

ized, new life was put into old parishes and missions, new church buildings were started, and an unparalleled spirit of enthusiasm and devotion to church activity has been aroused in that section of the country.

But in one respect the new order of things reveals a startling fact. Bishop Thurston could not use all of the money allotted to him for missionaries' salaries because he "did not have enough missionaries to receive the full allotment." The fact is that there is a shortage of men. With the assurance that the missionary will be properly compensated, it is reasonable to expect that there will be more and better accessions to the ministry.

To the Episcopal Church credit must be accorded for its wisdom in realizing the need of improved business administration and for its generosity in backing up that wisdom with necessary funds to put its progressive programme into effective operation.

SPANNING THE CONTINENT

THE Postal Air Service has established a new mark in its progress towards putting the air mail upon an efficient and practical basis. It has succeeded in transporting mail from San Francisco to New York in thirty-three hours and twenty-one minutes.

The three hundred pounds of mail which was borne across the continent in this phenomenal time was transported by a relay of planes and pilots. The first plane left San Francisco at twenty-nine minutes past four, on Tuesday, February 22. It arrived at Reno, Nevada, at 6:45. Here the mail was transferred to another plane with another pilot, who carried the mail to Elko, Nevada. With another change of planes, but with the same pilot, the mail was then carried to Salt Lake City. It reached there at half-past eleven. The next relay carried the mail as far as Cheyenne, Wyoming, and the next to North Platte.

From North Platte to Chicago, with one stop at Omaha, the mail was intrusted to a single pilot, who made a daring night flight through snow and fog over a distance of 839 miles. It was this flight, beginning at 7:48 on the evening of the 22d and ending at 8:40 the following morning, which made possible the establishment of the new record.

From Chicago to New York the mail was transported, with a relay at Cleveland, arriving at Mineola Field at 4:50 P.M. on February 23. Of course the start of the journey was made in accordance with Pacific time and the arrival is recorded in Eastern time. This advantage of three hours is offset by the fact



International

RECEIVING TRANSCONTINENTAL MAIL BY AIRPLANE IN CHICAGO

The mail which is here being unloaded in Chicago consists of letters that left San Francisco by airplane at 4:29 A.M. February 22, arriving in Chicago at 8:40 A.M. on the 23d—27 hours elapsed time.

The same letters leaving San Francisco by train would take about 72 hours to reach Chicago

that the prevailing wind is from East to West.

The Postal Mail Service announces that by May it hopes to establish a regular mail delivery between San Francisco and New York of approximately thirty-six hours. What would the Forty-niners say to such a prospect?

THE TRAINED DIPLOMAT

WHEN people begin to dispute over a subject, it is a sign that that subject is alive. We welcome the sign that our diplomatic service is not dead which is to be found in the group of articles printed in this issue.

By means of controversy, too, we are likely the sooner to get to the truth; and there is a sharp controversy in those articles.

It is a controversy in which one extreme is represented by the unhealthily fat and gouty old codger, probably with a title, who spends most of his time on a social round and who conceives that his principal duty is to lie for his country, and the other extreme is represented by Mr. Bryan.

It is the extreme represented by Mr. Bryan that Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt fears; it is the fat old codger that Mr. Ellis fears.

In fact Mr. Ellis, in his article, comes perilously near to accepting the Bryan ideal. Because men who have made diplomacy a profession and have risen

from the ranks have been stupid and have got their countries into a mess, it would seem, forsooth, that it would be better to leave diplomats untrained. One could find similar arguments for abolishing law schools, medical schools, colleges, high schools, and kindergartens. The men of the stone age who had no trained diplomats did not have any diplomatic troubles.

In spite of Mr. Ellis's arguments, we are still of the opinion that democracy is capable of employing experts to advantage and that ignorance is a cure for nothing.

THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION

HISTORY will soften the verdict rendered by the voters last November on the Administration of Woodrow Wilson, but is not likely to reverse it.

Whatever in that judgment was due to personal animosity or party feeling will, after the lapse of years, disappear. The fact will remain, however, that the plans which Mr. Wilson had for making over the Republic and for creating a new world order, plans on which he had set his heart, went awry. In the faith that what he desired so ardently must not only be right but also be equally desired by his fellow-men he sacrificed what seemed to him the lesser good; and, losing thus the benefits he might have secured, he lost the main objects

as well. Acclaimed at first by his party, he has left it disrupted and feeble; supported as no other war President has ever been, he retires to private life repudiated by an unprecedented majority; hailed in Europe by popular and official demonstrations without parallel, he has become now the object of bitter reproach. Broken in health and disillusioned, he is entitled to the sympathy of all Americans.

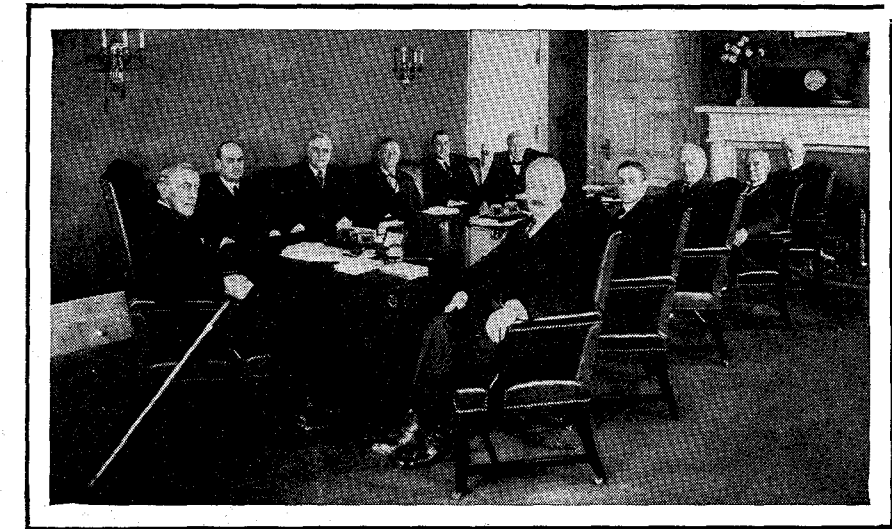
It is wholly unnecessary to ascribe Mr. Wilson's failures either to wrong motives on his own part or to selfishness, stupidity, or passion on the part of those who opposed him. One of the lessons democracy has not yet fully learned is to judge men's acts without endeavoring to judge their characters. It is possible and reasonable to believe in the honesty and patriotism alike of Mr. Wilson and of those who here and abroad thwarted his purposes.

I

Whatever verdict history will render on the two terms of President Wilson, it will not ignore them. They constitute eight of the most memorable years in the history of the Republic, and five of the most memorable years in the history of the world. They will be remembered because of the magnitude of the events which occurred in them; but in America they will be remembered also because of the personality and the influence of the President. In the line of Presidents he will certainly remain among the more distinguished. Some Presidents have been capable executives but unobtrusive; others have been both unobtrusive and incapable; but, whatever judgment may be rendered upon Mr. Wilson's capability, there is no danger that he will ever become obscure.

Americans want their Presidents not merely to hold office but to play a great part. They are proud when their Chief Executive proves to be a man of great distinction. Such certainly was Mr. Wilson. He had the Presidential gesture. He was quite conscious of his rôle, as he once intimated quite frankly to a group of newspaper correspondents in Washington when he welcomed an occasion of relief from it. He played his part well at home and superlatively well abroad. At the Peace Conference in Paris, where many men of great distinction were assembled, Mr. Wilson was the grand figure. Physically he looked the part. He bore himself with graciousness. And when he spoke his words gave the effect of noble utterance.

It was this ability to look and speak and act the part of the most powerful executive in the world that gave him his chief hold upon his party at the outset of his first term. Followers of Mr. Bryan, loyal henchmen of the bosses,



(C) Keystone

PRESIDENT WILSON AND HIS CABINET IN THE LAST MONTH OF HIS ADMINISTRATION

From left to right—President Wilson; Mr. Houston, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Palmer, Attorney-General; Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Mr. Colby, Secretary of State; Mr. Baker, Secretary of War; Mr. Burleson, Postmaster-General; Mr. Payne, Secretary of the Interior; Mr. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce

successors of the mugwumps, and proud politicians from the South so long politically powerless were, however mutually uncongenial, all enthusiastic over the fact that the Democratic party had placed in the White House a cultivated gentleman, a scholar in politics, a personage.

It is impossible to understand Mr. Wilson's course as President without recognizing the power that he exerted through his personal dignity. And this impression of greatness which he imparted by his personal presence he also imparted by his writings. Even when readers did not altogether understand what he had written, they received the impression that a great and lofty idea had been expressed with great clearness. Praise for his literary style was but a form of the recognition of Mr. Wilson's extraordinary ability not only to be President but also to seem to be.

In this very quality there was danger to his ultimate success. When he said in the late autumn of 1914 that those who advocated preparedness were "nervous and excitable," he gave an impression to the country much the same as if he had actually demonstrated that the country was prepared. When he told Germany that she would be held to a "strict accountability," he made the country really believe that by saying so he had held Germany strictly accountable. When he issued in 1918 his Fourteen Points, he gave the impression not only to his own country but to the world that he had ready to hand a new order of society which, once the fighting stopped, could be put into happy operation. His grand manner and his gracious speech persuaded people to accept what he said as a sound idea be-

cause it sounded well, and made people accept his phrases as if they were deeds.

II

In playing the rôle of President he also chose to play the rôle of a leader of liberals. He was peculiarly fitted for that rôle by his mind and temperament. He was not assuming a part alien to him, but was magnifying a part wholly congenial. He began and continued as a frankly partisan liberal. He was a party Democrat because he believed the Democratic party was, on the whole, a vehicle for liberalism, while the Republican party was a repository for conservatism if not toryism.

And he had from the start of a public career, even while Governor of New Jersey, the defects as well as the good points of the typical liberal. He was suspicious of all business enterprise and regarded business men, particularly successful business men, as guilty until proved innocent. His book on "The New Freedom" presents the business man as, on the whole, an enemy to social progress. And, like the majority of self-conscious liberals, Mr. Wilson was inclined, if not committed, to pacifism—that is, the doctrine that the chief thing to be desired among nations is not justice but peace. He made this clear by his appointment of Mr. Bryan as Secretary of State, who announced that while he was in office the Nation would under no circumstances go to war. His nomination of Mr. Daniels as Secretary of the Navy was to the same effect, as was also his appointment later, on Lindley Garrison's resignation, of Newton D. Baker as Secretary of War. President Wilson's liberalism, however, took that form of idealism which does not readily

distinguish between noble aspirations and principles. This led him to inconsistency which he himself seemed not to recognize. The thought of democracy appealed to his emotion, and whatever for the time being thrilled him with that thought he advocated. At one time the bloodshed in Mexico gave him the vision of a people fighting for freedom, and he urged that they be allowed to spill all the blood they pleased; almost exactly a year later revolution was presented to him as an extinguisher of democracy, and he urged that the republics of the Western Hemisphere unite in preventing the very thing which thrilled him the year before.

Throughout his Administration he was recognized as a leader first of the liberals of his own country and later as the leader of the liberals of the world.

III

Intent as he was on the fulfillment of his aspirations, he was kept to his course by his temperament. He had that he himself called "a single-track mind." His critics called it willfulness.

It was not in his nature to discuss any plan on which he had set his heart. He saw few persons, and consulted with few. His habit was to cogitate by himself alone. Many, if not most, of his state papers he wrote on the typewriter in solitude. This was in accordance with his natural disposition, but it was enforced by the habits of the academic life he had led and by his formulated belief that the Executive should be an initiator of policies and legislation, the active and directing head of his party in Congress as the Prime Minister of England is the leader of the Majority in Parliament.

Naturally, with this temperament, this training, and this belief, he chose as his associates men who he believed would follow his orders, or at least whose minds, to use his own phrase, would run along with his. His Cabinet, consequently, was not a strong one. Mr. Garrison, independent, resigned. Mr. McAdoo, another strong character, became his son-in-law and coadjutor. And Mr. Taft, the most able of the Cabinet, was virtually shelved and had little or no access to the President's mind.

Under these circumstances, the President's course was necessarily characterized by secrecy. When he asked his friends or his associates for some action, it was enough that he asked for it. To this day, for example, his reasons for fighting for the repeal of the Canal Toll are unknown. It was not that the President had anything to hide, but that he did not relish taking people into his confidence. He did not like to encounter opposition. One result was, therefore, that he did not gain the benefit of the

knowledge that he might have had for the asking. He apparently did not foresee the possibility of the United States becoming involved in the war, though there were thousands who did foresee it and prepared themselves as best they could for it. He did not foresee the collapse of the eastern front through the treachery of the Bolsheviks, for when it came he frankly confessed his disillusionment. He did not foresee the utter failure of his attempt to force the Covenant of the League of Nations upon the country by intertwining it with the Treaty. In these and other instances he took the counsel too much of those who already agreed with him. Conversely, to those who disagreed with him he ascribed ignorance or evil purpose. Business men who did not fall in with his plans he would "hang as high as Haman." The French when they did not fall in with his plans were "militaristic." Opponents of the League he charged with "gross ignorance and impudent audacity." Repeatedly he showed that his absorption in his own plans and purposes prevented him from realizing that there were conflicting plans and purposes in the world not wholly without merit. He was ready to charge others with willfulness without apparently realizing that in some cases that willfulness was a natural reaction of others to his own state of mind.

IV

On coming into the Presidency he found certain circumstances particularly adapted to his purposes. Though he was a minority President, the combined votes for Taft and Roosevelt exceeding those for him, he had behind him an enthusiastic party and a more than acquiescent country.

It was therefore possible for him to get hearty co-operation in his plans for immediate legislation. Of the measures which he secured the greatest was the Federal Reserve Act. This is a lasting monument to the Wilson Administration. Though it originated in plans drawn up by Senator Aldrich and the Commission of which he was the head, it remained a mere proposal as long as the Republicans were in power.

It was a Democratic legislator, Mr. Glass, who superintended the framing of the measure, and it was a Democratic Administration that put it into law. It has saved the people of America from unimaginable hardships and has given to the Nation the financial framework which bore without injury the tremendous shock of the war. People unacquainted with the technique of finance perhaps never realize how much they owe to the Wilson Administration for this one thing.

Under the Wilson Administration

other important measures enacted were the bills providing for an Income Tax, a Tariff Commission and a Federal Trade Commission, the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, and the bills providing for Federal Workmen's Compensation, restricting child labor, and regulating the employment of seamen. These all were in line with the progressive programme. In addition under the Wilson Administration prohibition and woman suffrage were incorporated in the Federal Constitution.

Administratively the Wilson Administration has not as good a record as in legislation. Under it the government of the Philippines has fallen into the hands of landowning Filipinos who have little regard for the welfare of the people of the islands as a whole. In the name of liberalism the liberties of the Filipino peoples have been jeopardized. In Santo Domingo and Haiti American party politics has injured America's reputation as a trustee for dependent peoples. In the diplomatic service there has been an attempt to employ amateurs not always possessed of the amateur spirit. In South and Central America alone no less than twenty-one diplomats were displaced, in spite of long and good service, by "deserving Democrats," who had no knowledge of the language, customs, and habits of the countries to which they were accredited. At home the Administration has tolerated more than its share of incompetence. In particular has the Postal Service suffered in repute. The spirit of disinterested public service which under Roosevelt drew many young men into office, and which suffered discouragement under Taft, has under Wilson had no revival. That spirit is quite incompatible with the extreme partisanship which characterized the entrance of the Democratic party into power to which it had long been a stranger.

V

Whatever may be said of Mr. Wilson's policy in Mexico, it has been productive of no measurable advance in that country towards true liberty or in America towards the position of dignity and self-respect. President Wilson will be remembered as the originator of the phrase "Watchful Waiting," which meant in practice too often waiting without watchfulness. His Administration involved the country twice in war-like expeditions, futile in themselves and solvent of no Mexican problem. On one occasion the expedition was sent to secure a salute from the flag which was never forthcoming, and in the other case to catch a bandit who remained uncaught. Nothing that our Government has done has made American life or property safer across the southern

border. On behalf of President Wilson's Mexican policy it may be said that it at least avoided an entanglement with the problem in Mexico when we needed all our resources for the greater task in Europe.

VI

It is desirable that all the people should follow the President in his foreign policy, but if that is to be the case the President must be able to lead the country. This he has failed to do in his foreign policy. His single-track mind and his habit of solitary action prevented him from working with the people.

There are three respects in which the people during the war really led themselves: Many thousands of them were in the war as individuals on the side of the Allies before the country went in as a whole; when the draft was adopted, they accepted it with substantial unanimity; and when the Government needed money, not only for war but for the aftermath, the people responded directly. Without detracting from the credit that really belongs to the Administration for what it did, it should be recognized that in the war the people themselves very largely took charge. And the facts prove that if the President had led the people from the beginning they would have responded.

It has become customary to say that when the European War broke out America was in no mood or mind to take the part that was rightly hers. The fact is that it was entirely a case of leadership. England was in no mood to go into the war; but she did what was in the line of her duty and of her interest and did it promptly. Germany had miscalculated. She thought English liberalism in the name of peace would permit a German-made and a German-won war. Germany was mistaken about England, but she was right about America. She knew that the pacifists were in control and would, so far as they could exercise their authority, let a German-made war have its way. America was a party to the Hague Treaty and could have notified the belligerents that they would violate that Treaty by violating the neutral territory of Belgium at their peril. In the name of peace, however, the United States Government, instead of acting the part of the just man armed, found excuse for not acting at all.

President Wilson instituted then the policy which he maintained to the end. It was a policy of neutrality, and it was based on the theory that the chief thing to be desired is peace, not justice. Later when he entered the war he did not materially change his policy. His attitude in the war and in the peace

negotiations after was, substantially, that of one aloof from the real purposes, as he conceived them, of the belligerents. Alike before, during, and after America's participation in the war Mr. Wilson's attitude was that of a mediator. While the Germans were committing their atrocities, bombarding undefended towns, pillaging, levying illegal contributions, executing hostages, destroying irreplaceable monuments of art, planting mines in the open sea, and violating every provision of international law which they thought it worth their while to violate, President Wilson acted on the doctrine that it was laudable to be neutral between right and wrong, that we were not concerned with the causes and objects of the war, that Americans should be impartial not only in expression but even in thought. It was his ambition that America should remain apart, fit to be a mediator.

As the belligerent spirit of the American people grew, he did what he could to check it. When the Lusitania was sunk and the Nation was ready to fight, readier in spirit than two years later, he quenched the spirit of the people by his phrase "Too proud to fight." On the very eve of our entrance into war he was urging "peace without victory." The real leaders of public opinion in America, Theodore Roosevelt and Leonard Wood, whose work in establishing voluntary training camps for officers proved of inestimable service later in the war, President Wilson by every means in his power obstructed.

When at last, however, the people forced the Administration into the war, in spite of the President's re-election on the platform "He kept us out of war," the Administration adopted a great policy. General Enoch Crowder had prepared a plan for a new kind of draft upon the citizens of the country for service in war, and President Wilson, captured by the democratic principles in the measure, made its passage possible by Congress. This act is a monument to the Wilson Administration with which only the Federal Reserve Act is comparable. It will never be forgotten that under the Wilson Administration two million men were sent across the seas and fought beside the French and the British. They were not fighting a war to end war, though that was the Administration's version of their purpose. They were fighting to put an end to a particularly hideous and dangerous form of tyranny and injustice. And while they were fighting, President Wilson as a mediator between the belligerents secured the adoption of a set of terms on which the armistice was finally arranged.

Appealing to the country for support,

but promising that he would abide by the verdict "without cavil," the President suffered a reverse by the defeat of his party at the polls. Nevertheless he went abroad declaring that he had a mandate from the people. He told the people abroad just what that mandate was—that there should be a League of Nations. Then, returning to this country, he told the people here that the people of Europe expected from America the League of Nations, and in order to secure it he had intertwined the League with the Treaty of Peace in such a fashion that it could not be disentangled.

The result is known, and has been known for months. America, given the choice between all and none, has chosen none.

VII

When President Wilson issued his Fourteen Points and after the country had had a chance to consider them, Theodore Roosevelt said that they would prove mischievous. The event has shown that Mr. Roosevelt was right.

These Fourteen Points were received all over the world as a new charter of liberty and democracy, each people, even the Germans, declaring them to be their own ideal. Before the end of the war Mr. Wilson negotiated with the Central Powers through an interchange of notes for a peace on the basis of those Fourteen Points, and when the armistice was finally arranged it was, with the exception of Point Two, concerning the freedom of the seas, based on these points. In the meantime Mr. Wilson was held everywhere as the deliverer of the world and a bringer of a golden age. But before the Peace Conference was well under way it soon became evident that each of the peoples interpreted those Fourteen Points in its own way. The Jugoslavs believed that it meant Fiume for Jugoslavia, Italy believed that it meant Fiume for Italy. On all sides there came to be distrust and fear lest the Fourteen Points should be abandoned, each nation believing that the abandonment of its own aspiration meant the abandonment of those principles on which the peace had been arranged. The Germans themselves argued that they were not morally bound by the terms of the treaty because in making the peace the Allied and Associated Powers had repudiated their terms made through Mr. Wilson and acquiesced in by the Governments of the several nations. The Germans assert that they surrendered not to force of arms but to American honor—and that American honor is abandoned. This is the consequence of ending the war by negotiations rather than by an indisputable victory at arms and unconditional surrender. To that extent the

peace is Mr. Wilson's "peace without victory." It has left all the nations each with the feeling that it has been in some way hoodwinked.

Moreover, the liberals of the world who once recognized Mr. Wilson as their leader have now very largely repudiated him because they believed that in order to secure the League of Nations, on which he had set his heart, he sacrificed the Fourteen Points, and with them his ideals. This belief is made the more plausible by the fact that Mr. Wilson took with him to Europe a great party of experts who engaged in drawing

boundaries, adjusting here, compromising there, and in general involving America in the multitudinous details of territorial disputes in which she had no concern. The fact is that it is not necessary to conclude that Mr. Wilson consciously sacrificed any ideal or yielded any of his Fourteen Points. They were sufficiently vague to cover almost any arrangement. The turmoil in which the world still finds itself was in the womb of a peace by negotiation.

Seeking his own way with singleness of purpose, discouraged by criticism, and therefore disinclined to consider other

points of view than his own, responsive to the emotional appeal of every ideal that at the time seemed to him to be high and noble, practical to the point of astuteness in forwarding the interests of his party and of any group with which he agreed, impractical in testing his ideals by facts or by principles, so devoted to the cause of peace as often to neglect the cause of justice, ambitious for his country, jealous of the dignity of great office that he held, Woodrow Wilson will be remembered as the President who sought peace without victory and found a peace of misunderstanding.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S CABINET

MR. HUGHES, President Harding's Secretary of State, is fifty-eight years old. He is a graduate of Brown University. He is a Baptist. He practiced and taught law in New York City. In 1905 he began for the New York State Legislature the insurance investigation which gave him National repute. He served two terms as Governor of New York State and six years as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. In 1916 he was Republican candidate for the Presidency. Since then he has practiced law in New York City and has conducted a Government aircraft investigation. While, unfortunately, Mr. Hughes has had no official intimacy with foreign affairs, his great distinction as a jurist, and particularly his constructive criticism of the League of Nations, has made him favorably known abroad.

Regret has been expressed that most of the men in the new Cabinet lack large experience in administrative and legislative office. At the present writing the members already selected for the Cabinet, according to official announcement, are Hughes, Hoover, Denby, Daugherty, and Weeks, but the hints are authoritative that the remaining appointments will be Mellon to the Treasury, Hays to the Postmastership, Fall to the Interior Department, Wallace to Agriculture, and either Davis, Duncan, or O'Connor to the Secretaryship of Labor.

Of these men, Wallace, Hoover, and Hughes are probably most sympathetic to Republican Progressives, but Fall and Hays are not unsympathetic. The other men belong rather to the conservative wing of the party. Mr. Hoover will be next to the youngest member in the Cabinet. Mr. Hays is forty-one years old and Mr. Hoover forty-six. Mr. Hoover was born in Iowa and educated at Stanford University, in California. He quickly obtained wide repute as a mining engineer, but it was not until the outbreak of the war that he obtained world repute. In 1914, in London, he organized the American Committee of Relief. From 1915 to 1918 he was Chairman of the Belgian Relief Committee, and from 1917 to 1919 was United States Food Administrator. Since then he has

been at the head of the American Relief Administration and the European Relief Council. In managing these immense activities Mr. Hoover has clearly seen the dangers both of duplication of work and of assigning to any bureausome task unrelated to its general endeavor. Hence when, a long time ago, Mr. Harding asked him to accept a Cabinet office, Mr. Hoover told him that the Cabinet offices were full of these unrelated and duplicating jobs and that he would insist on a rearrangement of bureaus. As to duplication Mr. Hoover may well inquire, for instance, whether he or the Secretary of State is going to look after the needs of American business abroad. The State Department has its consuls; the Commerce Department its commercial attachés. They should be united in one service.

Aside from this suggested change, the State Department is comparatively free from unrelated bureaus. But when we come to the second Department in the official executive list, that of the Treasury, we are confronted with the fact that its Secretary is the head not only of all purely fiscal offices, but also of such miscellaneous bureaus as that of the Supervising Architect, the Public Health Service, and the Coast Guard, the last named uniting the old Revenue Cutter Service and the Life Saving Service. What is more, the Secretary of the Treasury is the head of the tax levying and collecting forces. As he appoints the Internal Revenue Collector, and the Internal Revenue Collector has heretofore appointed the Federal Prohibition Enforcement officer, Mr. Mellon might be expected to be the chief National authority for enforcing Prohibition. He is on record as saying that though not in favor originally of National prohibition, he would not now have it repealed. It is announced, however, that enforcement of prohibition will be transferred to the Attorney-General's office.

Mr. Mellon, probably chosen as the new Secretary of the Treasury, is known through his building of the first independent pipe line in opposition to the Standard Oil monopoly. He is now

nearly seventy years old, and has long been a great power in the industrial and financial life of western Pennsylvania. He is reputed to be many times a millionaire.

Harry M. Daugherty is Mr. Harding's lifelong friend and boomer, and his selection for Attorney-General has been more adversely criticised than has that of any nominee. Mr. Daugherty has been a hard hitter, and during his life of sixty-one years has met many an antagonist on the political field where he has been more active than in his own profession of law. But Senator Harding, who knows him probably as intimately as any one, says that he is a fine lawyer and will make a great Attorney-General. We shall see. Mr. Daugherty has served in the Ohio Legislature and in 1912 was Chairman of the State Republican Committee. Last year at the Chicago Convention he was Mr. Harding's campaign manager. He has long been a manager in the course of Mr. Harding's political advance. No wonder that Senator Harding feels grateful to him, and also a little anxious lest the country should think that it is going to suffer from what it deems the payment of a private debt.

The appointment of Mr. Hays as Postmaster-General is also a frank recognition of a political debt. But the nomination has properly not met with such adverse criticism as has that of Mr. Daugherty. Mr. Hays first attained his prominence in Indiana politics, where his success drew the attention of those National Republican leaders who were anxious for the conciliation of the two wings of the party and for efficiency in the management of National campaigns. They made Hays Chairman of the National Republican Committee, and in this position he achieved undoubted success. He is an Indianian by birth, education, profession, and political suppleness.

For Secretary of the Interior it is expected that President Harding will choose Senator Fall, of New Mexico. Mr. Fall is a native of Kentucky. He is fifty-nine years old. He was educated at country schools. He has worked as