

JURY GIVES FORD SUM OF SIX CENTS

Mount Clemens, Mich., Aug. 15.—A jury tonight awarded Henry Ford 6 cents damages against The Chicago Tribune for calling him an anarchist.

Orvy Hulett, foreman of the jury, said that they took "nine ballots that I can remember," the first one, according to Leonard Measel, another juror, standing eight to four in favor of warding Mr. Ford some damages.

Attorney Alfred J. Murphy for Mr. Ford said:

"The important issue is this case has been determined favorably to the plaintiff. He has been vindicated.

"Money damages were entirely subordinate and were not sought by Mr. Ford. He stands not only vindicated, but this attitude as an American citizen has been justified after a trial which raised every issue against him which ingenuity and research could present. His friends are entirely satisfied."

Weymouth Kirkland of counsel for The Tribune, said:

"We consider it a victory for the reason that Attorney Alfred Lucking in closing for Mr. Ford, stated that anything less than substantial damages would be a defeat for his client."

The jury was out ten hours.

Offending Editorial.

It was on June 28, 1916, after Mexican bandits had raided Columbus, N. M., and military preparedness was a burning issue, not only because of the Mexican menace but because of the conflagration in Europe, that The Chicago Tribune printed its famous editorial headed "Ford is an Anarchist."

Editorial writers of the Tribune testified that they had followed Mr. Ford's pacifistic propaganda, but had not recognized it as a real danger to the country until a news item was

received from Detroit that Mr. Ford was trying to discourage the recruiting of the guard which had been ordered to the Rio Grande. The item, authenticity of which was denied by Ford witnesses, stated that the Ford Company would not pay the salaries of employees who went to the border, hold their places for them nor care for their dependents.

It was then that the editorial was written. It called Mr. Ford an "ignorant idealist" and remarked that his views on disarmament might be different if his factories were on the Rio Grande instead of the peaceful Canadian border.

Counsel for the manufacturer at first filed suit in the federal court at Chicago, but later withdrew it and instituted proceedings in the State court at Detroit. Here the Tribune applied for a change of venue and Judge James G. Tucker of the Circuit court of Macomb County at Mt. Clemens, was agreed upon to hear the case. Selection of a jury began May 12. It consisted of eleven farmers and one road builder.

Witnesses From Border.

A feature of the case was the production by the defendant of more than 20 witnesses from the Mexican border to testify to raids, murders and other acts which, to the mind of The Tribune counsel, established the fact that there was a condition of anarchy along the border.

Professor Reeves of the University of Michigan, appearing as an expert, testified that many of the Ford utterances corresponded with the teachings of well recognized anarchists. He gave definitions of the word "anarchist" which contained no reference to bomb throwing, but which denoted one who works to overturn the government.

Counsel for the defendant argued that government exists only so far as it can enforce its decrees and pro-

tect the lives and property of its citizens, that without force there can be no government and that where there is no government there is anarchy. Therefore, they sought to establish that in opposing the recruiting of soldiers, Mr. Ford opposed government itself and, by the same token, sought to establish anarchy.

Therefore, they sought to establish that in opposing the recruiting of soldiers, Mr. Ford opposed government itself and, by the same token, sought to establish anarchy. Hence "Ford is an anarchist," they said. The defense throughout was one of justification and the right of fair comment.

Bishop Testifies for Ford.

Bishop Charles D. Williams, Episcopal bishop of Eastern Michigan, was one of the principal witnesses for the plaintiffs. Many of Mr. Ford's utterances which the defendant had called anarchistic, he said, also were to be found in the scriptures and in the writings of non-anarchistic philosophers. As to the Ford propaganda, he drew the distinction that a man might mistakenly advocate policies which would result in anarchy, without himself being an anarchist. If his object was to establish anarchy, then he could be characterized as an anarchist. Mr. Ford's object, it was stated, was to establish universal peace.

Counsel for Mr. Ford attempted to prove that the editorial was written in malice—specific malice—as well as the malice assumed in the mere publication of the editorial. To this end they charged that The Tribune was pro-German and that its advocacy of intervention in Mexico was a mask to hide friendship for Germany. The theory advanced was that by intervention American munitions would be diverted from the enemies of Germany.

Mr. Ford did not accept the defini-

tions of anarchy given by Professor Reeves. He, personally as a witness, and by other means, insisted that by anarchist The Tribune meant the old-fashioned bomb thrower of the Haymarket Square variety. That, his lawyers asserted, was the impression that Tribune readers would get from the editorial.

The hearing was one of the longest on record, according to counsel. Transcript of testimony approximated 2,000,000 words.

Notes From the Entomologists.

Clemson College, Aug. 16.—Owing to the moist weather conditions farmers are advised that the red spider situation will take care of itself for the present. No laborious treatment of any kind is necessary. As soon as dry weather sets in, infested areas should be closely watched and if the coloration increases, no time should be lost in treating such spots. Attention is directed to the circular on red spider which is sent upon application.

It is not too early in the season to plan your seed selection for the next corn crop. The selection should be done in the field where the farmer has an opportunity to see the stalk, the ear and the position of the ear. A tight-fitting shuck on the ear that hangs down is a protection against the stored grain insects and is the best protection that can be found where one does not remove the shuck. The greatest freedom from weevil exists where corn is shucked before being hauled to the crib. The corn shuck serves as a pullman car to ride the weevil from the corn fields to the corn crib. Select seed ears from stalks having two or more good ears. Select the seed for yield of grain as well as for weevil resistance.

Daylight Law Stands.

Washington, Aug. 15.—President Wilson today vetoed the bill repealing the daylight savings law.

Declaring the pressing need of the country was for production by industry the President said he had been obliged to "balance one set of disadvantages against another and

decide which was the more serious for the country.

The President said he returned the bill without his approval with "the utmost reluctance," because he realized, "the very considerable and in some respects, very serious inconveniences to which the daylight savings law subjects the farmers of the country."



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