

SENATOR HARDING SETTLES MOST OF CABINET PROBLEMS

Seven of Ten Appointees Practically Decided Upon By the President-Elect

STRONG PRESSURE FOR MEMBER FROM SOUTH

Governor Frank Lowden Has Best Chance For Navy Portfolio While Southern Republican Will Draw Job As Secretary of Commerce; Labor Department Still Open

St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 16.—With seven of his ten cabinet appointments virtually determined, President-elect Harding and his chief political advisers are sitting over finally the available material for the portfolios of navy, commerce and labor.

As the list stood today, with navy, commerce and labor vacant, it was understood to contemplate the appointment of Charles Evans Hughes, of New York, for Secretary of State; John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, for Secretary of War; Andrew Mellon, of Pennsylvania, for Secretary of the Treasury; Will H. Hays, of Indiana, for Postmaster General; Harry M. Daugherty, of Ohio, for Attorney General; Henry Wallace, of Iowa, for Secretary of Agriculture; and A. B. Fall, of New Mexico, for Secretary of the Interior.

Of the three vacant places, the navy secretaryship is proving the most troublesome to fill. In his original cabinet list, Mr. Harding is understood to have allotted this post to John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, but various considerations later led to his transfer to the war portfolio. It now is regarded as certain that Mr. Lowden can have the navy appointment if he wants it, and there are many indications of strong pressure to induce him to accept. In the event of failure, the whole field of candidates for the position will have to be opened again, though it is believed to be very unlikely that Mr. Weeks will be among those considered.

South Wants Representation

The growing wave of agitation for Southern representation in the Cabinet may lead the Secretary of the Navy from South of Mason and Dixon's line, but the general impression here is that it will be met likely to be felt in the choice for the Secretary of Commerce. The movement is one of the strongest influences now being brought to bear on Mr. Harding's headquarters here in the main, and has taken the form of a bid for national representation rather than for the allotment of any particular place in the next President's family of counselors.

Some Other Possibilities

From outside the South have come many petitions for the appointment of John Hays Hammond, of California, to the Commerce, or of Charles D. Hill, of New York, and several others. All four of those now in the front of consideration for the Labor secretaryship are union men. Mr. Davis is a former steel worker and now a banker. Mr. Duncan has been an official of the Granite Cutters' Union and of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. O'Conner is a leader of the Longshoremen's Union, and Mr. Nolan is an iron molder by trade.

Particular interest in the Labor department was aroused today by a visit of Mr. O'Conner to the President-elect and an announcement later that they would hold another conference here next week. In a statement Mr. O'Conner said labor conditions generally had been talked over with Mr. Harding, and predicted that the next four years would see a square deal from the White House for American workers.

Mr. Harding also held another long conference today with Will H. Hays, of Indiana, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and understood to be slated for Postmaster General. Tonight the President-elect was in consultation with Harry M. Daugherty, of Ohio, his prospective Attorney General, who came here with Edward B. McLess, of Washington, head of the inaugural committee, and Jesse W. Smith, of Ohio, the committee's secretary. The entire party will stay over tomorrow.

Many prospective appointments outside the cabinet are being considered in the conferences here, and it developed today that one selection seriously thought of is that of Major General Leonard Wood for Governor General of the Philippine Islands. This position is now vacant and a selection is expected very soon after the inauguration.

Tariff Bill Gets Bitter Assaults Before Adoption

(Continued from page one)

even though I am for protection through and through, I know not.

In announcing that he would oppose the bill, Senator Moses offered as a substitute the Payne-Aldrich tariff of 1909. He declared it far better than the emergency measure but a roll call recorded only the sponsor of the substitute and another Senator as favoring it.

Driving At High Speed. Senator Edge told the Senate it was "driving at high speed in the wrong direction" in passing the bill, saying he had not been so much opposed to the proposition as it was sent over from the House but that amendments by the Senate finance committee and the Senate had put out of the class of emergency legislation. In its broad scope, Mr. Edge asserted, the measure was nothing less than an invitation for other nations to begin retaliation.

In addition to the bombardment of the two Republican Senators, the eight-hour session produced a continuous fusillade on the measure from the Democrats, starting with Senator Reed, Missouri, who attacked the Democratic supporters and including speeches by Senators Simmons, North Carolina; Harrison, Mississippi; Thomas, Colorado, and Walsh, of Montana.

Democrats Meet In Capital Today For Conference

(Continued from page one)

been ordered conducted at Raleigh on March 14. Cary is a Presidential office, with a salary of \$1,500 per annum. Arildson has been commissioned setting postmaster at Bat Cave, N. C. Representative S. M. Brinson today received an invitation to deliver the commencement address at the Newton Grove High School in Sampson county on May 4th. He hopes to be able to accept.

House Avalanche Passes Road Bill On Second Reading

(Continued from page one)

provision making for definite appropriation to each county. Killed.

By Williams: Reducing bond issue from fifty to ten million dollars. Killed.

By Matthews: Providing that the rate of interest on bonds shall not exceed six per cent. Accepted.

By Townsend: Providing that no ad valorem tax shall ever be levied to provide for the retirement of the bond issue. Killed.

By Townsend: Striking out the words "dependent types" wherever it occurs in the bill. Killed.

By Barnes of Hertford: Striking out words "as nearly as possible" where it applies to distribution of funds for road work, and the words "public parks" in their application to routing of roads. Withdrawn by Mr. Barnes.

By Darden of Halifax: Providing for submission of road measure to vote of the people. Voted down 75 to 39.

Protests Against Demonstrations

Bursts of enthusiastic applause from the floor of the House and from the throng that packed every foot of space in the lobby and in the galleries greeted the announcement of each vote from the Speaker. Representative Quickel, who had taken his place in the ranks of the opposition, arose to protest against demonstrations, particularly on the part of visitors in the chamber. The Speaker cautioned the galleries and the lobby to maintain decorum, but when the time came for cheering, it broke out again on the floor and spread over the entire crowd.

A full hour before the question was finally called the House was demanding a vote, but Representative Doughton, who was directing the fight for the measure thought the time was not quite ripe and he withheld the call. When Williams arose to speak there was an uproar for a vote, but he was allowed to continue. When he had finished, there was a more insistent call, but the House refused to listen to McEwen when he arose to whip the minority into line with an assault upon the reactionary statements of the minority leader.

Owen of Sampson, proclaiming himself as the first man in the General Assembly, "coming here as a green country boy 20 years ago," came after country boy 20 years ago, to advocate a road bill, came after McEwen, and sided with him to a certain extent, and then offered an amendment that would single out Sampson for special assistance that it would get its part of the money. He was hauled down and McGuire took the floor to plead against Williams, and to urge the House as it saw fit, to raise the limit of the bond issue instead of lowering it.

Grant, of Davis, wanted a provision inserted to allow the State to provide an additional ten million to meet any emergency if the Federal government voted an appropriation and made it apply to any specific highway in the State. He wanted money to meet the appropriation, if it were needed. After a conference with the leaders of the bill, he held the amendment in abeyance until today.

Victory Surprisingly Big

The overwhelming victory for the road measure took the leaders of the fight by surprise. At no time had they doubted the sentiment of the House, but the most sanguine canvass of the situation before the House assembled last night did not estimate the margin to be 20 to 10, with a possible 35 against the bill. Not much stronger, if any, is expected to be registered, when it comes to its final vote on special order this morning at 11 o'clock.

Harding held a reception to several thousand people in the rotunda of their hotel, their first social function since they came to St. Augustine.

Vote On Darden Amendment

The vote on the Darden amendment to submit the matter to a referendum follows: Ayes—Barnes, of Hertford; Barnes, of Johnston; Barhill, Bell, Bennett, Blackwelder, Boltes, Brown, Bunch, Butt, Coleman, Cowles, Darden, Fountain, Gatling, Glover, Huncyette, Kennedy, King, Lee, Linney, McEwen, Matthews, of Bertie; Owen, Propst, Quickel, Shaw, Smith, of Pitt; Spence, Taylor, of Halifax; Taylor, of Vance; Townsend, Uzzell, William and Williamson.

Noes—Mr. Speaker, Austin, Bellamy, Bowie, Bradley, Bryant, Bart, Byrd, Christopher, Clark, Clement, Chise, Coffey, Connor, Cooke, Cooper, Coughner, Crisp, Dees, Donnell, Doughton, Stanley, Everett, of Durham; Everett, of Richmond; Evans, Essell, Fisher, Fuller, Gaston, Gibbs, Gosney, Grady, Graham, of Graham; Graham, of Orange; Grant, Hamilton, Hendricks, Hicks, Hill, Holdridge, Jenkins, Johnson, of Currituck; Jones, Lane, Lawrence, McEwen, McArthur, Maguire, Martin, Matthews, of Mecklenburg; Melvin, Monroe, Moore, Morrisette, Morrison, Mumford, Murphy, Neal, Parham, Pags, Person, Pharr, Riddings, Rogers, Ross, Templeton, Tucker, Walker, Walton, Ward, Whitaker, White, White, Wright and Young—J. S. Abner—Cox, Dawson, Hall, Henderson, Lamerick, Smith of Brunswick, Swain—7.

Paired—Johnston of Pender (against) with McSwain (for). Connor, of Wilson, closed the argument for the bill when he resumed speaking last night after the intermission.

Mr. Matthews' speech, which was the longest of any, was the closing by Mr. Connor, who answered in detail the arguments of Mr. Matthews against the measure.

Morning Session

With a quarter of an hour deducted for a vehement exchange of discourtesies between Representatives Morrisette and Cooke, the House devoted a full four hours to discussion of the road measure yesterday morning, and adjourned until evening for a resumption of oratory. Hendricks, of Madison, opened the session with an hour's oration on behalf of the bill, and when the closing hour came, Connor, of Wilson, was speaking for it. Half through the session Matthews, of Bertie, spoke for half an hour against it.

The Cooke-Morrisette fiery broke out over a measure to provide for the building of a bridge between their respective counties of Pasquotank and Camden, over the Pasquotank river at Elizabeth City. Each had a bill before the House, and Morrisette's came back from the committee first. It had a favorable report, and Cooke waited it to go back to the committee, where he could have something done to it. The House was against him, and it went on the calendar.

Apparently the matter is, in part, a family row. The bills both provide for a bridge. Morrisette wanted an equal division of the cost, and certain men appointed to the committee established to administer the bond issue. Cooke offered to pay 65 per cent of the cost in his bill, but he wanted to have his brother, who lives across the river in Camden, put on the commission.

Morrisette didn't do any talking himself. He got Walter Murphy to do it for him, and on behalf of Mr. Morrisette he formed Mr. Cooke that certain statements made by him were untrue, and in turn Mr. Cooke advised Mr. Morrisette through Mr. Murphy that his statements were equally without foundation in fact. Mr. Murphy was his usual suave self through the encounter, but Mr. Cooke spoke with evident heat and with considerable agitation. The House will be called upon to do Solomon's justice between them.

Has Good-Humored Debate

With these mutual eriminations out of the way, and the members subsided into their seats, the House turned to hear a few bills introduced, and to resume the discussion of the road bill, suddenly halted by adjournment the night before. The House was in a very much better mood, and its amusement over the agitation of Mr. Cooke perhaps heightened its feelings. It was ready for debate, and all traces of bitterness that sprung up the night before were gone and didn't come back through the whole session.

Mr. Hendricks was first recognized, and he spoke for a full hour. He had a prepared speech, and prepared and well delivered, although the House got restless, and there was a good deal of moving about during its delivery. It moved whenever anybody spoke. Evidently his mind was made up to the way it was going to vote, but willing for anybody to speak who had anything to say.

It is as party bill that is before the House, a question as big as the road question is entirely too big to be settled by one party, the speaker declared. He read from the platforms of both parties, and found them both dedicated to the sort of bill under consideration. He wanted a 100 per cent vote, with both parties rallying to the support of the bill.

"And Mr. Speaker, I want to see if the gentleman from Bertie talks twice," he continued. "The other day he declared, in answer to a question if he would be willing to let counties elect their own school boards, that he stood by the declarations of his party. Now I want to see if he stands by his party's declaration for a State system of roads."

"I challenge," he said, "from Madison to show me where either party makes a declaration for a fifty-million-dollar bond issue." Mr. Matthews made answer when he had come to speak.

"Does the gentleman expect the elements to rain down good roads, or does he expect to build them and pay for them?" was the Madisonian's reply. An unsuccessful effort was made to limit speeches to ten minutes, and Mr. Matthews arose to defend his position against the bill. He declared that he was in favor of good roads, but could not find himself able to support the pending measure. He attacked the necessity of the construction, charging the possibility of fraud, and the vasting of so much money in the hands of the Highway Commission. He attacked the system of dividing the State into districts, and asserted that in his district there were nineteen counties and a larger territory than there was in any other district.

ledly into the course of Mr. Matthews' argument against the measure, and constantly diverting him from the thread of his discourse. He answered them with so little ability, meeting without hesitation every attack, until Representative Doughton asked the friends of the bill to desist from interruption and allow the member to continue his address without hindrance.

Stubbs Proposes General Revision of Constitution

(Continued from page one)

cers Training Corps or reserve officers training corps and who saw no further service.

The bill provides that each ex-soldier be given free tuition at either the University of North Carolina or at the State College of Agriculture and Engineering and in addition cash allowances on his expenses of \$150 per year during the time he is in school and making progress satisfactory to the school authorities.

Twelve states have granted bonuses to all soldiers. Bonus legislation is pending in 16 other states, including Tennessee and Texas but North Carolina veterans have made no move along that line, and are urging the Kanipe bill as a substitute for such measures.

Other New Bills

Other new bills included a measure offered by Senator Nash providing that commissioners of the several counties be required to provide quarters for prisoners equipped with adequate facilities for heating, sleeping and other human comforts and a well protected stockade. The prisoners are to be released in the stockade each week from 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon until 6 o'clock the following Sunday morning.

Other new bills included a measure offered by Senator McCoin consolidating the Geological Survey and the Mount Mitchell Park Association, and two bills introduced by Senator Erwin. One of the Erwin bills provides that the "blue sky" law requiring certain corporations to obtain licenses from the Commissioner of Insurance shall not apply to corporations chartered in this State. The measure will make it impossible for any power company to divert power at the expense of communities in the immediate vicinity of its plant.

Catarrh Germs Die In Medicated Smoke

Dr. Blosser, of Atlanta, Ga., who has devoted over forty years to the study and treatment of catarrhal diseases of the nose, throat, ear and lungs, is the originator of the only thoroughly effective method of eradicating catarrh. His method consists of a combination of germicides, heating and soothing medicinal vapors in a form to be smoked just as you would a pipe or cigarette, but, of course, containing no tobacco. Dr. Blosser's method thus "smokes out" the catarrh germs in very much the same way you would smoke out bees from a hollow tree. It is the only possible way to get at them.

Dr. Blosser explains that a saline, spray vapor prepared from identical the same medicine which he uses would reach only a small part at best of the long winding and complicated air passages, and hence would be ineffective, whereas, his medicated smoke is as light as the air, goes wherever the air and germs can go, reaches every nook and corner of the respiratory tract, enters every cavity and sinus, fills every tube and chamber of the nose, head, inner ear chambers, throat, larynx, bronchial tubes and lungs. Even the cavities or sinuses of the cheek bones and frontal sinuses above the eyes, and the Eustachian tubes and the inner ear chambers, all of which communicate with the nose and throat, are thoroughly reached by the medicated smoke, the germs of catarrh are eradicated and the delicate membranes are soothed and healed.

If you know anyone who is afflicted with catarrh, chronic cough, hay fever, asthma or catarrhal deafness, or is subject to frequent colds, you will do them a precious favor by clipping and mailing this announcement to them. Any well-stocked drug store can supply Dr. Blosser's Remedy in pipe or cigarette form, or will order it for you. Satisfactory results are absolutely guaranteed by a genuine, money-back offer, you being the sole judge. A trial package will be mailed postpaid to any sufferer for ten cents (coin or stamps) in return for a delightful and remarkable effectiveness. Address: The Blosser Co., 222 E. Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.

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will come up for final disposition today. At the instance of Senator Taylor, in charge of the measure in the upper body, the bill has been amended so as to permit the State Veterinarian to substitute spraying for dipping, in his discretion. The only other bill of general interest in the mass of local measures passed was the resolution inviting Thomas Dixon to address a joint session of the General Assembly today at noon.

Resolution Inviting Mr. Dixon

The resolution inviting Mr. Dixon, which had been previously adopted by the House, was reported to the Senate with a unanimous unfavorable report from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, and Senator McCoin fought it hard on the ground that the resolution is coming to the city as a blot against the moving picture bill.

However Senator Burgwyn secured a minority report signed by three members of the committee, including Chairman McKinnis and the roll call which was forced by the Senator from Northampton showed only eight Senators opposing the passage of the resolution.

Senator Burgwyn, who was backed by speeches from Senators Long, of Alamance; Hartsell, Cameron and others declared that "had he written only the one book 'The Leopard Spots,' Mr. Dixon would have done more than any other citizen of North Carolina to set straight the history of the State."

Bank Revision Deferred

Action was deferred until today on the bill revising the banking laws of the State, the measure allowing Superintendents of Public Instruction to as-

sume the duties of welfare officers in counties of less than 35,000 population and the bill appropriating \$24,073 for the purchase of tractors contracted for by the predecessors of the present Highway Commission.

The Committee on Judiciary No. 2, which conducted a hearing on the measure, was almost a unit in urging passage of the bill, but the contention of the Highway Commission that the purchase contract was a conditional one found supporters in Senators Varner, McCoin and others. The sentiment of the Senate was clearly in favor of the passage of the resolution but the proponents agreed to an amendment making the appropriation available only when awarded is a judgment by some court of competent jurisdiction. The resolution went over until today in order to give time for the drafting of the amendment.

The McCoin bill providing that payment of a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent by private corporations shall constitute a waiver of the usury law was re-referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency for consideration in connection with the 6 per cent bill.

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This destroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips. By morning, most if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

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bill. The McCoin resolution preventing the removal of the south wall of the State prison also went back to the committee on Income Assesses to be taken up with the bill postponing the effect of the law requiring insane asylums to accept all applicants. Another measure recommended was the Griffin bill making public drunkenness a misdemeanor in certain counties. The committee was instructed to draft a Statewide bill.

The Senate adjourned at 2:35 until 11 o'clock today.

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