the railroad station to the draped caisson waiting without to take the remains of Warren Gamaliel Harding to the White House he attained from a modest middlewestern home.

Move to White House. The 12 carriers will place the casket on the caisson, the troops will be brought to "carry saber," and the caisson will move off to the White House with President Coolidge and his party immediately behind the caisson. Two troops of cavalry will move in advance; then will come the caisson and the official party; and finally will pass the third troop of cavalry.

Through the silent streets of mourners, along the famous stretch of Pennsylvania avenue to the White House, shadowed by the great monument to George Washington, will move the solemn procession.

Such will be the official picture—but there will be another scene, without pomp, without ceremony, simple and darkened by pathos. As the nation takes from her the body of her beloved husband, Mrs. Harding, with a small party of most intimate friends, will slip quietly away and be taken inconspicuously to the White House. There, in the home where she was loved so fondly as first lady of the land, she will be received by Mrs. Coolidge and the wives of members of the cabinet.

Will Await Body. Then, as Mrs. Harding waits, the slower moving cavalry escort with the body of the dead chief executive will approach from Pennsylvania avenue. As the troops reach the entrance to the White House grounds they will swing from column into line in front of the great treasury building and come to "present" while the caisson moves through the gateway.

So will the caisson, followed by President Coolidge and his party, enter the White House grounds and come to a halt before the great white entrance that Warren Harding knew so well. The 12 bearers will tenderly raise the casket bearing their loved commander-in-chief and carry it into the east room of the White House. There it will rest where once rested the remains of Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley.

Widow's Wreath First. Within the next room, the first wreath to be placed on the bier will be Mrs. Harding's own. There will be, also, a wreath from President and Mrs. Coolidge, one from the supreme court, put in place by Chief Justice Taft, one from congress and others from the heads of state and foreign governments. No other wreaths, except those from Mrs. Harding's intimate personal friends, will be received at the White House.

There at the White House until 10 on Wednesday morning, the nation will leave the body of Warren Harding with his widow. Promptly at 10 the bearers will again carry the casket through the glass doors to the waiting caisson.

As the body passes through the doorway a blast of the bugle will bring to "attention" the great military escort formed along Pennsylvania avenue before the White House grounds. There will be another blast and the troops will be brought to "present." A third sounding of the bugle will signal the placing of the casket on the caisson; the troops will be brought to "order," and at a final signal the caisson will swing into column and move off toward the capitol.

There in the rotunda, the nation will hold religious services for its departed chief, and then the doors will be thrown open to the public as the body lies in state, surrounded by a guard of honor made up of non-commissioned officers belonging to the army, navy and marine corps. This guard will remain in position until the remains are taken from the capitol to the railroad station.

At 6 on Wednesday evening a detachment of mounted troops will escort the body to the station through ranks of infantry, marines and sailors formed along the line of march. As the remains of the commander-in-chief pass by each organization will be brought to "present" in a final salute.

At the station, Washington will say farewell to Warren Gamaliel Harding, senator, president, and beloved man. The same special train on which Mr. and Mrs. Harding left Washington on June 20 will take the Harding party to Marion, where final services will be held Friday afternoon at 3. President Coolidge and a party of officials will leave Washington on Thursday evening to attend the last obsequies.

Crew All Shriners. A delicate compliment was paid to the late president Harding and to Mrs. Harding by officials of the Northwestern railroad when the funeral train left Omaha. The train crew in charge of the comfort of the passengers, were four Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. President Harding was a Shriner.

The four trainmen were to take the train from Omaha to Boone, Ia. They were: Charles Van Gorder, conductor; H. G. Brown, brakeman; H. M. Amandus and H. O. Brainard, trainmen.

Harding Memorial Plan Given Approval

(Continued From First Page.) over the death of the president. He endorsed the meeting today of leaders of all organizations of the city. "I am heartily in sympathy with the idea. It is fine," Commissioner John Hopkins said.

Judge George Holmes, presiding judge of the municipal court, said it was the right thing to do. Mrs. W. A. Wilcox, president of the War Mothers, stated that she believed Omaha should hold an observance next Friday. Her organization will be represented this noon.

Mrs. Draper Smith, who has been active in republican party affairs and also in women's welfare movements, believes that next Friday would be a fitting time for the city to hold a memorial demonstration.

Would Test Patriotism. The following statement was made by United States Senator R. B. Howell: "The greatest misfortune can be turned to an advantage by the wise. Notwithstanding our mourning, this should be accomplished now, by impressing upon the youth of the nation a reverence for those who have served—that the people are really not unmindful of the honor due the public servant who sincerely performs his duty as he sees it. This is the only apparent compensation that can come to us through Mr. Harding's death, and the proposal of The Omaha Bee is merely one for reaping this compensation."

"I think it is the proper thing for every citizen to stop and take inventory that will test his true patriotism. There is no more fitting time than this. I will attend the meeting," was the sentiment expressed by J. H. Beveridge, superintendent of schools.

Mr. Beveridge announced that summer classes in session at Central, Technical and South High schools will be suspended from 11 to 12 Friday morning and the next day devoted to some appropriate observance in respect to the memory of Mr. Harding, in accordance with the proclamation of President Coolidge.

Otto Nielsen, secretary of the Omaha lodge of Elks, said, "By all means all organizations should take part in this memorial. I will attend the meeting tomorrow."

Albert W. Jefferis, former congressman, asserted that he will attend the meeting in the council chamber today noon.

There has been no official notice that the postoffice will be closed Friday on account of the funeral of President Harding, according to Charles Black, postmaster. However, several offices in the building will close that day, it was said.

Ginnell Coeds Prefer Cavemen

Grinnell, Ia., Aug. 6.—If a husband wants to be happy with a Grinnell college co-ed, he must be of the caveman type, according to the answer of the girls of the Quadrangle, college dormitory, to the question "What sort of man do you wish for a husband?"

The prospective hubby must also have a sense of humor and a "sweet heart" disposition. The girls prefer smokers to non-smokers and dark men to their blond brothers.

One modern bobbed-haired girl hoped that her husband would be a liar with some finesse, as she was bored with men whose lies were palpable.

Heart of the Nation Grieves for Harding

(Continued From First Page.) Dixon, Ill., having been brought there from Chicago on special train over the Chicago & Northwestern.

Much of the day was spent by Mrs. Harding in rest, preparing herself for the trying hours to follow the arrival of the train in Washington, Tuesday. She also has been giving some thought to her plans for the future. While no definite decision has been reached, it was thought probable by some of the closest friends with whom she has talked that she will make her home, at least for some time after leaving Washington, with her brother, C. B. Kling, of Marion. Mr. Kling for several years has spent the winters at Rockledge, Fla.

Coolidge's Program Regarded as Sound

(Continued From First Page.) he done is just as important and in addition they have now had long personal touch with Coolidge and have come to think as highly of him as he thinks of them.

Mellon Well Liked

They are all three inspiring examples of devotion to the public good. Mellon has come to command the enthusiasm of everybody in Washington regardless of party. He is a man whose wealth could command literally everything the world can field in the way of ease, foot-free independence, satisfactions and the pleasures of any sort of pastime he might choose.

Yet, having all this Mellon toils like a tired clerk at the infinite details of the treasury business. Mellon does not even get the satisfaction of glory or vanity, for he is a markedly shy man, utterly without vanity; and as to glory he tries to run away from it.

Neither does Mellon care for that satisfaction of ego which some men might get from the direction of the head of the treasury has over thousands of subordinates; for Mellon in private life, as the dominant figure in a score of big corporations, could hire and fire 10 times as many men as he can in the treasury. In point of fact one of Mellon's most marked characteristics in office has been his firm resistance to those republican patronage seekers who would like to see a good deal more hiring and firing done.

Mellon Deep in Work

Mellon is now in the midst of the immensely important business of pulling the ragged things of our war bonds into order and refunding them at lower rates of interest. He is also in the midst of adjusting the financial relations with foreign governments which run into billions of dollars. Mellon will be the last man to dismount from that kind of a horse in the middle of the present kind of stream. And as Coolidge has the same enthusiasm for him that most of Washington has, there is every likelihood of Mellon remaining in the treasury.

Hughes has at his fingers' ends the details of our intricate and delicate foreign relations. Coolidge's emphasis on continuity of policy will lead him to wish most earnestly that there shall be no interruption in the State department, and there is every reason why Hughes should work as willingly and happily with Coolidge as he did with Harding.

As to Hoover, in addition to his own department he is everything that is embraced in the dignity and efficiency of the phrase "A competent workman." He contributes able and faithful trustworthiness for such frequently arising emergencies as coal strikes, unemployment, conservation and a dozen other matters calling for hard work, concentration of mind, and immensely varied knowledge. It was one of the comparatively few

Grain Exchange Inquiry Denied by Washington

(Continued From First Page.) he learned of the reply from Washington.

"Under the Omaha Grain exchange rules its officers are required to expel any member who is guilty of sharp practices or uncommercial conduct and these officers have never failed to take summary action and never those found guilty.

"Such articles create suspicion and doubt in the minds of those who are unfamiliar with the rules and practices of the grain exchange, whereas if the facts were actually known the people generally would look with favor and approval on the numerous transactions made on the trading floor every business day.

"All grain inspectors must be licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture before they are permitted to inspect and grade grain. The docking of grain is a part of the inspection, and government rules, designating the kind of equipment for arriving at the percentage of dockage under those rules are clearly specified.

"The grain merchant has no part in the grading of the grain handled through the Omaha Grain exchange and he must not be expected to 'stand by' and permit such wilful insinuations to go unchallenged."

No Outsiders Are Aboard Funeral Train

No private citizens were permitted on the funeral train bearing the body of the late President Harding eastward.

Nelson B. Uppike went to North Platte Saturday, planning to return to Omaha on the funeral train, but found that, owing to lack of accommodations, the funeral party had been compelled to make it a rule that no private citizens be carried on the train, no matter how close their friendship for the late president may have been.

During the first 23 days of the world war, \$1,059,826,909 worth of property, art works, crops, cattle, railways, bridges, roads, supplies, etc., were destroyed by the Germans while passing through Belgium.

Guardsmen Off for State Encampment

Two hundred national guardsmen left Omaha Monday on a special train, headed for the Nebraska National Guard camp at Ashland, where they are to share with 1,500 Nebraskans two weeks of target and combat practice and military theory. Brigadier General Paul is commanding officer at the camp.

\$20,000 in Gems Seized

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Two young bandits held up the David J. Fried, manufacturing jeweler, offices on the seventh floor of a State street building today and escaped with a box of unset diamonds valued at between \$15,000 and \$25,000 and other jewels which they snatched from a safe, an employe reported to the police.

Weeks 'Tower of Strength'

Secretary of War Weeks fulfills mentally and physically the trite phrase "A tower of strength." Aside from Weeks' ability and sound judgment he comes from Coolidge's own state and politically belongs to the group in Massachusetts with which Coolidge has been more closely identified than he has with Senator Lodge, for example. Weeks could well be excused for seeking the rest of his cool New Hampshire farm, if he chose to do so.

But he is not the man to place ease above either abstract duty or the personal call of a man like Coolidge. Moreover, he has a steady sense of responsibility toward the country and toward his party which will undoubtedly make him inclined to stick. Further than this Weeks has always been a believer in the policy of the president taking a strong hand toward congress and assuming leadership of it.

Weeks had deep personal affection for Harding but this did not prevent his clear mind from regretting Harding's failure to assert himself more strongly as the head of his party and the leader of policies for congress. Harding's disinclination to take this sort of attitude toward congress has always been contrary to Weeks' judgment, which he frankly and frequently expressed to Harding. If it should develop that Coolidge should be willing to assert a more

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President Harding, a faint smile on his face, lies in his coffin, guarded by American soldiers and sailors, on his way back to Main street, to the quiet plot, under tall elms in the little Marion cemetery. He began at the bottom in life, went as high in honor as an American can go, and now returns, as we all must, to the soil that receives American presidents and the great crowd that lives unknown.

Calvin Coolidge, the new president, is sworn in by his father, an old farmer, in a little Vermont farmhouse at 3 in the morning, by the light of a kerosene lamp. The principal ornament of the sitting room was a large wood-burning stove, its iron pipe running through the ceiling, out through the room above.

With the oath administered by his father and the constitution of his country as his authority, Mr. Coolidge begins his work as president of the United States. And of the 115,000,000 human beings included in this nation, not one dreams of questioning his authority. Not even the most restless, rebellious spirit has a thought of interfering with the lawful progress of events.

The quiet succession in authority, its simplicity, democratic soundness and inevitable certainty, are a sufficient answer to the governor of Ohio, Mr. Donahay, who fears that a wave of unrest may sweep the country, following President Harding's death.

They should reassure Senator Ferris, who fears that Harding's death "may give radicalism a firmer hold in the government of the United States."

This is a democracy and radicalism of the right kind, which means government in the interest of a majority, ought to have a firm hold in the United States. But the people intend to have orderly, lawful government, not controlled by plutocracy at one end or ragged irresponsibility at the other. And that kind of government will endure as, with time and death, presidents come and presidents go.

In the republican party, the outstanding candidate, and by many hundred per cent the strongest candidate, is Hiram Johnson. With such a man elected, no body need fear control of government by cold-blooded selfishness at the top, or by ill-considered hatred at the bottom.

And there are men available for the democratic nomination whose character would give to the nation the same guarantees of stability and strength as are found in Hiram Johnson.

There is no need for any man, provided he asks only his just due, to worry about the new president, Mr. Coolidge. His term will last just 1 year, 30 weeks and 3 days. In that time, it is safe to predict that ultraconservatism will be just about as much disappointed in him as will ultra-radicalism.

Meanwhile, the little that is known of Mr. Coolidge is reassuring to those that remember to what an extent the selection of vice presidents is a matter of compromise and of geography.

Selections from the vice president's utterances will not surprise or startle you. This second re-headed president of the United States—Thomas Jefferson was the first with red hair—is free from fiery emotions, in public speech, at least.

Union labor leaders, speaking cautiously, not for publication, express the opinion that President Coolidge is hostile to labor. Such hostility is not conspicuous in his record.

There are included in his public utterances: "Self-control is arduous, self-government is difficult." "Do not hesitate to be as revolutionary as science, do not hesitate to be as reactionary as the multiplication table." The new president of stern, puritanical New England stock, looks with a suspicious eye upon the immigrant. "Aliens who are dangerous to our institutions should be deported, even if they are not guilty of breaking our laws to the extent of earning punishment such as may be inflicted by the courts." That seems like an intellectual hark back to Cotton Mather or to John Calvin himself, the president's namesake.

But another quotation shows that the president sees another side. He says: "Justice granted brings justice in return, injustice breeds discontent and destruction. It is not only righteous but expedient for capital to give labor a square deal." That is sound, is righteous, it is expedient, and most important, it is safe.

President Coolidge, who worked—he didn't merely pose—at hay-making on his vacation, has a horror of the idler, even when that idler is a parasite with a big bank account and belonging to the right clubs.

There is coming a time, not far distant, when it will be much of a disgrace for those who are affluent to remain in idleness as it is today for these men who go about the streets in idleness and begging.

Our new president takes a little too seriously, perhaps, that modern bugaboo bolshevism. "Our first duty is to get the immigrant a job and make him a producer. Then our duty is to educate him before he is gathered in by the bolsheviki."

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Home Brew!

In the "good old days" it used to be the brew with the frothy cream which quenched thirst—now it is the brew with the tang of mint in it that cools our throats and keeps us smiling through the hot days and evenings. It's Home Brew at that—made from Northrup-Jones Icing Special Tea.

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