

HAGGARD IS FUNNY THING

(Continued From Page One.) in tariff. It simply serves their purpose.

If they can get the folks to thinking of heaven rather than earth, if they can get the mind of a man on a robe and crown rather than on a new pair of breeches and hat, get him to thinking more of golden harps which he can't play and tuneful songs which he can't sing than of bacon and beans, they just naturally have his mind off his wages and the house in which he sleeps. It is a splendid arrangement, but it takes a man with the heart of a hyena and the brain of a buzzard to coin ignorance and superstition into boodle.

The truth is that the manufacturer cares never a rap for religion so far as his business is concerned. If an infidel or a heathen can and will render good service, the employer would just as lief have him as the saintliest saint who ever uttered an unctious "amen" to the effusions of the pious Haggard.

But wherever liberal ideas begin to spring up the big employers of labor begin to brand them as infidelity and atheism. They think that what is contrary to their interests is just naturally contrary to the Almighty. They believe themselves to be the conservators and defenders of the faith once delivered to the saints. They seem to think that the interests of the Lord are jeopardized if a few hungry workers demand more pay for their toil, and that it is blasphemous for poor people to get discontented with their lot. Haggard seems to agree. If he is just trying to help the mill owners out the workers ought to let the mill owners make up his congregations and pay all of his wages.

Gradually the people are waking up. They are beginning to see that Big Business is trying to ally itself with ecclesiasticism in order to save its own life. Both are going down in the social re-adjustment which is gradually going on throughout the world.

The majority of preachers here in North Carolina simply laugh at such piffle as Haggard pulls. The laymen are even more aroused. It won't be long until such arrogant ignorance will be tabooed even in Cranston and Gaston county. Dave Clark and Haggard had better hasten to make for themselves "friends of the mammon of unrighteousness."

NOTHING IN THE PAPERS

(Continued From Page One.) tel after attending a motion picture show. As he walked up, a non-union molder, with a reputation as a wrestler, pined his arms behind him, while the policeman disappeared. Young Lake was thrown into an automobile by four men and was taken nine miles from the city.

Youth Threatened With Death. During the ride the men threatened to hang the youth unless he told them where his father was. Finally he was taken from the car and again threatened with violent death. Then the auto drove off and Lake walked back to Holland.

While this was going on, a union molder was assaulted by non-unionists. A policeman came along but instead of arresting the assailants, he escorted the victim to his home.

The attempt to terrorize the union molders did not end with the events just told, as homes of some of the new members of the union were visited and threats made to "get" them. The situation became so serious at one member's home that shotguns

were kept loaded in readiness to repel attacks from men who were gathered in the neighborhood.

John P. Frey, editor of the International Molders' Journal, was at once notified of the attempted reign of terror and arrived in Holland 36 hours afterward. He found the authorities had made no move to arrest the kidnapers and that two of the kidnaping party had declared that they were not afraid of arrest because the management of the Holland Furnace company had promised them protection and said the police department had been "fixed."

Frey Visits Police Chief.

Mr. Frey visited the chief of police, who apparently had only a hazy knowledge of the kidnaping, though the story had been featured on the front page of the Holland papers. He told the chief he had called upon him in the capacity of an officer of the molders' union and as a representative of the International Labor News Service.

The chief admitted that no arrests had been made and none would be made unless the proper information was filed with him. He also made the surprising statement that while he intended to enforce law and order, public opinion in Holland was very strong against the union and naturally he would be influenced somewhat by local opinion.

Mr. Frey then informed the chief that it was reported that the Holland Furnace company was back of the kidnapers and had spread the report that the police department had been "fixed." He pointed out that this report was damaging to the chief's reputation. When he left, the chief was in a very unhappy frame of mind.

Under Mr. Frey's instructions warrants were sworn out for the arrest of the men suspected of the kidnaping. Every effort will be made to see that they are punished.

LABOR DAY AT LAKEWOOD

(Continued From Page One.) letic events were:

200 yard race for boys—a Scout knife given by Clark-Wiggins Hardware company was won by Russell Padgett.

200 yard foot race—glass dish donated by J. M. Causland company was won by Charles Harkey.

200 yard fat man's race—belt and silver buckle offered by The Vogue was won by Manager W. S. Orr.

Broad jump—Eversharp pencil given by W. J. Van Ness company was won by Herman Hunt.

Relay race—silk socks offered by Belk Brothers was won by Charles Harkey.

Standing broad jump—a tie, donated by H. C. Long, company was won by Douglas Kelly.

PENN. HAVING BIG TROUBLE

(Continued From Page One.) Grachen, who was patrolling the Rosedale "beat," heard the firing and rushed to the boarding house.

Observing Young standing in the doorway, the officer started for the negro, but Young, pointing his revolver point blank at the officer, shot Grachen through the right side.

See Shooting of Grachen. An old negro, in a nearby house, heard the shooting and saw Grachen shot when he ran to an upstairs window of his home. Terrified by the shooting, the negro ran to a nearby telephone and notified city police headquarters.

Captain Fink, Lieutenant Bender

and John Yoder, plainclothes man, jumped into the city's automobile and rushed to the scenes. John A. James, county detective, and Joseph Abrahams, assistant city assessor and a private detective, took Abraham's car and also hurried to Rosedale.

Young, after shooting Grachen, boldly strolled to the street and began to run up and down Hickston avenue, shooting wildly. Hearing the approaching automobile bringing Captain Fink, Bender and Yoder to the scene, he hid between two negro shanties in the dark. As the automobile was driven under the archlight near the negro boarding house, Young opened fire. Captain Fink was shot in the back and Lieut. Bender was shot in the abdomen. Officer Otto Nukem, picked up along the way to Rosedale by the car in which the three officers were riding, was shot in the left arm.

Struggled to Arise.

James and Abraham arrived on the scene next. They found Grachen in a nearby restaurant. Employees of the restaurant were roughly dressing the officer's wound. When they had the clumsy bandages tied in place as best they could, Grachen, pale and weak from loss of blood, struggled to get up.

"Let me have my gun back, I'll go out and get 'em," he told James and Abraham. With instructions to the restaurant men to keep Grachen inside the building until the ambulance could arrive, the two officers went into the house where Young had, by the meantime, sought shelter, sought to effect an entrance. They found the door closed. Pressing against it the officers tried to force the door. As they broke into the room Young opened with another volley of shots and, mortally wounded, the two officers fell back under the fire of Young's revolver. Detective James fell back against Yoder. Abraham staggered to the street and fell, seriously wounded.

Yoder Gets Into Action.

It was at this point that Yoder, a plainclothes man, swung into action. Young, after firing the shots that proved fatal to James and Abraham, ran through the house and left it by the rear door. Coming around the side of the house he met Yoder. Both started shooting and Young began to run. Up and down the avenue, around the negro shanties and through a house the chase went. Yoder ran out of ammunition and, going back to the wounded officers, secured another gun and again took up the chase. Within a few yards of where James and Abraham were shot, Yoder finally succeeded in shooting the negro through the chest. Young staggered a few feet and fell dead in the yard in the rear of the shanty.

By this time city police headquarters were at fever heat. Officers were called in from throughout the city and sent to Rosedale in taxicabs. The riot guns at the police station were taken to the scene. First reports said that more than a dozen negroes were taking part in a gun battle and that they had ambushed half a dozen police officers and men, killing several.

Ambulances were rushed to Rosedale shortly before 12 o'clock. Captain Fink, Detective James, Officer Abraham and Officer Nukem, all wounded, were rushed to Memorial hospital. Before the ambulance bearing James and Abraham could reach the hospital, Abraham died. James died a few minutes after reaching Memorial hospital. Officer Grachen was taken to Mercy hospital.

ALTOONA FOLKS ARE DISGUSTED

(Continued From Page One.) to make an inspection of fire hazards and order their removal or repair. It is possible that the inspector was on the ground and pronounced those old shacks in first class condition?

Buildings a Fire Menace. We are not experts on just what constitutes a fire hazard, but we will venture our humble opinion that these buildings, occupied by these negroes will not pass inspection. They are terrible places. A carelessly thrown lighted match might send the whole business up in smoke. Indeed, it would be a good thing if they would burn, provided other property in the neighborhood would not be endangered thereby.

And then again, what has become of our board of health, its officers and the laws, rules and regulations? A community such as exists on Ninth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, is a menace to the health of the entire city.

The law requires the tapping of all dwellings and closets into the sewers. Any citizen who fails to make proper disposal of the accumulations of filth is penalized.

How about that district? Oh, it is different there. Those people are not connected with the sewers. They have "back houses" and they have no outlets into the sewers. There is a terrible accumulation of filth in the back lots. It is as much a stench to the physical nose as the conduct of the negro tenants is a stench to the moral proboscis.

Ward Constable Could Act. If the constable over there would pull the owners of these properties for leasing them for immoral purposes; if the fire warden would do his duty and condemn the buildings and require them to be repaired or torn down and if the health officers would require a clean up and a tapping into the sewers, the Ninth avenue problem would be well nigh solved.

UNPOPULAR UNDERWOOD

(Continued From Page One.) doing yeoman's service against Senator Underwood. Patriotic agencies like the Advance linked the esteemed gentleman roundly in Jefferson county the last trip, and we trust they may increase the majority 5,000 to 10,000 "next load of poles."—Cocoa River News.

HATES TO SEE UNDERWOOD BUTCHERED. It looks to an outsider, like the daily papers have almost forced Mr. Underwood to go before the convention. We would be proud to see an Alabama man in the White House, but would regret to see him butchered—either in the convention or at the polls. Alabama is not the place to stimulate for Mr. Underwood's success. Every other state may have a favorite son and enthusiasm should be cultivated elsewhere first.—Guntersville Democrat.

WAS IT SPONTANEITY OR CAREFUL PLANNING?

Editor Gaston of the Fairhope Courier was among those present when Senator Underwood addressed the Alabama legislature and flung his hat into the ring as a candidate for the presidential nomination.

Now, be it known, Editor Gaston, like our friend Gump, "wears no man's collar." He is as independent in his democratic politics as the proverbial woodchuck—none more free to think and express an opinion in the South.

Be it further said, Editor Gaston is an observer. He is a student of men and methods. He can see through a 10-inch wall of concrete (political) and reach pretty accurate conclusions as to what the manipulators are about on the other side.

And Editor Gaston says that the Montgomery meeting was camouflage—it had been planned months ahead and had all the aspects of a shrewd attempt to put something over politically.

Of course it did. No one ever accused Senator Underwood or his supporters of political stupidity. They are of the most astute and cunning. There was never a more carefully planned political meeting pulled off in Alabama. It was planned by their most trusted and skillful lieutenants.

But Editor Gaston explodes the gas bomb. The people of Alabama are wise. Just as Editor Gaston has called the Senator's hand, so will the public call it.—The Birmingham Advance.

DUAL PURPOSE.

Isn't it a fact that Senator Underwood's candidacy for President is for dual purposes—first, remote chance for lightning to hit him from a turbulent sky; second, and more purposeful, to sustain an organization to control Alabama much as it pleases?—Center News.

(From Birmingham Advance.) "The public actions and declarations of Senator Underwood stamp him as a reactionary. . . . We do declare that no further honors should be given or extended to Senator Underwood and. . . he should be eliminated from public life."

This is the attitude of organized labor in the Birmingham district toward the candidacy of Senator Oscar W. Underwood for the Democratic presidential nomination. The above passage is from resolutions unanimously adopted yesterday afternoon by the committee of allied labor organizations.

Labor is opposed to Underwood for his support of the Esch-Cummings act and his attitude on questions involving labor.

The meeting yesterday was executive, but Archie B. Warner, secretary-treasurer, today gave out the resolutions, which were also signed by Robert R. Moore. The resolution follows:

"BE IT RESOLVED, That we reiterate the announcement of Senator Underwood with hearty disapproval and opposition.

"AND FURTHER, That his career as a public man has been characterized by his lack of sympathy with the great masses of the people, and by subservience to the selfish big business and financial interests.

"That a carefully planned and comprehensive effort on the part of the 'interests' to force him down the unwilling throats of the people of Alabama as a supposed presidential candidate is now in full swing, and they have as usual secured editorial and news columns of big daily newspapers to further their work.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the public actions and declarations of Senator Underwood stamp him as a reactionary and a creature of Wall Street, and demonstrate that he has in no sense been or is in touch, sympathy and harmony with the democratic masses of the people of our country.

"That his public attitude is illuminated by the fact that he was the favored champion of the Esch-Cummings Act—and a bitter opponent of the soldiers just compensation.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That as men and women who love our Country, we do declare that no further honors should be given or extended to Senator Underwood—and that he should be eliminated from public life.

"Adopted at a regular meeting of the Committee of Allied Labor Organizations Sunday, August 5, 1923, at Birmingham, Ala."

PRINTERS INVEST IN B. & L. STOCK

Members of the Charlotte Typographical Union voted last Sunday to invest their surplus money in Charlotte Building and Loan certificates, and the financial officers were instructed as to the future policy of the union.

Whenever the surplus amounts to another one hundred dollars that, too, is to be invested in Building and Loan certificates. Reports of local conditions were made, and some of them were not as rosy as the printers would like for them to be.

The new section to the by-laws governing the membership is now effective, and it is hoped that this will prove of great benefit to the local and to the membership.

The meeting was enlivened by the presence of G. W. Gibbons, formerly secretary of the local, but now of Bryan Printing company, Raleigh. Mr. Gibbons is very popular with the Charlotte typos, and they listened with rapt attention to the report Mr. Gibbons made concerning the state printing contracts recently awarded in Raleigh.

The Edwards & Broughton shop, which is rat through and through, received 60 per cent of the state printing. Last year that concern had only 25 per cent, and it is said that work for last year has not been delivered yet.

This new contract, which gives Edwards & Broughton 60 per cent of the state work, is an iron clad contract and the printing company is under a \$50,000 bond to deliver the work, and that work well done. The printers are wondering how that concern which couldn't deliver 25 per cent last year is to deliver 60 per cent this year. Some there are who say it cannot be done—with rat printers.

WILLIAM T. ROBINSON

(By Dr. H. Q. Alexander.) William T. Robinson, aged 75 years, died at his home in Providence township last Monday evening, after an illness of several days.

The deceased was one of the best citizens of this county and this state. There was no better man than William T. Robinson. He was indeed one of Nature's noblemen. He was a gem in the rough. He was a natural born, inherent, unselfish, big-hearted man, who never turned a deaf ear to an appeal for assistance.

The remains were buried in the Harrison Methodist church cemetery. He had been a member of that church for more than half a century, and he was a genuine, all the time Christian. His death has caused sorrow to every citizen of his section of the county, for all will miss him more than any one can tell.

The widow and one son survive, besides many relatives and thousands of friends.

GOVERNOR SAYS ORGANIZATION IS THE ONLY RELIEF

For Farmers—Old Method of Taking What Other Fellow Offered Is Foolish.

Raleigh, Sept. 5.—"There is no doubt in the world that Cooperative Marketing Associations made the price of both cotton and tobacco better the last season," said Thomas G. McLeod, of South Carolina, in a forceful address delivered before a great crowd of men and women gathered from four counties at a monster picnic given on the Court House lawn at Jackson.

In opening his address Governor McLeod told his audience that he was a farmer—a "cotton cooperative" farmer and that he had actually gone to Mississippi to join the Cooperative Association before South Carolina was organized. He believed in "orderly marketing" and was glad to have the opportunity of preaching the same doctrine in North Carolina which he was preaching to his own people.

He said he believed in cooperative marketing because therein was the salvation of the farmer, who was entitled to a fair profit on the product of his farm in addition to the cost of production.

"The farmer has a right to more than a mere living," said Mr. McLeod, "some people, narrow-minded, have been heard to say that when the farmer did have some extra money during the days following the world war, that he spent it foolishly. Suppose he did, the poor fellow had never had any surplus money before and surely he had a right to have a bit of fun."

The farmer has a right to the best schools for his children, the best religious advantages, the comforts of life for his family and some of the luxuries, too. Cooperative marketing offers him an opportunity to sell the products of his farm in an orderly way, and according to the law of supply and demand.

In the old way of supply and demand. In the old way of supply and demand. In the old way of supply and demand. In the old way of supply and demand. In the old way of supply and demand.

The farmer has the biggest contract in the United States. Only one-third of the population is engaged in farming—the business of producing the food and raw material for the clothing of the entire population—a tremendous contract. Does he get a profit? On the contrary he has to take what he can get—less than cost in many instances because of his own blunder in disorderly marketing—the dumping of his product on a market regardless of the demand.

In an address to the Cotton Manufacturers at Richmond, I told the manufacturers that they should consider the cotton farmer as a partner and that if they did not do some thing of this sort, they would find when it was too late that the farmers would desert the farm and go where they could make—not a living merely but a profit on their labor.

In conclusion, Governor McLeod urged the Cooperative Association members that they always secure the best possible men for the management of the Association—not cheap men but men of brain and ability—the men who are worth something to

POPULAR PRINTER MEETS TRAGIC END

John M. Graham, one of the oldest and best known members of the Charlotte Typographical Union, was killed Tuesday morning of this week, in an automobile accident that also snuffed out the life of John Clemmer of Bessemer City.

Mr. Graham was 59 years of age, and was employed in the composing room of the Charlotte Observer. Monday night was his "night off," as printers term the one day's rest in seven they get. About midnight he joined a party composed of Clemmer, Crawford Phifer, J. T. McGhee and C. B. Carpenter. Hearing that there was a fire somewhere about Lakewood Park, the five men went out that way, and it was on the return trip that the accident happened that caused the death of two, and seriously injuring the three other occupants of the car.

Crawford Phifer was driving the car, and is being held for reckless driving, which, it is said, means that he will face the charge of causing the death of the two, and the injury to the others. Phifer himself is seriously hurt, and is still in the hospital.

John Graham was a typical "old-time" printer. Big-hearted, he was generous to all. He worked at the trade during the years that the organization was struggling to bring the printing trade into just recognition. All through his life he had learned the lesson of doing all he could for his fellow-workers, and no one can say that John Graham ever turned a deaf ear to an appeal for help. He loved his friends and fellow-workers much more than he loved himself, for he always did more for others than he did for himself.

John Graham will be missed by those with whom he labored. All this week there has been a sadness among the printers of Charlotte—caused by the tragic death of their friend.

Funeral services for Mr. Graham were held Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock from the residence, 24 West Park avenue. Rev. W. B. McIlwaine, pastor of Westminster Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. C. M. Short, pastor of Calvary Methodist church, officiated. Following the services, interment was made in Elmwood cemetery.

Fellow workmen of Mr. Graham on The Observer and The News acted as pall bearers. They were: C. L. Granger, W. E. Adams, B. L. Green, H. L. Harris, K. A. Duke and G. S. Coble.

Mr. Graham, who has been on The Observer mechanical staff for several years, was composing room foreman at The News office for many years. He is a native of Anson county. He is survived by his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Ralph Jenkins, of Charlotte, and Mrs. William Kerr, of Denver, Colorado. One brother and two sisters also survive Mr. Graham. They are W. W. Graham, of New York, and Mrs. W. L. Wallace and Mrs. W. L. Gilbert, of Charlotte.

EDUCATORS ALARMED OVER CHILD LABOR

Statistics Distressing to Friends of School Children.

Washington, Sept. 5.—(Capital News Service).—The Supreme Court decision which voided the anti-child labor legislation, has resulted in an increase in child labor, according to statistics compiled by the Government.

These show that one million children between the ages of 10 and 16 were employed in January, 1920, of which one-third were from 10 to 13 years old. Owing to industrial depression in 1921, the number diminished, but since then reports from 20 cities out of 31 reporting indicate increases, five cities reporting 100 per cent increases.

In the first quarter of 1923 in Baltimore, Bridgeport, Detroit, Hartford, Indianapolis, Jersey City, Manchester, New Britain, Newark, New Haven, New York, Patterson, St. Louis and Waterbury, the percentage of increase over 1922 is given as 24. June of the present year saw sensational increases in child labor especially in Connecticut, where in Waterbury 800 per cent more were given work permits than in June, 1922, and a general increase of 57 per cent was reported to the children's bureau.

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In an address to the Cotton Manufacturers at Richmond, I told the manufacturers that they should consider the cotton farmer as a partner and that if they did not do some thing of this sort, they would find when it was too late that the farmers would desert the farm and go where they could make—not a living merely but a profit on their labor.

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ONE VOTER OUT OF 20 HOLDS GOVERNMENT JOB, HE SAYS

By International Labor News Service.

New York, Sept. 5.—Warning against the growth of bureaucracy in the United States was given by Lewis L. Clarke, president of the American Exchange National Bank, in commenting on general conditions. Mr. Clarke pointed out that the politicians and their satellites have attached themselves to the government payrolls to such an extent that every nineteen voters must now support one government job holder.

ALHAMBRA

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