

of the men and women strikers charged with assault, asked for a trial in each of seven cases and, to get ready for this, asked that a jury list be drawn at once and that the cases be postponed until next Monday.

T. D. Maness, because of superior court this week and next, asked that the two cases in which he appeared as counsel be postponed until next week. At the objection of City Attorney Caldwell to setting two dates, Mr. Maness said his cases had nothing whatever to do with the other cases, to which Mr. Caldwell replied that they were closely related and he wanted to try them all at once.

Mr. Maness represented George Bowles, one of the men returning to work, charged with carrying a concealed weapon, and Robert Fagan, who had been sworn in as a special officer, charged with assaulting a female. These cases were referred to as representing the mill side of the trouble.

On the other hand, J. Frank Flowers represented 10 men and women strikers, all charged with assault.

In his telegram to Mr. Barrett, Governor Morrison called Mr. Barrett's attention to the proclamation which he issued at Asheville Monday. In his proclamation, which was addressed to the people of Cabarrus County, Governor Morrison said "the liberty of every person must be respected in this State and order maintained." The Governor made it plain in his proclamation that the police power of the state will be used to the end that every citizen of the state may go about his work unmolested, and at the same time points out the right of the strikers to confer with workers in an orderly manner. He calls upon the people of Cabarrus county to "be prudent and temperate in conduct and respect the legal rights of all parties."

Governor Morrison asserted he would not recognize the validity of the ordinance of the city of Concord which forbids representatives of the strikers by fair argument to endeavor to make laborers who desire to take the place of strikers agree with their cause and refrain from work. In an assertion that he believes in the basic law of the land, that all parties have a right by fair means to present their cause, the Governor informs the public that he shall use every means to bring about the preservation of the rights of all interested and see that the law is enforced.

The Governor's proclamation issued to the people of the county, was read Monday night over long distance telephone to Major Ralph B. Faison, in command of the troops in the Concord strike zone, at which time Governor Morrison stated that he will remain in Asheville.

Governor Morrison has abandoned the idea of returning to Raleigh this morning and will complete his stay at Asheville, neither will he come to Concord today.

The text of the governor's proclamation follows:

Governor's Proclamation

"A Proclamation to the People of Cabarrus County from the Governor of North Carolina."

"Representations of such character were made to me through sources which I credited that I thought it my duty to send state troops to the city of Concord to aid the local officers in keeping the peace. I hope this condition will quickly disappear, so the troops may be withdrawn. I recognize the industrial condition there creates a delicate condition, and I want to warn the people of the county to be prudent and temperate in conduct and respect the legal rights of all parties.

"People who desire to go in any of the mills and work have a legal right to do so, free from menace, insult, or intimidation of any character. The strikers have the right to present their cause by fair argument, and in an orderly manner, through such representatives as do not amount to an overbearing crowd, to such of the incoming laborers as are willing to hear them, but they have no right to menace or threaten the incoming laborer in their effort to present their cause; they have no right to force any person to even listen to them talk unless they want to; they have no right to assemble in such numbers as by their weight and demonstration put the incoming laborer in fear.

The Concord Ordinance

"I will not recognize the validity of the ordinance of the city of Concord, which forbids representatives of the strikers by fair argument to endeavor to make laborers who desire to take the place of strikers agree with their cause and refrain from work. I believe in the basic law of the land. The strikers have a right, when they will do so respectfully and in good nature, and without threat or menace, to present their argument to a person about to take their place, and if such person agrees with them, to induce him to quit work, or not commence, because a person about to go to work, being a free man and having a right to do so or not to do so, as he pleases, it then follows that a person breaks no valid law who undertakes to persuade another to do that which he has a legal right to do.

"I will, therefore, request the officer in command of the military forces, on duty to permit reasonable size committees, as long as they will conduct themselves peacefully and respectfully, to present their cause to anybody they may see fit to present it to, but the officers will be directed to disperse all large assemblies brought together for the purpose of overawing and intimidating, by a display of numbers, those who desire to go to work, and to suppress all efforts at intimidation and insult of every character calculated to produce a breach of the peace and riotous conditions.

"Working laborers have a right to use argument to such an extent as they can do so orderly, but they have no right in any manner whatsoever to put a person about to take their place, in fear, and by manifestations of physical force, or through display of numbers, or manifestation of violence of any kind, to drive him from a position of his free will to work when he desires to do so.

ness in the county of Cabarrus, to respect the orders and directions of all military and police forces in the county of Cabarrus, and that they make such resistance as they feel should be made to such orders only in court and through due process of law.

"It is the sole purpose of your governor to cause the military forces of the state to respect the legal rights of all persons, and take no part in any peaceful economic battle in which the conflicting forces of your county may engage, but all must realize that our state is one of law and order, and that the full power of the state should be exercised to suppress any effort to substitute force and intimidation for argument in a controversy in this state.

"Issued from the city of Asheville on this, the 15th day of August, 1921."
CAMERON MORRISON,
Governor of North Carolina.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION IS NOW 75 YEARS OLD

An Institution "For the Increase and Diffusion of Knowledge Among Men."

Washington, Aug. 10.—Seventy-five years ago today Congress passed an act creating an "Establishment" consisting of the President and his cabinet, and a board of regents, including the Vice-President, three senators and three representatives in Congress and six other citizens, to handle the bequest and carry out the wishes of James Smithson, an Englishman of noble birth, who chose to leave his entire fortune to the United States Government for the establishment of an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

This was born the Smithsonian Institution, which has developed into one of the most influential of American educational agencies. Under its charge and supervision are the National Museum, the National Gallery of Art, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the International Exchange Service, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, and the United States Regional Bureau for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. The Institution was also the originator of the Commission of Fish and Fisheries, the Weather Bureau, and of various divisions placed in charge of the Department of Agriculture.

James Smithson, to whose generosity the nation is so highly indebted, was born in France in 1765, the natural son of Sir Hugh Smithson, the first Duke of Northumberland, and Elizabeth Macle, a niece of Duke of Somerset. Smithson was educated at Oxford and after his graduation devoted his life largely to scientific research. He made a special study of chemistry and his scientific attainments were recognized in his election to the Royal Academy.

Upon his death, which occurred at Geneva in 1829, he left a will devising the whole of his property, amounting to \$500,000, to his nephew, Lieut. Col. Dickenson for his life, and after his decease, to his surviving children; but in the event of his dying without child or children, then the whole of the property was to go to the United States for the founding of an institution for the purposes already described.

By the death of his nephew in 1835 without heir, the property devolved upon the United States. Richard Rush, an agent of the United States, received the bequest, and September 1, 1838 paid into the United States Treasury \$515,169. In 1832 a niece of Smithson bequeathed to the institution \$125,000, and in 1861 its funds were further increased by a gift of \$200,000 from Thomas George Hodgkins of New York.

The Institution was established by statute in 1846. From the income of the original fund a building, known as the Smithsonian Building, was erected on land given by the United States. The Institution is under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who is an executive officer of the board. The first secretary was Joseph Henry, who died in 1878, and was succeeded by Spencer Fullerton Baird. Mr. Baird died in 1877 and was succeeded by the eminent scientist, Samuel P. Langley. The present secretary is Charles D. Walcott, who has been connected with the Institution for more than a quarter of a century and since 1907 has been the supreme director of its activities.

Grisson Expected to Get Job September 1

Raleigh, Aug. 15.—William Grisson, of Greensboro, is expected in Raleigh this week to look at Collector Bailey's official home, preparatory to taking it over about September 1.

Collector Bailey has had no tip to vacate, so far as anybody knows, but he understands when moving time is good. Mr. Grisson is known to be ready to come and that is accepted as proof that he will be President Harding's nominee. William Duncan's friends had not yielded until recently, but he is counted out.

Lazary Case at Salisbury

Salisbury, Aug. 15.—Negroes charged with robbing Wallace's and Edin's stores recently were tried in county court Monday and sent up to Superior court. Most of the goods taken from Wallace's have been recovered.

Not The Right Brand

Stateville Daily.

Down at Goldsboro they have had a revival of religion which seems also to have stirred sectarian animosities and set the town by the ears as well as converted sinners. A special to the Greensboro News tells about it. The meeting was conducted by Rev. T. R. Ham, well known evangelist, and continued for six weeks. The community service and other agencies for social and supposedly for moral betterment, have been active in Goldsboro and cordially supported by the community generally. The evangelist attacked the work of the community service because it functions under non-sectarian rather than Church auspices, and its headquarters were called the "devil's workshop" and a "hell hole," because the old-fashioned square dance, which is nothing more than "hands around" as in the children's days, had been permitted there. The fact that waltzing and fox-trotting were not on the programme, didn't help. The word dance was enough to evoke the denunciations of the Red Cross, which was not spared because it is non-sectarian rather than a Church agency; and Jews and Christian Scientists also came under the ban. In Goldsboro the Jews are among the oldest residents, some of them wealthy and leading citizens who have cordially and liberally supported all community enterprises.

The sectarian and religious intolerance aroused, which has resulted in a divided community and set folks to hating each other who had lived in peace and amity an co-operated for what they believed to be community betterment, will cripple if not destroy the community service and other similar agencies, it is said. A big fund by building, with auditorium, gymnasium and other equipment, but the divisions in the community may destroy the whole business.

The Goldsboro stor, impresses one with the conservatism of statement. It says that Mr. Ham reached many who could not be reached in the ordinary way, and that many professed conversion. Belief is asserted that the great majority of the good people of the community did not approve the evangelist's attacks which have aroused the bitterness and the divisions. During the meeting the Presbyterian pastor, in public prayer, asked the Lord to keep the evangelist on the main issue and to refrain from irrelevant discussion. Mr. Ham thanked the pastor, saying the rebuke was timely, but didn't change his course.

They may call it a revival of religion and maybe sinners were converted. But if the revival has divided the community, set folks to hating each other and crippled or destroyed agencies for civic and social betterment there must be something wrong with the brand. Its effect is contrary to that usually supposed to result from the gospel of the Nazarene, which included love of neighbors in the commandments.

Information Service on Earthquakes

Pasadena, Cal., Aug. 15.—An information service on earthquakes, similar to the weather bureau's work in its field, is being considered by scientists, engineers and business men in California.

The undertaking aims at perfecting an instrument sensitive enough to record the slightest tremors of the earth and so make possible the prediction of approaching movements of its surface.

The men in charge of the project are students of vibrations, who assisted in the development of submarine detectors used during the war. They have the co-operation of local educational institutions, the United States Geologic Survey and the United States Geological Survey. Responsibility has been assumed by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Direction of the work is in the hands of an advisory committee consisting of Dr. Arthur L. Day, director of the Carnegie Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C., chairman; Dr. John A. Anderson, of the Mt. Wilson Observatory; Dr. Robert A. Milliken, physicist, of the California Institute of Technology; Dr. Harry Fielding Reid, professor of geology at Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Bailey Willis, professor of geology at Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Dr. Ralph Arnold, geologist and petroleum engineer, of Los Angeles, and Dr. Andrew C. Lawson, professor of geology at the University of California.

Her Explanation

When the late John Bigelow, once "Joe" Laurie, Jr., monologist at a friend's house, he was entertained while waiting for the homecoming of the older people by the small daughter.

At last Mr. Bigelow said: "I don't think I will wait for them any longer; as you see, it is getting dark."

"Mr. Bigelow, what makes it get dark?" she inquired.

"Ah," he answered, "I don't think I can explain it so that a little girl could understand it."

"But I know why it is."

"You do? Then you explain it to me."

The blond head nodded. "God shuts his eyes," she replied.

Aversion to Jury Duty

News and Observer.

The very heart of our system of justice is a fair jury system. Most of the miscarriages of justice can be traced to defects in the carrying out of the fundamentals of securing jurors honest, unbiased, open-minded and intelligent. Whichever jurist lack these qualities justice is poisoned at the source. There have been places where there was a suspicion that juries were selected because of partiality or prejudice against the person upon whose liberty, life or property the jury was to pass. If such a suspicion exists, much less if such a calamity exists anywhere, justice is mocked and held in contempt.

In his charge to the grand jury at New Hanover this week, Judge George W. Connor is quoted by the Star as touching upon the desire of too many men to escape this duty which all good citizens should conscientiously perform. "I have been struck," said Judge Connor, "by the general aversion to jury duty all over the State." Other judges have found the existence of this same disinclination to perform a public service. It is not a duty a man would solicit, this passing upon questions affecting his neighbors. But the safety of society depends upon its performance. A "jury of the vicinage" is the best tribunal when open-minded and fair men compose it, that the ages have perfected. Every citizen should regard it as a duty which protects his own and the country's rights.

The latest man.

"Joe" (Laurie, Jr., monologist of the Orpheum before last, was talking about jury men. He cited the case of one of the latest he ever knew.

"Know what he does?" he asked.

"He gets up every morning at five o'clock, so he will have longer to loaf!"—Kansas City Star.

USE PENNY COLUMN—IT PAYS



You've Struck it Right when you Light a CAMEL

Your taste will tell you that! For Camels have the flavor and fragrance of choicest tobaccos, perfectly blended. They're smooth and mellow-mild. And there's NO CIGARETTY AFTERTASTE. We put the utmost quality into this one brand. Camels are as good as it's possible for skill, money and lifelong knowledge of fine tobaccos to make a cigarette. That's why Camels are THE QUALITY CIGARETTE.



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