

"111" cigarettes



They are GOOD! 10¢

Buy this Cigarette and Save Money

CRIME AND THE FAILURE OF THE AMERICAN BAR

In Which is Discussed the Menage That Crooked Lawyers Have Brought; American Bar Association Condemns Many Lawyers as Criminals.

(By John B. Wallace)

This article is in two parts, and the second will appear soon. The United States is today being swamped by the greatest crime wave in its history.

Crimes and criminals have always had. There are men and women whose diseased minds cause them to prey upon society.

Crimes, which itself is defined as any violation of human or divine law, can be roughly divided into crimes against property and crimes against man.

High Finance and Crime. Whenever there is an era of what might be called "high-class" crime, sometimes sugar-coated by the term "high finance," by means of which crooks, whether in the guise of promoters, financiers or captains of industry, rob the public of its savings, it is followed by a wave of violent crimes.

The center of crime is, today, as it has always been, in the larger cities. In these congested centers of population, where no one knows his neighbor's business, the criminal can work to better advantage than in the country or smaller towns where all eyes are focused upon him.

S. S. S. Fills Out Hollow Cheeks, Thin Limbs!



Men and women, whether you will ever build yourself up to your normal, just-right weight depends on the number of blood-cells in your blood.

the laxity and indifference of the general public that causes the "crime wave" of today to be of such potential menace to the nation.

From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston, Seattle, New Orleans, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Kansas City and many other cities these rings of arch criminals radiate out to the surrounding country.

There is a remedy for this menacing state of affairs. It is an obvious remedy, and a simple one. If the members of the legal profession, if 50 per cent only of the members of the bar would forget their private interests and devote themselves unreservedly to the public welfare, the crime wave could be wiped out in six months and future crime reduced to a minimum.

Lawyers, Defend Yourself. The truth is that the bar upon which the public depends for the proper administration of justice and protection from those who float the law is no longer either efficient or honest.

Crimes is not only defined as a violation of Divine or human laws but it is also defined as an omission of a duty commanded. It is the sworn duty of every lawyer to uphold the law. Failure to do so classes him with the criminals.

A few honest and courageous individuals in the legal ranks are battling bravely to overcome this inertia, this inefficiency, this disregarding of professional ethics and ideals, and downright dishonesty swamping their profession.

The report of the committee which is looking into the causes leading to the present crime wave gives five probable causes, three of which reflect directly upon the bar itself.

This committee consists of such eminent members of the profession as W. B. Swasey, of Chattanooga, Tenn., Charles S. Whitman, former governor of New York; Judge Marcus A. Kavanaugh, of Chicago; Charles W. Farnham, of St. Paul and Wade H. Ellis, of Washington, D. C.

The five probable causes for the crime wave, which the committee discovered after taking testimony in the principal cities of the country, are as follows:

"First that the crime wave is a natural outgrowth of the World War. "Second, that the crime wave instead of being an outgrowth of the war is merely one of the causes that lead to the war and which is continuing in aggravated form since the war has ended.

"Third, a growing belief on the part of the masses throughout the country that the courts are only for the rich and that they deny justice to the poor with a resulting tendency on the part of the poor to take the law into their own hands.

"Fourth, that the trouble is largely with the members of the bar themselves. Many men practicing law today (the committee has been told) ought to be in jail.

"Fifth, that conviction for crime in the courts is becoming increasingly difficult and that the criminal once convicted is not punished sufficiently to deter others from repeating his offense."

That the trouble may lie in all five is true, but for this article the first two causes may be dismissed. They were largely psychological. A few weak minds may have been influenced by war-induced hysteria and a sense of the injustice of the scheme of things to turn against their fellow men but it is difficult to convince a reasoning mind that the great mass of the men who went abroad to give their lives if necessary would so quickly reverse their convictions. Our excuse for going into the war was to preserve democracy and democracy does not mean anarchy and crime.

The High Cost of Justice. The third cause given "that the courts are for the rich and deny justice to the poor" is not a new complaint. Here the trouble is not with the law itself which, in theory, places all upon the same plane, but with its practical administration.

Daily in every court is witnessed the man with money and influence escaping the penalty of his misdeeds whether on a murder charge or an arrest for speeding. Minor offenses, it is true, furnish a better example of this than graver charges where public attention is focused and the force of public opinion felt. In any case, the poor man without money to hire competent lawyers and without influential friends is handicapped. Except in cities where the office of public defender has been established he is forced to depend upon fledgling attorneys or those who, because of the small fee allowed by the court, devote more time to perfunctory attention to his case.

But it is so much the system of determining the guilt or innocence of the accused, nor its administration, that is at fault. Despite its defects there are surprisingly few innocent persons convicted, whether rich or poor. It is conservatively estimated that for every innocent person wrongly convicted a thousand guilty ones escape. It is in the degree of the punishment wherein lies the in-

justice as between rich and poor. Immediately upon conviction of a wealthy man, or one with political influence, the machinery is set in motion to obtain a pardon or a mitigation of sentence. The poor man stays in prison, forgotten by all except perhaps his immediate family. The penalty of poverty is also felt in the administration of the alternative of fine or imprisonment. The rich man pays his fine without suffering even temporary inconvenience. The poor man pays his debt to society with his body, by the sacrifice of his liberty.

The fourth reason given for the crime wave places the blame for it squarely on the shoulders of the bar itself. It should rest not only on those crooked members specified but also upon the other members whose lack of initiative and moral courage allows such conditions to exist.

Occasionally there is a lawyer who dares to speak out. Thomas Lee Woolwine is district attorney for Los Angeles County, which embraces a population of more than a million people and Mr. Woolwine is in a position to know whereof he speaks.

In a statement to The Dearborn Independent, Mr. Woolwine says: "I am convinced after many years of experience that I am justified in the assertion that fully 75 per cent of the attorneys who make it their business to defend persons charged with crime are suborners of perjury and should be in the penitentiary themselves.

"There is no single force in the United States today that so menaces the lives and property of the people of this country as these crooked criminal lawyers. The stock in trade of these vultures is to suborn perjury by the wholesale, to terrify witnesses and by every villainous trick and device to discredit, if possible, the prosecution. As if this were not enough they glory in cheap tricks to create 'atmosphere' by all kinds of false pretenses and baseless arguments and motions. They do not hesitate to corrupt and terrify witnesses and in many instances to drive them from the jurisdiction of the courts of the state. In my own experience it has often been necessary to have armed guards accompany the witnesses for the people, to protect them night and day from the machinations of these scoundrels.

Sentimentalizing Over Criminals. "Also among the worst enemies of the people in the orderly administration of the criminal law is the lying, unscrupulous press.

"During the progress of the prosecution of notorious cases the representatives of these evil institutions are busy molding public sentiment to the belief that assassins and murderers are being terribly oppressed and, in fact, are heroes and heroines of the most admirable type. Long, slushy, oozing sob stories by sentimental-misguided females envelope these criminals in an atmosphere of false romance and maudlin pity. These stories aided by innuendo defile the murderer and blacken the memory of the murdered dead."

This attitude of the bar, aided by the yellow press, the stage and the motion pictures, as Mr. Woolwine points out, has created a false sentimentality among the general public that handicaps and almost nullifies the efforts of those public officials who are conscientiously attempting to protect society from its enemies.

A few years ago novelists and playwrights, by harping upon certain undoubted abuses of their position by public prosecutors and police officers, were greatly instrumental in forming a prejudice in the public mind against officers of the law. This prejudice has never entirely died out and recently it has been awakened and fanned into flame by clever, unscrupulous lawyers, by the yellow press and by the motion pictures. A large alien element in our population, and element that is quick to cash in on sickly sentiment that disguises the acquisition of dirty dollars, is also a contributing factor.

There has been a great deal of mystery hedged about the law. The average citizen is prone to regard it as an intricate affair, something standing aloof and apart from him. Lawyers have done much to encourage this idea as it trebles their importance and enables them to collect fees not commensurate with the value of their services.

Yet law is or should be one of the simplest things in our daily experience. Law in its general sense is nothing but a rule of conduct. A few persons living off by themselves can get along without any laws except perhaps certain oral agreements. A person living entirely apart from his kind needs no law whatever. But as the size of a community increases, rules of conduct are necessary until, in the present complex stage of our civilization with nearly one-half of our population crowded into cities, so many rules or laws are required that one-tenth of the citizens are utilized to draw up, interpret and enforce the legislation laid down for our guidance.

The Producers of Law. The politicians who make our laws, the lawyers who interpret them, and the peace officers who enforce them are fundamentally a parasitic class as they contribute nothing in an economic sense to society. Yet they constitute a vital part of our social structure. They might be said to be inflicted upon humanity because of its sins. With the Golden Rule followed to the letter, the necessity for lawyers and peace officers would vanish and with them would go the parasite of parasites, the professional politician.

The function of the law to society is as oil and grease are to machinery. It is supposed to lubricate the wheels

C. COOPER, Licensed Optometrist EYES Carefully Examined, Glasses Fitted, Broken Lenses Duplicated. Satisfaction Guaranteed. SUMTER, S. C.

Advertisement for PLOWDEN MOTOR CO. featuring a logo with 'G & J' and the text 'TIRES & TUBES As good on your automobile as they were on your bicycle'.

of our social organization so that it will run smoothly with a minimum of friction. The law should adjust minor inequalities of temper and temperament, compromise in the clash of conflicting interests, bring order out of disorder through the strict application of the principle of justice; a most important function, one of inestimable service to humanity if the bench and bar had kept the faith. That it has failed and failed lamentably is shown by the condition of society today.

Instead of greasing the machinery of society the bar seemingly has delighted in throwing sand into its gears. Instead of compromising and reconciling, it has aggravated and irritated. In unholy alliance with the professional politician it has added to the rules of social conduct until by their very multiplicity they are practically nullified.—The Dearborn Independent.

BLAME ENGINEER FOR BIG SMASH

De Soto, Mo., Aug. 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Blame for the Mis-

NOTICE

To Creditors of the Estate of H. D. Thomas, deceased: TAKE NOTICE, That an order was filed in the Court of Common Pleas for Clarendon County in an action of E. P. Thomas, as Administrator of the Estate of H. D. Thomas, deceased, Plaintiff, against Beulah R. Thomas, and others, restraining and enjoining all creditors from instituting or prosecuting any actions for the enforcement of their claims against said estate. Also appointing the undersigned as Special Referee and requiring all creditors of the estate of H. D. Thomas, deceased to come in and file their claims with the undersigned, as such Referee, within thirty days from the 16th day of August 1922, or they will be forever barred.

S. Oliver O'Bryan, Special Referee. 31-3t-c. Aug. 2, 1922.

Subscribe to The Times

Advertisement for L. WETHERBORN & SON, CHARLESTON, S. C. featuring 'CYPRESS SASH DOORS BLINDS MOULDINGS AND MILLWORK'.

Advertisement for CHICHESTER'S PILLS, THE DIAMOND BRAND, featuring an illustration of a woman's face.

souri Pacific wreck at Sulphur Springs Saturday night, which caused death to thirty-five and injury to more than 100 was fixed on Engineer Matthew "Ginger" Glenn, of fast passenger No. 4, by a coroner's jury which investigated the disaster late today. The jury at first returned an open verdict but later reversed its decision stating that Glenn, who was killed when he leaped from his cab had failed to observe signals warning him that the track ahead was not clear.

In arriving at the verdict the jury heard testimony of members of the crews of both trains, which in effect was that neither train received orders pertaining to the other. Members of the crew on No. 4 testified no orders had been received that No. 32 was on the track and members of No. 32 declared no orders had been received that No. 4 was behind them.

After the first verdict was returned, Coroner George W. Elders, of Jefferson county, objected and

the jurymen thereupon reversed themselves and returned the following verdict:

"The persons killed in the wreck came to their death through the negligence of Engineer Matthew Glenn in failure to obey signals."

Engineer Glenn had received orders "on the run" to pull over on a siding at Cliff Cave, fifteen miles south of St. Louis to allow the sunshine special No. to pass and it is believed that he was reading these orders when he passed the block signal, warning him of an unclear track.

No orders had been received concerning No. 32. The signals were the only means of showing the track was not clear at Sulphur Springs.

The death toll was brought to thirty-five this afternoon with the death of Pearl Goff, of Cadet, Mo., a sister of Buelah Goff, who was killed in the wreck and a niece of William Goff, who was injured.

Large advertisement for 'MEN WANTED' by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company. It lists various mechanical departments and their rates of pay, and includes contact information for J. P. WALKER, Superintendent, Charleston, S. C.

Advertisement for 'SAVE' featuring an illustration of a house and the text 'For A Home of Your Own. Most folks need an incentive to save, and surely there is nothing that can equal the thrill that comes at the thought that you are saving for a Home of Your Own.'

Advertisement for 'First National Bank' featuring the text 'W. C. DAVIS, President. A. C. BRADHAM, Vice-President. J. T. STUKES, Cashier.'

Large advertisement for 'The Bank of Manning' featuring the text 'Capital . . . \$ 40,000.00 Surplus and Profits . 100,000.00' and listing Joseph Sprott as President and T. M. Mouzon and James M. Sprott as Cashiers.