

THE LABOR NEWS.

State Library

ORGAN OF THE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

ENDORSED BY GREENSBORO TRADES COUNCIL.

MOTTO: ORGANIZATION, EDUCATION AND ELEVATION.

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CHANGE OF DATE.

The meeting of the State Federation of Labor is, by order of President Miller, postponed to the second Monday in October. President Miller corresponded with members of the Executive Board of the State Federation, and the answers received indicated assent to the request of the Greensboro Trades Council.

STATE CONVENTION EDITOR.

A large edition of the Labor News, gotten up in the best of shape, will be issued during the meeting of the State Federation of Labor which convenes in this city the second Monday in October. Mr. C. L. Moore will have charge of it, and we can assure those who place advertising in his hands that they may rest assured of getting a square deal. This being fair week and centennial week combined it will be an excellent time for advertisers to get their business before a large number of people from all sections.

THE PRIMARY RESULTS.

The Total Votes Cast by Guilford Democrats Last Saturday. The official returns from all of the twenty-seven precincts in the county have been received by Mr. E. A. Brown, chairman of the Guilford county Democratic executive committee and they show that the several candidates received the following vote in the Democratic primaries held last Saturday: Barringer, senate, 1,149; Gordon, house, 1,027; Kennett, house, 577; Murphy, house, 776; Jones, Sheriff, 1,283; Kirkman, register of deeds, 714; Rankin, register of deeds, 606; McKinney, treasurer, 607; McNairy, treasurer, 661; Weatherly, treasurer, 75; Wood, coroner, 1,228; Gilchrist, surveyor, 1,161. Commissioners: Bradshaw, 1,106; Tucker, 1,085; Davidson, 1,131; Ross, 472. As has been published the nominations were made for all of the officers except treasurer, and this will be decided by the county convention to be held tomorrow at 11 o'clock in the Grand. All Democrats in good standing are entitled to seats in the convention and the nomination of a candidate for treasurer will be made by each precinct casting the votes to which it is entitled based on the vote polled by Democrats in the last election.

An address will be made by Ex-Governor C. B. Aycock and it is expected that there will be an unusually large attendance. The balcony and boxes will be open to ladies and they are cordially invited to attend.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The president took a good deal of credit to himself for having "hit hard" at the oil trust by the hand of his appointee, Judge Landis. Unfortunately for him, Judge Baker and Judge Seaman are also his appointees, and Judge Grosscup owes his place on the bench to Mr. Roosevelt's revered predecessor, President McKinley.—Exchange.

Terrence V. Powderley says: "The recent business depression has been the best thing for the country in one sense that could have happened. I mean in the spread of American ideas in Europe because of it. The return to their old homes of the thousands of workmen because of the industrial shutdown has meant that to almost every nook and corner of the world there has gone some apostle of Americanism whose precept and practice, however humble and insignificant they may be, still cannot work but for good."

Watch the politician! See how careful they will be to have their printing done in label offices. So far so good. But what about the candidate whose little card of announcement bears the Allied Printing Trades label, but wears a scab hat and shoes and treats his shouters to a non-union cigar? Does he imagine that the one little good he does is going to cover up all of the bad things he does? If a candidate's recognition of union principles does not extend beyond his printing he is about as safe to tie to as any other scab. By all means encourage the use of the label in all matters.

In 1896 William Jennings Bryan told millions of people the evils that could and would arise from government by injunction. Some of the citizens of the country—east and west—know by experience what government by injunction really is. The Sherman anti-trust act did not prevent the Steam Schooner Association from advancing the price of lumber from Puget Sound to California ports in 1906, just following the fire in Frisco. The raise was only about 75 per cent. from the schedule published in January that year until May. Possibly the association was not acting in restraint of trade—probably they were. At any rate, the Longshoremen in their present difficulty are only seeking to do what the Steam Schooner Association did—hoax—hoax. The association wanted more profits—they saw a chance to get out of the Frisco disaster. The Longshoremen want more pay. Read the August Everybody's and see what a longshoreman does, how he works and what he gets for it. Were all union men to vote as they

strike the Democratic national ticket this year would get the full strength of organized labor. The majority of those most active in union affairs favor such action as likely to bring the quickest relief from legal injustice, and in labor disputes the minority abides by the verdict. Among union men there are all shades of opinion in regard to industrial affairs. Some want reduction in hours, some want higher wages, some want all they produce. Realizing that only by concentration can anything be accomplished the majority decide what shall be striven for, and those who disagree make the best of it by falling in line. When unionists begin to do the same in politics a long step will have been taken toward greater justice. And the nearer to justice humanity approaches the greater demand will there be for its complete possession.

This is a most wonderful campaign and is keeping the politicians busy. At the time of Bryan's nomination any kind of an old Democrat would have told you that he had no showing on earth. Now the careful man who figures on the result, will tell you that the chances of Bryan are as good as those of Taft if not a shade better. We are speaking of the man who is conservative, not of the wild-eyed man of either party. It is at least extremely interesting. It seems to be the general opinion that at this stage of the game things favor Bryan, but this was the case in 1896 at about this date when Mark Hanna touched up his nag and came under the wire ahead by a good lead. Will the nag be touched up again in the same way, and if so, will he respond as before? In other words, if the money is raised can the Republican party make it as effective? The boast has always been made by the Republicans that they can "control" the labor vote, which means they can buy it, either directly or by bulldozing methods. But may be this cannot be made to work this time.—Greensboro Evening Record.

STATEMENT FROM MR. COX.

High Point, N. C., Sept. 7, 1908. Mr. A. J. Williams, Editor, Greensboro, N. C. Dear Sir:—I have a copy of your paper of September 4th, in which appears a letter from W. A. Neal, Charlotte, as well as a number of thrusts at me on your editorial page.

While I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, I do not believe you want to do an injustice to any man, consequently I am enclosing you herewith copy of a statement signed by a number of Democratic manufacturers in High Point, the original of which I have in my office. Suffice it to say I had no more to do with the lockout in High Point than you did. I was aware at the time of this trouble that some of the people were of the opinion that I had something to do with it, but I supposed by this time everybody had learned different. I have never locked out a man in my life, and furthermore never inquired or cared of any man in my factory here or elsewhere whether he belonged to the Union or not, and I have never had the slightest objection to organized labor. Besides my factory in High Point, I am interested in six others, and my own factory and five of the others in which I am interested went through this trouble without the slightest friction, and only one in which I am interested had any trouble, and that was beyond my control.

Hoping that you will receive this information in the spirit in which I am giving it, I am, Yours truly, J. ELWOOD COX.

High Point, N. C., Sept. 5, 1908. To the Public:—We, the undersigned manufacturers, residing in High Point, and Democrats, but believing in fair play, desire to say that, of our own personal knowledge, Mr. J. Elwood Cox, of High Point, was not a member of the organization of manufacturers, who, in the spring of 1906, had trouble with their labor, and we know Mr. Cox had nothing whatever to do with the so-called lockout, and the only time he appeared before this organization was as a mediator. The impression has prevailed, however, that the Manufacturers' Club, of High Point, had something to do with the lockout. This was not the case, the Manufacturers Club had nothing to do with this trouble. Furthermore, we know Mr. Cox to be largely interested in manufacturing here and elsewhere, and that he has spent his life in encouraging same. And in every movement undertaken by the business men of High Point to secure equitable freight rates, better equipment for shipping our products, and better service in handling same, Mr. Cox has rendered invaluable aid in bringing about more favorable conditions for shippers.

J. P. REDDING, H. W. FRAZIER, C. F. TOMLINSON, S. L. DAVIS, FRED. N. TATE, J. W. HARRIS, O. E. KEARNS, A. E. TATE, W. G. BRADSHAW, CHARLES RAGAN, A. SHERRON, A. M. RANKIN, O. N. RICHARDSON.

GLASS FLY TRAPS—CATCH ALL the flies, easily cleaned, last forever, 25c. at Hagan's China Store. Stone jars, fruit jars, jelly glasses, etc. Largest stock of China and glassware in the city.

ANOTHER LIE NAILED.

In the Industrial News of September 6th, appeared an article signed by a number of High Point manufacturers. The signers claimed to be Democrats and desirous of seeing fair play; as proof of their love for fair play on April 2, 1906, they locked out their union employees.

The essence of the article is to the effect that Mr. J. Elwood Cox did not take a part in the High Point lockout or "labor trouble," as these fair-play gentlemen designate it. He was not a member of the gang and only appeared on the stage as a mediator.

His "mediating" is now history. After the men were locked out, Messrs. F. C. Roberts, of the A. F. of L., Henry Ott, of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, and Gustave Thelmer, of the Amalgamated Glassworkers, called upon Mr. Cox in behalf of the men, but there was nothing doing, the spasm had passed, the Great Mediator no longer mediated. About two years ago a railroad bond election was held in High Point, parties interested had circulars printed and circulated, and the following is reprinted from an original copy:

A Lie Nailed By Two Sworn Statements.

North Carolina—Gulfport Co. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a notary public in and for the said county, J. P. Powell, who, after being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that before the recent lockout of the laboring people in the city of High Point, Rev. Eli Reece visited the home of the said J. P. Powell and in effect and to the best of the deponent's knowledge and belief, that Dr. W. G. Bradshaw and J. Elwood Cox were contemplating locking out the laboring people of High Point during the winter months, but that he, the said Eli Reece, had prevailed upon the said Bradshaw and Cox to withhold action as regards the lockout until spring.

That the said statement of the deponent solemnly swears was made in the presence of one J. R. Brooks and the deponent's son. J. P. POWELL. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of September, 1906. J. S. GRIFFIN, N. P. North Carolina—Gulfport Co. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said county, J. S. Griffin, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that in the presence of J. R. Roach, that J. P. Powell in the presence of himself and J. R. Roach and in effect and to the best of this deponent's belief and recollection, stated during the recent lockout of the laboring people in the city of High Point, Rev. Eli Reece visited the home of the said J. P. Powell and stated that Dr. W. G. Bradshaw and J. Elwood Cox were contemplating locking out the laboring people of High Point during the winter months, but that he, the said Eli Reece had prevailed upon the said Bradshaw and Cox to withhold action as regards the lockout until spring. J. S. GRIFFIN. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of September, 1906. J. MATT SECHREST, J. P. The Southern Railway crowd will stop at nothing to defeat the bonds.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES RECRUIT SCABS.

Alluring Promises Held Out and Men Kidnapped. That employment bureaus beguile unemployed men to break strikes in other cities under conditions other than contracted for is evidenced by the recent experience of Charles Muth, a butcher, of 750 Melrose avenue, who was a victim of one of these unscrupulous agencies. Mr. Muth, among many others, answered an advertisement for non-union butchers at an employment agency at 243 Canal Street a few weeks ago. He was hired but was not told the locality of his job. Mr. Muth says he signed a contract calling for \$25 a week and board, and a nine-hour workday. On the following day he, with a score of others, were put on a special car on the Pennsylvania railroad. The doors of the car were locked and six armed guards placed to watch them. While some of the men were professional strikebreakers, most of them were, however, men looking for employment and were surprised on being so treated. Guarded like prisoners all the way, the train finally brought them to Washington, D. C., where they were taken off and marched to a slaughter house, there to break the strike of union butchers for the nine-hour day. Mr. Muth says that he had to work ten hours a day instead of nine, and at the end of the week received only fifteen dollars. He promptly went to the police authorities and told them his story. He was informed that they could do nothing in the matter. He then left for New York. Mr. Muth intends to bring charges against the employment agency before the Commissioner of Licenses.—N. Y. Evening Call.

SHAME TO AMERICA.

"America can feed the world," is the proud boast of its citizens. So much the more shame to America. What stronger indictment of the profit system does anybody want than the fact that this country's productive capacity is sufficient to feed the whole world, and yet not only does it not do it, but allows thousands of its own people to starve and millions to barely exist.—Progressive Worker.

THE EXODUS OF FOREIGNERS AND WHAT IT REALLY MEANS.

One reason why the west has greater difficulty than usual this year in obtaining farms hands to help in gathering the harvest may be found in a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Immigration at Washington. The bureau reports that nearly 600,000 laborers have left the United States since last October, returning to their homes in Europe. During the first four months of this year 239,010 laborers went back to Europe, compared to 96,731 for the same period of 1907. In addition to this drain on the labor supply, the bureau says, the number of immigrants who arrived in this country in the first four months of this year was only 124,392, as compared with 404,332 who landed between January and June of last year. The net loss to the labor supply for the four months was 114,618, while the loss since last October will be in excess of 250,000. Nevertheless, the number of men out of employment in the large cities should be great enough to guarantee farmers abundance of help.—Kewanee Labor Herald.

The fact that a great number of laborers have left our shores does not indicate that they have left the country for good, but emphasizes the fact that they are able to come to this country, pay fare both ways, work in America as long as they can find employment, and then have many times more money to spend in the old country than they would had they remained there in the first place. It costs the foreigner very little more to go back to Italy than it does for an American to go to New York. Not only do these foreigners do the work while the American citizen remains idle in search of a job, but they carry by far the greater part of their earnings out of the country. Many of the industries here on the coast will not employ an American if they can fill up their works with foreigners. It is stated upon good authority that such is the case with at least one firm here in this city. The employees of the Bryant Lumber Company are largely foreign and the workmen engaged there send at least 65 per cent of the wages paid out by that company back to the old country. Japs are not the only people engaged in making tramps and paupers out of the native free-born American workmen.—Seattle Union Record.

CHILDREN BOUND OUT.

The following account of how the American Tobacco Company conducts its business in Chicago should give a very effective jolt to those who patronize the products of that concern. Twelve-year-old children go to "school" at the tobacco factories on the west side. The American Tobacco Company does not employ union labor if it knows it. As a result all along Halstead, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Eighteenth Streets there exists so-called "schools" for cigar-making. At these factories only children are employed. At one on Newberry Avenue, thirty children, mostly Russians, are used. They receive no pay and are bound out to learn the trade. As with the American Tobacco factories no one is admitted to these shops, and no child is taken unless its parents are known. The American Tobacco Company is capitalized at \$71,000,000. It thrives on cheap women and children labor. Over 80 per cent of the tobacco workers in the trust factories are women and children. One factory containing 797 workers has nothing but women. Unorganized woman labor is cheap labor. Here wages are paid in trust factories and in union factories. For the making of 5-cent cigars the American Tobacco Company pays \$1.50 to \$3.00 per thousand, averaging \$4.50. For the same work the union factories pay from \$6.00 to \$10.00. Twenty per cent of the girls working in the trust factories receive but \$3 per week. Demand the label and such conditions will not exist.—Labor Unit.

PUT AWAY YOUR HAMMER.

"It is the man who does things" who counts in this busy world of ours, for such men must of necessity be mentally and physically strong. It is so much easier to drift with the tide than to breast the stream—so much easier to avoid the "knocks" and "knockers" than to oppose them. And many are the men with ambition who are anxious to do things, know how to do things, who have the moral courage to oppose those who are jealous and pessimistic and knockers. For this reason the men "who do things" are few in comparison with the knockers. But we want more of them, and we should all "help a little." There ought not to be a union man so cowardly as not to raise his voice in praise of the men who are breasting the storm and fighting the battles for the labor world and in opposition to the fellows who would destroy. Jealousies must be cast aside if we expect to make the gains we want. We must render great assistance to those who are willing to take off their coats and work for the workman, and very loath to believe evil of them. The one rule that should be kept inviolate is never to knock a man until after charges have been made and proven.—Baltimore Labor Leader.

Drainage alone will often change a bad road into a good one, while on the other hand the best road may be destroyed by the absence of good drains. An essential feature of a good road is good drainage.

CONSCIENCE HURT HIM.

Winston-Salem, Special.—A conscience-stricken man in New Mexico has sent a letter to Mr. W. T. Baynes, a merchant here, writing as follows: "Dear Sir:—Please find enclosed 40 cents for some tobacco and watermelons I stole from you several years ago, and I ask your forgiveness for stealing them. You may ask why I am sending this money for that purpose, but the Bible commands me to straighten up our back life, just as much as it does not to sin. So I send this 40 cents, hoping you will understand it."

BUTTERICK'S GREAT LOSS.

Paragraphs in the Financial World and the New York World show the Butterick Publishing Company has suffered a great loss since it began to fight the Typographical union. It steadily grows worse and its assets are not likely to sell for much if the company fails. In 1906 and 1907 it paid out in dividends over \$219,000 more than it earned, and it is predicted this year the showing will be still worse. Even though it were now made a union establishment it is doubtful if it could be saved from financial disaster.

JUST A FEW THOUGHTS

Before You Part With Your Hard-Earned Cash.

Did it ever occur to you why it was any merchant would have a "sale"? No doubt you understood it's because he has not done the volume of business he anticipated when he bought his goods; we can tell you why. There can't be but one reason (when his goods are bought clean, new, and up-to-date) and that is he is not satisfied with a small living profit. He thinks when the season is on everybody wants his goods, no matter what the price. At the wind up he finds they have bought their goods from a merchant who was willing, and did sell them their merchandise at what they call sale prices in their great special sales. The great sale price is just the same price that you can get your goods from the Original Racket Store every day in the year, without being faked on any single article. You will notice the people who are judges of merchandise don't fall all over themselves to reach these great sales, for they know when they reach the scene of this great, grand offering of merchandise that they will be only told that the particular item advertised is out. It's a great game but it's playing out. The people are on to it, and it's like every other skin game it don't work very long. We contend and we can prove by our 21 years' business experience in one store in Greensboro that there is only one way to do business and exist, and that is to do a straight legitimate business every working day in the year. We don't profess to sell goods cheaper than the mills can make them or cheaper than they ever came through any auction house in this country for every dollar's worth of goods that is billed to us we pay one hundred cents for, but we do say we turn loose this merchandise at a smaller profit than any other merchant in Greensboro can afford to and we do it every day in the year. If we were to have one of these great gigantic sales and mark every dollar's worth of goods in our store at exactly what we paid for it, the difference at what we would sell it at then and now would be so slight you probably would not notice it. They cry hard times; they tell you the working people are not at work. The country people are not coming to town. They give you every other excuse in the world because they have not done the business. Right in the face of that our business is increasing every day and this year is not expected and why? Simply because every customer that comes in our store gets one hundred cents worth of merchandise for every dollar he spends and he don't have to wait for any special sale to get it. He gets it every day in the year. We guarantee to save you money on your purchases. Get your sale price and come and see us. We will do the rest. Yours for business, The Original Racket Store, A. V. SAPP, Prop. 318 South Elm Street.

WE WANT YOUR PATRONAGE. All kinds of China, Glass-ware, Tin-ware and household necessities at reasonable prices. Hagan's China Store.

DON'T FORGET US WHEN YOU have to buy a wedding present. We sell cut glass, hammered brass, fancy china, fancy lamps, etc., at reasonable prices. Hagan's China Store.

Perhaps the true way to do good is not to make a conscious effort to do it, but to have a character that will of itself do good.

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SONS OF MECHANICS FRIENDS OF MECHANICS We will TREAT YOU RIGHT.

The Raleigh SAVINGS BANK RALEGH, N. C. JNO T. PULLEN, President. CHARLES ROOT, Cashier. Capital and Surplus, \$75,000. Four per cent interest paid on deposits. Write for further information. Ask for the Union Label.

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EARN BIG MONEY \$50.00 instruction for \$10.00 LEARN AT HOME Complete instruction double entry bookkeeping, penmanship, business forms, book materials free; no other outlay. Good positions waiting. Dept. I, Chicago Business Training School, Chicago.

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