

COOPER IS NAMED FOR FARM BOARD

Chief Executive to Re-sign Governorship When Senate Confirms Nomination

Washington, May 11.—Governor R. A. Cooper, of South Carolina, was nominated by President Harding today to fill the unexpired term of former Representative A. F. Lever, on the Farm Loan Board here.

Under the law creating the board, this appointment had to go to a Democrat from the South and there had been candidates all the way from Texas to North Carolina. One of the names most frequently mentioned and strongly urged was that of former Representative W. B. Waley, of Charleston.

Governor Cooper's appointment has been greeted with nothing but praise in Washington, and it is taken for granted that confirmation by the Senate will be very prompt. The influence of Senator N. E. Dial, of the White House, is regarded by political observers as having been decisive in favor of the Governor. Senator Dial made the following statement this afternoon with reference to the nomination: "It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the nomination of Governor Cooper will bring the membership of the Farm Loan Board an executive of unusual ability; an official at whose hands and under whose administration the farm loan law should be carried out in a most satisfactory way and a man of untiring devotion to duty. He is a farmer and a lawyer. He has been one of my close neighbors and is a native of Laurens."

Chairman is Pleased.
Washington, May 11.—Governor Robert A. Cooper of South Carolina was nominated today by President Harding to be a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, succeeding Arthur F. Lever, of the same State, who recently resigned. Chairman Fobdell of the Farm Loan Board on hearing of the selection of Governor Cooper for the office said: "The selection of Governor Cooper shows that President Harding sought a man of the highest type to take the place so ably filled by Mr. Lever. That Governor Cooper should be willing to retire from the governorship to take up this work shows his wish for the opportunity of public service which it affords. The present members of the board regard the organization as honored by the addition of Governor Cooper."

GOV. COOPER WILL RESIGN

As Soon as Nomination is Confirmed by Senate He Will Give Up Job as Governor

Columbia, May 12.—Gov. Cooper will tender his resignation as chief magistrate of the state at an early date, yet to be announced by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor Wilson G. Harvey, of Charleston, will become governor. Governor Harvey will fill the office of chief state executive until next January, when he will be succeeded by the new governor, elected during the coming fall. Gov. Cooper stated this morning that he had not as yet decided when he would resign as chief executive. He will reach a decision along this line within a few days, he said. He expects the United States senate to confirm his nomination by President Harding to the federal farm loan board very soon. Due to the fact that there is a vacancy on the board, caused by the recent resignation of A. F. Lever, who now heads a bank in Columbia.

Governor Cooper is today receiving numerous congratulations on his selection by the president. Many telegrams have come, and numerous callers at the executive offices have left their word of commendation.

Governor Cooper will hardly move his family to Washington right away, even if his appointment is confirmed forthwith. Mrs. Cooper will probably remain, with the Cooper children, in this state through the summer.

Governor Cooper returned this morning to his office, after a trip to Washington, where he conferred with the president and other government officials.

A late statement gives the date of about June 1st when Gov. Cooper will announce his resignation.

GOV. COOPER CONFIRMED

Washington, May 12.—The nomination of Governor Cooper of South Carolina to be a member of the federal farm loan board, vice Arthur F. Lever, resigned, was confirmed by the senate tonight.

The nomination of Henry O. Malley of Washington state to be commissioner of fish and fisheries, vice Hugh M. Smith, resigned, was also confirmed.

France must learn to devote less energy to rocking the boat and more to rocking the cradle.

TARIFF BILL WORRIES THE REPUBLICANS

Glaring Defects of "Calamity" Tariff Bill Being Ruthlessly Exposed by Democratic Tariff Experts

By Richard Linthicum (Special Correspondence)
Washington, May 12.—The tariff bill with its 2,057 amendments made by the Senate will probably be debated more thoroughly in all its details than any tariff bill in many years.

The debate may extend well into the late summer and interfere with the campaign plans of Senators and Congressmen who are candidates for re-election.

That this is realized by many is shown by the fact that it is difficult to get a quorum in the Senate without an appeal to the Sergeant-at-Arms and an unusually large number of Republican congressmen are absent from the city looking after their districts—many of them panic-stricken by the defeat in the primaries of Ira D. Copley of Illinois; one of the administration and reactionary leaders.

This panic condition among Republican representatives may also have an important bearing on the tariff bill when it goes to conference and cause further delay or even a postponement of the subject.

Although the minority report of the Democratic senators has not been presented at this writing, the manner in which the minority members are doing their work indicates that the report will be a thorough analysis of the defects of the pending measure. Senator Simmons, the ranking minority member of the finance committee and formerly its chairman, in his recent speech opening the debate on the Democratic side, made "Fourteen Points" against the bill, which have been given wide publicity, and the leading Republican papers are attacking the measure.

Two other Democratic senators who are masters of the tariff subject, Senator Pomerehne of Ohio and Senator Underwood of Alabama, will also present the Democratic side of the case. The Republicans, on the other hand, are lacking in leaders who understand either economic principles or facts, and it is expected that the burden of upholding this bill, already known as the Calamity Tariff bill, and drafted as the New York World says, by "economic morons," will rest upon the shoulders of Senator Smoot, who, whatever his failings, does not lack ability or frankness, or frankness. Being one of the few men on that side willing to admit a fact when compelled to face it.

Other Vital Objections to Tariff Bill Made by Senator Simmons.
The following strong points already made against the bill are taken here and there from Senator Simmons' opening speech:

A Bill For Tariff Beneficiaries and Bounty-Seekers.
This bill is the outcome of a frenzied outcry of a lot of tariff beneficiaries and bounty-seekers who have been thrown into a panic by a purely temporary situation and who, by magnifying and exaggerating the facts sought to deceive and mislead a part of the public.

Will Limit Production to Home Consumption.
Our people are great consumers and buyers—in fact, the greatest—but if the American market is to be the only market for American products we must limit domestic production to domestic consumption.

Covers Up Extortionate Profits.
The theory of the tariff bill is that however high the selling price of the American article is, however extortionate the profit covered up in that price may be the price of the foreign article is to be raised so as to make the two articles competitive.

Will Result in High Cost of Living.
Under such a bill the present excessively high prices under which the people are groaning will be maintained and inevitably greatly advanced, so that the people instead of getting a lower cost of

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED

Chicago Police Tightening Net Around Criminals Who Have Created Reign of Terror

Chicago, May 12.—The police net about the leading figures in the recent series of bombings and beatings which culminated in the killing of two policemen has tightened perceptibly, the authorities said today, with the obtaining of partial confessions from three of the approximately hundred and fifty men arrested and the arrest of three more in St. Louis. Sensational developments are expected within the next forty-eight hours.

Living as a result of this legislation will get a higher cost of living. **Woolen Trust Already Raises Prices.**

Undoubtedly informed of these rates, and feeling confident that this bill will be enacted into law many of the industries of the country are getting ready to raise their prices, and some of them already have done so. (Senator Simmons cited the statement that the Woolen Trust had already raised its prices from 10 to 45 cents a yard.)

Will Limit Production of Cotton, Tobacco and Farm Products.
We produce in normal conditions more than twice as much cotton as we need or can use in this country. If we cannot sell abroad that part of our cotton production, that portion of the annual production will become valueless, and the congestion which will follow in the American market will so reduce the price of the half-consumed in this country as to make it impossible to continue its production, therefore, making it absolutely necessary for the farmer to reduce his production one-half or to go into bankruptcy and ruin. The same is true in the case of tobacco and speaking generally it is true with reference to nearly all our staple food products.

Surplus of food products or curtail the production, else the surplus will swamp the American market and reduce below the point of profit the domestic price.

Prosperity of Farmer Depends on Foreign Trade.
It is evident that the prosperity of the farmer is dependent upon our export trade, and it is too self-evident to require statements or elaborations that the volume of exports are directly dependent upon and largely measured by the volume of our imports. It is a truism which nobody disputes, and a truism which even the president has emphasized—United States has emphasized—that no nation can expect to sell abroad, even under normal conditions, unless they are willing to buy abroad. This is the basis upon which international trade rests.

Duty on Corn Can't Affect Price—None Imported.
No duty upon corn can affect the American price of corn because practically none is imported into the country, and we produce more than we need for our own consumption. No corn to speak of is imported here. The amount imported compared to the domestic production would be as one ear to a barrel, and probably not much more than a cupful to a bushel of corn. No duty upon these trifling importations would affect the price of corn.

Farmer In \$1, and Out \$5.
It is estimated by experts, after thorough investigation and careful calculation, that for every dollar increase of such of these increases as are effective he will have to pay by reason of the higher duties on other products at least \$5—\$1 in \$5 out. If that is not swiping dollars for dimes, it is swiping dollars for quarters.

Presages Another Republican Defeat.
If the bill shall pass, the only hope lies in an appeal from the action of this body to the judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people; and that their decision will in that event overrule and set aside the action of the Congress. I have no doubt.

As I believe in an overruling Providence I confidently believe that if this bill is passed and comes a law, so soon as the people have an opportunity to do so they will express their condemnation, and the Republican party, which in 1912 because of its oppressive tariff legislation was thrown out of power, will for the same reason meet in the dies of November a more disastrous defeat even than that of a decade ago.

La Follette Shows Up Secretary Fall as Foe of Conservation.
Secretary of the Interior, Albert L. Fall of New Mexico, who leased naval oil reserve No. 3, in Teapot Dome, Wyoming, to the Mammoth Oil Company, a Sinclair Corporation, which in turn is a Standard Oil subsidiary, was characterized as a consistent opponent of the policy of conservation by Senator Robert M. La Follette, (Republican, Wisconsin) in a recent speech dealing with this vast oil scandal, as follows:

"I was astounded when I learned

What the Wild Waves Say



Bathing beauties at Neptune Beach, Cal., will use radiophones this summer to learn what the wild waves say, as Miss Marie Devaurok is doing here.

BURDEN BEARER WANTED

United States Called in by Europe to shoulder Responsibility of Russian Reconstruction

Genoa, May 12.—What the Genoa conference has failed to do to solve the Russian question it is hoped to accomplish at another meeting if the United States will participate. The formal invitation to a new conference, the date of which is tentatively set for June 15th, for The Hague, has been handed to American Ambassador Child. All eyes are now turned upon Washington, for upon the question of American participation the chance for agreement with the Russians is believed to depend.

TWO INJURED IN PISTOL DUEL

Chief and Policeman Draw Guns and Then Shoot

Greenville, May 13.—S. S. Hale, chief of police, and Ryan Cox, night policeman of Williamston, engaged in a pistol duel at Williamston this afternoon in Spring Park, about 7:30 o'clock, and both are probably fatally injured as a result of their wounds. Chief Hale sustained a serious wound in the lower part of the abdomen, while Cox is wounded in both abdomen and thigh. The two men were placed in automobiles and rushed to the city hospital at Greenville. It was stated by bystanders near the scene that Cox cursed the chief; that Cox went for his gun, but the chief faster. Both men went down after several shots were fired by each, according to information received here early tonight.

WOUNDS IN DUEL PROVE FATAL

Greenville, May 14.—Ryan Cox, night policeman of Williamston, who was wounded in a pistol duel with Chief of Police S. S. Hale, also of Williamston, died at the city hospital here at an early hour Sunday morning. Hale, who was also wounded in the duel, is resting easier.

It is estimated by experts, after thorough investigation and careful calculation, that for every dollar increase of such of these increases as are effective he will have to pay by reason of the higher duties on other products at least \$5—\$1 in \$5 out.

During the long fight over the naval oil reserves, which was the subject of sharp contention from time to time on the floor of the Senate, the present Secretary of the Interior, then a member of the Senate, was too conspicuous as a guardian of naval oil reserves. He voted and spoke against provisions offered to safeguard these valuable reserves.

CRIME AS BUSINESS IN CHICAGO

Three Labor Leaders Used Unions as Nucleus for Criminal Purposes

Chicago, May 14.—Search today through the mass of documentary evidence seized in a spectacular series of raids on union headquarters has supplied proof, according to the police, that recent murders, bombings and lawlessness resulted from the efforts of a triumvirate of labor men to rule Chicago unions.

The three men involved, who, the police said, were among the 150 seized several days ago following the murder of two patrolmen seeking to arrest four bombers, not only were living off the unions but were double-crossing them, it is claimed. Books, memoranda, letters, files and other matters, it was said, told how these men used the money collected as union dues to employ sluggers to intimidate members of their own unions and hold them in line.

CLEMSON AND FURMAN AT LOGGER HEADS

Row Between Students at Baseball Game on Riggs Field

Greenville, May 12.—As a result of what Furman baseball players and members of the athletic council considered insulting conduct by Clemson college students at the Furman-Clemson game on Riggs field at Clemson Thursday afternoon, the athletic council of Furman university held a meeting this afternoon to consider the matter of severing relations with Clemson college. A statement was received this morning from President Riggs by Dr. W. J. McGlothlin, president of Furman university, by telephone and this was considered at the meeting this afternoon but was not given out pending receipt of the official copy. The council this afternoon decided to await final action of Clemson authorities relative to the conduct of their students before deciding upon Furman's course in the future. Dr. McGlothlin said tonight that while he could not commit himself as to future athletic relations with Clemson, unless Furman could play with Clemson with some assurance of courteous treatment he would certainly favor severing relations.

DROWNS ON HOUSE PARTY

R. G. Beeson Loses Life Near Mullins

Mullins, May 13.—News reached here about 1 o'clock today of the drowning of R. G. Beeson, traveling salesman for Beeson Putney Shoe Company of Richmond, Va., at Sans Souci club, about five miles below Mullins. A house party had been arranged by Donnon Gray and Walton Edwards in honor of young Beeson, who usually made Mullins for the week-end. The party left Mullins Friday afternoon. Mr. Beeson and several friends came to town to get their mail and on the return to camp they immediately donned bathing suits and went to the river from the camp house and it was while swimming across the deep and swift current that Mr. Beeson was seen to go down. He called for help one time and Mr. Sodda, a teacher in the graded school here, and Hub Vaughan, Jr., made all possible haste to reach him but just before they got in touch the unfortunate young man sank for the last time. Search was made for the body but it was fully four hours before it was recovered. The spot where it was found was almost identical with that where the body of young Charles Owen was recovered some six or eight years ago. The water was about 15 feet deep. Mr. McMillan, who examined the body, gave as his opinion that the young man was seized with cramp. The remains were turned over to D. L. Cox, a local undertaker and it will be taken to the family at Richmond. Several of the young men from Mullins will accompany the body. Mr. Beeson was very popular in Mullins.

SOMETHING SENSATIONAL

Dublin, May 11.—The Irish situation is likely to take a sensational turn. It was freely rumored tonight that two prominent members of the anti-treaty party contemplate resignation with a view of facilitating progress toward peace. Important developments are therefore expected at an early date.

Trading Act Not Forceable

Washington, May 15.—The Supreme court held that section four of the future trading act was unenforceable but that other sections could be enforced.

STATES CAN GUARD THEIR PRIMARIES

Question Whether Federal Control is Advisable—Newberry Case the Issue

Washington, May 14.—Another question of the advisability of merging a state right into a federal function by constitutional amendment is being brought to the fore by the announced opinion of Attorney General Daugherty that the decision of the supreme court in the Newberry case invalidated the federal corrupt practices law in so far as it applied to primary elections of either senators or representatives.

The opinion expressed by the attorney general was already entertained by the great majority of lawyers, in and out of congress, and the layman who read the supreme court's decision in the Newberry case could easily ascertain that the court regarded the federal government as having no power whatsoever to regulate primary elections. That was the contention ably argued before the supreme court by Mr. Hughes, now secretary of state—who, by the way, is and long has been a vigorous advocate of the primary system, and has only recently voiced in a notable speech his opposition to the tendency in some states to return to the old convention plan of nominations.

Now, of course, is coming the inevitable drive to meet the situation by amending the constitution so that federal regulation of primaries will be legal. As is the case, however, with most of the proposals to change the fundamental law, it is a problem whether it is advisable to invite the federal government to come in and exercise regulatory powers over the primary elections within the borders of the states.

Many of the states, if not most of them, already have laws regulating and safeguarding the conduct of primaries, restricting the publicity as to the sources and objects of these expenditures. It is a fact well known to those who have followed the Newberry case that the Michigan senator was indicted and convicted under the federal statute for the violation of a candidate for the senate to an outlay of \$3,750. The federal act which the supreme court declared invalid (on appeal from the Newberry conviction) permitted the expenditure of \$10,000, but specified that where the state law prescribed a lower maximum, the state limitation should prevail.

It is quite erroneous to say that the decision of the supreme court with regard to Newberry leaves the senatorial primaries generally unguarded. The states now have complete power and responsibility in the matter. Where corrupt practices laws are adequate, there is no necessity for anything more than enforcement, and obviously it would be the duty, as it would be the right, of congress to deny a seat to any senator or representative who should be proven to have violated the state restrictions.

Where the state corrupt practice laws are not adequate, they should be reinforced and perfected, and those states which have no corrupt practice laws at all should make haste to enact them. Some of the Southern states are in the latter two categories.

Aside from the question of whether it is desirable to give the federal government power to regulate primary elections within the states, there is the interesting and perhaps important consideration whether a blanket limitation of expenditures in Senatorial or Congressional elections, which would be the method of federal control, is fair and just.

Is it not reasonable to suggest that a candidate for the Senate in the State of New York (say) can spend \$10,000 in his primary campaign, as legitimately as a candidate for the Senate in Rhode Island can spend \$5,000? Is it not reasonable to make a similar comparison as to a candidate for the House of Representatives in Chicago (say) and a candidate for the House in a rural district in Arkansas?

The candidate for the Senate whose State has 8,000,000 people is necessarily put to more expense to reach the voters by circular or by advertisement than is the candidate whose State has 300,000 people. And the bigger the city as a rule, the higher the rate charged by the newspapers for advertising. These are but hasty examples; the comparison is doubtless good in other important particulars.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California has pending a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to give to the federal government the control over primary elections which has been declared unconstitutional now. Senators Pomerehne, of Ohio, and McKellar, of Tennessee, have introduced resolutions in the Senate amending the rules of that body so as to deny admission to any person elected to the Senate who has not observed in his campaign the provision of the act which has been declared unconstitutional in the Newberry case.

There should be no need for Sen-

CONFERENCE AT GENOA A FAILURE

Now Proposed to Take Recess For Month and Effort to Be Made to Bring the United States In

Genoa, May 14 (By the Associated Press)—The Genoa economic conference will be reconvened on June 15 at The Hague to discuss Russian questions if the plan agreed to this afternoon at a private conference of the inviting powers be accepted by the subcommittee on Russian affairs at its meeting tomorrow.

This decision to postpone action relative to Russia is prompted largely by the desire of the European powers to induce the United States to participate, and apparently it merely is a means of dissolving the Genoa conference without admitting that the difference regarding the treatment of Russian problems can not be reconciled in Genoa.

Sir Edward Grigg announced this afternoon that this compromise plan suggested by Premier Lloyd George had been accepted by the inviting powers and will be passed on by the subcommittee on Russian affairs tomorrow. Only vague details are given as to how the proposed commission or commissions to discuss the Russian question will be formed at The Hague, and the entire scheme seems to be still in the twilight zone, awaiting America's decision whether she will help Europe to straighten out the tangle.

Sir Edward added that all the powers attending the Genoa conference will be asked to send representatives to The Hague, where they will agree upon matters of the commission, who are to sit with the Russian representatives.

Present at the meeting at Mr. Lloyd George's villa, in addition to the British prime minister, were Mr. Barthou of France, Foreign Minister Schanzer of Italy, Viscount Ishii of Japan and M. Jaspar of Belgium.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session it was announced that the meeting has "satisfactorily settled all business submitted." It was agreed to ascertain whether the United States was inclined to participate in the commission and that no separate agreements should be concluded with Russia pending the work of the commission, which must report within three months.

A proposal for a non-aggression truce on a reciprocal basis during the labors of the commission also was adopted.

Genoa, May 14 (By the Associated Press)—The Russian delegation announced today that M. Chicherin has prepared a note to Signor Facta, president of the conference, advising him that the Russians will not deal with any commission to discuss Russian financial affairs upon which Russians are not officially represented in equal terms with the other powers.

Members of the Russian delegation said it was framed after the Russian delegates learned from the press that Mr. Lloyd George, M. Barthou and representatives of the other inviting powers were framing a compromise reply to the Russians, in which it was planned to have a commission excluding the Russians.

Since the suggestion was first brought to the attention of the Bolshevik delegates they have allowed it to be known officially that they would not permit their representatives or representatives on any mixed commission to be humiliated or accorded special treatment which would differentiate as between Russia and the other powers. After plans for such special treatment seemingly became definite M. Chicherin and his associates decided to take official notice and intimated today that if the inviting powers formally submitted such a proposition it might result in the departure of the Russian for Moscow.

ITALIAN EDITORS HAVE FIGHT

Milan, May 15.—Prof. Mussolini, leader of the Fascist, who bears a hundred wounds received in battle, engaged in a duel with Signor Mussioli, editor of the Turin Secolo, over differences arising over articles in their newspapers. Prof. Mussolini won in seven assaults. The duellists refused reconciliation.