

The Weather
Fair Friday and Saturday; cooler in
the afternoon and extreme portions.
River stage at Fayetteville restor-
ed morning 18 feet.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1921.

OLDEST DAILY IN THE STATE.

DEATH AND RUIN MARK THE PATH OF TORNADO IN A GEORGIA COUNTY

MORE THAN 30 KILLED GARDNER AND MANY OTHERS ARE INJURED

School House With 82 Children and Three Teachers in It, Is Demolished

LAND SWEEP CLEAN

Section of Country Five Miles
Long Is Left Barren of
Houses and Trees

OCONEE, Ga., Feb. 10.—A tornado
that struck the Gardner settlement,
one mile from here shortly after the
noon hour today, brought death to two
white persons and nearly 30 negroes,
and serious injury to fifty white per-
sons and more than a score of negroes.

A stretch of land extending from
Oconee almost to Toombsboro, in Wash-
ington county, nearly five miles long
and about a half mile wide, is as bar-
ren as a prairie tonight, not a building
near a tree being left standing. Among
the dead is Benjamin Franklin Orr,
17-year-old youth who was decapitated.

The only other white person who
lost his life in the tornado is the 3-
year-old daughter of E. H. Minor,
manager of Sheppard's commissary at
the plant of the Cleveland-Oconee lum-
ber company.

Eighty-two children and two teach-
ers in a school building on the edge
of the Gardner settlement when the
tornado struck. The building was
blown to pieces and the fragments
scattered for miles around.
Children were picked up by the wind
and carried for some distance, but it
officially announced tonight that ap-
proximately 10 houses were blown
down near the Gardner settlement. The
Sheppard brothers' commissary was
the general office of the Cleveland-
Oconee Lumber Company, which was
blown down.

The 15-acre plant of the lumber com-
pany which practically owns the set-
tlement site of Gardner, was not se-
verely damaged by the wind, although
sections of feet of lumber piled in the
yards was scattered.

The tornado spent its force locally
moving beyond the plant of the lum-
ber company in the settlement of
houses and four stores.

Most of the people residing in this
section were negroes, the white peo-
ple being located on higher ground,
a short distance away. The
negro houses and stores faced
the tracks of the Savannah division
of the Central of Georgia railroad,
the rear of the house was an open
field, extending for nearly a mile from
the Oconee station to the lumber mill.
It was into this field that men, women
and children were carried to their
death from their seats at dinner
tables.

Ten minutes after the tornado wiped
out the Gardner settlement, a Central
of Georgia local freight train, running
from Savannah to Oconee, was on the
scene. W. O. King, of Wadley,
conductor in charge of the train, view-
ed the bodies scattered about the
road.

The conductor ordered his locomo-
tive detached from the train and with
his crew hastened to Tonnello, 11 miles
west of here. Coaches were compan-
ied from the train to Tonnello, where
the railroad and four doctors and
4 persons were obtained in the ra-
pidly as possible.

Doctors found on the negro boy
with a board driven into his forehead.
They removed the board and gave tem-
poral relief. The youth was alive to-
night and it is believed that he will
live.

The body of a three-year-old ne-
gro infant was found at the roots of
a tree, the top of which had been
blown off. The child's head had been
crushed in, having been carried head-
first from its home against the
tree, the negro's body was cut in
two.

A negro man and his wife were
found dead more than 100 yards from
their home, lying side by side in the
road.

Bodies of several small negroes were
found in trees, out of the path of the
tornado, being suspended on the
limbs by their clothing.
The bodies of grown negroes were
thrown into the field in a semi-circle
in the center of the group was a
negro who stood like a statue, too
frightened to move for hours after
the storm had passed.
Six oak trees along the railroad at
Tonnello were snapped off at different
places. On top of one of these stumps,
20 feet from the ground, was a pillow
and the bed of one of the wrecked
houses.

According to residents of the com-
munity, clouds lowered just as the
tornado struck. The atmosphere be-
came very hot and because of
the darkness in many homes lamps
were lighted, when the tornado
struck.

A person on the outer edge of the
tornado's path, which escaped injury,
saw a string of boxes flying
suddenly, he declared, the box cars
were reversed, and when he looked
back, he saw them again flying
toward him. These cars were
blown down from the
tracks.

Persons who escaped death in the
tornado were in many in-
stances plucked from the
hands of many animals killed.
White persons injured included:
E. H. Thompson, George Lord and
Henry Sheppard.

Issue Flood Warning For Southern States

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Flood
warnings have been issued for the
rivers of South Carolina, Georgia,
Florida and eastern Tennessee, the
weather bureau announced tonight.
Storm warnings were ordered dis-
played on the Atlantic coast and
between Hatteras, North Carolina
and Beaufort, Maine, because of a
storm of marked intensity reported
central over West Virginia and
moving east-northeastward. It is
expected by increasing easterly
winds.

The disturbance was central over
Louisiana Wednesday night and
moved northeastward with greatly
increased intensity being attended
by general precipitation from the
Mississippi valley eastward except
in the Florida peninsula.
Clearing weather is forecast to-
morrow for the southern states.

RED CROSS HURRYING RELIEF TO OCONEE, GA.

Supplies, Medicines and Nurses Sent to the Storm-Stricken Districts

ATLANTA, Feb. 10.—Arrangements
for relief of the victims of today's
tornado at Oconee, Ga., were made
tonight by the American Red Cross
which has dispatched a relief train
from Sanderville and medical sup-
plies and nurses from Atlanta.

Reports received by Legare Davis,
assistant manager of the Red Cross
here, stated that 27 persons were
killed, one being an unidentified white
boy and the remainder negroes. Mr.
Davis said damage also appeared to
have been done at Gardner a small
settlement about 3 miles from Oconee.
The greatest loss of life was in a
negro settlement, it was reported here,
and out of 46 houses only two were
left standing. Some 75 injured negroes
were being cared for, some in one of
the 15 houses and others were said to
be without shelter. Their sufferings
were increased by a heavy rain that
followed the tornado.

The Red Cross supplies and nurses
left here tonight and Mr. Davis said
they were expected to reach Oconee
about 2 or 3 o'clock tomorrow morn-
ing.

BODIES OF 10 NEGROES IN TREES HALF A MILE AWAY SANDERVILLE, GA., Feb. 10.—An eye-witness of the tornado at Oconee, Ga., who arrived here tonight with some of the injured said that the bodies of ten negroes lodged in trees, were car- ried a half mile from the path of the storm.

The wind was of such violence, he
said, that one negro's body was cut
in two, when it came in contact with
a tree.

Twenty injured persons, five of whom
are not expected to live, were brought
here and to Tonnello.

CLOUDBURST OCCURS AT TOWN OF THOMPSON, GA.

THOMPSON, Ga., Feb. 10.—A
cloudburst struck here at 6 o'clock tonight.

OCONEE RIVER IS RISING AND RUNNING OUT OF BANK MACON, Ga., Feb. 10.—The Oconee river reached stage of 20.5 feet here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, sending it out of its banks here. A continued rise was expected during the night.

SAVANNAH RIVER IS 32 FEET AT AUGUSTA—NO FEARS FELT AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 10.—At 7:30 p. m., the Savannah river at Augusta was 32 feet.

NO LIGHT ON DEATH BY POISON OF LEUT. RUPP

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 10.—
Although it had worked today in con-
nection with the death of Lieut. D. A. Rupp,
quartermaster, chief of utilities and
personnel officer at Langley field, who
died here Wednesday night, a board of
inquiry tonight was understood still
to be far from ready to report on the
case.

Rupp was found dead in his bedroom
Wednesday night. Rupp started to retire
at about 11 o'clock Wednesday night. He
had been quite ill for several days.

RESTRICTION ON ALIEN IMMIGRATION IS MORE DRASTIC IN NEW BILL

Another Emergency Measure Approved and Reported By Senate Committee

AIMED AT EUROPE UPSET UNION PLAN

Limit Admissions Annually to 5 Per Cent of Nationals Already Here

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Restriction
on immigration, said by committee
members to be more drastic than
those proposed in the house or
Johnson bill, are contained in an
emergency measure approved and re-
ported by a joint senate committee to-
day. The measure is intended to
substitute for the bill passed several
weeks ago by the senate would be
effective next April 1, and 1922.

During the 15 months the bill's
restriction would be effective, senate
leaders are confident permanent im-
migration legislation would be en-
acted and in the meantime the pre-
dicted flood of aliens would be
stopped.

Limit is Five Per Cent

The bill, as reported by the senate
committee would limit the immi-
grants admitted to the United States
annually from any one country to 5
per cent of the nationals of that
country in the United States at the
time the 1919 census was taken. The
measure, however, specifically pro-
vides that it shall "not be construed
as amending, repealing or modifying
any law or agreement existing which
forbids the admission of any alien
of any nationality or geographical
boundary." This provision was in-
terpreted to mean that treaties now
existing between the United States and
China and the United States and Japan
would not in any wise be affected.

Senators who have studied the im-
migration question tonight pointed out
the principal difference between the
Johnson bill and the senate measure.
The latter, they declared, would ex-
clude more aliens than the Johnson
bill, 300,000 being estimated as the
maximum number of admissions in the
first 12 months of the senate measure's
existence. Admissions of relatives
and dependents, authorized by the
house measure, they said, would no
longer be exempt from all quotas
under the senate bill.

Is Aimed at Europeans

Another difference between the two
bills was pointed to in the provision
for determining what classes of im-
migrants would be admitted. The
house voted to treat all nationalities
alike, the apparent disposition of the
senate as indicated in the bill re-
ported today, is to legislate only
against European immigrants. In this
connection, Senator Colt, of Rhode
Island, chairman of the committee, de-
scribed the bill as "one of temporary
use only, and intended to apply to
European countries." Statistics, he
said, showed that 90 per cent of all
immigrants came from Europe.

Floor leaders expressed doubt that
the bill would pass at the present ses-
sion because of the congested condi-
tion of the senate calendar.

COMPENSATION PLAN ABOUT AGREED UPON

Employers and Employees Get Together on Bill

Morning Star Bureau
Yorkborough Hotel.
By R. E. POWELL.
RALEIGH, Feb. 10.—Employers and
employees came almost to an agree-
ment today on a workmen's compensa-
tion law and the prospect that differ-
ences between the two forces will be smoothed
out within a week caused postponement
of any committee action on the
bill. The hearing before the two judi-
ciary committees of the house this
afternoon disclosed an attitude on the
part of both capital and labor to get
together on the law and to settle
the time with perfect concert
between the forces principally inter-
ested. There will be opposition on the
part of some of the law-makers, but
the delay is calculated to help
reduce the size of the fight against the bill.

The Delaney bill with some modifi-
cations is practically what was agreed
upon in a conference of all concerned.
Representatives of mills and manu-
facturers gathered here with labor rep-
resentatives and worked with the Me-
cklenburg senator's bill all morning. As
a result of an agreement of compromise,
F. S. Spruill, of Rocky Mount, ap-
peared before the committee this
afternoon and asked delay of consid-
eration until next Wednesday night.

The major differences still existing
between the employers and employees
is the clause providing for payment
of compensation where there are no de-
pendents left by the injured. Both
sides have agreed to raise the com-
pensation from 55 to 60 per cent of the
average weekly wages for periods
designated in the bill.

SIMMONS DEBATES TAINT BILL WITH ARIZONA MAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The For-
ney emergency tariff bill got another
breath of air in the senate today af-
ter having been shoved forward and
pulled back almost daily for a week
without having been the subject of
debate. At the close of today's con-
sideration of the measure, however, it
was agreed to let it lie over until
Saturday.

The only actual progress today was
in the adoption of a senate financial
committee amendment to extend pro-
tection to long staple or Egyptian cot-
ton of one and one-eighth inches in
length instead of a minimum of one and
three-eighths. The vote was 48 to 12,
and came after Senator Simmons, North
Carolina, and Ashurst, Arizona, both
Democrats, had engaged in a colloquy
occupying most of the afternoon.

(Continued on Page Two)

RAILROAD LABOR HAILS DECISION OF BOARD AS A VICTORY FOR CAUSE

Continuing National Agreements During Present Hearing Is Surprise

UPSET UNION PLAN Action of the Board Leaves Labor Little to Do But File Statement

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Decision of the
United States railway labor board to-
day that the national agreements shall
remain in force until completion of
the present hearing was characterized
tonight by railroad employes as a vic-
tory.

The ruling came as a surprise both
to railroad and labor representatives
and upset plans of union officials for
a bombardment of the railroads' re-
fusal to accept the board's ruling
for immediate abrogation of the agree-
ment.

Fortified with a legal battery headed
by Frank P. Walsh, the labor repre-
sentative appeared today to answer
the request of W. W. Atterbury, speak-
ing for the railroads, for quick aboli-
tion of the national agreements. The
board's decision against the ruling the
request left little for the labor men
to do except file a statement prepared
by B. M. Jewell, president of the rail-
road employes' department of the
American Federation of Labor.

Would Crush Labor

This statement and an amplification
by Mr. Walsh, charged the railroads
with being a party to an attempt at
wiping out collective bargaining and
crushing all labor organizations. When
they had finished, they were unpre-
pared to proceed with the regular re-
buttal of the railroad evidence objecting
to the national rules and the hearing
went over until Monday.

Mr. Jewell's request for time in
which to prepare his testimony met
with protest from the railroad repre-
sentatives, but he promised to canvass
the situation tomorrow and advise the
board on Saturday when he would be
ready to proceed.

Atterbury Urges Action

Both sides of the controversy ex-
pressed surprise at the board's decision
which would proceed in the regular man-
ner. W. W. Atterbury, speaking for the
railroads, declared that "if there was
any real emergency, the board would
have proceeded in the regular man-
ner." He said that the board's decision
was a "big bit in their operation."
The board's decision was a "big bit in
their operation."

W. Jett Lauck, consulting economist
for the labor men, however, declared
that he was "not at all surprised" at
the board's decision, but that they con-
cretely sanctioned, the principle of
collective bargaining on the basis of
union recognition.

"When this principle has received
the sanction no further distur-
bances or acute controversy will
occur on the roads," Mr. Lauck said.
The board's ruling today reviewed the
power delegated to it under the repre-
sentative act, and should go to the
board to be decided just and reason-
able wages, salaries and standards of
working conditions. It said that pend-
ing the outcome of the rules hearing
the duty of carriers and employees to
continue to work under the national
agreements promulgated under federal
control would remain in full force.

Common Labor Unchanged

The executives' request for permis-
sion to pay common laborers on the
basis of a scale prevalent in dif-
ferent localities was also denied. The
board's ruling would leave the basic
railroad rate 87 to 48 1-2 cents an
hour.

The ruling pointed out that the
transportation act, passed in 1916,
gave the board authority to confer on
disputes and said that it did not
appear any attempt had been made
to readjust the wages of un-
skilled labor and therefore declared
that the board was without jurisdic-
tion.

The Jewell and Walsh charges sim-
mered down to declaration of a con-
spiracy on the part of the industry
to crush the labor unions and reinter-
ested charges that New York banking
interests were so interwoven with the
directors of prominent railroad that
the banking interests controlled 99
of the leading roads of the country, with
75 per cent of America's railroad
mileage.

Mr. Walsh asked that the interlock-
ing directors be called before the
board for interrogation, but did not
make wholly clear just what would
be gained by their testimony. The
board took the request under consid-
eration.

BOARD REFUSES TO MAKE ORDER IN A. AND A. CASE

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The railroad
labor board tonight refused to grant
a motion by employes of the Atlanta,
Birmingham and Atlantic railway that
the hearing on the request of that road
to reduce wages be thrown out on the
ground that it did not legally come
under the jurisdiction of the board.

The employes contended that the
road did not contest the reasonableness
of the present wages but had
maintained only that it could not pay
occupying most of the afternoon.

(Continued on Page Two)

HOUSE VOTES TO TAKE UP ONCE MORE ITS TICK BILL

Will Hold Up Reconsideration. However, Until Senate Disposes of Measure to Eradicate Fever Tick in Eastern Counties. Bill Offered to Allow Women to Vote With- out Educational Qualifications

Morning Star Bureau,
Yorkborough Hotel.
By R. E. POWELL.
RALEIGH, Feb. 10.—With Representa-
tive Matthews of Bertie insisting
that it was a "parliamentary mon-
strousity, the lower house of the gen-
eral assembly voted to recon-
sider its vote on statewide tick eradica-
tion and to withhold discussion pend-
ing the action of the senate which was
at the time considering the measure.

The motion to protest was for a
viva voce vote but a test vote taken
on the motion of Representative Mat-
thews to table the original motion
was made by Bolton of North-
ampton and seconded by Murphy of
Rowan, showed 49 for and 57 against.

Repeat "Grandmother" Clause

Representative Christopher's bill to
repeal the "grandmother" clause of the
state constitution by a referendum
vote was today laid before the house.
The bill would allow women to vote
without possessing the educational
qualification as required by the "grand-
mother" clause, the constitutional
amendment to be submitted to the
voters in 1923. Women under the pro-
visions of the bill would be required
to be at least 21 years of age.

The proponents of tick eradication
watched gleefully the parliamentary
maneuvering of Pete Murphy single-
handed, carried the Bolton motion to
victory over the protest of the Mat-
thews of Bertie and other opponents
of the measure. Mr. Murphy inter-
rupted the representative from Bertie,
who first moved the motion to recon-
sider the bill, and called attention to
and said that there was nothing ir-
regular about the proceeding since the
motion was made within the time limit.

Mr. Matthews did not understand the
board's decision which called for im-
mediate action and at the same time
asked that discussion be held in abeyance,
pending action by the senate.

The motion, carrying both provis-
ions, said Mr. Murphy was for the
house to decide upon. Speaker Grier
ruling with him. The motion was put
after Mr. Matthews' proposition to
table had been voted down, and car-
ried. The adjournment was taken,
however, before the senate had com-
pleted consideration of the bill.

To Repeal Property Exemption

Representative Matthews introduced a
bill to provide pecuniary remuneration
for persons convicted and imprisoned
under the criminal laws of the state,
and to have the same repealed when
the offender has been honorably re-
habilitated. The governor, the
commissioner of public welfare, and
the secretary of state are constituted
a board to call upon the legislature
annually to report on whether the
provisions of the proposed law. In
the event the board is proved to be
innocent of the crime for which he
was convicted and punished by im-
prisonment, the board shall determine
the amount of relief the applicant is
entitled to receive.

All claimants must be within
five days after he has been par-
doned or has served the sentence, and
the remuneration, the bill provides,
shall be based on the amount of tax
paid for such time as he was actually
confined by imprisonment, together
with any fine which may have been in-
flicted as part of the punishment, and
any court costs which he was com-
pelled to pay, with inter-

SAYS STATE WILL GET NEW REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE CALDER BILL

Congressman Small Stirs In- terest by Assertion At State Capital

Morning Star Bureau,
Yorkborough Hotel.
By R. E. POWELL.
RALEIGH, Feb. 10.—The statement
here today by Congressman John H.
Small that North Carolina is certain
to get one new congressman under the
reapportionment, carried a lot of in-
terest among the general assembly
members and brought forth new
names for the "at-large."

Mr. Small was here in connection
with the drainage legislation the pres-
ent session will be asked to enact.
As it now is, will have to be
amended so as to define drainage dis-
tricts as political sub-divisions of the
state. Unless so defined, bond attor-
neys have not looked with favor upon
the improvement bonds.

The first district member, who will
be succeeded March 4 by the famous
Hallett Ward, is assured that the state
will receive another congressman. It
is his opinion, as well as the opinion
of members of the general assembly,
that the eleventh member will be se-
lected from the state-at-large. There
isn't time enough for this general as-
sembly to redistrict the state.

The most formidable candidate whose
name has been put forward in the run-
ning is John C. Sykes, of Monroe. The
Union man is declared to be ambitious
and his friends here assert that he will
be announced in plenty of time. He
himself entertains ambitions to
return to congress and some of the
eastern members would like to see him
back in harness.

Sykes strikes the happy medium be-
tween the far east and far west. Up
Asheville way, one hears that Sol Gal-
ler, senator from Rutherford, would
like to run. In fact, it is known that
Galler has been considering the mat-
ter seriously, but is not inclined to
talk about it now. He feels highly
honored when his friends press him.

LEWIS DEFEATS BABA HASHIN

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 10.—Ed-
"Strangler" Lewis, champion heavy-
weight wrestler, defeated Baba Hashin
in two straight falls here tonight, the
first in 28 minutes and the second in 12
minutes with a hammerlock.

(Continued on Page Two)

PARTY LEADERS TIRED OF DISCUSSIONS ABOUT MR. HARDING'S CABINET

Want Him Either to Name His Men or Say That He Has Made His Choice

IS STRONGLY URGED

Advise That His Inaction May Create An Impression of Indecision

By MARK SULLIVAN
(Copyright, 1921, by The Star)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Re-
publican leaders view this beginning
of the last lap of Harding's cabinet-
making with some concern. The
causes of their apprehension are re-
lated chiefly to the public impression
that may be made by the names as
finally selected, by the manner of
their selection, by the selecting of
some men and the apparent turning
down of others.

Harding has been strongly urged
that, due to the manner in which news
of the cabinet-making reaches the
public, an impression may be created
of indecision. He has been advised
either to close the list and announce
it at once, or else to make a public
statement that the list is complete,
even though he should not announce it
until March 4.

Quite apart from the public impres-
sion, what is called "the trial balloon"
method of selecting a cabinet, the put-
ting up of names to be shot at, has
caused severe distaste on the part
of some of the targets, both some who
have survived and others who have
either fallen out of the race or taken
themselves out of it.

Not all the leaders deplore the ap-
parent likelihood that Hoover is to be
omitted from the cabinet. A few are
aggressively opposed to him, but the
bulk of the more prudent ones are
eager for the party to have the great
asset of public favor which Hoover's
presence in the cabinet would be. It
is true that the omission of Hoover su-
perficially seems a present likelihood;
but it is by no means a certainty.

Harding has clung tenaciously to the
idea of taking Hoover in, and no sug-
gestion of any alternative to Hoover
as secretary of commerce has ever
emanated from the White House. Ho-
over himself is understood to have
preferred the interior department, but
it is apparent that Harding's thought
has been to have Hoover as secretary
of the commerce department.

The present putting forward of John
Hays Hammond for this department
conveys the impression that a group of
leaders close to Harding who have
along opposed putting Hoover in the
cabinet. As the time grows short,
they have become alarmed at the lack
of any alternative name for the com-
merce department in Harding's mind.
Hammond's name is now put forward
on the familiar political axiom that
"ex-Secretary of Commerce is better
than no secretary."

Another omission from the cabinet
slate as it now stands which troubles
the more prudent party leaders is that
of ex-Secretary of Georgia, Sutherland
of Utah. In the early stages, Sutherland's
name appeared frequently in connec-
tion with both the attorney general's
office and the interior department.

Then, for a time, he was so-called
that Sutherland was to be assigned
to the supreme court. There is much
nonsense about this. For months it
has been said that Harding will have
the vacancies on the court to fill. Ex-
President Taft started it in an article
he wrote during the campaign, in
which he asked whether the public
would prefer that Harding should
fill these vacancies or that Cox
should do it. Cox promptly took the
argument up, reversed it, and made
frequent use of it during the campaign.

There is little of nothing in this. Har-
ding may as likely have no supreme
court vacancies at all to fill as have
four. The terms of justices of the su-
preme court do not expire, and they
automatically, at any fixed time, it
is true that four of the justices fulfill
the conditions under which they can
retire if they wish to do so. That
conditions are that they shall have
reached the age of 70 and shall have
served ten years. The four are White,
Holmes, Day and McKenna. But all
four are of normal health and are not
oppressed by their work. The oldest
of the court is Holmes, and in an in-
tellectual sense, he might also be called
the youngest. All this speculation
about candidates for appointment to
the supreme court is wide of the mark,
is in bad taste certainly, and of doubt-
ful public usefulness as well.

The latest suggestion about Suther-
land is that, if omitted from the cabi-
net, he should be put in the office that
is essentially the most important
purely legal office in the administra-
tion, namely, solicitor general. The
duty of this official is to act as coun-
sel for the government in lawsuits.
He is the government's active lawyer.
During the next administration the
government will be a party to lawsuits
aggregating literally many billions of
dollars. There are bills now pending
in contested claims and more billions
involved in disputed taxes. It is not
too much to say that during the next
few years, the difference between the
government being represented by a
first class lawyer and a less efficient
one will mean not less than a billion
dollars to the treasury.

Both Sutherland and Hays are generally
recognized as a man of perfect equip-
ment, both as a character and legal ability.
But there might well be in this case, as
in many others, the difficulty of get-
ting a successful lawyer of cabinet
size to take an office subordinate in
honor and deficient in remuneration.

In the cabinet slate as it now stands
practically the only name that carries
widespread conviction based on pub-
lic knowledge on a national scale is
that of Hughes. This is not denying
that several of the others are very
able men, but there is a difference be-
tween ability which the public is fa-
miliar with and that which must
await public acquaintance. It is to
the former, obviously, that Harding
must rely for the initial public im-
pression of his cabinet.

(Continued on Page Two)