

GALLOWAY FILES CHARGES

AGAINST POSTMASTER GENERAL

Galloway's Friends Threaten "Pitiless Publicity" of Postmaster General in Case Galloway is Forced Out.

(By Lewis Wood in Columbia Record.)

Washington, August 29.—Charges against Postmaster General Burleson were filed at the White House last February, by Charles M. Galloway, of Columbia, one of the Democratic members of the Civil Service commission, it was learned today. Simultaneously, it was asserted that the postmaster general has been campaigning so determinedly for Mr. Galloway's removal from office, that President Wilson must decide, within a short time whether he would demand the resignation of Mr. Burleson or Mr. Galloway.

"The issue is sharply defined, the president must so choose between Burleson and Galloway, one or the other will have to go," was the statement.

If Galloway is forced out, the most "pitiless publicity" will be given to the charges the Civil Service Commissioner filed at the White House, declared Mr. Galloway's friends today.

Renewed accusations were made by these friends that Burleson has attempted to use the Civil Service, especially in the matter of the appointments of postmasters, to further political ends. The latest one of these charges, made some weeks ago was that Mr. Burleson tried to induce Mr. Galloway to certify Miss Emma K. Burleson, the postmaster general's niece, above the heads of three other candidates who stood higher than she did in an examination.

Further charges made today were:

1. That Colonel Edward M. House has come to the rescue of his fellow Texan, Mr. Burleson.
2. That Mr. Galloway, and Herman W. Craven, a Republican member of the commission, were invited twice to the White House, in July, 1917, and preferred charges against the former chairman of the commission, John A. McIlhenny, Mr. Craven asking the president to summon Mr. McIlhenny so the accusations could be made to his face.
3. That following these visits, Postmaster General Burleson told Messrs. Galloway and Craven that Mr. McIlhenny would be removed as soon as a man could be found to take his place.
4. That the post was offered to Victor Murdock, now of the Federal Trade Commission, and to Robert W. Woolley, now of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with the result that both declined, and Mr. McIlhenny was not removed, but remained in office for 18 months and then received an appointment with a \$10,000 salary in Haiti.
5. That Commissioners Galloway and Craven opposed, as susceptible to abuse and favoritism, a method of examining candidates for postmaster-ships, which Messrs. Burleson and McIlhenny approved and which the president sustained.
6. That numerous appointments of postmasters, already certified by the Civil Service Commission, are being held up by Mr. Burleson with the result that there is great dissatisfaction, especially by two Democratic senators, Walsh of Massachusetts and Pomerene of Ohio.

Supporters of Mr. Galloway said today that he and Mr. Craven received the first summons to the White House July 5, 1917, and that the president sent for them again on July 9 of that year. It is said that on both of these occasions, they discussed the official conduct of Mr. McIlhenny as chairman of the commission, and declared he was arbitrary in his rulings. Feeling between Galloway and Craven, on the one hand, and McIlhenny on the other had existed for some time, and increased during 1917 and 1918. When the president returned from France in February, 1918, he demanded the immediate resignations of Craven and Galloway. Both handed in their resignations. That of Craven, the Republican, was accepted, but Galloway's was not, and he is still in office. It was at the time that he sent in his resignation, that Mr. Galloway filed charges against the postmaster general, so it was said today.

The form of examination to which Messrs. Galloway and Craven objected involves sending a postoffice inspector to a town, accompanied by some one from the Civil Service Commission, to interview citizens regarding the qualifications of candidates for the postmaster-ships. It is understood that the commissioners felt that too much latitude is allowed to the postoffice inspector who selects the persons to be interviewed, with the result that the interviews may be prejudicial.

Another objection which the two commissioners made to present methods, is that after the Civil Service Commission certifies the applicants in respective orders, the postmaster general has the opportunity of selecting one of the three men highest in the list, without being forced to accept the one highest in the examinations, irrespective of political or other assets.

REPUBLICANS TO TRAIL PRESIDENT

Speakers Opposed to Peace Treaty to Follow Wilson on Swing Around Circle.

Washington, Aug. 29.—As the final itinerary for President Wilson's speaking tour in support of the peace treaty was announced today, Republican senators began conferences to decide on plans for sending opposition speakers along behind him.

The president's plans call for speeches in the thirty cities throughout the west between the time he leaves here next Wednesday and his return to Washington, September 30th.

While resolutions were being offered in the house by Republican members calling upon the president to abandon his tour and engage himself in Washington with domestic affairs of the nation, republican senators who opposed the treaty met with Senator McCormick, of Illinois. Nothing was finally decided and another conference will be held tomorrow after which it is expected a definite program will be announced.

Leaving Washington on a special train, the president will swing through the middle west, thence across the plain states to the Pacific coast at Washington and down the coast as far as San Diego. On the return trip he will speak in Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, his last address being at Louisville, on September 29.

Whether the president will make speeches from the rear platform of his train has not yet been decided. He has set for himself the task of making thirty addresses in 26 days and to carry out this program it will be necessary for him to deliver two speeches a day for eight days of the trip as his itinerary does not call for any addresses on Sundays.

The president will leave Washington before General Pershing returns from overseas.

BRYAN'S PLAN IS DUAL OWNERSHIP

Former Secretary of State Would Have Railroads Belong to Nation and States.

Washington, Aug. 29.—William Jennings Bryan today laid before the House Interstate Commerce Committee his dual plan of state and federal ownership of railway lines as a solution of the railroad reorganization program. In doing so, the former secretary of state denounced private ownership of the railroads as indefensible and intolerable and characterized railway magnates as political corruptionists.

"We have never tried government ownership," declared Mr. Bryan, referring to the railroad administration. A subsidized newspaper never thinks to tell that the government took over the railroads when the private owners could not run them. The government has been only in temporary control, and the roads in the hands of those who wanted to see government ownership fall so they could get the roads back."

Mr. Bryan advocated that the federal government own a skeleton trunk line system, reaching into every state, which in turn would own the other carriers within the state boundaries. His plan, he estimated, would cost the government four or five billion dollars, while state ownership would be decided by the people, who might decide for the temporary private ownership.

The committee also heard H. Davies Warfield, who said his railroad plan for a minimum interest return of six per cent on rail securities through a mandatory adjustment of rates by the interstate commerce commission was in principle endorsed by "fifty millions of persons owning or directly interested in railroad securities." Representatives of the coastwise shipping companies urged that port-to-port rates should not be put under the control of the interstate commerce commission in reorganization legislation.

Arguing against private monopoly, Mr. Bryan said the railroads must be considered as a monopoly, and that "no one can defend a private monopoly unless he has so much stock in it that it silences his conscience."

Mr. Bryan agreed with the fundamental proposition of the Plumb plan that the government should own the roads, and such nationalization he asserted, were better than private monopoly.

As for political power under a nationalization scheme, Mr. Bryan declared the government could do no worse than private ownership, for the "railroads have been in politics every day for the last 25 years." Senators and representatives, state officials and others have been elected because of railroad influence, he charged.

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HYDE PERFECTING APPEAL TO COURT

Charleston Mayor Objects to Committee Decision. To Claim Nomination.

Charleston, Aug. 28.—The city Democratic convention, which recessed on May 5, has been called to reconvene Friday evening August 29, at 8:30 o'clock at the Hibernian Hall for such business as may come before it. Contrary to the usual practice, the city convention did not adjourn at its meeting on May 5, but recessed to be called by the president at the instruction of the chairman of the executive committee, provided such instruction should be given within ten days after the holding of the city primary. As this was held on August 19, today is the last day on which the call to reconvene could be made. A. Marlon Stone is president of the convention and W. Turner Logan is chairman of the executive committee.

It is not known for what special purpose if any the convention is to be reconvened and in an appeal to Hyde delegates to attend the convention Mayor Hyde referred to the fact that very brief notice had been given. The control of the convention is with the Grace forces, which organized the body last May, the validity of the organization having been at first contested by the Hyde faction, but confirmed by the court.

Attorneys representing Mayor Hyde are at work preparing the necessary papers and gathering evidence in substantiation of complaints which they will lay before the court, asking for a judicial review and investigation of the procedure of the city executive nominee for mayor. Mayor Hyde has declared that a fair determination of the 70-odd challenged votes would have added substantially to his majority of one based on the original returns, and he has announced his intention of applying promptly to the court for justice.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

A meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Clinton, S. C., will be held September 9, 1919, at 4 o'clock p. m., in the Directors' room, to decide upon an increase of the Capital Stock, and to transact such business as may come before the meeting.

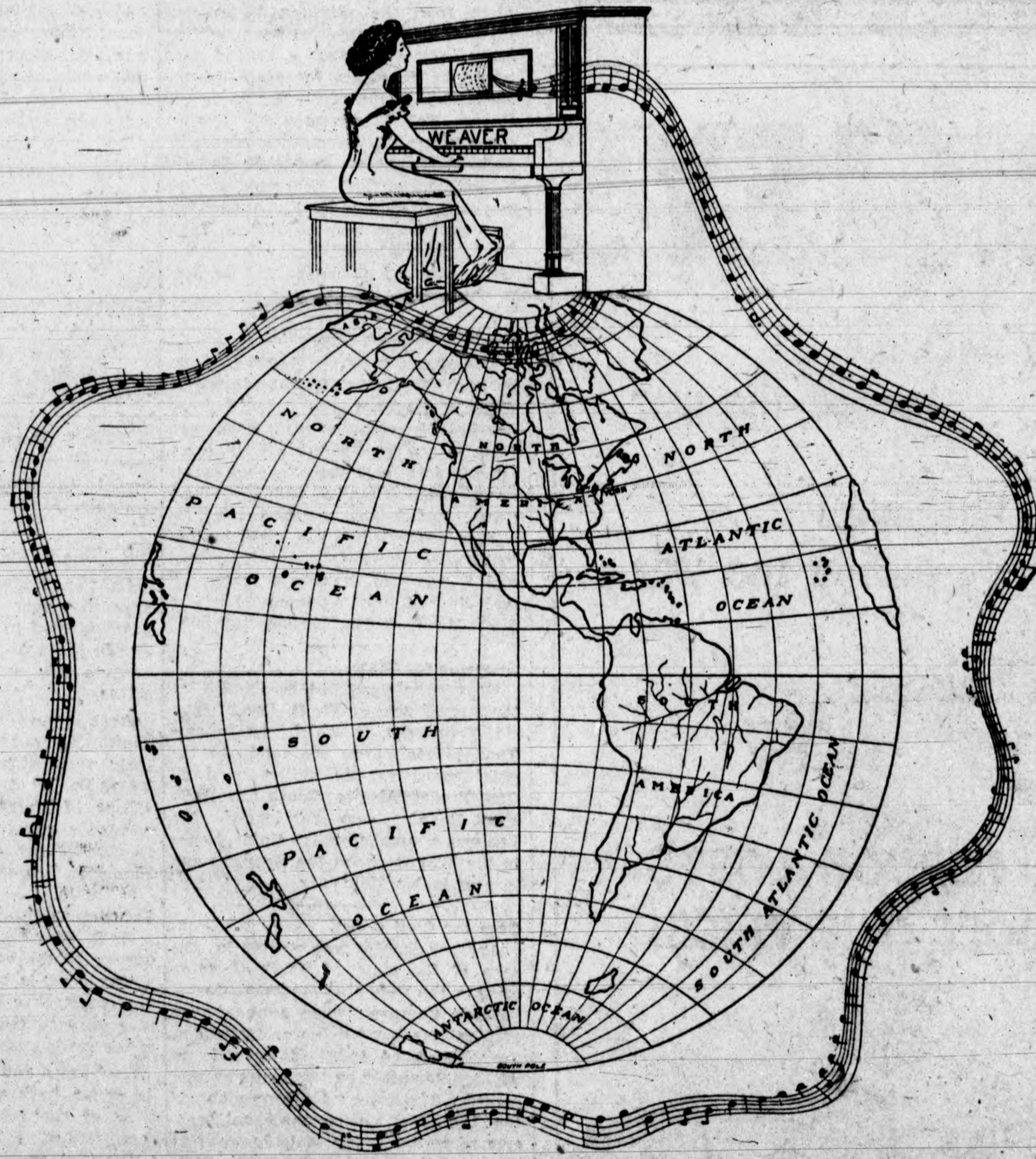
B. H. BOYD,
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