U. S. INJUNCTION AGAIN SUSTAINED

Shopmen Given 20 Days in Which to File Answer to Judge's Ruling

DECISION POTENT ONE

Leaders of Nationwide Strike Held Responsible for Acts Committed by Workers

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—In the most important decision ever handed down to organized labor in federal court, United States Judge J. H. Wilkerson today sustained the temporary writ of injunction secured by the government against the striking rail workers.

Injunction Holds Good.

The sustaining of the preliminary injunction makes the restraining order continue in effect until Judge Wilkerson renders his final decision in the case. Attorneys for the shopmen now have 20 days in which to file an answer to the court's opinion in refusing to dismiss the bill.

The decision took 36 hours for preparation and was read to a packed courtroom shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. Attorneys for the defense who had battled vainly against the drastic injunction and the government's attorneys who had presented a mass of affidavits to sustain their contention that a conspiracy to obstruct interstate commerce existed, leaned forward anxiously to listen to the judge read from his closely typewritten pages the decision that would leave a permanent effect upon organized labor in the United States.

"The motion to dismiss the bill must be denied," declared Judge Wilkerson. "The complainant, however, is entitled to an injunction prohibiting the parties to this combination from committing the unlawful acts charged, the effect of which is to obstruct interstate transportation and the carriage of the mails or to restrain interstate commerce, as well as the acts charged which are lawful in themselves when done in further announcement of a conspiracy to obstruct interstate transportation and the carriage of the mails or to restrain interstate commerce. The parties will be heard as to the form of an order to be entered in conformity with the views here expressed."

Strike Leaders Responsible.

In sustaining the government's plea for making the injunction permanent the law was clearly laid down that leaders of a nation-wide strike are responsible for the acts of violence resulting from their calling of the strike.

Simultaneously with the granting of the court's decision sustaining Attorney General Daugherty's pleas, attorneys for the defense, acting on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, started work to carry the case through the highest tribunal of the land.

"In disposing of the case," read Judge Wilkerson, in his decision, "it may be well, at the outset to emphasize what this case is not: It is not a case between an employer and employe or between employers and employes, or between persons employed or persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or condition of employment. It is not a private bill to enjoin indirect injury, as one caused by a secondary boycott, to the property of the complainant."

BARTLES HIMSELF AMONG VICTIMS

Joe, of 'Round-up Fame, Contributed Cite to 2 Stock Salesmen

Special to The World.

DEWEY, Sept. 23.—The Westmoreland Rubber company, which, as R. C. Slayton, president, and K. G. Ward, vice president, painted it, proposed to make this little Washington county town a great industrial center, is no more. In fact, it has never been, or never was, except in the minds of the promoters.

Then They Woke Up.

Although there has been much grumbling among the "more than 500" stockholders lately because of the unseeming delay in getting the "$85,000 rubber factory" built the realization did not pall upon the men and women of Dewey, until word from Coffeyville, Kan., that both Slayton and Ward had been arrested there for violating the Kansas blue sky law.

It was discovered that Slayton and Ward, having sold as much "stock" in the Westmoreland Rubber company as they could, were in Coffeyville to interest people there in advancing a "bonus of $100,000" to remove the "plant" from Dewey to Coffeyville.

Money Safely "Socked."

Just what has become of the money that the Dewey and Bartlesville people advanced, both for the $15,000 cash bonus to bring the Westmoreland Rubber company here, and to the more than $200,000 in stock, no one knows, but an investigation is expected to show that the money has been salted away by the promoters, who are described as shrewd and 100 per cent salesmen.

It was the summer of 1921 that Dewey's ambition to advance from the position of a small rural settlement, with one claim to fame—that of being the home of the Washington county fair—began to assume great proportions. Slayton and Ward appeared before the civic bodies of Dewey, and afterwards at Bartlesville, and painted beautiful word pictures of the big plant the Westmoreland Rubber company would build, of the great demand for tires, casings and inner tubes. Slayton declared that the Akron plants could not supply the demand.

Easy on the Folks.

He said that inasmuch as crop conditions had not been the best that the bonus asked would be reduced to a minimum of $15,000. This was speedily raised by Bartlesville and Dewey, after Joe Bartles, the showman, gave a site for the plant.

42 MEN INDICTED BY HERRIN JURY

42 Counts for Murder Returned, 58 for Rioting and Conspiracy

By International News Service.

MARION, Ill., Sept. 23.—The special grand jury investigating the Herrin massacre of last June, in which 22 were slain in rioting during the coal strike, returned 42 indictments for murder today.

The jury in completing its work also handed down 58 indictments for conspiracy to commit murder, 58 indictments for rioting and 54 indictments for assault with intent to murder.

Sheriff Butterly Scored.

The grand jury in its report scored Melvin Thaxton, the sheriff of Williamson county for failing to call for troops.

"Thaxton," said the grand jury report, "is the holder of a card in the miners' union and a candidate for county treasurer in the forthcoming election. Either because of loyalty to the union or from fear of injuring his candidacy, the sheriff would make no demand for troops, nor did he take adequate measures to preserve the peace.

"From the evidence heard, the attack of June 21 upon th men employed at the strip mine was the result of a conspiracy which had been several days in perfecting, the object of which was the closing of the strip mine. Sheriff Thaxton could not have been unaware of the development of this plan.

Sheriff Couldn't Be Found.

"The men working at the strip mine were evidently ignorant of being strike breakers. The men operating the steam shovels were affiliated with a union, even though unrecognized by the American Federation of Labor. The guards were told they were to protect the valuable machinery and did not awaken to the real danger until noon time of June 21, when bullets began to fly into the mine in such volume as to compel them to take refuge in the office and later to seek safety under the steel railroad cars on the strip mine property. Superintendent McDowell telephoned a number of times to Colonel Hunter and was invariably informed by the latter that the sheriff could not be found."

The grand jury's report narrates in detail the events leading up to and following the surrender of the workers in the strip mine under a flag of truce and declares that the leader who had guaranteed the surrendered men safety was deposed and another leader chosen, immediately after which McDowell who was crippled and could not keep up with the procession of prisoners, was taken aside and shot to death.

Six Tied Together.

"The men were then marched some two hundred yards," continues the report "back of the power house to the vicinity of a barbed wire fence, where they were told they would be given a chance to run for their lives under fire. The fire began immediately and 13 of the 47 nonunion men were killed and most of the others severely wounded. The mob pursued those who had escaped and two were hung to trees. Six were tied together with a rope around their necks and marched through the streets of Herrin to an adjacent cemetery, where they were shot by the mob. The throats of three were cut. One of these three survived.

"The atrocities and crueities of the murderers are beyond the power of word to describe. A mob is always cowardly but the savagery of this mob in its relentless brutality is almost unbelievable. The indignities heaped upon the dead did not end until their bodies were interred in unknown graves."

"Supine, Weak Officials."

The grand jury strongly upbraided the electorate of Williamson county for having put in offices "supine, weak and cowardly officials who permitted the disorders to grow from desultory plotting into a hideous massacre," and urges that the evils be corrected immediately by the "great majority who believe in law and order."

"The grand jury," the report continued, "cannot but feel that the Southern Illinois Coal company, of which L. J. Lester is president, although perhaps in its legal rights, was either woefully ignorant of the danger of its operations or blindly determined to risk strife and conflict if profits could be made. It was foolhardy to attempt to operate a nonunion mine in the very heart of the miners' union in view of existing conditions."

The grand jury further recommended that legislation be passed prohibiting the indiscriminate sale of firearms laying upon this act the ability of the mob to secure the means with which it committed the atrocities charged to it.

"We condemn the laxity of the local police in the various cities wherein stores were looted for firearms without interference by them," declares the report.

After Johnston Stewart, the foreman of the grand jury, had finished reading his report, the jury announced they would adjourn for 30 days.

Judge DeWitt Hartwell then asserted that the trials of those indicted would begin at the earliest possible moment, probably about the middle of October.

SLEEPY TOWN WAKES UP

Petroleum Development Gives Depew a Taste for Ctified Ways.

Special to The World.

DEPEW, Sept. 23.—The colossal oil field that for the past year has been swooping down on Depew has made this once sleepy city wake up and business is now humming. Houses that have stood for years vacant not bringing the owners a dime, are now renting for $50, $60 and $75 per month. Business lots on Main street that could have been purchased a year ago for $200 and less can not be bought today for less than $1,500 and some of them bring $2,000. Residence lots jumped from $25 to $600. Much building is going on and the hardest thing to get at this time is a seat in the cafes and a bed at the rooming house.

Our tenure of office is indeed short. The school child of today will be our successor tomorrow.

PARADE STAGED HONORING FIELDS

Chandler Citizens Turn Out to Greet Travel-worn Campaigner

Special to The World.

CHANDLER, Sept. 23.—Dusty and travel-stained as a result of the hardest drive he has been forced to make during his campaign, John Fields, republican candidate for governor, arrived here tonight, just a few minutes before the time set for his meeting, amid the blowing of whistles and shrieking of horns from hundreds of cars that lined the road into town for over a mile. From every car there blazed red flares and as the Fields car entered the city the other autos fell in behind and staged an old-fashioned torchlight political parade.

The large crowd that had already gathered on the courthouse square rushed to the curbs and yelled lustily as the parade passed in review. It was the greatest political demonstration ever staged in Chandler—the former home of the present governor.

From the courthouse steps Fields talked to a crowd of 2,500 people who interrupted his talk several times with cheering. At the conclusion some member of the crowd leaped to the band stand, waived his arms to the accompaniement of several gymnastic stunts and shouted for three cheers. They were right readily given.

The editor-candidate's denunciation of the present governor brought applause, and his condemnation of the Shawnee platform and Jack Walton, democratic candidate, also met approval. As the republican candidate talked a large electric sign flashed his name intermittently from the courthouse dome.

SAPULPA BUYS FACTORY

Hutton-Bates Company of Sapulpa, Will Operate Poteau Plant.

Special to The World.

POTEAU, Sept. 23.—The Hutton-Bates Glass factory of Poteau, which was built by J. W. Bates and E. Hutton in 1914, has been sold to George F. Collins of Sapulpa, Collins will take charge of the plant here the first of October. He has a glass factory similar to the Poteau plant at Sapulpa.

Pool Halls Close Sunday.

Special to The World.

BRIGGS, Sept. 23.—Through a voluntary arrangement made among themselves the owners of pool halls in this city will close their places of business from 10 a. m. until 5 p. m. each Sunday. The halls have heretofore remained open all day and have been well patronized by oil field crews.