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Sumter, S. C., Saturday, September 16, 1922

VOL. LIII, NO. 10.

CONSOLIDATED AUG. 2, 1881.

RAIL STRIKE INJUNCTION CONTINUED

Restraining Order Against Strike Leaders Will Remain in Force Pending Court Hearing

Chicago, Sept. 11.—The temporary restraining order granted the government September 1 against the striking railroad shop crafts and their leaders tonight was continued in effect for not to exceed ten days. The original order would have expired at midnight.

Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson ordered the continuance on the government's motion at the close of the first day's hearing on the petition of Attorney General Daugherty for a temporary injunction to replace it. The continuance, the court stipulated, will terminate on the decision in the injunction hearing.

As a result of the continuance the injunction hearing will be held tomorrow morning while attorneys for B. M. Jewell, president and James Scott, secretary-treasurer of the federated shop crafts, argue for a modification of its penalties. Donald R. Richberg, representing the strike leaders, served notice on counsel for the government that he would move some modifications when court convenes tomorrow.

Jewell and Scott were the only two of the more than 240 strike leaders and 300,000 strikers affected by the restraining order represented in court by counsel today.

Loss First Motion

They lost the first battle when the court denied their motion that the government's petition be dismissed. "I am not prepared at this time to decide that the bill fails to set up any ground for relief," Judge Wilkerson said, and ordered Blackburn Esterline, assistant to the solicitor general to proceed with the prosecution of the government's case.

Must Produce Facts

The defense protested that the list compiled by the Department of Justice and sworn to by C. J. McGuire, attorney for the department, but it was admitted for the time being, on the understanding that the government would produce further facts in its support.

On the same understanding Judge Wilkerson admitted a certificate from Postmaster General Work, showing that 953 mail trains operating over track aggregating 82,912 miles have been withdrawn because of the strike and that delivery of the mails has been seriously hampered. Likewise he admitted for the time being a report from the director of agriculture of California showing the falling off in fruit shipments during the month of July because, of the railroad tie-up, the need of cars to move the crops, and a petition of California fruit growers to the Interstate Commerce Commission setting forth their needs of cars.

Attorney General Daugherty was surrounded today by one of the heaviest batteries of legal talent the government has ever assembled in a Chicago court. Besides Mr. Esterline, he is supported by J. W. H. Crim, assistant attorney general; James A. Fowler, Oliver E. Pagen, government indictment expert and A. McLaughlin, all three special assistants to the Attorney General; Charles H. Cline, district attorney, and C. J. McGuire, attorney. Mr. McLaughlin also represents the railroad administration.

Hope Appreciates Big Vote

Columbia, Sept. 14.—James H. Hope, nominated in Tuesday's primary, as state superintendent of education to succeed Mr. Swearingen, whose term expires next January. He is expected in Columbia today. He expressed appreciation of the handsome vote given him throughout the state. Mr. Hope was at one time county superintendent of Union county, and he is well qualified for the office to which he has been nominated.

STRIKE CASE BEFORE THE U. S. COURT

Federal Attorney Files 20,000 Documents Charging Assaults on Railroad Employees

Chicago, Sept. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—With more than 20,000 affidavits charging assaults by strikers and strike sympathizers on railroad workers in every section of the country, the government today launched its endeavor to show a concerted effort by the striking shop crafts to interfere with interstate traffic by driving railroad employees from their work.

Overruling the objections of attorneys for B. M. Jewell and John Scott, the strike leaders, Federal Judge Wilkerson admitted the affidavits in evidence for the time being at least, in the hearing on the government's bill for a temporary injunction against some 240 shopcrafts officials and their followers.

The court likewise deferred for the present, argument on the defense motion for modification of the temporary restraining order now in force. He ruled that the government's contention that the dominant purpose of the alleged conspiracy is the destruction of interstate traffic would be a vital factor in determining whether the unions were entitled to any modification in the order, and directed the government to proceed with the evidence on which it expects to prove that claim.

The value, as evidence, of the affidavits of persons assaulted by the strikers and strike sympathizers, or affidavits of public or railroad officials claiming knowledge of such assaults was vigorously opposed by Donald R. Richberg and Frank Mulholland, attorneys for Mr. Jewell and Mr. Scott.

They fought their introduction and entered a general objection to all of them that the government may produce.

The affidavits, they declared, are at the best only secondary evidence, and they factually adduced, to show any connection between their clients and the perpetration of the act of violence complained of.

A few isolated acts of violence among 400,000 men on strike are insignificant in themselves, Mr. Richberg declared. "They would occur even in any army under military discipline," he said, "and an army of 400,000 men would have to have court martials to deal with such cases, yet the existence of the army could not be called a conspiracy because of those scattered affairs."

He characterized the government's affidavits as being "may be half true," and denied the inference contained in one of the prosecution's exhibits that trains had ever been abandoned in the southwestern desert by their crews.

Blackburn Esterline, assistant to the solicitor general, read nearly 200 of the affidavits, telling of assaults to the court today, and announced he would continue the reading tomorrow. Unless an agreement is reached to shorten the presentation the government, he told the Associated Press, will read into the record reports of similar occurrences in every state and on every principal railroad line in the country.

Today's exhibits ranged from an affidavit of the tar and feathering of a railroad employee—with photographs attached—through bombings, shootings, attempts to run down workers with automobiles, beatings, threats, verbal abuse, rock throwing and even intimidations of their wives and children.

The monotonous reading was enlivened occasionally by the various forms of torture against some of the strike leaders. One affidavit of a non-union man captured by men and strikers told how his captors discussed a half dozen various forms of punishment, including placing pebbles in his shoes and forcing him to walk before their automobile or tying a rope around his neck and dragging him behind the car, and how they finally compromised by finally beating him.

In upholding the government's right to develop its charges that the paramount purpose of the alleged conspiracy of the strikers is to destroy interstate commerce, he said the defense motion for modification of the restraining order is acted on. Judge Wilkerson cited the recent decision of the United States supreme court in the Colorado case and similar decisions in the retail lumber dealers' case and the prosecution of James A. Patten of wheat corner fame in the cotton case years ago.

The government scored again during the defense attack on the reading of the assault affidavit. When Judge Wilkerson cited the decision of the Illinois supreme court in the Chicago Wilmington coal case, pointing out that the court had held it was unnecessary for the prosecution to prove any written or spoken word in furtherance of an alleged conspiracy, the mere existence of the conspiracy was sufficient proof that a conspiracy did in fact exist. The hearing was interrupted at

STRIKE TO BE ENDED BY AGREEMENTS

Shopmen Agree to Make Separate Agreements With The Various Railroads

Chicago, Sept. 13.—(By the Associated Press.)—The policy committee of the striking railway shop crafts today authorized B. M. Jewell, strike leader, to sign a separate peace agreement with individual railroads.

This action, it was stated, would end the strike on from 30 to 52 of the Class I railroads of the country which entered into direct negotiations with Mr. Jewell recently who cared to accept the peace terms.

With the announcement that partial peace had been voted, came the first definite statement from S. Davies Warfield, president of the Seaboard Air Line and representative of the Railroad Securities Association, said to control \$13,000,000,000 of stock, which showed he was responsible for negotiations that finally ended in the agreement. The agreement was reached about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Preparations for ordering the men back to work on the roads which are parties to the agreement were begun tonight in a meeting of the executive council attended by the international officers of the six shop crafts. This meeting—as those of the past—was closely guarded.

The first move in the negotiations which culminated in the agreement started in New York August 25 when all hope of ending the strike even through the aid of the "Big Four" brotherhoods had ended. Mr. Warfield telephoned Mr. Jewell and arranged further conferences. One week later Mr. Jewell departed secretly for Baltimore and there the basis for today's settlement was laid.

In addition to Mr. Warfield, Mr. Jewell and his executive council, the meeting was attended by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, and A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central. The basis for peace was agreed to by both factions. Then Mr. Jewell and his officers returned to Chicago, while Mr. Warfield began an active campaign to line up Eastern roads. Mr. Willard came West and opened secret conferences here with Western railroad executives. Last Thursday Mr. Jewell authorized a call for his policy committee to meet in Chicago September 11. Nearly all the first morning was consumed by a session of the executive council. That afternoon they reported in the Willard-Jewell agreement. Then began a struggle for peace with Mr. Jewell's executive council and chairman of Western roads endeavoring to bring into the peace line carriers on railroads not parties to the agreement.

Not until peace was voted did the details of the bitter fight become known. For three days Mr. Jewell and his associates talked, pleaded and argued for an acceptance of the settlement basis plan. Fearing failure he did not entertain a motion for a vote on the proposition until it was virtually assured that he would have necessary majority behind him.

The terms of the agreement are those offered at New York with a few slight changes made necessary to mollify the opposition in the union's ranks. With these terms as a basis, system federations on roads not now parties to enter peace negotiations with proper railroad officials. Until these employees are returned to work, they will be assisted financially by those who are employed.

Present employees of the strikers will be retained by the railroads signing the Jewell-Willard agreement. The old men are to return to their former positions at the present rates of pay not later than 30 days after the agreement is signed. All strikers with the exception of those found guilty of acts of violence are to be put on the roads' payroll at the end of the 30 days period. Men will be called back to work in the order of their standing.

Anticipating disputes arising out of the men's return to work, an agreement provides for an arbitration of the morning session when Mr. Richberg called the court's attention to an article in a Chicago newspaper purporting to come from Attorney General Daugherty's office, and setting forth some of the things which the government charges against the strikers. Characterizing the article as "criminally libelous," Mr. Richberg demanded to know whether it was authorized by the attorney general.

Mr. Daugherty, who was not feeling well today, was confined to his hotel, and in his absence Mr. Esterline and his associates said they had not read the statement and knew nothing about it.

The court, after scanning it, cautioned both sides against making ex parte statements tending to influence public opinion prior to the disposition of the case.

RAIL STRIKE SETTLEMENT PROGRESSING

Shopmen Will Make Peace on The Basis of Separate Agreements With Roads

Chicago, Sept. 14.—The members of the shops crafts policy committee who yesterday approved peace plans of ending the railway strike through separate agreements with individual roads, today began separate negotiations under the terms of the agreement. Instructions to various system federation officials to sign negotiations, arrangements and agreement have been sent from union headquarters.

A commission composed of six railroad representatives and six shopcraft agents.

On the belief that many carriers will follow those who were parties to this agreement, it was understood tonight the shopcraft officials place their hopes of a nation-wide settlement of the strike. The action of the agreeing roads, they were said to believe, will force the others to the same terms.

Among the roads said by a representative of S. Davies Warfield to have been parties to the agreement were: Louisiana and Arkansas; Southern railway, East & West Coast, Georgia Southern & Florida, New Orleans and Northeastern, Northern Alabama, Seaboard Air Line, Macon, Dublin & Savannah, Tampa & Gulf Coast, Tampa Northern, Virginian railway, Winston-Salem Southbound, Alabama Great Southern, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Baltimore & Ohio.

Just how soon men on the "peace" railroads will return to work could not be learned tonight but it was predicted that orders ending the strike on some roads will be issued within a few hours.

The peace settlement plan, also would apply to the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers, some 15,000 members of which followed the strike action of the six federated shop crafts.

Mr. Jewell said: "We have agreed to the terms of a settlement yielding wherever possible and standing where there was no other avenue open honorably to those we represent."

"All men are to return to work in positions of the class originally held on June 30, 1922, at the same point," according to the statement issued by the policy committee.

"The method of procedure adopted by the policy committee at the meeting is no men on any railroad even though included in the settlement at this time are to return to work until they have received the necessary directions from their respective system federation," the policy committee statement said and added that the negotiations with the roads would be ordered at once.

The terms of the settlement were as follows:

"1. In order to bring to an end the existing strike of employees upon the undersigned railroads and relieve the country from the adverse effects thereof and to expedite the movement of essential traffic, the following memorandum of agreement is made upon the understanding, which the parties hereto accept, that the terms hereof shall be carried out by the officers of the companies and the representatives of employees in spirit of conciliation and sincere purpose to effect a genuine settlement of the matters in controversy referred to below. This paragraph does not apply to or include strikes in effect prior to July 1, 1922.

"2. All men to return to work in positions of the class they originally held on June 30, 1922, and at the same point. As many of such men as possible are to be immediately put to work, at present rates of pay, and all such employees who have been on strike be put to work or under pay not later than 30 days after the signing of this agreement, except such men as have been proven guilty of acts of violence which in the opinion of the commission hereinafter provided for shall be sufficient cause for dismissal from service.

"3. The relative standing as between themselves, of men returning to work and men laid off, including general chairman and others who were as of June 30, 1922, properly on leave of absence, will be restored as of June 30, 1922, and they will be called back to work in that order.

"4. If a dispute arises as to the relative standing of an employee or if any other controversy arises growing out of the strike that can not be otherwise adjusted by the carrier and said employee or the duly authorized representatives thereof, the matter shall be referred by the organizations parties to this agreement, the employees of the carrier in the interest of any employee who may be aggrieved, to a commission to be established and constituted as hereinafter provided, for final decision by a majority vote.

"5. The commission referred to in paragraph 4 hereof shall be composed of six representatives to be named by the chief officers of the organizations parties hereto and six railroad officers or repre-

OTHER RAILROADS INTERESTED

Settlement of Shopmen's Strike by Separate Agreements Well Under Way

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Leaders of the federated railway shop crafts who began negotiations for separate settlement of the shopmen's strike, announced that several roads in addition to about fifty which previously had agreed to separate agreements had telegraphed union headquarters indicating their willingness to start negotiations.

Sixty-five Per Cent of Railroads Will Negotiate

Washington, Sept. 14.—Advices to labor department from its representatives in Chicago said that roads having approximately 35 per cent of the country's mileage have signified their intention of entering separate agreements to end the strike and that roads representing an additional thirty per cent are ready to end the strike. Direct negotiations to end the strike on the Southern Railway will be inaugurated at conferences beginning Saturday.

COTTON CONSUMPTION REPORT

More Cotton Used During August

Washington, Sept. 14.—Cotton consumed during August amounted to 527,404 bales of lint, 60,925 bales of linters, compared with 467,059 and 52,106 bales of linters last August, the census bureau announced today.

Representatives selected from and by the railroads agreeing hereto. This commission shall be constituted within 15 days from the signing of this agreement and shall have jurisdiction to decide all cases that may properly be referred to it on or before May 31, 1923, but not thereafter.

"6. Inasmuch as this agreement is reached for the purpose of composing in a spirit of compromise this controversy, all parties hereto agree that neither this settlement nor any decision of the commission above provided for, shall be used or cited in any controversy between the parties or between the railroads signing the same or any other class or classes of their employees in any other controversy that may hereafter arise.

"7. Both parties pledge themselves that no intimidation or oppression shall be practiced or permitted against any of the employees who have remained at work or have taken service, or against those who resume work under this understanding.

"8. All suits at law now pending as the result of the strike to be withdrawn and cancelled by both parties.

"The settlement speaks for itself. If the statesmanship shown by Mr. Warfield had prevailed at the outset differences would have been composed in a week. Railroad employees are not breakers of the law but they are human and expect to be accorded the consideration which they believe they are entitled to receive as the inalienable right of the American citizen.

"We sought settlement through peaceful method of continued negotiation, not by resorting to violence or other unlawful acts. The unprecedented injunction secured by the attorney general, coming as it did near the close of these important and far reaching negotiations, would have, if secured 48 hours earlier, disrupted them.

"We have neither criticism to make, nor excuses to offer. We accepted the administration's proposal for settlement and were not responsible for the misapplication of alleged understandings between the administration and the chairman of the Association of Railway Executives, to which its defeat by that body was attributed. Neither were we responsible for the labor provisions of the transportation act.

"We conducted our proceedings under well recognized labor policies of long standing. The public will not believe that the rank and file of labor condone acts of violence resulting in the loss of life among train service employees or others. We maintained as peaceful relations as could be expected under the pressure on hundreds of thousands of men, directly or indirectly affected. We approached the railroads recognizing their difficulties as we expected them to appreciate ours.

"We have agreed to terms of settlement, yielding wherever possible and standing where there was no other avenue open—honorable to those we represent—and duty to the country we have fully recognized. We have given up much for industrial peace. We shall now see how far the railroads will go to meet us to gain the same end."

TARIFF TAXES HIGHER

New Bill Levies Duties Higher Than Any Measure of Recent Years

Washington, Sept. 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—The administration tariff bill in the form in which it will become a law probably before October 1 was made public today with the presentation of the conference report to the house. Many of the rates proposed by the senate were reduced by the Republican conferees, but the experts estimated that the level of its duties was only slightly below the level of those in the famous Payne-Aldrich act, the last Republican protective tariff.

Basing their calculations on the present volume of import trade, treasury experts figured that the bill would yield an annual government revenue of \$400,000,000. This is \$44,000,000 more than was received during the last fiscal year through the combined operation of the Democratic Underwood tariff act, both of which will be supplanted by this bill immediately after it is signed by the president.

Final action on the measure by the house tomorrow was the plan of leaders under an agreement made today for only four hours of general debate with a vote to follow immediately. The bill then will go to the senate where debate of a week or more is expected to precede the final vote.

Discussion in both the house and senate, but more particularly in the latter, will be the forerunner of that to be heard over the country before the November elections as the bill is certain to become one of the chief issues in the congressional and senatorial campaigns. Democrats will continue their attacks on the measure as one certain to increase the cost of living by several billions of dollars a year and as encouraging the continuation of war prices.

Republican proponents of the tariff have defended it and plan to continue to do so as the first to accord a proper measure of protection and as necessary to protect both industry and labor in the present abnormal world economic situation and more particularly from disastrous competition from the low cost production countries in central Europe and the Orient.

Chief fighting points in the bill thus far have been the wool, sugar and dye duties, all of which were reduced some. In conference, and the so-called flexible tariff provision giving the president broad authority over tariffs. Under this provision as finally perfected in conference the executive would have the power to increase or decrease rates 50 per cent.

Should such increase prove insufficient to protect American industry the president could declare American valuation but no rate in the bill could be increased on that valuation, although a decrease to 50 per cent, would be possible as the flexible section was approved by the senate. American valuation could have been used only in the case of coal tar dyes, synthetic chemicals and explosives.

The senate provision that the flexible tariff should remain in operation only until July 1, 1924, was stricken out of the bill and the so-called scientific tariff provision, providing for investigation and reports by the tariff commission, as well as those designed to prevent discrimination against American commerce and trade approved. The conference also retained American provisions in some cases aimed principally against Canada, and affecting Portland cement, common house brick, bituminous and anthracite coal, all of which are on the free list, and automobiles, motorcycles and bicycles.

In compromising between the senate raw wool rate of 33 cents a scour pound and the house duty of 25 cents the conferees agreed upon 31 cents.

Long staple cotton, which the senate had proposed to take at 3 cents a pound and which is taxed under the existing emergency act, was sent back to the free list. In consequence the 10 cents a pound compensatory duty proposed on the finer cotton cloths, made from long staple cotton, was eliminated.

Senate rates on cotton cloth were accepted generally with the senate provision that in no case could the duty on such cloth exceed 4 per cent. Also the senate provision limiting the duty on cotton gloves to a maximum of 75 per cent, was accepted but with the addition of a minimum limitation of 40 per cent. Senate duties on hose and half hose ranging from 30 per cent to 50 per cent, were approved as was the duty of 45 per cent on knit cotton underwear and all other knit wearing apparel.

The duty on silk cloth was fixed at 55 per cent, the senate rate, while that on knit silk hose, half hose, underwear and gloves was fixed at 60 per cent.

Slight reductions made in the senate rates on cutlery and shingles, which the house had proposed to tax at 50 cents a thousand, were retained on the free list.

Duties on medicines and com-

TURKISH VICTORY ALARMING

France and Italy Accused of Having Supplied Arms to Turks

London, Sept. 11.—Sweeping the Greek forces from Asia Minor in a whirlwind campaign lasting only two weeks, the Turkish Nationalists under Mustafa Kemal Pasha have won a great military victory, and at the same time at least, partly nullified the losses to their nation through the world of the gravest possibilities—one war.

This is created a situation full demanding the immediate adoption of a united policy of Great Britain France and Italy—and such a policy is far from existence, according to the view generally held here. France and Italy are accused in some quarters of having not only encouraged the Kemalists, but of having supplied them with arms and munitions, although it is reported now in the same circles that they are becoming alarmed at the unexpected extent of the Turkish successes.

Italy's concern is said to have been manifested in a freshly expressed desire for a preliminary conference to consider the situation, but this conference of the allies at Venice finds no favor in London, at any rate.

The press greets with indications of alarm the big claims advanced by the Turkish representatives in Paris and Rome, while Soviet Russia's alleged desire to establish a Bolshevik-Kemalist alliance aimed at control of Constantinople and the straits of Dardanelles brings renewed demands that the neutrality of these be maintained at all costs.

Another cause of uneasiness here is the effect the Kemalists' victory is having in India, where prayers for their success have been said daily in the mosques and every advance has been hailed with glee by the Mohammedans. The Daily Telegraph's Calcutta correspondent says there were demonstrations, illuminations and fireworks there Saturday night when news of Smyrna's fall became known.

The position of the Greek government in the face of defeat also is attracting attention here. Athens dispatches tell of a recrudescence of the talk of King Constantine's and the return to power of Venizelos.

The popularity of the former second descent from the throne, premier is flaring again with the dashing of Constantine's military plans, and Greek soldiers reaching Piræus from Smyrna marched through the streets of the port shouting insults to the king and demanding Venizelos' return. The Greek newspapers are openly discussing the abdication of Constantine.

Meanwhile Venizelos is visiting at St. Moritz, Switzerland, with his family, but plans to go to Paris within a day or two, to confer with political and personal friends. While he refuses to discuss the Greek situation, his friends openly declare he is anticipating the possibility of being recalled to power.

Turks Holding Smyrna

Smyrna, Sept. 11.—(By the Associated Press.)—Strong forces of Turkish Nationalist infantry today were holding all strategic points in the city. The troops are under strict orders against indulgence in excesses, the foreign representatives and military headquarters have been informed by the Kemal commander, Gen. Selah Eddin Bey. He complained that the Greeks had committed wholesale devastations without military restraints, had said his men were showing that they could make war in a civilized manner.

Entry of the first cavalry regiment under Mursel Pasha was received with enthusiasm. This commander's first act was to take steps to prevent further firing of revolvers shots and exploding of bombs by the enthusiastic Turkish residents of Smyrna. Refugees to the number of 150,000 are here, having trailed in 50 days afoot, on donkeys and in carts, some crazed by fatigue. Only those provided with money have been able to leave, obtaining passage at exorbitant rates to the Ionian and other Greek islands.

MANY LIVES LOST

Southampton, Sept. 12.—There was considerable loss of life when the German steamer Hammonia foundered off Vigo Saturday. Confirmation of this was obtained at 1.15 o'clock this morning when the British steamer Kinfauns Castle docked here with 235 passengers and members of the crew of the Hammonia on board. Capt. Day, commander of the Kinfauns Castle, said the loss of life possibly would reach eighty. Others on board estimated the dead at 150.

Deaths of patients were fixed at generally the levels approved by the senate.

Few changes were made in the free list as approved by the senate.

TARIFF FIGHT TAKES SUDDEN TURN IN HOUSE

Leaders Are Unable to Control Republican Majority in Support of Potash Duty

Washington, Sept. 13.—Revolting against the action of the conferees in writing back into the administration tariff bill a dye embargo licensing provision and a duty on potash, the house today sent that measure back to conference. Its managers were instructed to accept the senate amendment repealing the existing dye embargo and placing potash on the free list.

Some Republican house leaders, plainly surprised and disappointed, were pessimistic as to what the ultimate result of the house action would be. Representative Mondell of Wyoming, the floor leader, said he did not know what the outcome would be, while Chairman Fordney of the ways and means committee said it looked doubtful whether there would be a bill at this session of congress. Chairman McCumber of the senate managers took a more optimistic view, however, stating that the senate would agree to another conference and that the differences would be adjusted speedily.

The vote in the house was 177 to 130, with 102 Republicans, 73 Democrats and the one Socialist voting in support of the motion by Representative Garner (Democrat) of Texas to recommit and 126 Republicans and four Democrats voting against it. The vote followed a day of parliamentary wrangling and sharp debate and announcement was greeted by applause on both sides of the chamber and with loud cheers from many of the Democrats.

Republicans supporting the Garner motion included Scott and Taylor, both of Tennessee.

Democrats voting against the Garner motion were Campbell of Pennsylvania and Fayrot, Lazaro and Martin, all of Louisiana.

Most of the Republicans voting for the Garner motion are from the Western agricultural states and New York, with a majority of them opposing both the dye embargo provision and the duty on potash. Other sections of the bill, however, came in for sharp criticism from the Republican side and some leaders regarded present sentiment in the house as so divided as to make doubtful the fate of the measure.

Apparently, the move by Representative Garner, who is the ranking Democrat on the committee which framed the original tariff, to include potash in his motion to recommit took the managers of the bill by surprise.

In announcing that he would offer the motion, Mr. Garner declared the potash duty was a "scandal" and charged that it had been placed in the bill "in order that certain interests in the state of Utah may have an opportunity to rob the farmers at the rate of \$30 a ton for the potash they hold." He added that Republicans from farming sections might successfully defend their vote for the bill with the dye embargo provision in it but that they could not defend a vote for a duty on potash.

Chairman Fordney, in reply, declared the potash duty was necessary to protect the industry built up in Utah, California, Nebraska and other states during the war.

Both the house and senate voted out the dye embargo provision but the conferees, in considering the specific section of the senate bill for repeal of the existing dye embargo licensing law, voted to continue the present act for one year with authority for the president to continue it for an additional year should he find that to be necessary for the protection of the industry which grew up in this country during the World war.

M'LEOD IS A CO-OP

Next Governor of State is Loyal Member of Association

Columbia, Sept. 14.—Thomas G. McLeod, who was Tuesday nominated for governor of South Carolina, is a loyal member of the South Carolina Cotton Growers' Association and one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the movement in the state. He was vice-president of the organization committee and spoke in many cities of the state in the organization campaign. He was the first planter in Lee county to sign the contract.

Officials of the association said today that hundreds of members of the organization are turning old cotton over to it. Under the terms of the contract delivery of old cotton is optional, but many of the members are taking the position that if cooperative marketing is good for the 1922 crop it is good for the 1921 and 1920 crops.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Further improvement in the condition of Mrs. Harding was reported today by Brig. Gen. Sawyer, the White House physician. She spent an excellent night.