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HARDING IS FORCED TO FOREGO CHURCH BY MASS OF WORK
Passes Three Hours Over Urgent Correspondence and Telegrams.
PRESIDENT GETS A DOG 'Knows Me Already: Some Dog,' He Says as Aire-dale Wags Tail.

WHITE HOUSE LIKE HOME
First Lady Preserves Dignity Without Offishness; Greets Many Callers.
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Washington, D. C., March 6.
Below the rank and status of President of the United States, few church-going men in health and unhampered by affliction, have much of an excuse for falling to tattle to services. Our brand new President, abundantly healthy and sufficiently blessed in the sight of his fellow citizens, nevertheless had an excuse which seemed to him to meet the case. He was too busy.
President Harding is a churchgoer by habit and principle. He is what is called a good Baptist, meaning that he works at it consistently. He believes not only that the Bible is the actual word of God but that it contains sure specifics for the ills and troubles of men, and he can quote as liberally and accurately as his friend Bryan.
The President had planned this morning to attend Calvary Baptist Church, but the lively recollection of work left undone yesterday afternoon, when he was fairly submerged with callers, broke his resolution. He went to the Executive offices and put in three hours of unremitting toil over correspondence of the first importance and in the dictation of telegrams that could not wait.

Wife Insists That He Get Air.
Later when he had cleaned his desk top Mrs. Harding insisted that he get some air, and so he drove to Grassland, a country place in Maryland, where he remained a few minutes before returning to Washington and the White House. He enjoyed the drive immensely, for the day was perfect.
The President greeted relatives and old friends when he came back, for there was almost a family party. Besides his father, Dr. George T. Harding, and his sisters, Miss Abigail Harding and Mrs. Votaw, there were Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Sawyer of Marion, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Jennings of Columbus, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Croager of Brownsville, Texas, and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Scooby of San Antonio.
Dr. Sawyer is Mr. Harding's personal physician and may continue in that capacity, although there is no provision yet for the payment of a President's physician who is in civil life. However, the President can make his friend Sawyer a Rear Admiral if he cares to. There is a precedent.
The Jennings are friends of many years' standing and there are few men whose counsel the President values so highly as Mr. Jennings's. The Croagers and the Scoobys were hosts to Mr. and Mrs. Harding on their visit to south Texas last November.
Naturally everybody had to inspect the new dog, Caswell Laddie Boy, the Aire-dale sent to the President by a Cleveland friend, and there was an excursion to the garage, where Laddie is parked for the time being. Now all men who love dogs are alike in this respect, that they think their dog is the greatest, grandest, smartest dog in the world, and when the Aire-dale wagged his stumpy tail as the President approached and showed every sign of being pleased, the President said—everybody must know what he said—"He knows me already. Some dog."
Report Dog Had Run Away.
The mere rumor that Laddie Boy had vanquished the national maul was quite enough this afternoon to set the Sunday staff by its individual and collective ears. How and why this baseless tale started nobody knows—some disgruntled office sealer or vengeful Democrat, perhaps—but start it did and a considerable part of the Secret Service of the United States, including Messrs. McCahill, McSwain, Jervis, Fitzgerald, Starling and Barker, were prepared to go out and do a little high class detecting.
It was ascertained reasonably early and before the rumor got to the ears of the President, that one of the White House attendants had transplanted Laddie Boy for the purpose of giving him nourishment. So that was all of that. It merely goes to show that the Aire-dale amounts to something in the Harding administration.
Of official visits, Cabinet Ministers, Senators and such important folk, there were none. So far as known the President did not find it necessary today to confer with Secretary Hughes, and about the mess little Panama has got herself

Washington, Once Poor Field, Is Lawyers' Haven
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Washington, D. C., March 6.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 6.
ALTHOUGH the records are not yet complete the estimates are that Washington, because of the change of administration, will have not less than fifty more lawyers on its list.
Everybody retiring from office, from Woodrow Wilson down, seems to be opening a law office in Washington. Aside from Mr. Wilson the shining examples are Bainbridge Colby, Joseph P. Tumulty and William Williams, who retired as Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Up to a few years ago Washington, except for a few, proved to be a poor place for lawyers. The war made much business, however, and the stories afloat that fortunes have been made in just a few months have been responsible for the rush into the legal field at the capital.


into, or about Yip or about the navy clearing for action against the Western Union Telegraph Company of the coast of Florida. Foreign relations kept away from the White House on the President's first Sunday, but there was a pretty accurate assumption that there may have been a little telephoning between the Hon. Warren G. Harding and the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, and that the President was kept informed of the state of war off Bocas del Toro, where the bananas come from.
The new First Lady, dressed in a most becoming frock of black something or other, which had a white fichu, or whatever it is the white thing, worn at the neck and a touch of lace at the wrists of the long sleeves, was largely occupied with the entertainment of her house guests, and a few friends that called in the afternoon. She did not leave the White House during the day.
Mrs. Harding Looks Younger.
Always an extremely handsome figure of a woman, yet one who ordinarily is poorly served by the camera, Mrs. Harding looked to-day ten years younger than she appeared in the tense and nerve wracking days of the campaign, or in the after period when she was recuperating from the effects of the strain and of the work she put in for her husband.
Already Mrs. Harding has succeeded in giving to the White House an atmosphere of simplicity, of democracy, of warmhearted welcome. Stand offishness, which once marked the home of Presidents, has been banished by the dictum and the personality of Mrs. Harding. That fact is very obvious.
The staff and attendants of the White House recognize it and are quick to take the cue. The Secret Service men, some of whom have exceptional opportunities for judgment, say the change that has come over the place is remarkable. And for this Mrs. Harding is largely responsible. The direction of the White House after all is pretty much her affair.
The new atmosphere—the fact that the gates of the White House grounds now are wide open to the people—was taken advantage of to-day by thousands of sightseers. From early morning until dark there always was a crowd pressed against the porte cochere and marble face of the north porch. Many of these were visitors from out of the city eager to catch a glimpse of the President or Mrs. Harding, and as the White House automobiles came and went, bringing or withdrawing visitors, there were murmurs of interest. It has been a long time, four years, since Washingtonians or outsiders had the privilege of getting that close to the big front door.
After a family dinner the President and Mrs. Harding conversed with their house guests and retired early.

CONGRESS MACHINE SMOOTH AND SWIFT
Precision Marked Specially in Reorganizing of Main Committees.
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Washington, D. C., March 6.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 6.

One of the remarkable things about this new Republican Administration is the smoothness and precision with which Congress has started reorganizing its committees—the arteries of its legislative life.
This function the House will not be called on to perform until the special session, but the path has been well paved by the conference of Republicans, 301 in number, in which the conclusion has been reached to keep Speaker Gillett and Floor Leader Mondell in these positions, which they held in the last Congress. All murmurs of opposition disappeared when the time came.
That there will be some friction during the process of forming committees is inevitable. The Republican majority of 159 members is so overwhelming that they may feel at liberty to quarrel a little, knowing they cannot endanger their control. It will be no small task to find satisfactory committee places for the "new blood," every constituent part of which is seeking a place on the more important committees with insufficient places to go around. But the demand for these places is a conventional and customary phenomenon, with which the old timers are familiar.
In the Senate there will be no difficulties whatever about committee assignments for, except the coveted vacancy on the Foreign Relations Committee, due to the resignation of Senator Fall (N. M.), and a vacancy in the chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture, because of the defeat of Senator Gorman (N. D.), the committee organization is now intact.
This notable fact is due to two things: First, that the Republicans lost only one old Senator, Senator Gorman, by defeat, Senator Sherman (Ill.) by voluntary retirement, Senator Fall by resignation and Senator Harding by his election to the Presidency; second, that the Senate has elected a distinct reformer in its committee organization.
By a resolution adopted many months ago all the obsolete, useless, non-working committees were abolished. The number of committees was cut from seventy-five to about half that number, and the size of the larger committees was reduced. The Appropriation Committee, for instance, formerly included twenty-one Senators. Now there is no committee containing more than fifteen.
So the vacancies caused by the retirement of these four Senators practically made no change in the Republican personnel of any of the important committees except Foreign Relations and Agriculture.
This situation insures efficient action on the mass of important matters that must command consideration in Congress. Mindful that the Army and Navy supply bills failed and have to be approved in the extra session and that the Immigration bill was vetoed, it is gratifying to Republican leaders to know that the Senate committees which handled these bills have not been subjected to a single change of Republican membership. It simplifies their consideration enormously in comparison with the problem that ordinarily confronts a new administration.
Senator Lodge is expected to announce to-morrow the personnel of the new committees and the steering committee. But in view of the satisfactory condition of affairs and the completeness of the legislative machinery of the Senate the appointments will be a matter of form rather than of necessity. The foresight of the Republican majority in the last Senate in cutting out unnecessary committees and reducing their membership has been justified.

JOB HUNTERS ONLY VISITORS AT CAPITAL
Crowds There for Inauguration Disappear and City Goes Back to Normalcy.
Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Washington, D. C., March 6.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 6.

So far as the crowds and carnival aspects of the inauguration are concerned, Washington again is virtually back to "normalcy." The visiting public, except for job hunters whose wishes have not yet been gratified, has gone its way. It is possible to get a room in the leading hotels without wiring for it in advance. The souvenir stores and street vendors still are plugging away, trying to sell photographs of the inauguration day scenes and political toys of all descriptions, but are doing poor business.
When the executive departments open to-morrow, it will seem as if no public celebration such as occupied most of the week, came to a climax on Friday, and then dwindled away, ever had been held. It will facilitate the determination of those who have been put in charge to get right down to business.
Most of the hotel reservations had been made to include Sunday or on a five and six day basis, but many of the visitors did not wait for the time to expire. They paid the bills and went away, finding it possible to get accommodations such as were not possible in the old days when more of a public show was staged at the time of changing Presidents.
Railroad officials to-night said that travel conditions again were normal. Except for the local business, that is travel from nearby cities such as Baltimore and Richmond, the travel on inauguration day and the two days preceding did not exceed by 50 per cent the normal business. Instead of there being fifty or sixty special trains there merely was one—that which took Mr. Harding and his party to Washington. There were a few private cars with special guests, but very few.
Of course, the actual residents of Washington entertained many guests during inauguration week. Persons arranged their visits so they would be here when the Presidency passed into new hands. A large percentage of these visitors took advantage of Sunday to get started home.
In addition to visitors a remarkable number of Government clerks who have been dropped from the rolls within the last few weeks but who remained for inauguration have left or are leaving the city. The prospects are that this week will see an appreciable depreciation of the temporary population and that it will be less than at any time since the beginning of the war.
BARGAIN MEATS, SAY PACKERS.
Price Drop Laid to Poor Export Market and Low Buying Power.
CHICAGO, March 6.—The present wholesale quotations of beef, pork and lamb represent bargain prices as compared with the prices prevailing a few months ago, according to a statement issued to-day by the Institute of American Meat Packers.
The decrease in prices was attributed to the stagnant export demand, the declines in general commodity prices and the decreased buying power in industrial centres and elsewhere.



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Reserve Strength
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Only six months ago there was a *shortage* of 146,000 cars.
These idle cars and engines mean that an investment of more than \$600,000,000 is producing nothing.
But this heavy investment in equipment and facilities—greatly in excess of the need in times of light traffic—must be made by the railroads in order that they may have a reserve to draw upon when the tide of traffic rises. Even with this costly but necessary insurance, a car shortage is inevitable at the peak of an industrial boom.
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