

PLEASE DREAM A MINUTE

By FRANK E. WOLFE.

A few days ago a man flew from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast. The flight was made, in the course of one day, and nearly all in the daylight.

Heavy headwinds and dangerous crosswinds, fogs and rains hindered and checked his progress yet he made it.

The flyer ate two meals that day—one in New York, the other in California.

The same day a Frenchman broke the world's speed record by flying 331 miles per hour.

A few years ago the Wright brothers were hopping off the ground at Kittyhawk and wondering if they were going to get the machine they had evolved to make a sustained flight.

A few years hence we shall be able to make the coast to coast flight in half the time that Maughn consumed.

A little later we shall see that effort again eclipsed by land machines doubling the speed and adding more certainly and absolute safety.

In other words, with utmost ease, comfort and safety, passengers will make the journey from coast to coast in a few hours and they will not leave the surface of the earth.

They will skim over roads as smooth as plate glass, pleasingly colored and heated or cooled as weather conditions may require.

Collisions or accidents will be made impossible and perfect outside control will be possible.

Pilots and passengers will sit in roomy luxurious cars, surrounded by every convenience. They will be able to scrutinize every inch of the roadway ahead of them a hundred miles, and back of them if they wish.

The quiet of the interior of their cars will enable them to enjoy the music of an opera being sung in Europe and to watch the scene and the action on the stage where it is sung.

People will be in communication with their friends and relatives at great distances. They will see them and speak softly to them and they will be seen and receive replies.

Dreaming? Yes, dreaming a dream of day after tomorrow and it will "come true."

One could elaborate endlessly on the coming of the inventions that will make this possible and not go far astray.

Power, a new super power, will do all this. It will revolutionize the whole world and do it quickly.

It will do more in five years than the discovery of steam did in the past hundred.

You are invited to sit with us and think for five minutes about what has happened by way of mechanical inventions and electric devices in the past 50 years—that is if we can spare that much time from the baseball score and the thrilling adventures of Mutt and Gump.

Heavens Won't Fall By Court Criticism

New York, Sept. 18.—"The president is easily disturbed by any word of criticism of the courts," says the New York World which declares that the president "in his agitation seems to imagine that only the supreme court stands between the American people and red ruin."

"When a group of persons ventures to question its infallibility he can feel the earth rock on its foundations and hear the heavens crumbling. An unfriendly remark reaches his ear, and all property is to be wiped out, all liberty destroyed."

"For in Wisconsin a new Attila has arisen who, at the head of his socialist hordes, is preparing to sack great cities, lay waste rich provinces and make a barren wilderness of the United States."

In this chafing spirit the World discusses the president's Baltimore speech, which included dire prophecies if the supreme court is criticised.

The World advises Mr. Coolidge to "compose himself," and the chief executive is reminded that the nine members of the court, though learned in the law, "infrequently differ among themselves, sometimes by as close a margin as five to four."

"At critical moments the court has even reversed itself, as in the income tax cases. In a judicial way its members freely combat one another's views and publish conflicting opinions. And after they have rendered decisions it has happened more than once that congress has passed new legislation to get around those decisions and has submitted amendments to the constitution which state legislatures have ratified, to the end that measures banned by the supreme court shall be made possible. What has happened before may happen many times again."

"The constitution is not unchangeable and the supreme court is not an immovable bar to progress under the constitution," says the World. "But what seems so terribly to alarm Mr. Coolidge is the suggestion that one justice, or possibly two, serving to make up a narrow majority of the supreme court, shall not necessarily be always an obstacle that congress can not surmount. It may some day come to that, if public opinion in the United States is ripe for such an innovation."

"At any rate, the limitation of the powers of the court is a proposal that may be reasonably discussed. No matter how many people or how few accept the idea or reject it, it is not inciting a riot or promoting a revolution to discuss it, any more than discuss Fall, Daugherty and Forbes is to menace the basic principles of self government."

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AS THE WORKER SEES HIS WORLD

Summary and Digest of Important Events of the Week, Here and Abroad.

Postal Clerks' Union denounces Coolidge's Labor Day speech as inconsistent with pay raise veto.

American Woolen Company passes dividend on common stock.

Building boom this year greatest in history, says Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association.

More than one hundred silk strike pickets arrested in Paterson, N. J.

President-elect Calles of Mexico meets representatives of German labor unions in Berlin.

Belgium begins military evacuation of Ruhr under Dawes plan. German industries said to be seeking huge loans in United States.

Connecticut Federation of Labor endorses La Follette-Wheeler ticket.

Seven bankers indicted in South Dakota in connection with bank failures.

British Trade Union Congress urges world solidarity of labor in interest of peace.

Unpaid teachers in schools of Sonora, Mexico, strike.

Reading Railway increases working time in car shops.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover sees fish famine unless fish are conserved.

Governor Blaine of Wisconsin suspends sheriff for not acting against Ku Klux Klan.

Metal workers in Austria, numbering 100,000, vote to strike.

Two workers killed by explosion on oil barge at Bayonne, N. J.

President Coolidge charges plot to destroy safeguards of liberty by limiting Supreme Court jurisdiction.

New York State Department of Labor reports forces still reduced in textile industry.

President of Chile resigns and military commander takes control.

Government crop report shows gain in wheat and decline in corn during August.

Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., and Richard Loeb sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering 14-year-old Chicago boy.

Republicans carry Maine election.

Alexander Pope, artist, dies at wheel of his automobile.

President Coolidge greets world flyers in Washington.

Rubber tire production near highest point of year; wages of rubber workers stationary.

Premier Herriott of France plans to make war on profiteers, cut army bill and raise pay of government workers.

Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekeland tells American Chemical Society that new discoveries will make next war dwarf all others.

Seventeen killed in strike clash on Island of Kaula, Hawaii.

New Jersey State Federation of Labor refuses to endorse any Presidential candidate.

Senator La Follette declares Progressive ticket has even chance to beat Coolidge.

Loading of freight cars sets new high record for year.

INDIANA IN LINE FOR "FIGHTING BOB"

Indianapolis, Sept. 18.—The Indiana State Federation of Labor has joined the other A. F. of L. state affiliates that have wheeled into the La Follette column.

The resolution approved the A. F. of L. executive council in supporting La Follette and Wheeler.

The convention pledged its "untiring support" to the election of the independent candidates "for the purpose of bringing about cooperation of all forward-looking units of the people who resent the selection of two Wall Street pawns to represent the people."

BRITISH LABOR'S MAGNA CHARTA IS RECALLED BY TRADE UNIONIST

London, England, Sept. 13.—"One hundred years ago British trade unions became a legal possibility, but no meetings have been held, no demonstrations, and no expressions of thankfulness in respect of an act which did for the common people very much what Magna Charta did for the nobles," writes W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, in the quarterly report of that organization. Secretary Appleton refers to this oversight as "A Neglected Centenary."

"Perhaps this year of 1924 finds us too busy trying to discover why the millennium has not arrived—as the result of the political changes which have taken place—to leave any time to celebrate the centenary of the greatest liberating event of all time," Secretary Appleton said. "I wonder whether many people realize today how tragic were the industrial conditions prior to the passing of the act of 1824? Not only were trade unions illegal institutions whose existence were condemnable by laws passed during centuries of feudal control and antagonistic legislation, but the penalties against those who attempted to form trade unions were savagely drafted and savagely executed."

"It was illegal even to hold a meeting to consider wages or to collectively approach an employer for the purpose of drawing his attention to wages, or hours, or working conditions. Whatever then existed in the shape of trade unionism, existed illicitly, in secret, and in fear. Whatever wages were agreed upon were subject to wicked depreciation through the truck system, which left the employer power to substitute rubbish for cash."

"Times were as bad as bad could be. People were almost made with suffering. Comparisons between prices and wages indicate the depth to which the standard of existence had fallen for most of the people engaged in industry. Improvements were imperative, but improvements were almost impossible in view of the brutal ignorance prevailing, of the legal restrictions and the cultivated antagonisms."

"If there is one thing above all others which trade unionists ought to rejoice over, and to celebrate, is the centenary of the passing of an act that repealed those laws which, for so many years, prevented any collective expression of working-class opinion or any collective action on matters con-

nected with employment, with wages and with conditions. The fact of these laws is far from us. One hundred years have intervened. The horrors and wickedness which these laws made possible have passed, and only a few of us can now visualize their effect upon the lives of the men and women who worked.

"They were laws which silenced the voice of the millions of men and women and little children who suffered under an expanding and rapidly changing industrial system, the horrors of which were intensified by the inhumanity of the accepted moral and economic conceptions of the day."

BUILDING WAGES UP.

Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 18.—A craftsmen in this city, Rock joint wage movement of building Island and Moline has proven successful. Rates are advanced \$1 a day.

New Haven, Sept. 18.—At its annual convention the Connecticut State Federation of Labor voted to support La Follette and Wheeler.

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