

Arrested 59 So President Would Not Be Bothered

Fifty-eight men and women were arrested in Portland, Oregon, July 14th, for distributing tags asking for the release of political prisoners, according to information received by the American Civil Liberties Union from the Portland branch of the General Defense Committee.

"All were held under \$500 bail each in order to make it impossible for them to be released until President Harding, who was scheduled to speak on that day, had left town," the communication to the Civil Liberties Union states. "In the police court, the prisoners were charged with violating a city ordinance against passing handbills which, of course, did not apply to them. All were released but one, who was fined \$25. He is out under \$100 bail. We are going to test the validity of this fine in the courts."

"In view of the fact that President Harding took advantage of the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence for advocating imprisonment and deportation for those who presume to question the policies of our government, it is not strange that these 58 people should have been arrested for distributing tags asking for the release of all political prisoners," Robert W. Dunn, associate director of the Civil Liberties Union, states.

"If there is any law prohibiting American citizens from questioning those whom they have elected to govern their country, we are unaware of it. These people were guilty of no overt act. They were entirely within their civil rights. The Portland arrests were obviously a miserable trick to prevent any discomfiture the President might have

felt in being reminded of the forty-four political prisoners and the more than a hundred workers still held under state criminal syndicalism acts."

Miss Green has spent 40 minutes trying to improve the tastes of her young pupils in things literary and dramatic.

"Now, boys," she said at the end of the lesson, "what is the name of the play I have been reading to you?"

"Hamlet, Miss!" answered the class in unison.

"And who wrote this play?" was her next question.

"Shakespeare!" chorused the boys.

"Now, Willie," said Miss Greene to a boy whose he noticed, had not answered with the rest, "which would you rather be, Shakespeare or Charlie Chaplin?"

"Charlie Chaplin, Miss!" was the unexpected answer.

"Why, pray?"

"Cause he ain't dead, Miss!" replied the youngster hopeful.

BARBERS RAISE WAGES.

Toledo, Ohio, July 18.—Organized barbers have secured a new wage agreement which calls for \$30 a week guarantee, with 60 per cent over \$42. The old rate was \$26 a week and 60 per cent over \$37.

RAIL INCOMES HIGH.

New York, July 18.—Reports from leading railroads for the last five months indicate that practically all of these corporations will show a gain over last year.

What You Read in Your Daily Paper

Public Confession by the Associated Press in Chemical Foundation Case—Other Instances Where Facts Were Garbled

Do you believe EVERYTHING you read in your daily paper? If you do you should be sure to read this editorial, because it gives you a glimpse of the way "NEWS" IS MANUFACTURED. If you take your daily paper with a generous pinch of salt, as you should, you will still find this editorial worth reading.

During the war the federal government seized dye patents of great value owned by enemy aliens. After the armistice, instead of returning these patents to their owners, as we were in honor bound to do, they were sold for about five cents on the dollar to the Chemical Foundation, another name for the Du Pont Powder Trust.

Many of the government officials who engineered this disgraceful deal were given fat jobs with the Foundation. Among those mixed up in the affair was A. Mitchell Palmer, at one time Attorney General and before that Alien Property Custodian. The power and prestige of both offices were used in a vain attempt to make Palmer a candidate for President.

President Harding was induced to order the Attorney General to bring suit to recover the patents.

The case is being tried in Wilmington, Delaware, where the Du Ponts own everything visible, including the newspapers, and much that is invisible, including the souls of the politicians.

The Powder Trust and the Chemical Foundation sought to discredit the government's witnesses by picturing them as "Pro-Germans." To bolster up this charge one of the Wilmington papers printed and the Associated Press sent out to its millions of readers a story relating in detail how former Congressman H. A. Metz, of New York, a multi-millionaire, had confessed on the stand that he had employed E. W. Dieters to gather information to be used in a senatorial investigation of the dye combine, and that Metz knew that Dieters had been arrested as a spy for German dye interests and had

later fled the country.

To avoid a libel suit, the Associated Press has printed a public apology admitting that no such testimony was given by Metz or anyone else; that it did not have a representative in the courtroom; that it accepted the story as it was prepared for it by Du Pont's Wilmington paper; and that the Wilmington paper did not have a representative in attendance on the trial but manufactured the libelous tale in its own office.

This is the same Associated Press which quoted Senator LaFollette as having said in St. Paul, soon after we entered the war: "We had NO grievances against Germany," and later admitted that the Wisconsin Senator had not used the word "no." Months elapsed before the Associated Press acknowledged the truth in LaFollette's case, and in the meantime the senator's enemies endeavored to have him deprived of his seat in the Senate, basing their attacks on the one lying word.

It is the same Associated Press which in the summer of 1920, at the request of a rich mine owner, who was acting for the National Coal Association, sent out a report of an impending coal shortage, when, as a matter of fact, the coal market was about to break because of over-production. It is estimated that this false report cost the coal consumers of the country in the neighborhood of \$500,000,000 in increased prices.

It is the same Associated Press which day after day during the shopmen's strike magnified every injustice court "scrap" into a case of "murderous assault" in an effort to make the people believe that the railroad workers were a band of lawless ruffians.

The indictment might be prolonged indefinitely, but what's the use? The foregoing is enough. It proves that the springs of information from which the American people expect to get the "news" of national and international events may be, and often are, poisoned at their source.—Washington, (D. C.) Trades Unionist.

Proper Safeguard Knock Out Accident Menace of Building

Washington, July 18.—Accidents in building construction due to workmen falling and being struck by falling objects can be largely reduced or almost eliminated.

This is pointed out by the Oregon State Labor Bureau, the Oregon Industrial Accident Commission and the Oregon and Columbia River Division of the National Safety Council. These three bodies, in a joint statement, declare that the great danger to workmen from falling and of being hit by falling objects is shown by a study of experience in Oregon for all occupations covering a period of three years.

Falls of workmen were responsible for 14.69 per cent of all accidents and caused one-eighth or 12.9 per cent of all actual and potential days lost in all occupations. There were only two other major divisions of causes that showed a higher percentage of frequency of occurrence.

Falling objects caused 8.95 per cent of all accidents and 13.10 per cent of all days lost. In one year there were 356 accidents caused by

falls of men from scaffolds and staging, an average of more than one accident from this cause for each work day of the year.

In this same year, there were also 108 accidents caused by objects falling from scaffolds and staging.

How most of these accidents could have been prevented is emphasized by pictures and description showing the construction and safeguarding of scaffolds on a large building in Portland. The outriggers which support the scaffolds, instead of being held at the end by bags of sand and other insecure devices are held down to the roof of the building by timber thoroughly braced and bolted.

The platforms on which the men work are fenced in with strong netting to prevent any material from falling on the workers or on pedestrians below. The platform is raised by a series of small winches.

"If the accident hazard was given consideration in all cases as it has been on this building, fatalities due to this cause would be materially lessened," says the report.

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will be made to shareholders who will present certificates on or after Wednesday, July 18th. These shareholders have paid installments amounting to \$83.25 on each share, and withdrawn them at a value of \$100.00 the profit being equivalent to 6 1/4 per cent per year for 6 1/4-10 years.

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New Testament Printed In 10 Hours, By Hand

Just when the movement for the revision of the King James version of the Bible was started is not known to the writer, but many Biblical scholars, both American and English, about the middle of the last century advocated a revision, and as a result of their agitation and discussion of the subject a body of eminent British and American Greek and Hebrew scholars was selected in 1870 to undertake the work.

Early in 1881 it was announced that the revision of the New Testament had been completed, that the copy was in the hands of London printers, and that bound copies would be for sale by English booksellers in May, and a consignment would be shipped to the United States early in that month.

This news aroused so much interest among readers and students of the Bible in this country that the Chicago Tribune determined to issue the revised New Testament as a supplement, so that its subscribers would have an opportunity to read and study the new version before it was placed on sale in Chicago book stores. Sam Medill (a brother of Joseph Medill), then managing editor, sent a representative, Charles Harrington, to London with instructions to procure at least two copies and to take the first steamer for New York after he had obtained them. He failed to get the books in London, but he secured passage on the steamer that carried the American consignment, and before the vessel reached New York he obtained the copies.

The boat arrived in New York on Thursday. Mr. Harrington wired the Tribune his mission had been successful, and he was instructed to take the first train for Chicago and bring the books to the Tribune office immediately on his arrival Saturday morning. The management decided, on the receipt of his telegram, to print the revised New Testament as a supplement to the Sunday issue.

The composing room force was ordered to report for duty about 9:30 Saturday morning. It was after 10 o'clock before copy began to come in, because Mr. Harrington disobeyed his instructions to come directly to the office on the arrival of the train. He went to a restaurant for breakfast, which caused a delay of half an hour, in starting work.

Typesetting machines were unknown in those days, which are sometimes referred to by old-time printers as the "good old handsets," when every line of type in a newspaper, book or magazine was composed of individual types set by hand.

Minion, nonpareil and agate constituted the body type of the Tribune at that time. It previously had been

determined to set the New Testament in minion, and plenty of "sorts" had been obtained from the type foundry. On Friday the men were instructed to distribute as much nonpareil and agate as possible. The Saturday paper was rushed to press so that the men in all departments could get a few hours sleep before starting on the tremendous task that was ahead of them.

Typesetting began Saturday morning about 10 o'clock. By 11 every man in the composing room was at work. It was a steady grind of setting solid minion until about 7 p. m., when the work of setting on the New Testament was finished. Two or three men had been kept busy all the afternoon carrying around "sorts" and there was not much type left in the minion cases.

The men had already done a day's work, but they had to start in on the regular Sunday paper, which had to be set in nonpareil and agate. It was 4 o'clock Sunday morning before the copy-cutter cried out, "The jig is up," and a shout of relief and thanksgiving went up from the exhausted compositors, makeups and proofreaders. Work had been continuous for about eighteen hours, with two short intervals for lunch.

The stereotypers and pressmen did their duty also, and the Chicago Tribune appeared on the streets and in the homes of its subscribers Sunday morning, May 22, 1881, about its usual time, and surprised its readers by presenting them with a complete copy of the revised New Testament as a sixteen-page supplement to the regular paper of twenty pages.

Never before had a daily paper of thirty-six pages—twenty pages of nonpareil and agate and sixteen pages of solid minion—been set up and printed in less than twenty-four hours.

No other paper in the United States could have duplicated the feat not even the Herald, Times or Tribune, the leading New York papers of that day.

Willbur F. Storey was the owner of the Chicago Times then, and he got wind in some way of what the Tribune was going to do. He had a considerable portion of the King James version put in type and arranged with some one in New York to get a copy of the revised version and telegraph the changes in each chapter, but that scheme was an absolute failure.

The Times composing room was non-union then and Storey's fiasco naturally pleased the union printers of Chicago.

There were sixty-two caseholders in the Tribune composing room and perhaps thirty subs. All worked that day. There were some fast typesetters on the force. Word was pass-

ed around early in the day that a race was on between Vent Deiler, a neat, dapper little fellow who set type with the precision and accuracy of a machine, and Charlie Beers, one of the subs, both conceded to be the fastest men in the office. Beers won, setting nearly 27,000 ems in the 18 hours' work. Beller set about 25,000 ems. The rest of the force trailed along with from 18,000 to 24,000 ems. The high man got less than \$11 for 18 hours' work and the low man about \$7.50. T. B. Catlin worked in the proofroom as an extra, and for his eighteen hours' work he got \$7.50.

The eight-hour day was not in effect then, neither was price and a half for overtime. Not less than seven hours' composition constituted a night's work. If the exigencies of the news of the day called for longer hours they were worked without extra compensation.

There are now employed in the Tribune composing room six men who worked on the revised New Testament edition printed nearly forty-two years ago—Tom Sullivan, who was foreman at that time; T. B. Catlin, Ed Dorman, Tom Chamberlain, George Kinneer and Michael Colbert, Sanford Burket, William Paul and Hugh Conner are on the Tribune pension roll and also on the International Typographical Union pension roll.

Other known survivors are R. L. C. Brown and John Schildhelm, Chicago Daily News; Tom Wilson and Vint Beller, Chicago Evening Post; James Garner, proprietor of a job office in Chicago; Ted Reed, Toronto, Ont.; John Mann, Chicago, a union pensioner; Nelson Bowerman, California soldiers' home; James Rice, Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs; George Bonnell and E. A. Erickson, somewhere in the state of Washington, pensioners of the International Typographical Union. There may be a few others alive, but the great majority of the men employed in May, 1881, have passed away.

MICHAEL COLBERT, Chicago, Ill.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

At a recent session of the Governing body of the International Labor Organization it was decided to convene the International Labor Conference for one week only, at which time the subject of factory inspection will be discussed. Other subjects which had been placed on the Agenda for this Conference has been placed on the Agenda of the Sixth Session of the International Labor Conference which will be convened in June, 1924.

This has been done for two reasons: First to provide a more acceptable date for the meetings of the Annual Conference, namely in the spring of the year. This will also enable the Annual Report of the Director to cover the calendar year. Heretofore the conferences have been convened in October and the Director's report has therefore been incomplete. That fact that two Conferences will be held within seven months caused the governing body to decide to eliminate certain items on the Agenda for this year's session, and to place them on the Agenda of the next session.

This will also give an opportunity for a more thorough study of the questions placed on the Agenda and allow more time for the preparation of technical reports compiled from information which is now being collected throughout the world on various subjects included in the Agenda.

The Governing Body has also decided to place before the 1924 session of the Conference the report of the Advisory Committee on Anthrax to which the United States sent a representative when its meeting was held in December last.

DID DAUGHERTY WRITE COMMISSION'S REPORT?

Atlantic City, N. J., July 18.—Did Attorney General Daugherty write certain important portions of the coal commission's report?

A coal publication made this charge which has been denied by the attorney general and two members of the coal commission. At the wage conference between mine workers and mine owners in this city, the former presented a resolution that the charges be investigated, but the coal owners refused to concur. They said the denial of the two members of the commission is sufficient, and that further action would involve the integrity of the commission.

CAR MEN RAISE WAGES.

Peoria, Ill., July 18.—An arbitrator has awarded street car men in this city a straight 3-cent an hour increase.

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