

## LAWYER'S FEES RUN LARGE IN BIG CASES

But Average Attorney Fees  
Have Small Tendency  
Toward Millionaires.

The amount of his fee is a secret which a lawyer usually shares with his client and the income tax collector. Occasionally, however, the exact figure of the fee and we get a glimpse behind the curtain. The other month in New York the lawyers who had brought suit against the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad were allowed a fee of \$380,000.00 when the case was settled for \$2,500,000. Not long after, in Chicago, in the suit brought by Peggy March to obtain a share of the late Henry Field's interest in the Field mills for her three-year-old son, the total amount of attorney's fees allowed was \$960,000. Of this \$600,000 went to Elihu Root, Stanchfield and Levy and their associates, representing Marshall Field, 3rd. Still more recently counsel who effected the settlement of the \$15,000,000 estate of Jacques Lebandy, self-styled "Emperor of Sahara," were allowed the aggregate amount of \$375,000 in fees.

Some of the record fees of an earlier day were that of Joseph H. Choate in the Interborough Street Railway Company case amounting to \$150,000, and Henry L. Clinton's \$400,000 fee in the Commodore Vanderbilt will case. It is said that William H. Vanderbilt complained that Choate's fee was excessive, and said that unless it was reduced he would never again employ him. To this Choate retorted: "Your future relations are matters of indifference to me, because when you pay me my fee, I expect to retire."

In his "Landmarks of a Lawyer's Life Time," published in 1914, Thomas F. Strong mentions as the largest fee up to that date one of \$800,000, received by a lawyer from one of the smaller cities of New York state "for the defense of a western magnate in a criminal prosecution, growing out of his administration of one of our banks." Although Mr. Strong mentions the name of neither the lawyer nor the case, he, no doubt, refers to the fee paid John B. Stanchfield for defending Augustus Heinze, tried for alleged misappropriation of the funds of the Mercantile National Bank.

During the last two decades the most prolific source of large fees has not been litigation cases, but corporate promotions and reorganizations. For services of this kind during a period of 11 days Francis Lynde Stetson and Victor Morawetz are reported to have received a fee of \$500,000 in connection with the sale of the Carnegie steel properties. These names dwarf into comparative insignificance what was in an earlier day considered an enormous fee—that of \$75,000 allowed Benjamin F. Butler in the Farragut prize cases.

The amounts mentioned are well substantiated, but the fees of prominent and successful lawyers are often exaggerated. It was repeatedly said that Joseph H. Choate received \$250,000 for arguing the income tax cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, but he told Henry W. Tall that the actual amount of the fee was \$50,000.

No matter how busy and successful a lawyer may be, fees of this size are not an everyday occurrence. A single windfall will sometimes equal such a lawyer's total income for two or three ordinary years. Judge Henry Rogers of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Second Circuit says: "It is pretty generally believed by the well informed that in New York city a few lawyers enjoy a professional income of \$200,000 or more a year. A somewhat larger number make \$100,000 a year. But the number who do this is not large." Lord Bryce in 1913 said he had heard of individual American lawyers earning \$200,000 or more, but thought that "not more than 30 counsel in the whole country make by their profession more than \$100,000 a year." One of these lawyers, Max D. Stewart, a few weeks ago made an affidavit in a court proceeding in which he stated that for the past several years he had earned an average of \$1,200 a day for three hundred days a year.

Compare these sums with the fees collected by the brilliant lawyers of the early days. At the outbreak of the Revolution Luther Martin of Maryland was making \$5,000 a year. Thomas Jefferson's annual income from his law practice was about \$3,000. John Marshall, who in 1795 had the largest practice in Virginia, earned \$1,000. Alexander Hamilton had a professional income of from \$12,000 to \$14,000 a year. In 1816, William Pickney of Maryland earned \$21,000. When in 1811 Joseph

H. Story was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States he had a practice of from \$5,000 to \$6,000 a year. Lemuel Shaw, who became chief justice of Massachusetts, had a professional income of from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year in 1831. In 1836 Daniel Webster earned, including his salary as senator, \$22,000. His fee in the celebrated Dartmouth College case is said to have been approximately \$500 while the largest fee he ever received was \$7,500. The largest professional income of any lawyer before the Civil War was that of Benjamin R. Curtis of Boston, who in 1867, the year after he resigned as justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, earned \$38,000.

After the war the incomes of the leaders of the bar began steadily to increase. In 1880 William E. Evarts was said to have a steady income from his practice of about \$75,000 a year. Roscoe Conkling, who practiced in New York city after he resigned from the Senate in 1881, is said to have averaged \$100,000 a year for six years. This was the first income to attain a size comparable to those of the present day.

Large as the sums mentioned are, they are much smaller than the prizes offered in other lines under modern conditions. In the same transaction in which Stetson and Morawetz received \$500,000 Andrew Carnegie obtained for the properties sold a price that yielded him an income of \$16,250,000. Add in the profession only an extremely small proportion ever attain anything like the maximum incomes. The great majority make barely enough to maintain their families, while the most that successful ones, except a very few, can hope for is to live well and die poor.

When the chest feels on fire and the throat burns, you have indigestion, and you need Herbine to get rid of the disagreeable feeling. It drives out badly digested food, strengthens the stomach and purifies the bowels. Price 60c. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

### TAFFY.

Rev. Maddox filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday. On account of sickness and death in the home of the pastor the protracted meeting has been postponed until November 21st.

Lowell Owen, son of R. A. and Ada Owen, died Friday night, after an illness of two years of tuberculosis, and was buried in the Mt. Moriah cemetery Sunday morning. Rev. Fount Sanders of Centertown preached the funeral. The young man was a member of the Methodist church and an earnest Christian. He was 19 years of age. He leaves a father, mother, two brothers, Evan and Waldon, and two sisters, Opal Owen and Mrs. Tourney Heim, with a host of other relatives and friends to mourn his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jolley of Maxwell, attended the funeral of Lowell Owen, and dined with Mr. and Mrs. Ira D. Funk Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Dandrige and Mrs. L. H. Bartlett were in Owensboro Friday.

Squire B. C. Rhoades attended court at Hartford last week.

### An Agreeable Surprise.

"About three years ago when I was suffering from a severe cold on my lungs and coughed most of the time night and day, I tried a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and was surprised at the promptness with which it gave me relief," writes Mrs. James Brown, Clark Mills, N. Y. Many another has been surprised and pleased with the prompt relief afforded by this remedy.

### THIS IS REAL NEWS

The tree expert in the famous Kew gardens in London started the public with the announcement of a find that is expected to be very popular in prohibition countries. The new tree comes from Paraguay, near the center of South America. There the natives were seen to approach certain trees, make an incision with a knife, drink the sap for a few minutes and come racing joyously away. It was found that the bark yielded a strong drink resembling wine, bountiful in quantity and naturally cool. The small tree transplanted in London seems to be thriving.

### THEY GO TOGETHER

"The rapidly increasing divorce rate," remarked the wit, "indicates that America is indeed becoming the land of the free."

"Yes," replied his prosaic friend, "but the continued marriage rate suggests that it is still the home of the brave."—The American Legion Weekly.

**Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTOR'S**

## TWO MILLION MEN TO GO ON A RAIL STRIKE

Greatest Traffic Tieup Ever  
Known If Men Stick  
To Purpose.

Chicago, Oct. 15.—The railroads will be able to continue operation despite the nation wide strike called by sixteen railroad labor organizations, in the opinion of Samuel M. Felton, president of the Chicago Great Western, one of the principal roads included in the first group on which the rail employes will walk out October 30.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—More than 500,000 American railroad men were ordered today to initiate a strike October 30, while other unions, whose membership brings the total to about 2,000,000, announced unofficially that they were preparing tonight to follow suit and make the walkout general on the same date.

Under this programme the tieup would be complete, according to union predictions, by November 2.

The hour was fixed for 6 o'clock the morning of October 30, except for one Texas line, whose trainmen were authorized to go out October 22.

The railroads listed in the first group on which the strike is to become effective touch forty-two of the forty-eight States and have a trackage of 78,000 miles out of the total United States trackage of approximately 200,000.

The New England States comprise the group that virtually is untouched in the first walkout.

### Oldest Unions Back Strike.

The strike orders were issued to the Big Five Brotherhoods, oldest and most powerful of the railway unions, and they specifically included mail trainmen in the walkout.

Their provisions instructed strikers to keep away from railroad property and warned them that violence of any nature will not be tolerated by the organizations.

The strike was announced following an overwhelming vote, said to be upwards of 90 per cent favoring a strike because of a 12 per cent wage reduction authorized by the United States Railroad Labor Board as of July 1 and after it had been declared by the Association of Railway Executives in session here yesterday that a further reduction would be sought by the railroads. It was said that the strike decision was made before the announcement of this further intended cut. Printed instructions as to conduct of the strike, issued in Chicago, were dated Friday, October 14.

### Seriousness Is Emphasized

"I fear it will be one of the most serious strikes in American transportation history," said W. G. Lee, president of the Railroad Trainmen, who, during recent weeks, has sent circulars to his men warning them of the critical nature of the steps they contemplated.

The country was divided into four groups, in which the men were authorized to walk out progressively, one group very twenty-four hours. The names of the groups were not made public, but unofficially the identity of roads in the first group to go was learned, subject to changes, which union officials said would be few.

This first group included some of the country's greatest rail systems, from coast to coast and from Canada to the gulf. These were:

Chicago & Northwestern; Texas & Pacific; Kansas City Southern; Pennsylvania; Missouri Pacific; International & Great Northern; Southern Pacific; Atlantic & Pacific lines; Southern Railway; Louisville & Nashville; St. Louis Southwestern (whether Texas lines included not stated); Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul (lines east and west); Northern Pacific; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Seaboard Air Line; Erie; Chicago Great Western and Virginia.

### Unions Issued Call.

The unions issuing the strike call today were:

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; Order of Railway Conductors; Brotherhood of Motive Engineers; Switchmen's Union of North America.

The eleven other organizations, whose chiefs have been in session here and who said unofficially that they will join the strike are:

Sheet Metal Workers; International Alliance; International Association of Machinists; Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers; Brotherhood of Railway Signal Men of America; United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railroad Shop Laborers; Order of Railroad Telegraphers; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America; International

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All you who have torpid liver, weak digestion or constipated bowels look out for chills. The season is here and the air is full of the disease germs. The best thing to do is to get your liver in good condition and purify the stomach and bowels. Herbine is the right remedy. It answers the purpose completely. Price 60c. Sold by Ohio County Drug Co.

### HOW THE FORD RAILROAD MAN EARNS MORE PAY

On the day when general railroad wage rates were reduced 12 per cent, Henry Ford put into effect a 40 per cent increase on his own line. "A masterpiece of strategy," The Wall Street Journal called it, and the newspapers of the country mentioned it in passing, along with the other astonishing facts that Henry Ford had cut freight rates, and at the same time added materially to the earning power of his railroad. The advance in wages, it now appears, was made in such a way that Mr. Ford profited by it along with his employees. "With a doubled wage rate," reports a correspondent of The Wall Street Journal, "he gets triple or quadruple returns in service." Here is a concrete example of a Ford railroad man "on the job," compared with a railroad worker of the same class on another road:

"An inspection of a Ford's watchman's shanty showed that the man was not only a watchman but a crossing carpenter, a track inspector and a part-time clerk. He had a set of track tools, a shovel and several brooms." In each direction the track was swept up clean and bore much evidence of the watchman's efforts.

"In a nearby Wabash shanty sat two idlers. A board was out of the crosswalk and one wing of the crossing gate was broken. There was much debris. Asked why he did not fix things up a bit, this watchman replied: "First, because the walk is a carpenter's job and the gate a signalman's job, and, second, because I am not being paid for tinkering." Here again Ford pays twice the rate \$6 against \$3.30, but gets nearly three times the service."

The railway unions, which Ford ignored, are said to have numerous rules regulating the exact sort of work a man may do, and what he shall be paid for it, all directed to the end of raising wages and cutting down hours of labor. Ford, says the writer, "beat the unions at their chief asset, increasing pay, but at the same time he so arranged his rules that he gained by the increase over the union schedules. For instance:

"Passenger engineers, who with overtime formerly received \$200 a month under the national agreement 'rules', now receive \$275 a month. But to earn this they must put in 208 hours of actual service a month. This may mean 16 hours the first day four hours the second, or any combination within the law, but only actual service is paid for.

"An engineer on the Ford road may cover three or four times as many miles for the same amount of pay as an engineer on, say, the Michigan Central or the Wabash. As-

sume a passenger run of 75 miles. The 'rules' regard this a day's work of eight hours and prescribe \$6.08 as the pay, notwithstanding that the trip takes two hours' actual running time.

"Under the Ford plan the engineer would receive \$3.60 and Ford may order him to turn around and start back. Ford could also order another round trip within eight hours but under the 'rules' the Michigan Central or the Wabash would have to call four engineers for the same amount of service, giving each a day's pay for about two hours' work and one hour getting ready. Collectively the four engineers would cover 336 miles for \$24.32. The Ford engineer would cover an equal distance for \$14.40.

"Rules prevent cutting down the number of crews on the second terminal without reducing service a proportionate amount. Hence, most roads are denied the opportunity of realizing any return for the five or six hours' pay unearned by the men after reaching the terminal."

### Indigestion, Billousness, Constipation.

Chamberlain's Tablets have restored to health and happiness hundreds who were afflicted with indigestion, billousness and constipation. If you are troubled in this way give them a trial. You are certain to be pleased for they will benefit you.

### RUTH PLAYS BALL

Scriptural tradition says that Ruth's first home run was made when she signed up with Naomi. The game was staged in the field of Boaz, though there is nothing said about a diamond.

### INDEFINITE

"Is this the hosiery department?" said the voice over the phone.

"Yes," replied the weary saleslady.

"Have you any flesh-colored stockings in stock?" asked the voice.

"Yes," replied the weary saleslady. "Whadda ye want—pink, yellow or black?"

### TAFT NOW CHIEF JUSTICE

The solemn and quaint ceremonies which have been observed ever since the days when John Jay was installed as first justice of the supreme court were revived the other day when William Howard Taft was sworn in as presiding justice of this highest tribunal in the land. Mr. Taft is the first man who has served as president and then gone on the supreme bench. He makes the ninth chief justice. He was sworn by Justice McKenna, the senior judge.

Mr. Taft, it is agreed by all, is eminently fitted for this most important post. He is a jurist by nature, and not a politician or partisan. He has many staunch admirers in both parties and among all classes. He is as good a Democrat as he is a Republican, and it is men of that broad-minded and liberal type that the nation needs during this vital period of reconstruction.

His long training and experience as a lawyer, judge, high public official in many capacities, president, teacher, lecturer etc. has given him a deep and exact knowledge of affairs, and his natural gentility and human sympathy make him the kind of a judge to whom the people may feel safe in

entrusting their most sacred interests. Some very fine lawyers have such a hard, arbitrary and one-sided conception of the law that they are wholly unfit to be judges.

Taft is a human being as well as a jurist and he is now in a position where he can perform great service to the nation. He was hopelessly defeated for re-election to the presidency 10 years ago, but he did not allow this defeat to sour him. He did not foist his own grievances on the public or try to smash things; he kept right on doing his very best as a plain American citizen and performing faithfully whatever work came to him.

And now he "comes back" thus rounding out his own character and career and setting a fine example in statesmanship and citizenship.

**Was  
Very  
Weak**

"After the birth of my baby I had a back-set," writes Mrs. Mattie Crosswhite, of Glade Spring, Va. "I was very ill; thought I was going to die. I was so weak I couldn't raise my head to get a drink of water. I took . . . medicine, yet I didn't get any better. I was constipated and very weak, getting worse and worse. I sent for Cardui."

**TAKE**

# CARDUI

**The Woman's Tonic**

"I found after one bottle of Cardui I was improving," adds Mrs. Crosswhite. "Six bottles of Cardui and . . . I was cured, yes, I can say they were a God-send to me. I believe I would have died, had it not been for Cardui." Cardui has been found beneficial in many thousands of other cases of womanly troubles. If you feel the need of a good, strengthening tonic, why not try Cardui? It may be just what you need.

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