

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear Not—Let all the ends Thou Aims't at be thy Country's, Thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June 1, 1866.

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LABOR UNIONS NOT ABOVE THE LAW

Supreme Court Renders Decision That Labor Organizations Are Subject to Provisions of Sherman Anti-Trust Law

Washington, June 5.—Deciding the celebrated Coronado coal case, the supreme court today held that labor organizations although unincorporated, are amenable to the Sherman anti-trust act, and that under it such organizations may be prosecuted for restraint of interstate commerce. The court also held that labor unions are amenable to the Sherman anti-trust act, and that under it such organizations may be prosecuted for restraint of interstate commerce. The court also held that labor unions are amenable to the Sherman anti-trust act, and that under it such organizations may be prosecuted for restraint of interstate commerce.

The case which presented the questions passed upon by the court was an appeal by the United Mine Workers of America, district No. 21 of that organization and the officers, 27 local unions in that district and their officers and 65 individuals, some of the latter not members of any union, from a decision by the United States district court of Arkansas, approved by the circuit court of appeals holding them guilty of violation of the Sherman anti-trust act during the coal mine strikes in Arkansas in 1914, and imposing damages of \$200,000, which were trebled under the anti-trust law.

Labor leaders in Washington, including officers of the American Federation of Labor, while expressing concern over the sweeping provisions of the decision, declined to authorize any statement in advance of a careful study of the findings of the court. They were particularly interested in that section of the opinion which held that the treasury of labor organizations could be held liable for damages caused by labor unions.

The "Coronado case" was the name applied to one of the most famous proceedings to reach supreme court within recent years. Its fame arose not only from the long period it remained on the docket but from its importance, involving as it did the question of whether organized labor as represented in the United Mine Workers of America could be prosecuted under the Sherman anti-trust law for restraint of interstate commerce resulting from strikes.

The Coronado and Associated Coal companies of Arkansas instituted in the United States district court for Arkansas civil proceedings against the United Mine Workers to recover treble damages under the Sherman act for property losses suffered by them during a strike in the Arkansas coal fields in 1914.

The coal companies alleged that the United Mine Workers had unlawfully conspired to suppress non-union competition, and that the destruction of the property had been resorted to, with attendant restraint of interstate commerce, to accomplish that end. The decision of the court dismissing the suit was set aside by the United States circuit court of appeals for the Eighth circuit, and in the same court, on second trial, before a different federal judge, the jury found that the destruction of the mine property was due to a conspiracy to prevent the mining of coal by non-union labor, and had resulted in a restraint of interstate commerce. The jury placed actual damages at \$200,000, which were trebled by the court under the Sherman law. The award affirmed by the circuit court of appeals, was brought to the supreme court by the labor unions on the ground that being incorporated they could not be sued.

Cincinnati, June 6.—A strike vote of approximately one million, two hundred thousand railway workers will be taken by the individual unions affected by wage reductions recently ordered by the labor board and pending, it was decided at a conference of union leaders here today.

UNIONS WILL NOT SURRENDER

Cincinnati, June 5 (By the Associated Press).—Concerted action against reductions in wages of railroad workers recently made by the United States railroad labor board will be the principal matter to be considered when heads of 11 railroad labor unions go into session here tomorrow. The conference was called by B. M. Jewell, president of the railway employees' department, American Federation of Labor, who will also be present at the sessions.

Leaders who arrived here today held an informal conference and discussed ways and means to bring the question of wage reductions before their membership. Strike votes are expected in every organization, it was said, each union taking its vote separately according to its own constitution.

It was pointed out that the matter of accepting or rejection of the cut rests with the membership of each union and the meeting tomorrow will enable the executives to advise each other as to how to conform with the laws of their respective organizations in submitting the matter to their members.

Unions to be represented in the conference are the machinists, boiler-

HENRY FORD IS READY TO START

Whenever Congress Decides to Put Muscle Shoals to Work Detroit Production Wizard is Ready to Do the Rest

Detroit, June 6 (By the Associated Press).—Henry Ford is prepared to begin work on the development of the Muscle Shoals water power and nitrate plants upon a few hours notice, should his offer to take over and operate the project be accepted by congress, it was learned today from sources close to the manufacturer. Acceptance of his offer, it was said, would be followed immediately by the dispatch of telegrams to various parts of the country that would initiate the Detroit manufacturer's plan to create an industrial center around Muscle Shoals that would be the "crowning achievement of his career."

Mr. Ford believes acceptance of his proposal and fruition of his plans will prove the worth of water power and that an enterprise like Muscle Shoals can be made to become an asset to the public rather than a liability. The project, it was pointed out, will under Mr. Ford's plans, have paid for itself before the lease expires.

W. B. Mayo, chief engineer of the Ford company, has returned to Detroit and Mr. Ford no longer is personally represented at Washington in connection with the shoals project. No plans have been made for further negotiations with congress, it was stated, because Mr. Ford's reply to the counter-proposal of the house military committee was his final statement.

MURDER OF LADY WHITE ELECTROCUTED

London Pantry Boy Pays For Crime To-day

London, June 7.—Henry Jacobi, a nineteen year old pantry boy, was executed in Pontonville prison today for the murder of Lady Alice White on March 16th.

IN CRITICAL CONDITION

Survivors of Union Tragedy May Not Survive

Union, June 5.—Albert Whitlock and John W. McKeown, the two survivors of the automobile accident which occurred here on Saturday afternoon, are said to be in a critical condition and X-ray pictures were made today to locate their injuries, which are thought to be internal. An inquest over the bodies of the Misses Laura and Minnie Austin and E. J. and James Vaughan, who were killed, was held by Coroner T. D. Halcomb.

ermakers, blacksmiths, car men, electricians, sheet metal workers, clerks, signal men, telegraphers, maintenance of way and stationary firemen and others.

Chiefs of the "Big Four" brotherhoods—the transportation unions—will not be present, it was said because the present reduction of the railroad labor board has not affected members of their organizations. It is considered probable that some of the "big four" chiefs will sit in at the sessions as observers, it was said.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was expected to arrive here tomorrow morning from Washington to take part in the discussions. Leaders tonight predicted the conference of the union officials will last for two and probably three weeks.

Robertson Succeeds Carter. Houston, Texas, June 5.—David B. Robertson, Cleveland, Ohio, was elected president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen late today, succeeding W. S. Carter.

Cincinnati, June 6.—The new wage reductions for shopmen ordered today can but intensify the present feeling of dissatisfaction with railway labor conditions and will at least result in an immediate strike vote, returnable June 20th, according to B. M. Jewell, head of the shop crafts union, who is here today for a railroad strike conference.

Chicago, June 6.—Over the strong protest of three labor representatives on the United States Railroad Labor Board a new wage cut of seven cents an hour for railway shop mechanics and nine cents for freight carmen, cutting four hundred thousand shopmen and approximately sixty million a year was ordered by the board today. The reduction followed on the heels of the fifty million dollar cut in wages maintenance way laborers last week. The cut is effective July 1st, same as the previous one. A minority report stating the majority decision was made "with no consideration of human need" and held it fails to set a "just and reasonable" wage.

LABOR BOARD REDUCES ALL RAILWAY WAGES

The Last Cut Expected to Precipitate Strike Vote by More Than a Million Employees

Chicago, June 6 (By the Associated Press).—Over the strong protest of the three labor representatives on the United States railroad labor board a new wage cut of seven cents an hour for railway shop mechanics and nine cents for freight car men, cutting 400,000 shopmen approximately \$60,000,000 a year, was ordered by the board today. The new wage reduction brought an estimated annual saving of \$59,669,347 annually to the railroads, following on the heels of a \$50,000,000 cut in the wages of maintenance of way laborers last week. The shop crafts decision becomes effective July 1, the same date as last week's order.

The minority report of the labor members pointedly stated that the majority decision was made "with no consideration of human needs" and charges that it fails to carry out the function of the board to set a "just and reasonable" wage. "The tendency of this decision is to vindicate the propaganda of the railroads and consequently condemn such statements as the employees have been able to bring to public attention," the minority opinion said.

Supervisory forces of the railroad shops were not decreased. After due consideration, the decision said, it was felt that the duties and responsibilities of such forces warranted maintenance of the present rates.

The reduction for the mechanics average a little more than 3 per cent, all machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, electrical workers, carmen (except freight carmen), moulders, cupulo tenders and carmakers and the regular and helper apprentices receiving a cut of seven cents an hour. Freight carmen, commonly known as "car knockers" and the object of some of the heaviest assaults by the roads in their battle for lower wages, were cut nine cents.

The larger cut was ordered for the "car knockers" because the board said it believed that their work did not require the same skilled service as other branches of carmen's work. This heavier reduction for the freight carmen came under especially severe criticism in the minority report, the labor members declaring there was no justification for discrimination in car work.

Car cleaners, who now receive an average of \$3.18 a day, were cut five cents an hour, or 40 cents a day.

The mechanics, whose daily rate now averages from \$6.11 for electrical workers to \$8.28 for blacksmiths, will lose 56 cents a day under the new decision, bring their daily wage to approximately \$5.70.

The board's latest decision, which is to be followed shortly by reductions for railway clerks, telegraphers and all other classes of railway employees except the train service men, was brief and offered no explanation of how the new rates were arrived at. This omission brought more fire from the dissenters, who declared the majority did not consider "human needs," ignored the pleas of the employees for "a living wage" and made "no attempt to show that mechanics are not entitled to such a standard."

Suggestion for "some recognized standard" to be worked out by the board and used as a basis for future wage adjustments was contained in the minority report. The labor members felt, they said, that the board "should initiate a study which shall determine the amount necessary to meet some recognized standard and that it must use its results as a basis for its decisions and that it must, through these decisions, transmit this information to the public."

The decision, the minority report continued, tended "to substantiate the positions of the railroads that wages need not be made with reference to the needs of the family," contending that a minimum wage for the shop crafts should be 50 cents an hour, which would mean a rate of 87 cents for skilled mechanics.

"The savings to the railroads far exceed anything justified by the savings to the public in reduced rates," the dissenters said, adding that payroll slashes during the last six months of 1921 had been made, including layoffs, at the annual rate of \$1,300,000,000 "in strong contrast to the increasing prosperity of the roads."

Cincinnati, June 6 (By the Associated Press).—Railroad wages under the new railroad labor board orders for seven of the larger groups of the country's railway workers, soon will be at a level which does not measure up to the American standard of living and which will make vigorous protest necessary, according to B. M. Jewell, head of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor in explaining the quick strike vote action of the conference of railway union heads today.

In less than two hours' time

LAFOLLETTE CRITICIZES SUPREME COURT

Decision in Coal Case He Says, "Most Ominous For Future of Union Labor"

Washington, June 7.—Declaring that supreme court decision in the Coronado coal case was "most ominous in what it foreshadows for the future of union labor in this country," Senator LaFollette today issued a statement in which he criticized the court. "The said opinion is significant because of what the court says on questions not involved in the case, rather than anything actually decided."

Nomination of Brookhart Victory For Democrats

Applies to Interstate Commerce Commission For Authority

Washington, June 7.—The nomination by Iowa Republicans of Smith W. Brookhart for the senate is declared by Chairman Hull, of the Democratic National committee, in a statement issued today, "an even more emphatic repudiation of the Harding administration and Republican congress than the votes for Beveridge, in Indiana and for Pinchot in Pennsylvania."

heads of 11 railroad unions arrived at an understanding whereby each organization will take a strike vote immediately on issuance of wage reductions orders from the labor board for its membership. The vote will be returnable in 30 days and the strike vote for the shop crafts, sent out by President Jewell's orders today, will be in effect in Chicago by June 20.

The strike votes decided on today will affect about 1,200 of the country's railway employees—all except the train service men, whose wages are not in dispute before the board. Although wage cuts have not been announced for any classes but the shop crafts and maintenance of way, pending decisions are expected to add five other classes of labor to the general slash. Union executives of these organizations today decided to print their ballots and have them ready to send out to the memberships immediately in the board, as anticipated, orders further reductions in their pay.

"The new wages do not permit a minimum living wage," declared Mr. Jewell today, "and they are wholly at variance with the saving wage championed by Secretary of Labor Davis and President Harding. The labor board, has totally disregarded the secretary's attitude as well as the employees' own evidence showing the amount necessary to maintain a railroad man's family."

No further action will be taken by the union heads at this time pending return of the strike ballots. When the result is known—and the union heads freely predict an overwhelming vote to walkout—a working agreement is expected to be made by which any stoppage of work would take place simultaneously by all organizations.

Meanwhile President Jewell intimated that a persistent fight would be made to keep the necessary for gaining a "living wage" before the board and other responsible authorities.

Cincinnati, June 6.—Characterizing the shops crafts wage cut decision as "a hastily dressed up and obviously unfair apology" for \$60,000,000 slash B. M. Jewell head of the six shop crafts unions, declared today that the evidence in the case had been totally ignored and that the decisions gave rise to the belief that the board was trying "to help the railroads carry out their labor policy."

The labor union head, here for a conference of union heads which today called for a strike vote of 1,200,000 railway workers, said that the board's latest cut "could be justified by no stretch of the facts."

"The board was offered evidence as to the amount necessary to secure the necessities of life for railroad families," he said. "The rates in this decision are so far below those necessary that this evidence must have been ignored."

Chicago, June 6 (By the Associated Press).—The railroad labor board tonight sent a communication to B. M. Jewell, head of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, asserting that the board is in a position to handle expeditiously disputes between the shop crafts and carriers involving alleged unauthorized wage reduction piece work disputes and the contracting out of shop work by railroads.

The communication was in reply to a request of Mr. Jewell on June 1, when he appeared before the board and cited a number of carriers which he said were violating the provisions of the transportation act and asked the board to assume jurisdiction and restore the status quo prior to hearings on pending decisions.

The board today refused to establish the wages in effect prior to assuming jurisdiction of the case in question.

S. J. KIRBY TELLS STORY OF MURDER

Leader of Trio That Killed Brazell Protests Against Clemency For Gappins

Columbia, June 8.—That Jesse Gappins, one of the trio who will go to the electric chair on Friday of next week, for the murder of William Brazell, for whom an effort has been made to secure a commutation to life imprisonment, is just as guilty of the crime as either Fox or Kirby, was the substance of a statement made at the death house Wednesday afternoon by S. J. Kirby, the oldest of the trio. Kirby sent for a reporter and asked that his statement be published. Through the bars of the cell he told again the details of the crime, and C. O. Fox, substantiating these facts and the part each played in the crime, joined in the rehearsal of the crime. Through the corridors of the death house rang the arguments between the prisoners as to their parts in the crime. Gappins charged that Kirby and Fox had made false statements as to him, and "if the truth were known, I'd not go to the chair," he declared.

Recently Gappins made a statement to the press to the effect that he did not have a part in the actual killing of Brazell, and on the strength of this an effort has been made to have Governor Harvey commute the sentence of Gappins to life imprisonment. To a representative of the press yesterday afternoon Kirby and Fox denied this and told the gruesome story of the killing, implicating all three. The reporter was accompanied into the death house by Colonel A. K. Sanders, superintendent of the penitentiary, and frequently he was called on to hear what the prisoners swore was the truth.

"I hope to meet God with the truth on my lips," Kirby began his recitation to the reporter through the double bars of his cell. "We came up town on the night of August 7th. Gappins told me to go up and see 'Big Bill' a taxi driver, and I went to see him twice, but his car was burned up. We went to the Gospel Mission and then went up Assembly, came down Main street, passed a big red car; Gappins said, 'That's the kind of car we want; but we went on to Lady street and then found some white boys who drive cars. I had never seen the Brazell boy before that night. We all got in and went to Leesville and stopped several times on the way. We got gas in Leesville and came back to a hill near Lexington. Gappins and myself got out of the car. Gappins said he would not hit the boy. He gave Fox the black jack, but I had given it to Gappins. Fox hit the Brazell boy in the head and Gappins caught him. The black jack broke all to pieces."

Kirby then went into details of how the Brazell boy was stabbed to death and the part all three had in the crime. "Fox and Gappins got out of the car with the Brazell boy, on the left hand side," Kirby stated. "I had hold of the Brazell boy, and so did Gappins. Fox stuck the knife in him. Gappins threw Brazell down and took money and cigarettes out of his pocket. Then Gappins turned the car around and he and Fox put the body of Brazell in the car."

At this point some words were passed between cells. "Do you want me to tell about the \$1.50 for the black jack," Kirby shouted across the death house to Gappins, and the reply came back. "Tell it all; you've got to answer to God for this."

Kirby then told of the journey to Augusta, after Brazell's body was hid. He told of the breakdown of the car at Augusta, and of their proceeding thence on foot to a station near Augusta, and of his plan to go to still another station to wire Fox's father for money. "By some means I didn't do this," he declared; "we passed a chain-gang, after leaving Augusta, and saw a Mr. Roberts, a road engineer. After leaving the little railway station I went back to Mr. Roberts and told him of the thing we had done during the night. Mr. Roberts phoned for the sheriff and took me to the chain gang camp. After dinner there we went for the car and waited for the sheriff. He and the sheriff went after Fox and Gappins, and we were all brought to Augusta, and lodged in jail, and later I was brought to Lexington and thence to Colonel Sanders."

Expressing regret for his sorry, Kirby said: "Gentlemen, I am sorry and ashamed I ever got mixed up in a crime like this; it's the second time I have served any time. I hope my case will be a warning to young men never to keep bad company. I have lived a good life for years. I am leaving a wife and a little girl; my wife has been like a moth to me, and my last prayer will be that God take care of them."

Kirby said he wanted Mr. Brazell, father of the man the trio killed, to come and see him, that he might ask that the father of the murdered boy forgive him. He said he wanted to tell the father how sorry he was he had killed his son. He asked Colonel Sanders

U. S. READY TO DISCUSS WAR DEBTS

Notification Presented to French Government and Commission Named

Paris, June 6.—Notification from Washington that the United States government was ready to discuss the settlement of war debts was presented to the foreign office today by Sheldon Whitehouse, counselor of the American embassy. Though fixing no date, this notification is understood in official circles as a reply to Premier Poincaré's note to the debt commission informing it that a French mission headed by Jean V. Parmentier had been appointed and was ready to proceed to the United States whenever the commission deemed it advisable.

Mr. Parmentier is only awaiting the word from Premier Poincaré, it was explained at the ministry of finance this afternoon. While the foreign office is reticent, pending the premier's decision, which may be delayed until the bankers' committee and the reparations commission finish their work, or arrive at a point where it may be foreseen with some certainty what the results will be.

The payment of reparations and the payment of war debts are closely allied, in the French viewpoint, and it is held that M. Poincaré in opposing any reduction of the total due from Germany, is really protecting the interests of the creditors of France, whose capacity for payment is affected by any reductions or postponements of payments by Germany. Consequently, it is thought that final instructions to M. Parmentier may be modified by any action of the reparations commission tomorrow.

The secret of today's deliberations of the commission is closely guarded; the delegates are dumb as to what action they are likely to take at the official meeting in the morning. It is forecast in well informed quarters, however, that the French attitude will be sustained so far as it concerns the reduction of Germany's reparations debts.

There is much speculation as to whether this will end the mission of the international bankers' committee. It is suggested in some quarters that it will affect only the amount of the proposed international loan and that the bankers' committee may still find it possible to float a billion dollars in French official circles tonight, however, the complete success of the loan plan.

SUICIDE AT HAMPTON

J. R. Taylor, County Commissioner, Fires Bullet Into Brain

Hampton, June 7.—County commissioner, J. R. Taylor of Early Branch, took his own life at his home at an early hour this morning by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Mr. Taylor was at Hampton both Monday and Tuesday and was apparently in the best of health and in his usual good spirits. Those not closely connected with him did not suspect that he had any kind of trouble preying upon him, but it is stated that his actions were being investigated by the grand jury now in session, it being charged that he had been "padding" claims against the county for the past several months and he had been notified to appear and that he had this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Mr. Taylor was a very popular man and his many friends are greatly shocked at the news of his death. He leaves a large family.

Blows Brains Out

Dynamite Explodes, Killing York Convict

York, June 7.—Floyd "Pappy" Pat Craven, white convict on the York county chain gang, was killed this morning when dynamite which he attempted to blow a hole in rock in the road which the gang was building, exploded, blowing out his brains. He was a native of Concord, N. C., and was 30 years old. The body was sent to Concord two years and a half, following conviction on a charge of stealing a watch and a suit of clothes.

TRUST PROMOTER IN CONTEMPT

New York, June 8.—Thomas L. Chadbourne, who promoted the Republic-Midvale-Inland steel merger was today adjudged in contempt by the Lockwood legislative committee when he refused to turn over to experts the reports on seven companies which were originally intended to be brought into the consolidation.

if Mr. Brazell could see him, and the reply was in the affirmative.

The electrocution of the trio will take place Friday of next week, presumably at noon.

THE GREAT GAME OF POLITICS

With a Few Side Lights on the Wild and Wily Ways of the Republican Administration

By Wallace Bassford (Special Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., June 5.—Shortly before the election of President Harding, Senator Lodge, Judge Hughes and some twenty-nine other men, whose names were thought sufficiently impressive to make the people believe an otherwise improbable tale, issued a statement in which they said that the way to get into the League of Nations was to vote for Harding. It is far from the province or the intention of this writer to fall foul of those who may have their own views on that momentous question, but it is helpful and harmless to laugh and to rejoice at having been born a Missourian, with all of the inborn incredulity of that race of disciples of Aristotle. For was it not that great Greek philosopher who said that "Incredulity is the source of all wisdom"? How Lodge and Hughes and the other twenty-nine must chuckle at the gullibility of the average voter! Thousands fell for it. Thousands are now falling for that other great piece of bunkum, the president's claim to great economies in the administration of the government. When this session of congress adjourns later in the Dog Days of August, or later, it will be found that the appropriations for the support of the government will be fully as large as for the previous year, and that saturnalia of extravagance which also a republican financial debacle.

H. H. Kohlsaat, for many years the editor of Chicago's great republican newspaper, and a friend of McKinley and Hanna, tells in his autobiography a little tale of Lodge which had it been known in the fall of 1920, would have caused the public to take with a grain of salt his promise that Harding would lead the country into the league of nations. Of course his manifesto was given out in order to hold to Harding those republicans who favored the league. Kohlsaat tells how he urged Hanna to show to Lodge the draft of the financial plank on which McKinley was to run—a plank sawed out in the offices of J. P. M. & Co., in Wall Street, just opposite the New York Stock Exchange. Hanna swore a mighty oath and refused saying that Lodge couldn't be trusted to keep it under his hat. Kohlsaat over-persuaded him, however, and with Hanna's reluctant permission, showed the plank to Lodge, who begged a copy on promise of secrecy. What was Kohlsaat's chagrin to find that the Boston papers had it the next morning with Lodge headlined as the author of the plank, and the Associated Press wiring it to St. Louis under a Boston date-line! And thus Lodge slipped under the canvas and made all Massachusetts believe that it was his brain that achieved that monumental financial hocus-pocus that fooled the people in the year 1896. Now the question naturally arises, who engineered the hocus-pocus of 1920? No matter who is entitled to wear the leather medal of the party, certain it is that they always have a number of both experts and amateurs warming up to take their place in the pitcher's box in case the man assigned to the job should blow up.

The Memorial Day exercises in Washington were very impressive; the hub and center of the day's celebration was at the beautiful Greek temple of white marble which the people have erected to commemorate forever the life and services of the Great Rail Splitter, Abraham Lincoln. This wonderful and exquisitely beautiful building stands in a vast open space on the bank of the Potomac, on an eminence well above the river level, while its back is toward the river, it fronts the east, where lies a long pool in which its beautiful columns are reflected. In all the world there is no more stately memorial, none more significant, none more impressive. It was given by all the people, north and south, east and west, without reference to political faith or "previous condition of servitude." It represents the settled conviction of the American people as to the character and services of Lincoln. On Memorial Day it was dedicated in the presence of many thousands of people. Able speeches were made by President Harding ex-president Taft and the negro educator, Moton, who succeeded Booker Washington as the head of Tuskegee Institute. This writer has heard dozens of opinions expressed by those who heard all of the speeches, and it is no disparagement of the others to say that it was the consensus of the opinions that, of the three eloquent and able speakers, Moton's was the most impressive. He made himself a reputation that day that will probably stand for generations as the high water mark of his race.

Even the Washington Post, whose editor deserted the party of his

PHILLIPS IS PLACED UNDER HEAVY BOND

Georgia Republican State Chairman Blames Politics When He Surrenders to Marshall in Washington

Washington, June 5.—John Lewis Phillips, Republican State chairman for Georgia, for whose arrest a warrant was issued late Saturday on complaint of the department of justice alleging conspiracy to defraud the United States in connection with a war contract for the disposal of surplus lumber, surrendered to a deputy United States marshal on his arrival here today from Philadelphia. He was immediately arraigned before United States Commissioner Isaac R. Hitt, who issued the warrant, waived examination and was released in \$25,000 bail for action of the grand jury.

The warrant for Mr. Phillips' arrest sworn to by Marcus Borchart, special assistant to the attorney general acting for Assistant Attorney General John W. Crim was issued while the special grand jury was still conducting its investigation of the lumber disposal contract made by the war department with the firm of Phillips & Stephens acting as agents for the lumber interests. No indictment has yet been returned by the grand jury and it was understood by Mr. Phillips today that witnesses were still being heard.

Much mystery surrounded the obtaining of the warrant. Until a copy of the complaint was made public at the department of justice late today following the arrest of Mr. Phillips, spokesmen of the department denied that a warrant had been sought.

While the formalities of the bail bond were being attended to in Commissioner Hitt's office Mr. Phillips said that he had hastened to Washington as soon as he had been informed of the issuance of the warrant. Before leaving that city he notified Marshall Snyder through an attorney that he was coming. A deputy met him at the railroad station and formally placed him into custody.

At the moment Mr. Phillips was being arraigned, C. Williams Hare, of Philadelphia, who was rector of sales for the war department signed the contract with Phillips and Stephens was at the department of justice to tell what he knew of the lumber disposal case.

Later the department of justice announced Mr. Hare's visit and said that he would cooperate in every way possible with the department in the prosecution of the lumber case.

The first disclosure of the government's hand in this particular one of so-called war fraud cases came during the arraignment of Mr. Phillips. Appearing for the department of justice, Special Assistant Attorney General Crim, in charge of all commercial matters for the department; Special Assistant General H. W. Anderson, of Virginia and Borchart, the complainant. It was decided to swear out the warrant notwithstanding the fact no indictment had yet been returned.

Mr. Phillips tonight refused to make a formal statement at this time but declared that all his transactions with the government had always "been clean and above board" and were matters of record. He said he was surprised at the issuance of a warrant for his arrest before the grand jury had indicted him and attributed it to politics.

"It is the penalty one must pay for being in politics," he said.

Columbia, June 8.—B. Harris, commissioner of agriculture, today announces his candidacy for reelection. So far he has no opposition.

father's to enjoy the social entree at the White House, can see no good in the performance of the present congress. In reading the following extract from a Post editorial, it is well to remember that there are sixty republican members of the senate.

"The situation in the senate at this moment constitutes an indictment of the good sense of the republican party. At this moment, when congress is under the fire of criticism, and the record of the republican party is under scrutiny, when millions of voters are making up their minds on the evidence presented, the republicans of the senate are making a record of absenteeism and neglect of public business that will surely return to plague them."

"On yesterday, when a call of the senate was made, only 30 republican senators answered to their names. Possibly each of the absentees had a good excuse for his absence; but in the list appeared the names of several who have been habitually absent, although they are reported to be in good health and anxious to serve their country as senators. So anxious are some of them, in fact, that they have deserted the senate chamber for the stump, where they rely upon their eloquence to convince the voter that it is the best congress that has ever met."