

Ford Yielded to Wilson's Urging in Entering Senatorial Contest

From the Greenville News.

If the peace ship injured the prestige of Henry Ford the effect was not apparent in his native state in 1916, for in that year the delegation sent to the Republican national convention at Chicago was instructed to give him its complimentary "favorite son" vote. Mr. Ford has none of the characteristics of a statesman, or even politician, and does not yearn for public office, but he has more men working for him than there are people living in Nevada and Wyoming; he has been marvelously successful in his conduct of immense business undertakings, and it would seem that he must be capable of filling a place in the senate of the United States—not as a statesman or politician, not as an orator or social leader, but as a hard working, successful man who always has the interests of many people at heart.

In Michigan, where he is best known and most esteemed, many citizens were eager for him to be their senator, as William Alden Smith had announced that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself. Mr. Ford was urged to make the race on the Republican ticket and although the nomination would have been equivalent to election he refused, partly because he did not want the office and partly because he did not want to take the time away from his business. Then the Democrats appealed to him to become their standard bearer. "Michigan," they told him, "is overwhelmingly Republican. You are the only man who can make the race as a Democrat with any hope of election. At this critical period, the president needs the support in Washington of every friend he has."

Conferred With President.

About this time the president sent for Mr. Ford to come to Washington for a conference. They discussed the submarine detector on which Mr. Ford himself had been working. From that the conversation turned to the coming senatorial campaign. Partisanship did not enter into the conversation, but the president said that he needed Mr. Ford in the senate and gave as his reason that he was "fair minded and had no party prejudices," and he added: "No one knows as I do the work that you and your son are doing to help win the war. No one knows better than I know the heartache, the sacrifice that you are putting into it. But I hope you will put aside your personal feelings, make this additional sacrifice and be a candidate."

Mr. Ford was touched by the appeal, but his reply was characteristic of the man. "I cannot leave Detroit," he told the president. "I cannot take my eyes off the plant. No matter how many officials I may have, I must be there myself. I am around my factory all day and every day; I am there very often at night. I've gotten out of bed many a time to drop in on the night shift and see how things were moving along. I've worked right along with the men on the submarine detector and we have just completed it. I cannot take time to make the race. Moreover, I have so much to do at Detroit that I could not spend enough time in Washington if I were senator. Besides, I can't make speeches and I have not the patience to sit around and listen to folks who like to talk."

Mr. Wilson put his hand on Mr. Ford's shoulder. "The country needs you," he said. "We are being swamped by waste; we are being hampered by various combinations. I need your aid in this time of stress. I know your obligations and I realize that I am asking more than you feel you can give, but I need you—need you more than you know."

And when Henry Ford returned to Detroit the same argument was advanced from every side. "The president needs you. You are the only man in Michigan that can be elected on the Democratic ticket."

Pick Newberry.

Meanwhile the Republicans, alarmed by the general talk of Mr. Ford as the Democratic candidate, cast about for the strongest man they could find to oppose him. They selected Commander Truman H. Newberry, prevailed upon him to enter the primaries and he was selected as the Republican nominee. Mr. Newberry was a man of great wealth—several times a millionaire—and was connected with the most influential families of the state. His home was in the fashionable suburb of Grosse Pointe, ten miles from Detroit. In 1915 he had been appointed assistant secretary of the navy and when America entered the world war. President Wilson made him a lieutenant commander in the navy, the highest rank ever conferred upon a civilian. Later he became aide to Rear Admiral N. E. Usher, commandant of the third naval district, which includes

New York and Brooklyn. At that time no one had any idea of the bitterness and legal prosecutions that would follow the campaign; no one had any idea that Commander Newberry, one of Michigan's leading citizens, would be convicted and sentenced by a Republican jury and judge for violation of the federal election law, and that many other party leaders would be involved with him. If either Mr. Ford or Commander Newberry had known what was in store it is more than likely that neither would have taken part in the campaign, even if they had foreseen that after the long and bitter fight Mr. Newberry would be cleared in the United States supreme court and the law under which he was prosecuted be declared unconstitutional.

The Battle On.

Finally Mr. Ford agreed to run. Soon the battle was on. His admirers took off their coats, rolled up their sleeves and went to work. Parade lines were swept aside and Detroit never has known such a campaign as that which followed. Soon the excitement swept over the entire state—both men were known in every township and village and both were regarded as the strongest their respective parties could have selected. As time passed the campaign grew hotter and hotter. Straw votes were taken everywhere and it was confidently predicted that Henry Ford would be elected by an overwhelming majority, although he had almost no newspaper support—Michigan having few Democratic papers.

But the race was not over. Two developments were to upset the hopes of Mr. Ford's followers. One was the letter written by President Wilson asking for a Democratic congress. This did his candidacy much harm. The other was the statement attributed to Charles Evans Hughes which appeared in the newspapers on November 3, 1918, just two days before the election. This statement itself hurt Mr. Ford's chances, and Mr. Ford's subsequent action did his cause still more harm. It should be kept in mind that the Ford Motor Company had done and still was doing a vast amount of war work. Armistice rumors were already being heard, but the necessity of guarding the country's war secrets was as great as ever.

In its issue of Sunday morning, November 3, the Detroit Free Press carried a full page advertisement, which also appeared in other newspapers, parts of which are given below. The ad. was published by the Republican state central committee, over the signature of John D. Mangum, chairman. At the top in heavy type, at least two inches high, were the words: "HENRY FORD AND HIS HUNS."

Below this was the following statement:

"Carl Emde, a German alien and a German sympathizer, is boss of the drafting work on the liberty motor at the Ford plant. Henry Ford knows he is a German alien and a German sympathizer, but he refuses to take him off this work.

Found Seamless Wall.

It was essential to produce a seamless wall in the cylinder and four men, Emde, Findlater, Hartner and Martin, set to work to find a method of doing it. This they did by placing the point of the cone to one side, so that when the defect was located on the spot where a two-inch hole had to be drilled for the valve seat. Production was started under this method, but another delay was experienced because of the slow method of cutting the tubes. Emde set to work again and designed and built a shear to be used instead of a steel saw. The result was that 4,000 cylinders a day were produced. In other plants the valve housings, intake and exhaust were acetylene welded to the top of the cylinder. Emde, with a companion, Riemenscheider, worked out a method of butt welding which made a superior weld and saved much time. This method was subsequently adopted by other makers of the motor. In all 511,854 cylinders were made by the Ford company and approximately 125,000 were used at the Ford plant and the remainder delivered to the government for other liberty engine makers.

The company also turned out 700,000 bearings for the liberty motor, and these were so superior that the government had placed orders with the company for all the liberty motor bearings made in this country. Up to the day of the publication of the Hughes statement 400,000 of these bearings had been delivered.

Another important war time achievement of the Ford company was in the making of caisson axles. The problem was to get away from the solid axle forgings, as these required the drilling of a three and one-half inch hole for seventy inches through solid metal. The Ford company made the axles from steel tub-

ing at one-sixth the cost. And every axle passed the government test. As Mr. Hughes says:

"There has been a laxity at the Ford plant with respect to those of German sympathies with the interests of the government."

The advertisement went on at much length along these lines, emphasizing various paragraphs with heavy type. Then it said:

"It is now plain to every voter in Michigan that Henry Ford is no more wary of Hun agents than he was when he followed Rosika Schwimmer to Europe on the peace ship three years ago. He is as innocent as ever.

"If Carl Emde wishes to make plans and photographs of the Ford plant or the liberty motor for use by the enemies of the United States, Henry Ford is willing to give him a chance to do it, just as he fell for Madame Schwimmer's pro-German peace plans.

"Henry Ford loves Huns too much to be trusted with a seat in the senate of the United States and help make peace with them. Commander Newberry knows them for what they are and is helping to fight them at every stage of the game.

"There can be but one choice for wide-awake Americans in this election."

Taken by Surprise.

The Ford campaign managers were taken completely by surprise. The liberty motor work, the particular department attacked, was the best piece of work that Henry Ford had accomplished, and the Republican letter was a staggering blow. The only hope of off-setting the damage done lay in an immediate reply through the Monday papers so that as many as possible of the voters, especially in the rural districts, could be reached before they went to the polls Tuesday morning. Mr. Pipp, who had resigned as editor in chief of the Detroit News and who had been government inspector in seven Detroit factories engaged in war work, was in charge of all the Ford campaign statements given to the press.

He began work at once on an answer to the Hughes statement. It was a difficult undertaking; for, while he knew just what the Ford plant had accomplished in the making of war materials, it was hard to decide how much could be revealed at that time. Mr. Pipp knew what Emde had done; he knew that liberty motors could not have been completed in such numbers without his aid. A few words about these famous motors will make this clear. Up to that time the approved method was to machine the cylinders out of solid forgings, a method that consumed a vast amount of time and required a tremendous amount of equipment and labor. To eliminate delay the Ford company decided to use steel tubing cut to length, one end of the tube heated and formed to a cone shape, leaving a small opening at the end of the cone. A second operation flattened the cone so as to weld the hole shut, making a seamless joint. Unfortunately this method was found impractical; the hole was closed, but seams and cracks appeared where the edges came together.

Found Seamless Wall.

"This is not hearsay. It is absolute fact, vouched for by Charles Evans Hughes, whom President Wilson appointed to find out why the production of American aeroplanes has been delayed so much, when the American soldiers in France need them so much. President Wilson's confidence in Mr. Hughes is emphasized by the fact that Mr. Hughes is a former justice of the supreme court of the United States. His reputation and respect for the truth and for fairness in judgment have never been questioned, even by his bitterest adversaries. Concerning Emde's job, Mr. Hughes says in his report to the president:

"It is possible for one in that department to bring about delays the causes of which, in view of the multiplicity of drawings, it would be hard to trace."

Attack Ford.

There are three more paragraphs attacking Mr. Ford on this score, which I shall omit—not wishing to weary the reader. The advertisement continued.

"Sacrifice? What? But the sacrifice of the American soldiers if this German peer of Henry Ford's sees fit to delay the production of liberty motors and the making of aeroplanes as he is in position to do? How many American lives have already been sacrificed in aeroplanes tampered with by German agents? If Henry Ford puts so much faith in the German Emde after all he knows about him, is there any reason why he should not put the same faith in the German Hohenzollern? Since Henry Ford is so fond of this German pet of his, is there no place in his large establishment where he can give Emde work and keep him out of the way of temptation to serve his

fatherland, as many other Germans have already served in this country? As Mr. Hughes says:

"But Mr. Pipp knew much more about the achievement of the Ford company. It had delivered 2,000,000 steel helmets, 8,000 caissons, more than 8,000 trucks, and 25,000 Ford cars and 6,000 ambulances, several hundred of which were given free. Nor was that all. Much experimental work had been done on three ton tanks and a smaller two-man tank. More than a million dollars worth of work had been done in producing special devices for the British navy, and the Ford chemical department had cooperated in the making of gas masks. Motion picture reels for the liberty loan, the Red Cross and other patriotic uses were made by the company and supplied to the government in sufficient quantities to be used all over the country. Other motion pictures were sent to the American forces on every fighting front.

Stood by Emde.

"How much of this information he would be warranted in publishing as an answer to the Hughes criticisms was the problem that confronted Mr. Pipp. However, time pressed and he set to work, and a statement was completed on Monday morning. Just as he finished his labors, Mr. Ford, who was in the room, started to the telephone. "I want to get Emde," he explained. "I want to tell him not to worry." Emde, it is true, was born in Germany, but he had been a naturalized citizen of the United States for many years.

"Let me read this statement to you first," urged Mr. Pipp. "Then I can give it to the papers. Any delay in getting it published may mean your defeat."

"If a candidate has to go through this sort of thing to get into the senate I don't want to go there," said Mr. Ford. "Wait until I talk to Emde." After considerable delay he got Emde on the wire. "Don't worry, Emde," said Henry Ford. "I have seen the papers; I have watched you work and I know you are honest and faithful. If they try to hang you, they will have to hang me first. I am going to see that you get a square deal."

When Mr. Ford had finished his conversation with Emde, Mr. Pipp induced him to read the statement. Mr. Ford approved it and Mr. Pipp sent it to the newspapers. It was too late; the Monday noon papers had gone to press and it was these editions that the Ford managers had relied upon to undo the harm wrought by the Hughes statement, for they circulated throughout the state. The statement did get into the night papers, but these have little country circulation and the papers that reached the rural districts on election morning carried the Ford statement tucked away where comparatively few saw it. It is probable that many who read the Hughes statement never saw the Ford answer. This was as follows:

Ford Statement.

"Our policy is to make men, not break them. In times of panic great injury and injustice are often done to innocent persons, and we try to keep our heads.

"We would not allow injustice to be done to an old, trusted and valued employee, even though he was born in Germany. The results speak for themselves. Mr. Emde, referred to as the special example in the Hughes report, has been with us a little over twelve years, and he is a most able and excellent engineer, and has always given perfect satisfaction. Not one word could be found by Mr. Hughes or anyone else with regard to Mr. Emde's actual work. We in the plant know that he gave valuable assistance with regard to the development of the liberty motor cylinders, which are being furnished to all the manufacturers, with a saving of \$354,000 a month to the government over former orders.

"From the beginning of the war we have taken the greatest precaution. . . . We have had no interference with our work that could in any way be traced to enemy aliens. . . . The United States marshal can speak for himself as to our organization and work with regard to that. Mr. Ford was a witness before Mr. Hughes, but he was not asked a single question with reference to enemy aliens, Mr. Emde or anyone else."

Under the Ford reply was printed a statement from the United States marshal:

"We have had less trouble with enemy aliens in the Ford plant than in any other large plant. If there is any blame with regard to the Ford plant, it should be on the marshal's office and not on the Ford people. The Ford company did not employ a single German alien without a permit of the marshal's office."

Friends who dropped in to see Mr. Ford that day still expressed confidence that he would be elected, but as he and Mr. Pipp left the campaign

DEMOCRATIC CLUB ROLLS TO BE CORRECTED.

Notice is hereby given that the County Democratic Executive Committee for Bamberg County will meet at the Court House at Bamberg, South Carolina, ten (10) o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, August the 8th, for the purpose of examining and correcting the Democratic club rolls of the County, as provided under Rule 12 of the Rules of the Democratic Party of South Carolina.

At this meeting any person may complain of errors, and the County Committee, after hearing complaints, will, in a fair and impartial manner, correct the rolls, striking off names of all persons not properly enrolled.

J. F. CARTER,
County Chairman,
Bamberg, South Carolina, July 27, 1922.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF VICTORY BONDS.

The Treasury Department has called in all Victory Notes bearing the distinguishing letters, A, B, C, D, E, or F, preceding the number on bonds. These bonds are to be redeemed on December 15, 1922. All parties who purchased these bonds through this bank may hand us their bonds and we will forward them for redemption to the Treasury Department.

BAMBERG BANKING COMPANY,
Bamberg, S. C., Aug. 1.

Colds Cause Grip and Influenza

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.

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Office in J. D. Copeland's Store

BAMBERG, S. C.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that stock certificate number 217 of Bamberg Banking Company, Bamberg, S. C., has been lost or destroyed, and application will be made to said corporation on the 8th day of Sept., 1922, for a new certificate.

J. W. STEWART,
Administrator of the Estate of Mrs. Dora S. Williams.

Dated July 27th, 1922. 8-31n

DR. G. M. TRULUCK

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Foundry, Machine, Boiler Works, Supply Store.

AUGUSTA, GA.

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Similar Cases Being Published In Each Issue.

The following case is but one of many occurring daily in Bamberg. It is an easy matter to verify it. You cannot ask for better proof.

J. H. Murphy, farmer, Elm St., Bamberg, says: "I had a lameness in my back and my kidneys were disordered, causing annoyance. I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they completely cured me of this trouble and put my kidneys in good shape again, so I am glad to endorse this remedy. Anyone having trouble with their kidneys should try Doan's."

60c, at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

From the beginning of the war we have taken the greatest precaution. . . . We have had no interference with our work that could in any way be traced to enemy aliens. . . . The United States marshal can speak for himself as to our organization and work with regard to that. Mr. Ford was a witness before Mr. Hughes, but he was not asked a single question with reference to enemy aliens, Mr. Emde or anyone else."

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