

GARFIELD CRITICIZES STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Fuel Administrator Sends in his Resignation Following Settlement of Coal Strike Without his Being Consulted. Says President Would Agree with Him.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Principles underlying President Wilson's plan for the settlement of the coal strike, accepted by the miners, as based, are "fundamentally wrong as a matter of government," Dr. Harry A. Garfield, federal fuel administrator until today, told a hastily assembled subcommittee of the senate tonight. His resignation, sent to President Wilson because of his views was accepted today with those of one or two of his associates, he said.

While discussing with some freedom "a cleavage in the cabinet" caused by strike settlement negotiations, Dr. Garfield withheld answers to questions by Senator Frelinghuysen, Republican, New Jersey, chairman of the subcommittee, on matters he regarded as touching confidential intercourse with his former associates during the strike period. He adhered to this refusal, though Senator Townsend, Republican, Michigan, and Senator Myers, Democrat, Montana, joined the chairman in urging replies, and refused to furnish a copy of his letter of resignation, which he indicated had explained his views to the president. Senator Frelinghuysen intimated that Attorney General Palmer and other officials connected with the strike settlement would be called later.

"My objection," Dr. Garfield said of the settlement plan, "goes to the point that the commission which I understand will be set up to decide wages and prices will be composed of three members. One to be a miner, another to be a coal mine operator, and the third to represent the general public. Under it the public, which is the chief party at interest, would always be in the minority."

"Has it been your experience with the coal industry that employees and employers might have a common interest in increasing wages and costs and passing that increase on to the public in prices," Senator Townsend asked.

"They may have that common interest," Dr. Garfield responded, qualifying his answer by saying that he was not charging that this would be the necessary result.

"I believe I represent the real opinion of the president in the matter," he said later. "That is, if I were able to see him and talk it over, because I know his mind."

Sketching the history of strike negotiations, Dr. Garfield explained that he thought the members of the cabinet were standing with him in his suggestion of a 14 per cent. increase in wages and an advisory commission to review the facts from which he derived the 14 per cent. clause. When this was refused, he added, he thought the question was going to be "fought out."

Dr. Garfield would not produce a telegram sent him by Attorney General Palmer confirming that understanding for which he was asked.

Discussing proposals which he had submitted to the cabinet, Dr. Garfield said:

"I had no power under the Lever

act to fix wages, but did have power to fix prices, and the determination of reasonable prices involved finally a determination of reasonable wages. I drew up a statement of principles which I thought should govern the determination of reasonable wages, and submitted that to the cabinet."

"They were with you on that statement?" Senator Frelinghuysen asked. "Yes, except as to the second of the principles stated," Dr. Garfield replied. "That was one which said the average wage of workers in the industry ought to be taken as a guide in fixing increases allowed to meet the cost of living, and not the wages of a single group. Secretary of Labor Wilson desired the increase so given to be estimated on the wages of pick miners."

"What was your objection to that?" Senator Townsend asked.

"Basing the increase on the wage of pick miners," Dr. Garfield said, "would have resulted in securing an average increase of 179 per cent. in wages in the industry over the period since 1913, when the secretary of labor conceded that the increase in cost of living had been only 79 per cent."

Some members of the cabinet, Dr. Garfield said, supported him, and some the secretary of labor, but all were in agreement on the balance of the proposal. He had finally taken the responsibility of putting through his settlement suggestion without securing a unanimous agreement of the cabinet.

"I conceived myself to be the responsible officer," he said, "believing that I had authority to determine price questions. The matter was not presented to President Wilson."

Applying the principles laid down, Dr. Garfield said, he decided that 14 per cent would meet the increased cost of living and that operators could pay it out of profits and still keep enough mines running to supply the nation with coal under the fixed price of \$2.35 a ton. The miners decided to refuse and continue the strike.

War Time Prohibition Declared Constitutional

Washington, Dec. 15.—By unanimous decision, constitutionality of the wartime prohibition act was sustained today by the Supreme Court. The opinion, given by Associate Justice Brandeis, held in effect, however, that the war invoked "dry" period still may be terminated by presidential proclamation of demobilization.

In rendering its opinion, the court, however, did not act on the validity of the Volstead prohibition enforcement act or on appeals involving the alcoholic content of beer, leaving those cases to future opinions which may be handed down next Monday before the court recesses for the Christmas holidays.

Today's decision practically swept away all hope of a "wet" Christmas as the possibilities of the wartime act being repealed before constitutional prohibition becomes effective one month from tomorrow were considered remote.

The cases decided were those of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse company of Louisville, Kentucky, and Dryfoos and Blum company, New York, instituted for the post office compelling the government to release whiskey from bond. In both cases, the court denied contentions of Elihu Root and other attorneys for the distilleries that the act in vain of the constitution take

private property without just compensation, that the period of the war emergency for which the act was passed had terminated, that the law was an interference with the state police powers and an undue exercise of the war powers of congress.

Congress did not intend for the war-

time act to terminate on the conclusion of the war but at the end of the period of demobilization in the view of the court which held that the conclusion of the war clearly did not mean cessation of hostilities.

"Congress, therefore, provided, "the

opinion added, "that the time when the act ceased to be operative should be fixed by the president's ascertaining and proclaiming the date when demobilization had terminated."

Had the president on October 23th last, when he vetoed the Volstead act

believed that demobilization had terminated, the court said, "he would doubtless have issued then a proclamation to that effect, for he had manifested a strong conviction that restrictions upon the sale of liquor should end."

The Famous Jeweled

Phonographs **Pathé** and Records

No needles to change

Are Now On Display

You are invited to come in and hear the unusual tone of these instruments. An expert demonstrator will be pleased to show you the following unique features of the Pathe.

1. **The Full, Clear Tone** of each individually tuned instrument is produced by the all-wood, violin tone chamber and the Sapphire Ball, the round, polished jewel which fits exactly into every groove of the record and accurately reproduces every shading of the artist.
2. **No Needles to Change** on a jeweled Pathe. The Sapphire Ball never wears out.
3. **Plays All Makes of Records** with a Universal tone arm—and Pathe plays them better.
4. **The Sapphire Ball** does not wear out records—it glides smoothly around them. The music flows out, isn't scratched off. Every Pathe record guaranteed to play 1,000 times.
5. **Always Ready to Play** as soon as you slip on a record. No stopping to change a needle.
6. **The Pathe Controlla** enables you to play all records loudly or softly with the same Sapphire Ball.

And in addition, the Pathe has all the good features of other talking machines; silent, strong motor, and large, artistically finished cabinets. Yet remember—the Pathe costs no more than ordinary phonographs.

If you already have a machine you will be particularly interested in the Pathe Double-Disc Records.

You will find in the Pathe musical library your favorite songs and operas, sung by the famous artists of Europe and America; stirring military marches, and the popular ballads.

And Pathe has the latest hits—first and best—the songs that Broadway is whistling, and the dances that are all the craze.

We will be pleased to show you how you can play Pathe records on any machine.

O'DANIEL & REID



The Pathe Sapphire Ball glides smoothly around the records. No needles to change; no wear on the records; always ready to play.

Easy Terms
Pay while you play
\$45.00 to \$225.00

The Pathe plays all makes of Records

King's Big Removal Sale Continues Right On

Our entire stock is being sold at a Great Reduction. Positively nothing held back. Every article of Merchandise in this store has been SLASHED. If you are skeptical--Call and let us convince you that this is the BIGGEST Sale ever put on in Clinton.

SALE ENDS CHRISTMAS EVE NIGHT

Our New Location after January 1, 1920, will be The Store Room next to The Bee Hive.

B. L. KING

"Best Things to Wear"

Clinton, S. C.