

MAY LET CABINET MEMBERS APPEAR BEFORE CONGRESS

By Robert J. Bender United News Staff Correspondent Washington, June 24.—A radical change in legislative procedure, which would permit cabinet members personally carrying to the floors of congress the government's views on pending measures, is favored by President Harding.

The possibility of debates in the house and senate, during which executive department heads would engage with representatives and senators over important departmental measures and policies, developed when it was learned that the cabinet Friday devoted much time to consideration of the idea.

Second, six practicable rules governing such discussion which would permit, not only exposition of the administration's attitude on government measures, but also the opportunity for officials by representatives and senators.

Such procedure is the practice in the British parliament, where members of the cabinet personally lead debate on pending issues. There would be no marked difference, however, under the proposal favored by Harding and his cabinet.

In the British parliament an adverse vote on a measure exposed by the government is regarded as a vote of lack of confidence and frequently is followed by resignation of the cabinet.

Three measures are already pending in congress, designed to give executive officials a voice on the floor. Two of these—one by Representative Montague, Virginia, and the other by Representative Kelley, Pennsylvania, are identical and would permit members of the cabinet to have seats in each chamber two days out of each week.

The third—by Senator McLean—would give the cabinet members seats not only of departments, but of numerous commissions, the shipping board, etc. The Kelley bill was considered by the cabinet Friday. It is the opinion of Harding and the cabinet that it would not be practicable to have cabinet members actually take seats regularly in either chamber, but merely to be given the privilege of speaking from the floor when desirable.

IDEA IS NOT NEW The idea of cabinet members appearing personally before the house and senate in an old one, and at one time was practiced. Since 1790, however, when congress refused to hear Hamilton, the desired personally to make his report on public credit, there has been continued an abstention by cabinet members from personal appearances, except when called before committee hearings.

Secretary Hughes, in a recent speech at Ann Arbor, revived the old issue. Neither he nor other executives, including President Harding, favor cabinet members voting in either house of congress—permission for which could be granted only by constitutional amendment.

"But," said Hughes, in his speech, "it is quite consistent with our system that the head of a department should have the opportunity personally to be heard where important departmental measures and policies are under consideration."

"Every facility should be provided, consistent with our system, which will aid in avoiding misconception, allaying suspicion and preventing unjust aspersions, the remedy for misunderstanding is exploitation of data and the opportunity for thus informing the public in a responsible manner should not be curtailed by any unnecessary artificiality of method."

It was stated Friday that every member of the cabinet is in accord with this idea, which now may find its way into congressional discussion for action.

THOUSANDS ATTEND STRIKER'S FUNERAL

(Continued From Page One)

down because they were non-union, working in a closed mine, or because they were guarding the non-union workers.

Some were killed as they worked in an open coal pit, others were killed as they ran from their attackers. Others were beaten so that they were disfigured for life.

Herrin has no apologies to make. It is again sleepy and somnolent. A false move will energize it again.

There was a semi-official report Friday night that big mine union officials would not come to Herrin as they had planned, because the trouble was more than a possibility. If trouble does break, it was reported, these officials have no desire to be in the vicinity.

OUTBREAK IGNORED The most amazing apathy toward the outbreak exists here. No one speaks of it except with a half laugh. Curious men in no great numbers entered into the morgue Friday.

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were unfortunate. Most of the strikebreakers were Chicago west side laborers with no status. But there was a man named Robert Shepman in charge of the mining operations. He was a man of 40, married and the father of three children, holding three university degrees in civil and mining engineering. His father, the mayor of Charleston, Ill., and a man 75 years old, identified his body late Friday and he said as he looked at the face, shattered with bullets:

"This will probably kill his mother." A good many expressed regret about that.

Some outsiders have been heard to say that troops should be ordered here. Governor Small decided to do this early Friday. But authorities here are deluged with telegrams to do nothing of the kind. The terrible pusey will withdraw the velvet from her claws again. The trouble is over—let it go at that, say the local authorities.

Everett H. Merrill, state director of mines and minerals, wired Governor Small from here to cancel his mobilization orders, stating that "it would do more harm than good."

Colonel Sam E. Hunter told the United News: "The situation is well in hand and there is no need for troops."

Sheriff Melvin Thaxton and District Attorney Duty added that troops would only create more trouble.

President Farrington of the Illinois miners changed his plans late Friday and decided not to come here.

So the matter stands. It is a closed incident. Newspapers here do not even print things about the outbreak. Corcoran William Macowan swore in an inquest jury Friday and adjourned the trial until Sunday.

And sleepy Herrin sleeps on, with one green eye open.

ATTORNEY GENERAL PLANS TO PROSECUTE THE MINERS (Chicago, (By United News))

Chicago, June 24.—While indications were that Governor Len Small could continue to refuse to send state troops into "bloody Williamson" county, Attorney General Brundage has taken action to prosecute the miners who massacred at least a score of non-union men near Herrin.

Brundage has sent Assistant Attorney General Rodeburg, and another aide to Herrin to make a complete investigation. If the facts warrant it the attorney general declared, murder indictments will be returned against those responsible for the slaughter.

"The attorney general's office has no objection to the sending of troops to punish rioters. Such action is open to us as we took in the case of the Brundage riot," he said.

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W. Pace and Hugh Willis, leader of the 10,000 miners in the district, that no new outbreak of violence was contemplated or likely. Sending of troops, Willis and Pace said, would only complicate the situation and might result in provoking hostilities.

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aided one of the best educated men in the world. He was the author of numerous books on sociological problems, nearly all of them of a very advanced character.

In an interview with a representative of the United Press last year Dr. Rathenau insisted that he had always been opposed to the war. While he was active in the German economic administration during the war he took the position that he could follow no other course after war actually had been declared.

ENOUGH RICH Being enormously rich and of the highest class of business baron, he occupied a very unique position following the war when he was called upon by Chancellor Wirth to participate as a leading member of the republican government. His sympathies, however, were entirely with the new government, and it was because of his high position in business and educational circles that he was able to exercise extraordinary influence in his new capacity. As minister of reconstruction he directed the first work toward putting Germany together with the collapse of the armies on the Western front.

Dr. Rathenau was particularly popular with Americans. He spoke English with a perfect fluency and the familiarity of one who constantly used the language. He had traveled extensively in America and found much common ground for discussion with visiting American financiers and business men. He was a tall man of commanding appearance and the skilled manner of a trained diplomat.

Many American observers considered Rathenau by far the strongest man in present day German life and looked upon him as the greatest influence working toward the best solution of Germany's problems.

NATION-WIDE ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW REGIME SEEN Berlin, June 24.—(U. P.)—Assassination of Foreign Minister Walter Rathenau tonight was the signal for a counter-attack for discussion with the government tonight, leaders of the independents in the reichstag warned.

The city was thrown into a turmoil, the communists demanding immediate arming of the workers to resist a monarchist uprising. Majority socialists urged dissolution of the Officers' league and reorganization of the reichstag.

The assassination evidently had been carefully planned and was carefully carried out. In some quarters the Officers' league was held responsible. It was also pointed out that the arrival of the suspected slayers of Matthias Erzberger had encouraged political murders.

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BEGAN AS BOOKKEEPER Mr. Rockefeller was born in Richmond, Ticonderoga, New York. He was the son of William Avery and Eliza Davidson Rockefeller. He was educated at Oswego and began his business career as a bookkeeper.

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