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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

There are several of our patrons who are due on subscriptions to this paper, and we would appreciate it most highly if they would remit at once, as we need the money to pay current expenses. While the amounts due by individuals is small, still in the aggregate it amounts to considerable to us. Please send in your subscription at once, and thus help us keep the mill running.

AND, by the way, the Chicago Federation of Labor is responsible for the newest campaign button to be issued. "Taft and Van Cleave" are the names there linked together. This may be rough on "Sunny Jim", of Utica, but is even tougher on Taft.

We direct attention to the official announcement of the American Labor Press Association on the first page of today's Labor News. Please read the same carefully. Our dealings with this association up to the present time have been very satisfactory to us, and our wish is that their business may grow and prosper, as we have good reason to believe it will.

THE heavy rains for the past weeks have done great damage throughout this state, as well as other states. South Carolina in particular. The damage to crops, cotton, tobacco, and corn has been fearful. The running of trains was abandoned for a considerable time on the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in consequence of rain. As yet there is no way of ascertaining the amount of damage done.

IMMEDIATELY after the adjournment of the Democratic convention at Denver, at which Mr. William J. Bryan was nominated, Mr. Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, came out with a formal statement in which he declared that every union labor man should support Mr. Bryan because he stood on a platform which was eminently satisfactory to organized labor, while at the same time it was eminently just to all involved. Mr. Gompers has continually since that time written and spoken in favor of the election of Mr. Bryan and in opposition to that of Mr. Taft. In Chicago, in Cleveland, in St. Louis, the local branches of the Federation of Labor have approved the course of the president of their order. There has been practically no serious opposition to the endorsement of the Gompers' policy. There may be have been individual labor leaders whose loyalty to party exceeds their loyalty to labor who have been willing to give interviews in opposition. But they have been few, far between and somewhat inconspicuous.

If any labor leader desires to know on which side the contending forces of corporate capital and organized labor have lined up, it might be well for them to consider the fact that the president of the Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Van Cleave, is announced in all of the Republican papers as having "Flayed Bryan." Perhaps it was a hard job for Mr. Van Cleave, but it is what his association pays him for. Van Cleave represents the great organization of employers formed for the purpose of combating and if possible destroying organized labor. Its former head was a manufacturer of cereal foods at Battle Creek, Mich., one of the heaviest advertisers in the country who can never print an advertisement of his own products without giving two-thirds of the space to attacks upon the system of union labor. Van Cleave is enthusiastic about Taft, who invented the injunction against organized labor and who handed down from one of the appointive judgeships which he held an order prohibiting and restraining and enjoining such conservative representatives of organized labor as T. M. Arthur and F. P. Sargent, the former as we all know, now dead, from promulgating, issuing any order of any kind that would require, request or command any member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers or the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen from refusing to work—or in other words request them to strike. This was the entrance of Taft upon politics. This was his first stroke which gave him national reputation. No doubt this is the reason why, as Colonel Waterson said the other day, his candidacy is acceptable to Wall Street, while the Roosevelt

vener which had been applied to him has already worn off. Why should not a man who would issue so sweeping an injunction as that be acceptable to practical men like E. H. Harriman and J. J. Hill? But why should he be acceptable to organized labor? Working men have not yet forgotten either Taft or his colleague, Ricks, and will not soon.

THE minds of men being somewhat short of memory, there may be some who have forgotten that on September 5th, 1906, Mr. Taft went into Maine making speeches in defense of Congressman Littlefield, then seeking reelection, and who was opposed by organized labor as a unit. President Gompers led the fight against Littlefield. Taft led the fight in his defense. In a staunch Republican paper of Chicago, the Record-Herald, under the date line, "Bath, Me.," appears the heading: "TAFT BIDS DEFIANCE TO ORGANIZED LABOR." Mr. Taft was in office, not seeking it—if there has ever been a time when he was not seeking office. The speech which followed was a direct attack upon the methods of organized labor and a defense of the injunction, that weapon which he wielded so well years before. The record can be challenged to show any point at which Taft, who has now won the favor of Wall Street, has said one word in favor of organized labor without coupling it with a much stronger recommendation for the organization of capitalists and employers. He occupies the position that the Republican party assumed when after having been vainly implored for years to establish as a Cabinet office the department of labor, it tossed a sop to the labor vote by creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, and Republican presidents ever, since have taken pains to see that a representative of the employing class should be at its head. Mr. Taft's bold defiance to organized labor as noted by his Chicago newspaper organ is not so bold today, but the spirit which led him to put it forth obviously still exists.

I. T. U. CONVENTION.

The International Typographical Union closed its fifty-fourth annual convention Saturday, the 15th, at Boston. It will meet next year in St. Joseph.

President Lynch was sustained on every appeal made from his decisions. The propositions for union to extend its benefit system so as to have an insurance benefit of \$1,000 was referred to the executive council for investigation and data. The executive council was empowered to act on the old-age pension benefit system.

Local secretaries were ordered to ascertain at once and send to headquarters the age of each member, date of admission to union and if membership has been continuous. All committees were enlarged from five to seven members and the laws committee will sit five days in advance of each convention instead of three days as in the past.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP PAYS.

According to reports transmitted by United States Consul Halstead and published by the department of commerce and labor at Washington last week, municipal enterprises in Great Britain show remarkably efficient management.

The Birmingham gas department last year turned over \$298,378 to the general funds of the city, besides putting \$166,872 in the sinking fund. This was in spite of a great increase in the cost of coal.

The street railway department turned over \$131,281 to the general funds of the city, put \$180,242 into a reserve fund, and paid \$238,826 on debts incurred for the acquisition and equipment of the lines. The average fare charged was less than two cents, different fares from one cent up, being charged according to distance.

The electric supply department, which furnishes the municipal street railways with power and also sells light and power to private establishments, paid \$121,074 on the debt incurred in establishing it.

The water department is still a source of expense, on account of the enormous cost to which the city went in constructing the plant, going clear to Wales to get a supply of pure water. The deficit last year was \$398,766, which is less by \$17,880 than the previous year's deficit.

A. F. of L. RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trades unionists and workingmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own rank to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth.—Resolution of the American Federation of Labor, adopted unanimously by convention.

Resolved, That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls at every election.—Resolution of the American Federation of Labor, adopted unanimously by convention.

LOOK AT AUSTRALIA.

A year or so ago, as though by some pre-arranged plan, the open shoppers began to yell in chorus that Australia was being ruined because of its "domineering" trade unions. The open shoppers figured that Australia was so far away that nobody would take the trouble to investigate their charges, but in a short time the lies of the labor haters were exposed, and they haven't peeped about Australia since. In order to forestall any possible new

outbreak among the open shop falsifiers, it might be added that the general government of Australia has issued some statistics that it would be well for the ignorant Van Cleave, Parrys, Posts and others to study before they begin to wag their ears. These figures show that during the past eighteen years—the period of greatest trade union activity—the private wealth of Australia has more than doubled. Thus in 1890 the wealth of the colony (exclusive of public property values) was \$713,000,000, while in 1908 it was \$1,523,270,000. So much for the anti-union absurdities.

LABOR DAY AT RALEIGH.

Organized labor at Raleigh is on the alert looking to a proper observance of Labor Day on September 7.

It is a notable fact that the first trades union ever organized in the state was organized at Raleigh among the printers, and is still in existence, and today is a solid stonewall of resistance to encroachments upon the rights of organized labor. In the more than half a century of its existence it has carried on its membership roll a Governor, members of the house and senate, a state treasurer, and a national congressman, and county and municipal officers and aldermen galore—all chosen from among its members.

For some years it stood alone among labor organizations in the city, but at this date there are a dozen or more, in fact about every craft is represented in guild—thus making it, for its size, the strongest union town in the state. The exercises will be held at the Fair Grounds, the privilege being granted by Mr. Jos. E. Pogue, secretary of the State Fair Association.

Arrangements are in charge of W. H. Singleton, H. E. Upchurch and M. S. Oldham. Following is the program issued:

Brabeque will be served at 1:30. Admission to the tables will be by ticket.

Addresses will be delivered at 2:30 p. m. by Mr. M. L. Shipman and Hon. B. R. Lacy. The speakers will be introduced by Mr. W. H. Singleton, chairman of the committee.

Beginning at 3:30 p. m., the following athletic features will be pulled off:

POTATO RACE (Open to all).

First prize.—Pocket knife, donated by C. H. Stevens & Co., and 5 pounds of Sugar, donated by W. A. Myatt.

Second prize.—Merchandise, donated by W. R. Dorsett & Co., and package Coffee, donated by M. T. Norris.

Third prize.—Package Coffee, donated by M. Rosenthal & Co., and Box of Soap, donated by W. B. Mann.

ONE-LEGGED RACE (Open to all).

First prize.—Pair Link Cuff Buttons, donated by H. Mahler's Sons.

Second prize.—Package Coffee, donated by Carolina Feed Store, and 5 pounds Sugar, donated by Crowder & Rand.

Third prize.—Pair Lisle Socks, donated by Heller Bros.

FOOT RACE, 75 YARDS.
(Open to union men only.)

First prize.—Violin, donated by Darnell & Thomas.

Second prize.—Hat, donated by Edgar F. Broughton.

Third prize.—Razor, donated by Thos. H. Briggs & Son.

LADIES FOOT RACE, 25 YARDS.

First prize.—Pair Silk Hose, donated by Boylan, Pearce & Co., and one Picture, donated by Capital Furniture Co.

Second prize.—Lamp, donated by Raleigh Furniture Co., and Picture, donated by Wynne & Redford.

Third prize.—Picture, donated by Royal & Borden Furniture Co., and Glass, donated by G. S. Tucker & Co.

TUG-OF-WAR (Between teams of five).

A prize will be given to each member of the winning team, as follows:

Knife, donated by A. S. Womble.

Shirt, donated by J. Klein.

Shirt, donated by B. Harris.

Trunk, donated by Ike's Bargain House.

Necktie, donated by Whiting Bros.; Pair Socks, donated by Peebles & Edwards; Pair Suspenders, donated by Anderson & Thiem.

THREE-LEGGED RACE, 25 YARDS.
(Open to all.)

First prize.—Two Shirts, donated by Guarantee Clothing Co.

Second prize.—1-16 Sack Flour, donated by Peebles Bros., and Package of Coffee, donated by Phillips & Penny.

Third prize.—One Can M. & J. Coffee, donated by D. T. Johnson & Son.

BASEBALL GAME.

A prize will be given to each member of the winning team and manager, as follows:

Razor, donated by Carolina Hardware Co.

Cradle, donated by Goodwin-Smith Co.

Hat, donated by J. M. Kohn & Bro.

Watch, donated by D. Leyvine.

Fancy Vest, donated by N. Y. Bargain House.

Shirt, donated by J. Rosengarten & Co.

Umbrella, donated by Hunter Bros. & Brewer.

Knife, donated by Hart-Ward Hardware Co.

Scarf Pin, donated by Jolly & Wynne Jewelry Co.

Umbrella, donated by Cross & Linehan Co.

CHANGED HIS TUNE.

"I heard that somebody in this crowd said I was a seab," blustered a Fourth ward bully, as he approached a knot of men he thought he knew. "Which of you was it?"

"It was me, I reckon," quietly remarked a strapping stranger from the docks as he whipped off his coat and proceeded to roll up his sleeves.

"That's all right!" exclaimed the Fourth warder. "Keep on your clothes! I didn't say I wasn't, did I?"

If a man earns \$3.00 a day in a union shop and spends it for non-union goods, if he loses his union and has his wages reduced, he gets the result he worked for.

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