SURMISE OF CABINET INDICATES CHANGES

Harding Appears Inclined to Choose Non-Politically.

LOWDEN IS PUT ON SLATE

Weeks Predicted for War Department Instead of Navy and Interior for Sutherland.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—(Special.)—This matter of making surmises, both on the cabinet as a whole and on individual posts, has always seemed to me a little dubious, but on several occasions, in the conferences between Senator Harding and the newspapermen at Marion, it has been made clear that within certain limits Senator Harding at least does not find this speculation on the contents of his mind embarrassing, but on the contrary, has found some usefulness in it.

The present surmise does not aim to be more than a guess, based on information from widely separated sources, as to how the probabilities lie at a moment when Senator Harding has ended his conferences for the time being and gone off for two weeks, during which there is little likelihood of new considerations being brought to his mind.

A tentative slate looks as follows:

State—Ex-Justice Hughes, New York.

Treasury—Charles G. Dawes, Illinois.

War—Ex-Senator John W. Weeks, Massachusetts.

Navy—Governor Frank O. Lowden, Illinois.

Attorney-General—H. M. Daugherty, Ohio.

Postmaster-General—Will S. Hayes, Indiana.

Interior—Ex-Senator Sutherland, Utah.

Agriculture—Henry Wallace, Iowa.

Commerce—Open.

Labor—Open.

Many Changes Possible.

It would not be possible to make surmises as to the departments or commerce and labor without going farther afield, and getting into an area where at the present moment the probabilities are more vague than they are in the foregoing lists.

For that matter, it is quite possible and even probable, that there may be changes in this list, especially as regards three of the posts, after Senator Harding returns and when he faces the necessity of fitting the cabinet together as a whole for a final and complete announcement. In a sense the selections for three of the posts named are contingent on what may be done when the names for commerce and labor are definitely chosen.

The aspects of this list, which will seem a little surprising to those who have followed the recent developments from day to day, will be the presence of the names of Governor Lowden and ex-Senator Sutherland and the fact that Weeks is predicted for the war department rather than for the navy.

Surmise Is Reasonable.

Nevertheless, they are facts which give these, as well as the others the basis for at least a reasonable surmise. The presence of ex-Senator Sutherland in such surmise reflects Senator Harding's steady progress from the cabinet made up largely of old political friends and associates, which might have been predicted in November, in the direction of one made up more and more largely of leading men in their various fields.

There is an irreducible minimum of political considerations which Senator Harding probably will feel he can not depart from but it will probably turn out that the cabinet, as finally made up, will not contain more than three names whose selection is purely, or even primarily, political.

LUMBER IS CANAL ISSUE

(Continued From First Page.)

way, the beginning of the feeling on the part of the senate committee on foreign affairs that they were not treated with frankness as equals, a feeling that had much to do with later events. The president said that a situation had arisen which was of grave importance and which made it most desirable that congress, in deference to Great Britain, should repeal that part of the act for the operation of the Panama canal which exempted American ships from the payment of tolls.

There was some resentment among members of the senate committee over President Wilson's failure to share with them whatever information he had, and his asking them to take a step based on knowledge which he was unwilling to reveal even to them. There was much surmise as to just what Mr. Wilson had in mind. One of the surmises had to do with Japan. Another was contained in a story which seems incredible now, but may readily have been possible at that time, before the beginning of the great war.

German Bogey Rises as Menace.

The story was to the effect that Germany had approached Great Britain with a proposal that Great Britain, Germany and France should insist upon their right to intervene in the disturbed and revolutionary state of affairs in Mexico. The story continued to the effect that Great Britain had refused to do anything which would seem unfriendly to the United States, and that President Wilson, in return, was eager to do a gracious thing which should show Great Britain our appreciation.

In any event, the bill for the repeal of the exemption to American ships was introduced and encountered much opposition in congress. To overcome this opposition President Wilson again fell back upon the device of requesting that his wishes be met for reasons that he did not feel willing to disclose. The significant sentences from President Wilson's request which made congress willing to take action to which its judgment was opposed were these:

"We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we were right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation. I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the administration. I shall not know how to deal with matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure."

Repeal Measure Is Passed.

In response to this cryptic urging the repeal bill was passed, and since then American ships passing through the canal have been paying tolls the same as the ships of every other nation. But there was always much restlessness on the part of members of congress, who were dubious over what had been done.

Undoubtedly, the matter would not have rested so long as it has but for the fact that only a few weeks later the great war began and submerged this issue.

When the two party platforms were written in 1916, the war was still on, and the subject was not mentioned, but when the republicans came together for their convention last June the matter was revived. The republican platform, when adopted, contained a plank to the effect that the party, if put into power, would repeal the act and would exempt American ships engaged in coastwise traffic from paying tolls.

It is an illuminating commentary on how platforms are written, and how things are done at party conventions, that I asked nearly everyone of the 52 members of the committee on resolutions of the republican convention just how this plank happened to appear in the platform and who introduced it. Of the 52 members, fully 40 were as surprised as any outsider was to find the plank in the platform which they themselves had drafted, and only four knew anything of its origin.

Senator Borah Drafts Plank.

The facts are that the plank was drafted by Senator Borah of Idaho and put into the platform almost wholly through the activities of him and Senator Smoot of Utah. Senator Jones of Washington was also instrumental.

In taking this action, Senator Smoot, Senator Borah and Senator Jones had little thought of our foreign relations. With them it was wholly a domestic matter. Not merely a domestic matter, but a local matter. It reflected the wish on the part of shippers of lumber and other heavy commodities on the Pacific coast for an opportunity to send their goods to the markets of the eastern coast with the smallest possible expense for freight.

Incidentally, when the bill comes up for passage it will encounter a certain amount of opposition which will be just as local and sectional in its motive as the advocacy of the bill is. The shippers and other business men of the Mississippi valley, who are compelled to rely on railroad transportation, feel that the passage of this act will give Pacific coast shippers an unfair advantage over them.

Fight Will Be Sectional.

A leading paper of the middle west, the Chicago Tribune, has said:

"It is not good judgment, good diplomacy, good economics or good politics to free American ships from the Panama canal tolls."

This argument is based on the ground that the exemption "would be unfair to inland cities, agricultural interests and manufacturers, who helped to pay and are still helping to pay for the construction of the canal."

When this Panama tolls bill comes up in congress the fight will be largely one of sectional interest. It will hang chiefly on freight rates and manufacturing costs. Of course, it will also have an international angle, for the thing cannot be done in honor without taking into consideration the old Hay-Pauncefote treaty. On this latter point republican leaders themselves differ. Elihu Root believes that we cannot exempt our ships consistent with the treaty. On the other hand ex-Senator George Sutherland of Utah, whom Senator Root holds to be as good a lawyer as himself, believes that a correct interpretation of the Hay-Pouncefote treaty does not forbid us to exempt American ships.

"HERD IMPULSE" RAPPED

AMERICANS DECLARED TO BE LOSING INDIVIDUALITY.

Charles W. Eliot Says Only Very Few Can Either Hear Straight or See Straight.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—"Very few Americans can hear straight or see straight. It is striking how incompetent they are in these directions," said Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard university, at a conference of educators yesterday. He pleaded for a radical transformation of the educational system to obliterate "herd impulses" and to release individuality.

"There is an extraordinary amount of credulity in the American people in flying rumors and news," he declared. "It is a new development, highly unpromising. We are more and more becoming subjects to what I may call 'herd impulses,' gregarious impulses, common emotions."

He said physical training was the most important movement of the day.

"We are leading hasty, busy, too busy lives," he continued. "It is a great, threatening blight, it threatens not only the mental health, but the physical health. There are some very important changes needed in the American school. I think it is fundamental that we have new methods of instruction and training.

Prices Falling in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—Price reductions are being effected with much rapidity in several cities, says a local newspaper. Six liquidations were announced this week at Barcelona, where textile factories are selling 40 per cent below recent prices. Reports from other centers indicate that steel, building material, wheat and other articles have begun to fall.

Danes Accept American Loan.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 23.—The municipality of Copenhagen at a secret meeting Saturday agreed to accept terms of a loan of $15,000,000 offered to the Danish provincial municipalities by the National City company of New York.

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TOPPLING AUSTRIA THREATENS EUROPE

Democracy Itself Declared to Be in Balance.

PROBLEM IS BIG ONE

Both Germany and Hungary Would Gladly Annex Nation, but Objections Rise on All Sides.

BY WILLIAM BIRD.

(Copyright, 1921, by The Oregonian.)

PARIS, Jan. 23.—(Special cable.)—The war, which started in Vienna, has gone home to roost. The foreign offices of Europe are in a panic as a result of the threatened collapse of Austria, which menaces and might easily destroy the whole fabric of the European political system.

Democracy itself is in the balance and the absence from the European councils of the only nation that entered the war for the preservation of democracy leaves a welter of conflicting political interests, whence it is difficult for a solution to come.

Both Germany and Hungary would gladly annex Austria, which cannot subsist surrounded by hostile states, but France, while doubtlessly welcoming a rewelding of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, will not countenance a union with Germany unless Bavaria separates from Prussia.

Peace Interest Overlooked.

On the other hand, neither Italy nor Czecho-Slovia could tolerate a reunited Austria-Hungary whose first aim would be to reconquer her lost provinces.

Thus, we have the fate of Austria's starving millions made subject to ancient European rivalries and the supreme interest of maintaining peace and liberty is accordingly overlooked.

What the architects of peace forgot or ignored is that only one thing can make democracy safe, namely, economic prosperity. Democracy is a luxury for well-to-do nations; the ruined cannot afford it. So the poorer nations of Europe are wavering between reaction and a proletarian dictatorship—they are between a white or a red terror.

France Tries Out Briand.

France, with Premier Briand, is making a last try for a moderate republican, but if Briand fails the deal will pass to Poincare and the frank reactionaries. This will mean armed peace both at home and abroad.

Italy with Giolitti is making the same experiment, with all concerns favoring a movement to the left if he fails. Only in England is there democratic stability—on account of great prosperity and now that is menaced by the unemployment crisis.

Unquestionably, America's task at present, as looked at by European statesman, is to fortify the elements working toward democratic moderation and opposing the extremists who, on one hand desire a militaristic reaction, and on the other a proletarian dictatorship. America holds the key to this riddle, primarily because of her economic superiority, but also because of her still powerful moral ascendency over European peoples.

Europe Needs Leadership.

Since it appears there will be a policy forcing European labor to remain at home, instead of going to America as a refuge from tyranny, and economic slavery, it devolves upon the United States to use economic power and moral leadership to make Europe a place where labor can produce, in peace and tranquillity, and participate in forming its political destiny.

In other words, if America, by force of circumstances, is compelled to abandon her historic "melting pot" role by refusing asylum and opportunity to foreigners, she ought logically to use the power she possesses to export political ideals and enable foreigners to enjoy the same advantages in their home countries as they would in the United States. Indeed, on no other basis can the permanency of democratic institutions in Europe be assured. The choice of American capital, backed by the American government, must lie between autocracy and democracy and the former, if encouraged now, will be even more dangerous to American liberty than when the United States entered the war.

So agonizing democracy looks westward for salvation to the land of dollars and political ideals. The men who during the next few months determine America's choice have a heavy responsibility before history.

REDS FEAR DEMOCRACY

State Department Says Communists Are Branch of Bolshevists.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Reports of the proceedings of the communist internationale at Moscow last summer, as printed in Russian soviet newspapers, were made public here by the state department and prefaced with a statement that "an obvious fear of democracy" was noted in the speeches at the congress.

"Enlightened liberalism is the one obstacle which these communists see to the success of their project," said the statement. "They are more vindictive in their references to progressive democracy than they are in their denunciation of 'tsarism.' They are not afraid of the reaction. They recognize very clearly that their real enemy is the spirit of democracy to which this nation is dedicated."

Attention was called to what the department said was "the close relation between the bolshevist party, the Russian soviets and this communist 'internationale.'" It said speakers referred to the congress as "the general staff of the world revolution" and that they, "in their role as leaders of the soviets, attempt to establish 'normal' relations with governments while in their role as communist revolutionists and as general managers of the 'general staff of the world revolution' they conspire to wreck the same."

"It is very noticeable," the statement continued, "how in this summary of an international congress the last word in all disputes is given to Russians, particularly Lenine."

COAL TOPS REPARATIONS

REPORT ON DELIVERIES BY GERMANY IS ISSUED.

Dyestuffs Ranks Second—Other Payments Include Steamers and Other Vessels.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—A list of the deliveries made by Germany to the allies in execution of the peace treaty during its first year has just been issued by the reparations commission. The deliveries were made on the reparations account up to December 31. The chief item was coal, amounting to 17,818,840 tons. Next was dyestuffs, of which 10,787,827 kilos were delivered.

Other deliveries were: Steamers, sailing vessels and fishing boats, 2,054,729 tons; other navigation materials, 38,730 tons; livestock, 360,176 head; seed, 6,802,588 kilos; ammonium sulphate, 19,000 tons; pharmaceutical products, 57,823 kilos; rolling stock, 4571; trucks, 129,555; motor lorries, 5000; fixed railway materials, 140,000 tons; agricultural machinery, 131,505.

In addition to the deliveries placed to her credit, article 238 of the treaty provides that Germany shall effect restitution of objects of every nature and securities and cash taken away, seized or sequestered. The records showed the following deliveries under this article: To France, agricultural machinery, 13,546 machines; industrial machinery, 184,161 tons; locomotives, 13; trucks, 6031.

To Belgium, agricultural machinery, 14 machines; industrial machinery, 87,046 tons; locomotives, 394; trucks, 12,897.

There has been restoration in other things, including certain securities and furniture and objects of art.

The list contained various cables, which have been delivered and which have not yet been allocated by the expert conference at Washington. There are 17 cables.

It was explained that the figures recently published of German payments against the 20,000,000 gold marks under article 235 of the treaty are much greater than the real figures.

The allocation by the reparations commission of Germany's deliveries showed France received the largest share, with Belgium second and Italy third. The United States appears on the list with two items—dyestuffs, of which she received 1,300,143 kilos, and lorries numbering 1314.

Great Britain received 1,477,829 gross tons of shipping and 3,113,802 kilos of dyestuffs and 1243 lorries.

France received 14,210,582 tons of coal, Italy 1,618,534 tons, Belgium 1,401,626 and Luxembourg 588,098.

Old Battleship Kearsarge to Be Dismantled.

Vessel Considered Giant in 1898 Will Carry Big Cranes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Launched amid the Spanish war stir of 1898, the old battleship Kearsarge, then expected to revolutionize naval warfare, has passed out of the fighting line without having fired a gun in anger.

Long ago the ship, a giant in her day, was thrust aside as a naval "freak". Memories lurked in her historic name, proud imaginings of her future that once filled the press could not save her. She is to become naval crane-ship No. 1, a peaceful, plodding handmaiden to the present fighting craft. Beside them she will be almost a pigmy.

At League Island navy yard the ship is being stripped of war gear. Guns that have fought only mimic battles are going overside into scrap. The great superimposed turrets are being torn out. Cage masts must go. Steel walls of the conning tower will disappear. Much of the side armor will be stripped away and only the hull and engines left.

On this base will rise a monster electric crane capable of lifting 250 tons. To support it, the ship's sides are to be bulged to a beam of 92 feet amidships as compared with the present 72 feet. The lifting machinery will be used to hoist aboard parts of modern battleships, sections of three-gun turrets for 16-inch rifles which weigh 200 tons, and the great rifles.

The ship will go from yard to yard as needed. She will have storage space for two three-gun turrets.

Autoist Escapes, Hit Again.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 23.—(Special.)—John Dinwoodie of Woodburn, after escaping injury in an automobile crash which resulted in his wife being taken to a hospital for medical treatment, was quite seriously hurt when the damaged car was run down by a machine driven by an unidentified man. Both accidents occurred on the Pacific highway between Woodburn and Salem.

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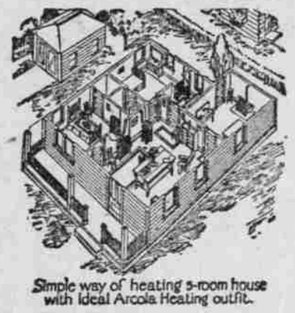

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No. 255

TEACHER DEFENDS DANCE

BOSTON PROFESSOR DECLARES PRACTICE INSTINCTIVE.

Modern Steps Said to Be Partly Sensual and in Some Measure Expression of Love.

BOSTON Jan. 23.—Dancing is an instinct which is very much better expressed than suppressed, said Professor E. C. Wilm, head of the department of psychology at Boston university, in a defense of natural pleasures today.

"Dancing serves a useful social end," he added. "It gives married people the opportunity to associate with persons of the opposite sex under conventional circumstances, and it helps uphold conventional society. Dancing is an instinct like eating, fighting and mating.

"Modern dancing is partly sensual, partly an expression of love and of rhythm, and partly much needed exercise. All of the functions are natural. Dancing has not been abolished by the blue law reformers yet, and it is one of the few natural pleasures left.

"The over-emphasis that is sometimes placed on dancing is the result of inhibitions. Unless normal instincts get an expression or have some compensation, they are apt to burst out in unusual forms.

"For instance, all women have the maternal instinct, and the bachelor woman, her instinct unsatisfied and repressed, compensates by taking a passionate interest in animals, or else she becomes a champion of feminism."

Compulsory School Age Sought.

RAYMOND, Wash., Jan. 23.—(Special.)—Pacific county school directors, at a meeting held at South Bend Wednesday afternoon to consider the new school administrative code which was introduced in the senate, known as bill No. 10, adopted resolutions favoring the 30-10-15 plan, although opposing any change in the present administration of state and county schools. Embodied in the resolution was a recommendation that 18 years be the compulsory age for those who have not finished the eighth grade.

Barber Board Receipts $4729.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 23.—(Special.)—Receipts of the Oregon State Board of Barber examiners for the period June 30, 1920, to December 31, 1920, aggregated $4729.36, while the expenses for the same term totaled $2,525.35. The report was filed with Governor Olcott yesterday and will be submitted to the ways and means committee later in the legislative session.

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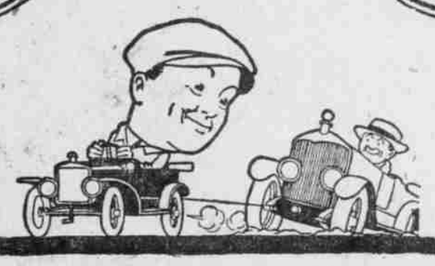

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