

# PACKERS TO FACE CRIMINAL CHARGES

### Proceedings Will Be Started Before Chicago Grand Jury Sept. 15.

## CIVIL SUITS TO BE FILED

### Palmer Reductions by Fair Price Committees; Defines Duties.

#### Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Criminal proceedings against the meat packers will be started by the Department of Justice before a Grand Jury in Chicago on September 15.

Announcement to this effect was made by Attorney-General Palmer today.

At the same time it was announced that John H. Atwood of Kansas City had been appointed a special assistant to the Attorney-General to cooperate with Isidor J. Kresel of New York and Charles E. Morrison of Chicago, special assistants, to handle the Government's case.

Mr. Kresel is in charge of the prosecution, having been named several weeks ago. He is engaged in the preparation of testimony to be presented. No announcement was made by the Department with respect to a civil suit against the packers under the Sherman law. That such a suit is to be brought there seems little doubt, in view of the original statement by Attorney-General Palmer indicating such action.

The Government's price reduction campaign hit an odd snag a few days ago. Reports that in some instances fair price committees named to bring prices down had boosted them on certain articles because they were too low.

#### Palmer Writes "Fixers."

As a result Attorney-General Palmer today sent a letter to all of the committees as follows:

"Reports have come to the department from a few places that fair price committees have raised prices. The purpose of this campaign is to reduce the cost of living, not to increase it. Fair price committees should not at any place or under any circumstances increase prices. If in the judgment of the committee a price is too low it should be touched. It is only prices which are too high with which we are concerned.

"A further question has been raised as to whether the current sale price should be based on original cost or replacement value. Under the Food Administration original cost was the test. The regulations, however, have been rescinded, and we now merely have left the statutory prohibition against any unjust or unreasonable charge. This is a question to be determined by the court in any particular case.

"In ascertaining what is a reasonable charge the original cost is one factor to be considered, the replacement value is another, and all the facts and circumstances surrounding the transaction are proper elements entering into the problem. Fair price committees must use their best judgment in such cases, without narrowing the question to any one factor.

"It is of the utmost importance that prices be lowered and the cooperation of every agency, State and Federal, is earnestly desired to procure this result."

#### Defines Jurisdiction.

In the instruction sent to all State organizations Attorney Palmer incorporated the following:

"The jurisdiction of the fair price committees will include foods, feeds, fuel and wearing apparel. Whether all of these subjects shall be investigated is a matter for each local committee to determine for itself according to its own requirements, although in the larger cities it is hoped the activities of the committee will cover the entire subject, and double the chairman in such communities will appoint sub-committees dealing with the different commodities. It is suggested that on every committee there should be a wholesaler and a retailer, a representative of organized labor, of the housewives and as many representatives of the community at large as the local chairman may consider advisable.

"It is important that the committee be so constituted as to command the confidence and respect of the community. Dealers should be invited to accept the prices suggested by the committee and the consumers should be urged to insist upon these prices or refuse to buy.

#### STOCKMEN OPPOSE CONTROL OF PACKERS

### Westerners Object to Kenyon and Kendrick Bills.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Stockmen from Western States who object to Federal regulation of the packing industry as proposed in the Kenyon and Kendrick bills still continued today to be heard

#### by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Arguments presented varied little from those heard during the last two weeks and chiefly reflected a fear that licensing, and particularly the depriving of the large packers of refrigerator cars, would destroy efficiency in the industry, with consequent danger to the producer.

Frank Gerber, president of the National Canners Association, however, objected from another viewpoint.

"I have been instructed by the executive committee of my association to oppose the Kenyon bill," he said, "because we feel that license restrictions as to canning plants owned by the packers would logically be extended to us. We feel that there is no reason for singling out our industry for regulation, since its peculiar nature, the extreme number of small units in it and other factors make monopolization of it impossible."

D. B. Zimmerman, Somerset, Pa., told the committee that he raised cattle in several Western States, fed cattle in Pennsylvania and incidentally ran some retail butcher shops.

"I'm satisfied that the Kenyon and Kendrick bills would be detrimental to the meat growers and consumers alike," he said.

"If you wish to lower prices to consumers you should pass laws requiring the packers to operate retail markets in stores where they have branch houses. This would result in making meat products to consumers 25 to 35 percent cheaper than they now are."

Stock yards owned by the large packers, Mr. Zimmerman said, were well operated, and he attacked proposals in the bill to separate packing companies from refrigerator car ownership as "ridiculous."

W. R. Martineau, representing the Oklahoma State Live Stock Producers' Association; W. E. Waddell, F. H. Birmingham and L. L. Russell, the last three from Fort Worth, also were heard.

Mr. Waddell, who represented the War Finance Corporation during the war in lending money to stockmen, proposed a year's study of the packing industry by a committee of stockmen, producers, packers and packers before any action was taken.

#### REFUSES WRIT TO PACKERS.

### Ohio Court Declines to Halt Sale of Seized Pork.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Justice Day of the United States Supreme Court denied a writ here today asking for a stay of execution in the case of the State of Ohio against the Columbus Packing Company in which seventy-five tons of pork, said to have been held in violation of the law, was seized by the prosecuting attorney of Franklin county.

It is said the pork will be placed on the market and sold at once.

#### SMITH PLANS RURAL EXPRESS FOR FOOD

### Names Board to Bring Farm Products to City.

#### Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, Sept. 4.—Gov. Smith today appointed a highways transport committee to devise means of getting food products more directly from the producers to consumers, and sent letters to the Mayors of all first and second class cities of the State expressing willingness to create fair price milk committees for these municipalities if the Mayors deem this a step necessary.

Such committees would have six members instead of the nine named to the New York City Fair Price Committee.

In selecting the highways transport committee, of which former Representative Peter G. Ten Eyck of Albany is chairman, Gov. Smith points out that this action was recommended by his Reconstruction Commission.

"I feel," said the Governor, "that the purpose of this committee is not to create competitive routes with the transportation facilities that now exist. At present the work should be along lines of establishing rural express in communities that are not served with proper transportation facilities, thus establishing feeders to the main arteries of commerce and trunk lines. In this way food that now routes via the farms on account of inadequate transportation facilities can be marketed, and benefit the consumers as well as the producers."

On the committee the Governor named State Highway Commissioner Green, William E. Dana, chairman of the Farms and Markets Council; Prof. J. E. Boyle of the Ithaca State Agricultural College and F. W. Fenn of the Chamber of Commerce Motor Express Committee.

#### ATTORNEYS-GENERAL AFTER PROFITEERS

### Committee Named to Pursue Organized Campaign.

#### BOSTON, Sept. 4.—Clifford L. Hilton,

Attorney-General of Minnesota and president of the National Association of Attorneys-General, announced today the appointment of a special committee to pursue an organized campaign against profiteering.

The committee, provided for by vote of the association yesterday, consists of the following: Attorney-General Clifford L. Hilton, Minnesota, chairman; John G. Pries, Ohio, vice-chairman; Guy H. Sturgis, Maine; Dan D. Shields, Utah; Frank W. McAllister, Missouri.

The committee, it was announced, will work for uniform State legislation to curb profiteering and prevent exorbitant and unreasonable profits in the sale of necessities, and thus aim to reduce the high cost of living. A conference will be held with the Federal authorities at Washington with a view to bringing about close cooperation between the State and Federal officials in accordance with the suggestion of Attorney-General Palmer.

#### McGreery's English Clothes

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THE PRICES ARE UNQUESTIONABLY LOWER THAN THE QUALITY OF THE CLOTHES WARRANT

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# INDUSTRIAL PEACE TRIBUNAL IS URGED

### Underwood Backs Cummins Plan to Fix Relations of Wage Earners and Payers.

## CRISIS IN LABOR SHOWN

### Workers Should Share in the Management and Operation, Says Borah.

#### Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Senator Underwood (Ala.), speaking today in the preliminary general discussion of the Cummins railroad bill, made the assertion that the time had arrived in the world when contests between capital and labor must come to be adjusted by a tribunal of ultimate industrial peace is to be attained.

Senator Underwood supported the provisions of the Cummins measure whereunder permanent wage committee of the employers and employees is proposed to be created. It would be clothed with necessary powers to adjust and readjust the relations of the wage earner with the wage payer, responsible to the Interstate Commerce Commission and the new transportation board and to all disputes regarding wages, working conditions and hours of labor should be referred automatically.

"The great difficulty which confronts the country in the settlement of its labor disputes is the fact that up to the present time we have found no sound basis on which to rest the settlement," said Senator Underwood.

Mr. Underwood's speech, at one point was interrupted by Senator Borah (Idaho), who interposed the statement that the question at issue was not one of wages at all and that any tribunal the principal aim of which is to fix wages would fall short of meeting the conditions which now confront the whole nation.

"The question," said Senator Borah, "cannot be settled until industry has been put on a new basis and labor not only learns to share in the management of industry but also in the management, operation and control of labor."

#### Williams Opposes Borah.

At the conclusion of Senator Underwood's speech Senator Williams (Miss.) took issue with Mr. Borah's claim that the workers could not be satisfied with the new advantages granted under the Cummins plan.

Senator Underwood reviewed the whole course in history of the relations subsisting between employers and employees, analyzing the outgrowth of universal recognition of labor rights to their present position in the economics of society. He said:

"We have at least reached an era so far as the protection of property is concerned where there is no property right that is not recognized and where the courts provide a remedy to protect every such right.

"Yet in this age of advanced civilization we hesitate to protect with the law the right—the principal right—of man—the right of a free man to earn a living wage. Without this right labor must always occupy a servile position or must maintain the right itself by force.

"The labor battle of the past involved a narrow field. To-day it is threatening to become nationwide in its scope, and a controversy that had limited effect on those not actually involved in the past to-day seriously threatens the happiness and prosperity of all the people of the nation."

Senator Underwood expressed distrust of collective bargaining as a means to the end of permanent adjustment of labor disagreements.

Indorsing the view of the labor leader, Mr. Underwood continued:

"The problem that is now before the Senate for consideration is one not only involving the general rights of labor but also the industrial peace of the nation."

The function of Congress to frame laws to regulate employment, rates of wages and labor conditions was as constitutional as its powers over rates and fares, Mr. Underwood held.

The avoidance by the framers of the Cummins bill of the question of compulsory arbitration was applauded by Mr. Underwood, who said on this point:

"To enact a law for compulsory arbitration at this time appears to be both impractical and undesirable. The industrial situation is as far from solution today as it was in the beginning. Was not Mr. Garretson right when he said: 'Modern method should be directed to preventing the disease, not primarily to curing the patient.'"

The solution presented by the pending bill Senator Underwood declared he believed to be the right one. The need for a tribunal qualified and likewise authorized to effect this was evident, he said.

"A board of arbitration to be appointed by the employers and employees of the railroad companies of the United States will only look to the matters in dispute between the contending parties," he continued, "and will not have in mind the ultimate rights of the people. The

# RUHPRECHT GLAD OF BAVARIA'S BACKING

### Prince Says He Will Not Go to Trial Before Allies.

## By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—Former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has written to the President of the Bavarian Diet announcing his intention soon to visit Bavaria and thanking the President of the Diet for his assurance of the Government's moral protection in the event that his extradition is demanded by the Entente. Rupprecht says he will avail himself of the promised protection if it should become necessary.

Declaring that his country ranks ahead of the dynasty Rupprecht announces that he will unconditionally accommodate himself to the conditions in Bavaria and not attempt to interfere in its domestic evolution.

It is reported that the engagement of Rupprecht to Princess Antoinette of Luxembourg has been broken.

A despatch from Geneva in May said Rupprecht of Bavaria, who was then in Lucerne, was expected to arrive at Zuerich, where former King Ludwig of Bavaria was ill.

Rupprecht in a letter recently to the President of the Bavarian Diet said he was unwilling to recognize a court of justice which the prosecutor also was, the judge.

"I will not under any circumstances," Rupprecht continued, "voluntarily attend a non-German court of state, but declare myself ready to go before a Bavarian court of state."

#### STEEL PARLEY DEADLOCKED.

### Labor Chiefs Continue Efforts to Prevent a Strike.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The national committee for organizing steel workers is unable to reach an agreement at its meeting today at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor to consider action to be taken by the union steel workers of the country following refusal of the United States Steel Corporation to grant a hearing.

Another meeting will be held tomorrow. At the executive session leading all afternoon the committee considered the strike vote recently taken by members of the twenty-four affiliated steel workers' organizations authorizing the committee to call a strike any time after August 30. Members of the committee refused to discuss the attitude taken by committee members. John Fitzpatrick of Chicago, chairman of the committee, said to-night there probably would be an "important announcement" after tomorrow's meeting.

The United States Steel Corporation recently refused to hear the union representatives, holding that the steel industry was conducted on the "open shop" basis and that only a small percentage of the steel workers of the country were union members.

#### SUGAR RELIEF TO BE SLOW.

### Demand Exceeds Refining Capacity, Zabriskie Tells Hitecock.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Sugar shortages now experienced in many parts of the country cannot be relieved for some time to come, George A. Zabriskie, president of the United States Sugar Equalization Board, said in a letter received today by Senator Hitecock (Neb.).

"The demand is enormous and largely in excess of refinery ability to supply it at this time," said Mr. Zabriskie. "Complaints regarding the sugar shortage come from all sections of the country, and we fear it will be practically impossible to relieve the situation for some time to come."

#### PORT CONGESTION IN BRITAIN HURTS U. S.

### Confusion in Delivery and Delay in Unloading.

#### By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Great Britain's greatest economic problems are decreased production and port and transit congestion, says the monthly report of the American Chamber of Commerce. This congestion directly affects American exporters. The Chamber's experts point out that the congestion has created confusion in delivery, while the delay in unloading and the turning back of ships from British ports lessens the world's shipping service.

The Government is trying to revive coastal shipping in order to clear the ports and relieve the overburdened railroads. Although Great Britain removed the import restrictions on September 1, the Government will prohibit dumping, the report says, while exports will be stimulated by the granting of a credit of \$130,000,000 to promote trade with disorganized Europe.

Attention is called to the publicity given in the British press to the chamber's warning to American exporters not to rush the British market with unessential goods, and to invest in British securities in order to raise the pound sterling rate, and it is pointed out that financial restrictions have been removed so that American owned British securities may be sold on the British market if desired.

The monthly imports of food stuffs and raw materials are still \$60,000,000 less than in 1913, but the average cost of imported food mostly from the United States, has risen from \$55 a ton in 1913 to \$115 last July, and imported raw material from \$40 to \$125 a ton.

#### AMERICAN SLAIN BY YAQUIES.

### Truck Driver and Four Mexican Federals Killed.

NOGALLES, ARIZ., Sept. 4.—A. P. Hennessy, an American truck driver, formerly employed in the immigration service at Nogales, and four Mexican Federal soldiers acting as escort to a truck operated by the San Xavier Mining Company were killed by Yaquies Tuesday, according to reliable information received by forwarding agents of the Laughlin Mining Company here today.

The information came from Miguel Lopez, Federal Judge at La Colorada. The Indians attacked a truck carrying powder and supplies to the San Xavier mine, according to the message.

#### FLEET SCUTTLING DEFENDED.

### Germany in Note Try to Justify Scapa Flow Action.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 4.—Haron Kurt von Lersner, the German Government representative here, sent to the French Foreign Office today a note in which an attempt was made to justify the action of the Germans in scuttling their war ships at Scapa Flow.

The German delegation appointed to deal with the subject of the exportation of German dyestuffs reached here today.

#### WESTFIELD STREET DANCE.

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By far the best values New York has seen for a very long time

At \$1.65

Shirts so varied in patterns, so full of sparkle in these original colorings, as to leave no room for disappointment. Perfectly tailored, sleeves and body measurements in just the correct proportions, every shirt in the collection having been made over our well-tried measurements. The materials are

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