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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

Supreme Court Worships Property Rights, Judge Tells La Follette Rally

By International Labor News Service.
New York City.—That holy of holies of the arch-conservative, the United States supreme court, is composed of—

"Non-elective, irresponsible, reactionary judges," who "worship the golden calf of property rights."
The United States supreme court justices are—

"Not saints," but "lawyers taken from the service of big business."
Charges that rights guaranteed by the constitution would be swept away by a curb on the United States supreme court are—

"Too silly for serious consideration."
These sizzling remarks on the nation's highest court came not from a wild-eyed "red," a member of organized labor or a plain, forward-looking citizen, but from a noted judge of that eminently respectable and conservative body, the supreme court of New York state!

Justice John Ford is the judge who "spills the beans" and "tells tales out of school." Long a leading jurist and judge, Justice Ford is thoroughly familiar with the "judge business." When he analyzes the courts he knows whereof he speaks.

Justice Ford's attack on the United States supreme court was made at a big La Follette and Wheeler mass meeting at Park Palace. He ridiculed statements by "Hellen Maria" Dawes, republican candidate for vice president, that the La Follette proposal to curb the powers of the supreme court would overthrow the constitution. Charges that the right of free speech, freedom of the press, trial by jury and property rights would be destroyed by a curb on the supreme court he characterized as "too silly for serious consideration."

Pointing out that the justices of the supreme court are "not saints," Justice Ford declared they were, for the most part, "lawyers taken from the service of big business." The nature of their business, he added, did not "tend to foster a tender conscience."

Justice Ford reminded the audience that President Harding, who appointed to his cabinet Daugherty, Denby and Fall, had named four justices of the supreme court. He denied that members of the higher courts were likely to be more vigilant in defense of constitutional rights than the members of congress.

Justice Ford quoted attacks made on the supreme court by President Roosevelt. He pointed out that Thomas Jefferson had seen the evil of a tyrannical supreme court. Andrew Jackson had directed attention to the fact that the supreme court was not superior to congress or the president, he said.

HUNGRY TOTS

Made Homeless in West Virginia By Injunction Writ

Charleston, W. Va.—While workers in this state are asked to vote for a continuance of injunctions and gun-man rule by the pleaders for Coolidge and Davis, the families of miners are thrown on the highways, while homeless little children are hungry, shoeless and clothed in rags. Hundreds of destitute families are living in tents because union miners refuse to accept "yellow dog" contracts and industrial serfdom.

Many of these families are within a few miles of the capital of the state, says the West Virginia Federationist. This labor publication calls on those who doubt this statement to visit Cinco, Perryville and other points on Campbell's Creek, just above this city; Shrewsbury, Whotaker, Eskdale, or any mining town in the Kanawha field. Little children are denied the privilege of attending school for the lack of clothing, shoes and books. This condition also prevails in many other sections of the state.

"While knowing these facts, not another newspaper in West Virginia has given it a line of publicity. Not a public official has made an effort to relieve the suffering of the little tots, and not an old party candidate has publicly denounced the infamous system that is responsible for its existence."

"Both old parties are equally guilty of maintaining the system through the use of public officials and injunction judges they elect and appoint for that purpose. The same rottenness that exists in democratic Logan county maintains in republican McDowell county, and in Kanawha, Fayette, Raleigh, Braxton, Putnam, Boone, Lincoln, Mingo, Wyoming and other counties."

CAST YOUR VOTE!

By Courtesy of the American Federationist



That government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—Lincoln.

Dawes Family Profited Largely From Oil Deals, of which Fall Got \$90,000, Evidence Indicates

"Helen Maria's" Brothers Shared In Juicy Profits Planned at Secret Confab

By International Labor News Service.
Washington, D. C.—What does Charles G. Dawes, republican candidate for vice president, know about a \$2,000,000 oil profit, of which Albert B. Fall, of Teapot Dome fame, is alleged to have received \$90,000?

What does Charles G. Dawes know about a secret conference in the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York city, in November, 1921, at which a subsidiary of the "Dawes Pure Oil Company" got a juicy contract of more than 33,000,000 barrels of oil?

What does Charles G. Dawes know of the "jackpot" deal at this secret hotel meeting?

Investigation by International Labor News Service points strangely to the Pure Oil Co., known as a Dawes company, as one of the sharers in the \$2,000,000 profit or "jackpot," along with Fall, former secretary of the interior, charged by the government with having conspired with Harry F. Sinclair, oil man, to hand over to private oil companies naval oil reserves belonging to the nation. Moreover, the evidence suggests that Charles G. Dawes ("Helen Maria") was a member of the "Ohio gang," of malodorous memory, and indicates that he may know more than he would like to tell about Teapot Dome and the oil scandals that shook the country's confidence in the Harding-Coolidge administration.

Affidavits Give Details of Deal
The charge that Fall got \$90,000 from the \$2,000,000 "jackpot" is made by Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts, special counsel representing the government in the prosecution of the cases involving Fall and others. In recent affidavits filed at Toronto, the government prosecutors set forth in detail the transactions by which the \$2,000,000 "jackpot" came into being.

Briefly, the government prosecutors charge that the \$2,000,000 profit was made by the Continental Trading Company, Ltd., of Canada, in sales of oil purchased from Col. E. A. Humphreys, owner of the Mexico oil field in Texas. The oil, the affidavits charge, was sold to the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Corporation and the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, referred to in the affidavits as "Sinclair Crude" and "Prairie." The Continental Company was apparently a "dummy" concern and had nothing to do with the actual sale and delivery of the oil. All it had to do was to collect the profits and later divide the "swag" among various persons.

Evidently the Continental Company had no responsibility in the transaction, beyond negotiating it, as the oil purchased from Humphreys was shipped to the purchasers, who guaranteed the carrying out of the two contracts made by the Continental Company. The contracts were negotiated at a "strictly private" conference of oil men in the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York.

Profits Set at Over \$2,000,000

The government affidavits set forth that under the terms of the contracts "Continental had no matter or thing to perform or do" all of its agreements being backed by the purchasers, Sinclair Crude and Prairie. The profits came from the purchase of 33,333,333 barrels of oil from Humphreys. The contract called for a price of \$1.50 a barrel. The oil was to be sold at an advance of not less than 25 cents a barrel. The difference between the purchase price and the sale price was to be not less than \$8,333,333.33 barrels of oil from Humphreys. The affidavits assert that from January 1, 1922, until May 26, 1923, more than 8,700,000 barrels of crude oil were delivered direct to Sinclair Crude and Prairie and that the profit of Continental was in excess of \$2,000,000 "on the mere technical purchase and resale of the oil."

The profits, it is alleged, were invested in the first 3 1/2 per cent Liberty bonds of the United States. These bonds, it is alleged, were distributed to stockholders or to holders of "stock warrants" as dividends.

\$90,000 of Bonds in Fall's Possession

The affidavits allege in this connection: "That on or about June 15, 1922, \$90,000 of said bonds certified by their numbers were in possession of the said Albert B. Fall, the person alleged in this case to have conspired with said Sinclair to defraud the United States in the matter of said lease, which said lease was executed in the month of April, 1922."

So much for the government's story of the \$2,000,000 easy money and the turning over of \$90,000 of it to Fall. It is not amiss to point out here that the oil purchasing public must have "absorbed" the profit in higher prices and so paid for Continental's profit. Continental, by the way, went out of business early this year, all of its records, books and papers being destroyed. The congressional investigations were getting near the "jack pot."

G. O. P. Stoops to Fraud In Vain Attempt to Show Labor Backs Coolidge

By JOSEPH A. WISE
Staff Correspondent, International Labor News Service

Chicago.—The republican national committee is in desperate straits to show that it has bona fide union labor backing, and as a result it has stooped to the grossest kind of fraud in obtaining printed propaganda matter to bolster up its waning cause.

The committee's latest attempt to convince the uninformed at distant points from Chicago that organized labor is for Coolidge and Dawes is the use of a fake labor paper labeled "Illinois Labor News," which is absolutely without standing in this state. It is being operated without authority of any legitimate organized body of union men or women.

Fake Sheet Used in California
Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, sent an urgent telegram to Victor A. Olander, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, requesting information as to the so-called "Illinois Labor News." The message said: "Reprint from Illinois Labor News eulogizing Coolidge is again being distributed in California. You promised to send correct information regarding this sheet. Please hurry."

Secretary Olander requested that the Chicago correspondent of International Labor News Service investigate the matter. This was done. The alleged editor was found at a desk in a suite of offices that has been notorious for 16 years as the hang-out of promoters of fake schemes of nearly every description.

Paper is Quoted as an "Authority"
Further investigation revealed that the republican national committee is

not only using this fake labor paper for distribution at points far distant from Chicago, but is also quoting it as an authority on labor in a pamphlet setting forth the virtues of Calvin Coolidge as a friend of labor."

A report was submitted to Secretary Olander and the following telegram dispatched to Secretary Scharrenberg in California: "The so-called Illinois Labor News, which your telegram states is being circulated in California in the interest of Coolidge, is practically unknown in Illinois. Investigation has shown that its publishers have desk room in a Monroe street office here where lock boxes are rented at a small fee to promoters who desire a down-town address. Inquiry at the Chicago post-office shows that the publication has not received the privilege of second-class entry."

Sheet Political, Olander Says
"It is my opinion that the Illinois Labor News is not published regularly and that it is now being printed for strictly political purposes and by funds obtained from republican sources. After some difficulty I secured a copy of the paper today and found the names of the officers of the Illinois State Federation of Labor printed in a column evidently with the purpose of misleading readers into supposing that we have some connection with the paper. We are taking steps to stop this misuse of our name. All official labor papers issued under authority of any central body of organized labor in Illinois, including the Federation of Labor and the Illinois State Federation of Labor, are without exception, wholeheartedly urging the election of La Follette."

\$2,000,000 profit.

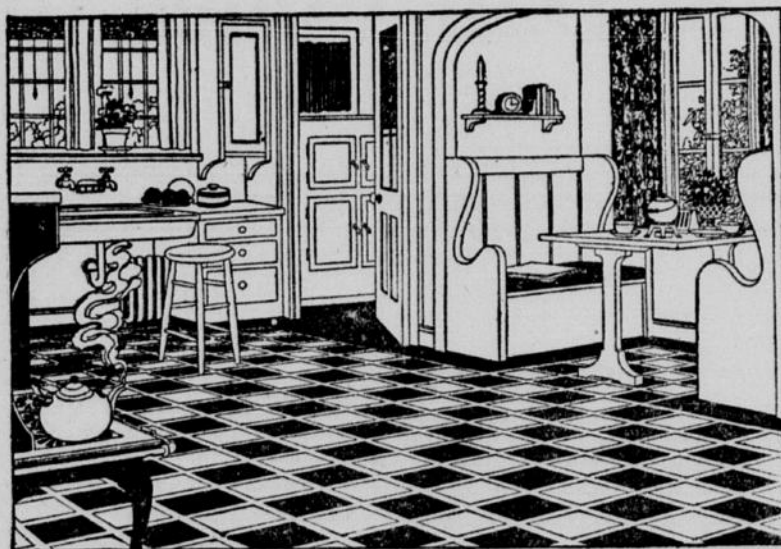
Charles G. Dawes (Helen Maria) has three brothers, all of whom are interested in banking. Beman Gates Dawes, one of the brothers, is president of the Pure Oil Company.

One Brother Heads Pure Oil
Before a subcommittee of the committee on manufacturers of the United States senate, headed by Senator La Follette, Beman Gates Dawes testified on February 1, 1923, that the Pure Oil Company owns 24.38 per cent of the Humphreys Oil Company, which

was one of the companies that profited from the Continental \$2,000,000 "jackpot." Col. A. E. Humphreys, of the Humphreys Oil Company, and mentioned as the seller of the oil in the contracts negotiated by Continental, is a director in the Pure Oil Company, according to Dawes' testimony. It is apparent that Pure Oil Company and the Humphreys oil interests are closely connected and that anything that benefited Col. Humphreys must also have benefited the Pure Oil Company and Beman Gates Dawes.

But the Dawes family is still further connected with the Pure Oil Company and Humphreys through its interest in Dawes Bros., Inc., a Chicago banking house, of which Henry May Dawes and Rufus Cutler Dawes, (Continued on last page)

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