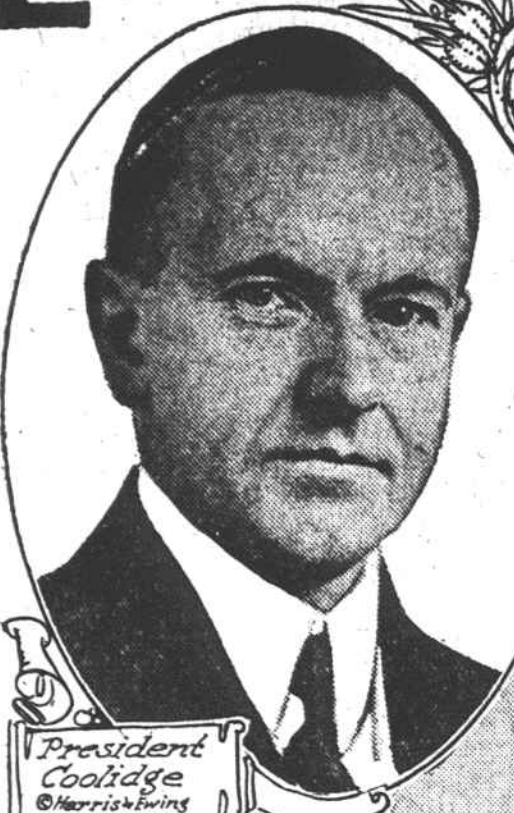


# COOLIDGE and CABINET



Frank B. Kellogg and Charles F. Hughes  
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President Coolidge  
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C. B. Warren  
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## President in His Own Right; Counselors of His Own Choice

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN

COOLIDGE and his cabinet! Here's a subject that is stirring official Washington to the uttermost limits of surmise, conjecture, speculation and plain everyday gossip. And the rest of the country is mightily interested.

There is no speculation of course as to the makeup of the Coolidge cabinet, for that is known. At this writing but one appointment remains to be made—that of secretary of the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Hughes of the State department goes. Attorney General Stone has been named for the Supreme court bench. The others all stay by request of President Coolidge—Mellon, Weeks, New, Wilbur, Work, Hoover and Davis.

Should the bill for the reorganization of the executive department be passed there would be created a new department with a cabinet member—that of the department of education and relief.

The coming changes in the cabinet can be most easily visualized by reference to the accompanying reproduction of a photograph taken at the cabinet meeting of January 2. At the head of the long table, of course, is President Coolidge, who became President upon the death of President Harding, August 2, 1923.

At the President's right is Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes of New York appointed by President Harding March 5, 1921, who will be succeeded by Frank B. Kellogg of Minnesota.

The four next in order to the foot of the table will all stay in the cabinet. They are: Secretary of War John W. Weeks of Massachusetts (March 5, 1921), Postmaster General Harry Stewart New of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work of Colorado, and Secretary of Commerce Herbert Clark Hoover (March 5, 1921).

On the left of President Coolidge is Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon of Pennsylvania (March 5, 1921). He stays in the cabinet.

Next is Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone of New York, who was appointed by President Coolidge to succeed Harry M. Daugherty, resigned. He has been named an associate justice of the United States Supreme court to succeed Justice Joseph McKenna, resigned. Charles Beecher Warren of Michigan has been named to succeed him. At this writing opposition in the senate to both appointments may result in recess appointments after March 4.

Secretary of the Navy Curtis D. Wilbur of California, next in order, succeeded Edwin Denby, resigned, by appointment of President Coolidge. He will stay.

The next man is Howard M. Gore, who was assistant secretary of agriculture under the late Henry C. Wallace and succeeded him by appointment of President Coolidge. Secretary Gore is governor-elect of West Virginia and goes March 4 to assume office, leaving a place to be filled.

Secretary of Labor James John Davis of Pennsylvania (March 5, 1921) will stay in the cabinet.

The place at the foot of the table is of course vacant, as there is no vice president. Mr. Coolidge used to sit there when he was vice president. It is reported that it will remain vacant and that Vice President Charles G. Dawes will not participate in cabinet meetings, the Harding innovation not having found favor in the eyes of President Coolidge.

"I told you so!" arises in chorus from those who have been predicting a "new Coolidge." For many have been proclaiming from the housetops ever since the election that the President in his own right instead of the official heir of Harding would be a very different President. And they point with pride—some of course with alarm—to recent events in which President Coolidge has demonstrated independence, assertiveness, firmness and a determination to have what he wants when he

wants it. They would appear to be right, to the extent that these events have set official Washington gasping with their suddenness and unexpectedness.

The failure of the effort to pass the postal pay increase bill over the Presidential veto seems to have had a pronounced effect. Statesmen stopped telling of what they were and were not going to do and congress got busy passing appropriation bills.

And the sudden resignation of Secretary Hughes and the appointment of Kellogg; the appointment of Warren in the face of the opposition of the Michigan delegation in congress, and other appointments made by the President without consultation with his intimates took the breath away from many people important in their own eyes. And a lot of other things out of the ordinary have taken place.

So the gossips—and Washington is justly celebrated as a gossiping city—are busy predicting a clean sweep of the inherited members of the cabinet. They also predict a new foreign policy to be dictated by the President himself which contemplates entrance into the world court and recognition of the Soviet government of Russia. And lastly they are predicting that President Coolidge will be a candidate to succeed himself in 1928, pointing to the speech of Leslie M. Shaw, former secretary of the treasury, before the Nebraska State Bar association, in which he argued that the President would not then be running for a third term.

Now all this seems largely far-fetched to the average American, especially to the millions who voted for Calvin Coolidge last November. This average American has not been in the least astonished by President Coolidge's independent and decisive handling of his cabinet problems. He thinks the whole record of Mr. Coolidge has been one of courage and action when action was needed. He is amused at any effort to represent Mr. Coolidge's course as that of a weak and ineffective leader whom congress delighted to rebuff. He simply sees in the White House a strong and vigorous leader, reaching his own decisions regardless of the politicians, master in his own right. Nor does he take any stock in the notion that Mr. Coolidge means to rule alone, in autocratic fashion. He has sized up the Vermont Yankee as a believer in the American system of government which looks to teamwork and continuity of policy.

This average American is supported in his views by information officially put forth from the White House. This is to the following effect:

That the President is satisfied with his cabinet and expects no further changes in its personnel.

That the retirement of Secretary Hughes from the cabinet does not involve impending changes in the administration's foreign policy.

President Coolidge sees no reason to alter the general course he has been pursuing with regard to foreign relations, according to this White House pronouncement. While he expects the American foreign policy will develop and enlarge to keep pace with the march of world events, there is no prospect that the principles governing the attitude of the Washington government on specific questions will be subject to change during the administration beginning March 4. The President authorized a denial of reports that his Russian policy will undergo a change by virtue of the retirement of Mr. Hughes, who opposes Soviet recognition until Moscow agrees to compensate American citizens despoiled by the Communists, to recognize the war debt owed the United States, and to cease efforts to undermine the American form of government.

The effort to make a mystery out of the resignation of Secretary Hughes seems unnecessary. It is believed that he has long intended to resign when the opportunity offered. In his letter of resignation Mr. Hughes mentioned only one reason for wishing to retire—the wish to return to private life after virtually 20 years of public service. In his talks with his bureau chiefs, Mr. Hughes laid stress on the necessity he felt of getting back into the practice of law, so that he could accumulate

wealth in harmony with her costume and environment. True pastels they are, pure colors in powders, compact in form. Art in the laboratory has made it possible for the chic Parisienne to harmonize her complexion with her gown, the place, the occasion.

### Appreciating

There stands the tree in all its summer glory. Will you really know it

a competence. Why did he resign now? Because he found that foreign relations were in such a status as would permit him to leave on March 4, whereas if he stayed longer he might become so wrapped up in big questions of foreign policy as to prevent his resignation altogether.

Washington gossip, however, predicts that Mr. Hughes, after a period of practice of law, will be found back in public service, this time on the Supreme bench. It is expected that Justice Holmes will retire shortly, but gossip is more interested in the fact that Chief Justice Taft's health has been such that none of his friends would be surprised at his early retirement, thus opening the way to the chief justiceship for Mr. Hughes.

The appointment of Mr. Kellogg does not call for great expression of surprise. Mr. Coolidge consulted Secretary Hughes as to his successor and Hughes named Kellogg.

And as a matter of fact, Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg became close friends after Mr. Coolidge came to Washington as vice president. Hence the appointment to the Court of St. James. Moreover, Ambassador Kellogg has made good in the eyes of the President. And he's had good training. As ambassador to London he has had to extend the office all over the continent. He has been more than ambassador—he has been diplomat, mediator and intermediary. The position of the United States in respect of European affairs, in being in and yet not officially in, has required of him the discretion and patience.

Should congress pass the bill for the reorganization of the executive departments—and the President favors the bill—there would be many changes in the activities of the several secretaries. Chief among the recommendations of the joint committee on reorganization is the establishment of a new department to be known as the department of education and relief and the concentration under that department of the scattered agencies which now perform work in the fields of public health, public education and the care of veterans. Specifically these are: The bureau of pensions, the bureau of education, St. Elizabeth's hospital, Howard university and Freedmen's hospital, all now in the Interior department; the public health service, now in the Treasury department; the veterans' bureau, an independent establishment; the federal board for vocational education, and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

C. Bascom Slemmons is to retire as secretary to the President and will be succeeded by Everett Sanders, a former member of congress from Indiana. It will be remembered that the country was surprised at the appointment of Mr. Slemmons, who had the reputation of being a practical politician of the deepest dye. Behold one result of that appointment. Secretary Slemmons, upon retirement, is able to show that he has "exploded" the popular supposition—which seemed to have a foundation in fact—that the Presidency of the United States is a man-killing job.

Exhibit A of the evidence is the record of the Presidential weighing machine, which discloses that President Coolidge has gained eight pounds in the eighteen months he has served the American people as Chief Executive. Said Mr. Slemmons:

"President Coolidge takes exercises early in the morning and retires early at night. His working schedule is arranged so that his job is not a twenty-four-hour drive. The matter of maintaining the health of the President is a question of systematic work, relaxation, and rest, and I think that we have, to a certain extent, found a solution."

The present congress is a "lame-duck" congress. The next congress President Coolidge will presumably find more responsive to his wishes. He has a "teamwork" cabinet, with some strong men in it. But whatever does or does not happen, it is sure that the "new Coolidge" will be for economy and thrift in national affairs. They are a part of his blood and tradition—a sort of Puritan distaste for extravagant expenditure and debt.

He is a Simon-pure Yankee and Simon-pure Yankee run almost invariably true to type. As to type, it is a most astonishing one. The Yankee is a seemingly impossible combination of apparently irreconcilable traits. He is ambitious, efficient, practical and materialistic. At the same time he is idealistic beyond the comprehension of the average man of the materialistic type. His ideals are high, his loyalty to them sincere and his service unstinted.

So in all human probability the "new Coolidge" will be simply a further revelation of the "same old Coolidge," acting in his own right and under more favorable conditions.

## Dress Harmonizes With Complexions

The manufacture of rouge has developed into an art and artists, real artists, of the type that might have taken up painting and sculpture had they not adopted the no less esthetic profession of making women beautiful, are engaged in the work; says the New York Herald-Tribune.

In the past artists designed the fashionable woman's frocks, her hats, her shoes, her stockings, her fans, her Jew-

elry, everything that she wore and carried, but the manufacture of rouge, as rouge is now known in Paris, requires something more than long experience. For years specialists in one of the largest perfume houses in France have been studying the color effects of clothing and light upon women's skins. Fifteen shades of rouge have been perfected. They cover the various tints which the well-

dressed woman needs to keep her complexion in harmony with her costume and environment.

True pastels they are, pure colors in powders, compact in form. Art in the laboratory has made it possible for the chic Parisienne to harmonize her complexion with her gown, the place, the occasion.

any better after you have laid bare every root and rootlet?

There stand Homer, Dante, Chaucer, and Shakespeare. Read them, give yourself to them, and master them if you are man enough.

The poets are not to be analyzed; they are to be enjoyed; they are not to be studied but to be loved; they are not for knowledge but for culture.

All the mere facts about a poet's work are as chaff as compared with the appreciation of one line or fine sentence.—John Burroughs.

# Post Famed in U. S. History

## Governors Island Intimately Associated With Record of Men and Events.

New York.—When Maj. Gen. Charles F. Sumner assumed command of the Second corps was recently, succeeding Maj. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, and set up his headquarters at Governors Island he took over one of the most historic posts in the United States, one that has associated with it the names of America's famous generals, past and present.

Generals Hancock, Schofield, Howard, Miles, Merritt, Chaffee, Corbin, Grant, Wood, Bliss and Barry, all of whom have made history in this country, have at one time or another lived in the old colonial house on Governors Island that is the home of the commanding general of the Department of the East. Though Governors Island has long since outlived its usefulness as a part of the defenses of New York city, two important events have occurred within recent years that emphasize its value.

The first blow struck by American troops when the United States entered the World war was launched from Governors Island when at 3:30 a. m. on Good Friday, April 6, 1917, less than half an hour after congress declared that a state of war existed between the United States and the Imperial German government, a battalion of the One Hundred and Twenty-second infantry embarked on boats of the revenue service and seized all the German ships and their crews in the harbor.

The other event in which troops from Governors Island participated was one of vital interest to New York city, and, in fact, to the whole country. The Wall street explosion occurred about noon on September 16, 1920, and ten minutes later the commanding general at Governors Island received a telephone message at his headquarters from the assistant secretary of the treasury asking for troops to protect government property at the sub-treasury and other places.

Troops Soon Appeared. In 20 minutes' time the troops were under arms and they arrived at the

sub-treasury in a little over half an hour from the time the call for help was sent in. The effect of the soldiers upon the enormous throng that had been attracted to the financial district by the explosion was of vital importance, and many prominent bankers and financiers afterward said that scenes of violence and panic were averted thereby.

From the dim past of Indian occupation down through the Dutch period of Van Twiller and Peter Stuyvesant and the days of the English governors, right up to the present time, Governors Island has had an unbroken history of official government occupation.

The Indian name for Governors Island was "Paganek," referring to the abundance of nut trees with which it was clothed. The Dutch translated it to "Nutten" and on June 16, 1637, the director and council of New Netherlands, residing on the island of Manhattan, in the Fort Amsterdam—Bowling Green—published the order according to which two Indians of the island of Paganek did "transport, beds, give over and convey to the behoof of Wouter Van Twiller, director of New Netherlands, this island in consideration of certain 'parcels of goods.'"

In 1698 the island was set aside by the assembly as part of the "Denizen of His Majesty's Fort at New York for the benefit of His Majesty's Governors" and so it became known as Governors Island. The English held Governors Island until the evacuation in 1783, and during the period the various governors held the island as a perquisite of office.

The records show that Sir William Peperill's regiment was on the island in 1755, and later the Twenty-second, Forty-fourth and the Royal American regiments saw service there. The last named regiment afterward became and is still known as the King's Royal Rifle corps, of which King George V of England is the honorary colonel. In January, 1921, Field Marshal Lord Grenfell, colonel in chief of the King's Royal Rifles or the K. R. R., as they are commonly known, presented in the names of the officers and men of the regiment, the ancient regimental colors

HEN IS 23 YEARS OLD



The oldest hen in the world owned by Miss Emma Larson of Ill. This ancient fowl is the thirty-third year, and was raised by the owner, who is endeavoring to furnish absolute proof of this long lived bird. The life of a chicken is 12 years. "Old Lady," as her owner calls it, is almost blind but has a good title and bids fair to live a few two longer.

of the regiment. The flag was with imposing ceremonies in the chapel of St. Cornelius in the city where it now hangs on the right line of historic American battles.

A Memento of Joint Action. In his letter of presentation Grenfell described the battle memento of the fact that the American regiment and the regiment of New York fought shoulder to shoulder not only during the many years of warfare which ended in the quest of New France and the nation of Indian tribes bordering the Great Lakes, but also, after the lapse of a century and a half, against a common enemy in a more terrible pean conflict.

With the evacuation of the forces in 1783 the American army possession of the island and elaborate defenses until the existing fort Jay was finished in 1801. To this it remains a fine example of military fortification, with moat, saltpetre drawbridge and postern gate, manned with 100 guns. The name was changed to Fort Columbus and the fort was completely completed in its present form five years afterward. The name Fort Jay was restored by direction of the secretary of War Ellihu Root on January 20, 1904. Many old New Yorkers, however, still recall and use the name Columbus, which it bore for many centuries.

Part of Governors Island was sold to the United States by the legislature of New York state on February 10, 1800. The area ceded was 655 acres. This was found inadequate for the military needs of the department headquarters and the military garrison, so in 1880 a further cession of 50 acres was made by the legislature.

## 7,026 Characters on Japanese Typewriter

Seattle, Wash.—Japanese typewriters here have only one key to print 7,026 characters. The operators often write sixty words a minute which is doubly faster than is possible when printing the characters by hand. The machine prints from the bottom of the page to the top and from the right-hand side to the left.

In addition to the Japanese characters the quill typewriter has the English alphabet tucked away in a corner. The typing character is single bits of steel adjusted in a movable tray so as to be pushed into contact with a ribbon above the page placed in readiness for the writing.

## Plan Campaign Against Insects



Left to right above are shown C. C. Baird of Massachusetts, A. S. Hickerson of St. Louis, Fred A. Hoyt of Atlanta, Dr. H. W. Cole of Massachusetts and Herbert G. Sidebottom of New York, prominent in the conference of the National Insecticide and Disinfectant association at the Hotel Astor, N. Y. Various chemicals for the extermination of roaches and bugs are tested and a thorough study of the fight against cancer and typhoid was made.

## CRIMES ARE SOLVED BY USE OF THE SUPER-MICROSCOPE

French Police Scientist Detects Murder Clues in Dust Left in Clothing.

New York.—Centuries ago it was considered good police practice to beat a prisoner until he confessed. In France today the same result is achieved by beating his clothing.

In Paris recently a man was found dead in a deserted spot. He had been killed by a blow on the head, and all about the place where the body was discovered were evidences of a terrific struggle. A few days after the body was found the police arrested a man who, they ascertained, was an enemy of the dead man. The prisoner stoutly denied his guilt, and the police were unable to shake his story.

Then, according to the Popular Science Monthly, Dr. Edmond Locard, director of the police technical laboratory at Lyon, took the suspect's coat,

placed it in a sack and beat it thoroughly. This he did also with the coat of the dead man. Then he photographed the dust he had collected with a microscopic camera of his invention, which magnified 225 diameters, or more than 50,000 times. The photographs showed that the two samples contained wood fibers and characteristic particles of soil that corresponded exactly with specimens of dust obtained from the place where the murder was committed. Introduced in court, these photographs went a long way toward convicting the prisoner.

An even more dramatic use of the microscopic camera sent to the guillotine a young Lyon bank clerk for the murder of his sweetheart, who had been found strangled in her apartment. Doctor Locard examined the body of the murdered girl and discovered several small scratches on her neck,

made by the finger nails of the murderer. Next he obtained a specimen of dirt from beneath the suspect's finger nails.

When this dirt speck was photographed under the microscope, exceedingly minute bits of torn hair were disclosed. Also, there were blood corpuscles. Most important of all, though, there were small crystals which Doctor Locard established those of the face powder habitually used by the murdered girl.

In another case a counterfeiter was convicted when microscopic photographs of a bit of wax from his disclosed telltale streaks of printing ink, particles of dust from a graphic stone and traces of the characteristic crystals of a chemical used by engravers.

## Train Robbers in Japan

Tokyo, Japan.—The train robbers made his first appearance in Japan when a bandit boarded a mail car on the Togane line, held up three clerks with a gun and escaped with booty valued at 10,000 yen.

## Use Catnip in Canada to Aid Fight on Cougars

Victoria, British Columbia.—An experiment in the extermination of cougars in British Columbia with catnip has been begun by the provincial game conservation board. A bottle of an extract declared capable of luring the big cats into places where hunters could easily kill them was received from Washington.

## Czar Described Self as Master of Russian

Leningrad.—The Revolution museum has received an interesting document from the Moscow government. It is the census return which was filled in by the czaristic family in 1897. The answer to the question "what is your profession?" was: "Master and mistress of the Russian empire."

## HE GETS HIS THRILL



Karl Peters, nineteen years old and on the road to success in the business

## Forgotten River, Now Sewer, Beneath London

London.—An almost forgotten stream, the River Walbrook, flowing through the city of London, is giving the builders of the new Bank of England something to think about.

It is thirty feet or so below the surface, and as long ago as 1598, according to historians, it was vaulted over with houses above it.

In the days of William the Conqueror it was described as "a brook of sweet water," but has since developed into something of a sewer. Its course is through the wall of London to Moorgate eastward, then in the direction of the Mansion house, and it is believed that when the excavations are made for the new Bank of England engineers will have some trouble.

Although so far underground, the stream is still tidal. The high tide in the Thames presses water up along the beds of shingle as far up as Chesham, if not actually under the bank itself.