

THE HARBINGER.

ORGANIZATION. EDUCATION. ELEVATION.

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THE AMERICAN GIRL.

Oh, Time, greatest artist, your canvas unfurled,
And paint for us, pray, the American Girl!
No flaxen-haired fraulein we clamor for now—
Nor Spain's senorita, with dark, stormy brow;
But a lithe, lissome creature, all curves and all grace,
With the sunshine of heaven lighting up her sweet face.
Eyes deeply and darkly—mysteriously blue—
Some beautiful eyes, of the violet's own hue;
Now tenderly soft, with womanhood's fears,
Now dancing with laughter, now shadowed by tears.
A firm, rounded chin, an aristocrat's nose,
A mouth made for kisses and cheeks like the rose.
And, framing this face with a splendor untold,
An aureole of chestnut just glinting with gold!
Ah, in the garden of Life, what rose can compare
With our American Beauty, stately and fair!
Remember, O Artist, this portrait must stand
For all that is noblest and best in our land.
For a heart full of purity, gentleness, love,
For a sympathy wide as the heavens above;
For an ear ever listening to Humanity's call
And a hand to uplift those who stumble and fall.
For a hope never swerving and a faith that's sublime
In the ultimate good of all things for all time.
All hail to our girl—the American Girl!
She's the queen of the earth, she's our pride and our pearl!
God bless and keep her and grant she may be
A model of womanhood from sea to sea.
—Floretta A. Williams.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE N. C. STATE FAIR.

The Raleigh & Cape Fear R. Co. will sell round trip tickets to Raleigh, N. C., from the different stations at the following rates, tickets being on sale from the 18th to the 22nd, good to return on any train up to and including last train of Monday, October 24: Lillington Station, \$1.00; Cape Fear, \$1.00; Smith Mill, 95c.; Bradley, 90c.; Chalybeate Springs, 80c.; Rawles, 75c.; Buckhorn, 65c.; Fuquay Springs, 65c.; Cardenas, 65c.; Willow Springs, 55c.; Austin, 45c.; Banks, 40c.; McCullers, 35c.; Hobby, 30c.; Barnes, 25c.; Sylvaola, 20c.; Caraleigh Mills, 15c.

Trains due to leave Lillington Station at 7:45 a. m. and 2:45 p. m., and reach Raleigh at 9:45 a. m. and 5:35 p. m.

Trains due to leave Raleigh at 7:20 a. m. and 4:15 p. m., with the exception of Wednesday and Thursday, on which days the afternoon train will wait at Raleigh until 5:15 for the accommodation of visitors to the Fair.

Train and Fair tickets will be on sale at stations where we have agents; and passengers will please purchase same from agents before getting on train.

JOHN A. MILLS,
Pres. and Gen. Manager.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 8, 1904.

Pittsburg (Pa.) District Council of the Carpenters' Union has been enjoined from making war on what they style an "unfair" employer, and awarded damages to the amount of \$1,770 for boycotting, etc.

Labor Notes.

Thirty per cent of all the French trades unionists are to be found in Paris.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has declared in favor of the union label.

Workers in sugar factories in Southern California will shortly be organized in labor unions.

There are 63,000 carriage and wagon workers in the United States and Canada; 30,000 of them are organized.

The Amalgamated Society of Farmers is conducting a campaign to organize the horseshoers of the North of Scotland.

There are 602 locals affiliated with the International Typographical Union, while the average paying membership is 46,165; increase of 3,720.

Pittsburg, Pa., claims to have secured almost enough votes to bring the 1905 convention of the American Federation of Labor to that city.

One thousand miners in a large colliery in the Durham (England) district have struck as a protest against the employment of non-union men.

The quarterly balance sheet of the General Federation of Trade Unions, of Great Britain, shows that it is possessed of funds amounting to 104,716 pounds.

Signalmen employed on the Caledonian, North British and Glasgow and Southwestern railways have asked for shorter hours and an increase in pay.

Members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at their convention appointed a committee to investigate the proposition to establish a home in Denver.

There is small prospect of an early settlement of the strike in the building trades at Cork, Ireland. The men struck several months ago for an increase in pay.

Uniform laws for the guidance of labor unions will be suggested to the coming convention in San Francisco, Cal., of the American Federation of Labor.

Tom Mann, the once well-known English labor leader, has started an agitation on the Australian gold-fields for a six-hour day, instead of eight, as at present.

A petition will be presented to the Ontario Government by Canadian labor unions asking them to label all prison-made goods as follows: "This was made by prison labor."

Windsor (Ontario) Trades and Labor Assembly has requested the Canadian Government to survey for anthracite, fearing a combine to put up the price of coal this winter.

There are at present a dozen bona fide workingmen members of the British House of Commons. Among them is Richard Bell, president of the Trade Union Congress.

THE HOPE OF THE HOME.

"Paw," said the hope of the home, to his parent, who had come home from the factory earlier than usual. "Billy Jones says his father said to him as how the union men were going to refuse to work with you because you were a non-unionist. Is that true?"

"Yes," meekly assented Paw. "Billy Jones says 's Paw says that the union men won't work with you after tonight."

Paw nodded. "Say, Paw," pleaded the hope, "why don't you go into the union?"

"My boy," answered Paw, "this is a free and independent nation, and all of its citizens are free and independent men and women. I don't wish to join the union, and, being a free born man, I will not be forced into it against my will."

"Can a man do what he likes in this free country?" questioned the hope.

"Yes, indeed," "They can't force you to vote if you don't want to?"

"Not at all," replied the father. "Nor pay your rent if you don't want to; nor your grocery bills, nor your tailor, nor your —"

"No, no, no," hurriedly exclaimed the father. "These are obligations voluntarily assumed and agreed to, hence have to be met and liquidated."

"Paw," solemnly asked the hope, "there is nothing compulsory about assuming these obligations, is there?"

"I have just said the obligations are voluntary," answered Paw.

"But, Paw," queried the persistent innocent, "if you can assume voluntary obligations to your grocer, your tailor, your landlord and others, why can't you assume voluntary obligations to the union?"

"Because, my boy, I refuse to be forced," doggedly retorted Paw.

"But you are not forced to pay rent, Paw," insisted the hope.

"Well, in a sense, yes," admitted the father.

"You are not mad at the landlord for demanding it, are you, Paw?"

"Oh, no."

"Paw," said the hope, starting out on a new track, "the union has raised wages in the trade, has it not?"

"Well, I suppose it has," admitted the father.

"And made the working conditions of the men better?"

"Of some of them, but I am a good mechanic and get as good wages as any union man," answered Paw proudly.

"When the union gets good mechanics an increase in wages, you get the increase, too. Is that right, Paw?"

"Sir!" cried the indignant father.

"If the union did not raise the wages of the others, yours would not be increased," asserted the hope.

"This question is too deep for you, my boy," advised Paw. "You

had better go to bed."

"But, Paw," pleaded the boy, "listen: Billie Jones and Willie Green and Johnny Robertson say that their Paws pay dues to the union, and if it were not for the dues they and others paid the union would be helpless to do any good."

"Well, what about it?" grunted the sire.

"You say that all obligations are voluntary, and you of your own free will assume them to others. Then why not to the union, which has done so much more for you than the landlord, the tailor or the grocer?"

"See here, my lad," threatened Paw, "I will assume of my own free will an attitude toward you that may prevent you from using a chair for some time to come if you are not careful in your choice of language."

"But, Paw," persisted the unabashed hopeful, "if the men refuse to work with you in any of the shops because you are a non-union man, will your freedom and independence feed you and Maw and me, and clothe us? Will not the landlord be free to turn us out in the cold? Would not Willie Green, Billy Jones and Johnny Robertson's Paws be free to look upon you with contempt? Are they not already doing so? Isn't it true that you come home early tonight because they fired you rather than have you cause trouble in the factory by refusing to join the union? Isn't it —?"

At this stage of the hope of the home's oratory Maw appeared upon the scene, and seeing the veins on Paw's excited face standing out like whip cords, and fearing that he might do bodily injury to the hopeful, she ordered him to his bedroom and his prayers, with the injunction that he ask the Lord to clear his mind of the wicked thoughts and make him obedient, meek and submissive, so that his days might be long upon the land.

UNIONISM DEFINED.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was asked to explain unionism. In a sentence he replied: "The labor movement has for its purpose the securing of the best possible economic and social conditions for the masses, the attainment of these with the least possible friction, the meeting of problems as they confront us; the making of the day after this a better day than the one preceding."

Bricklayers at New Orleans La., have decided to call off their strike in sympathy with the carpenters, and in the future will make their fight for union recognition alone.

Forty delegates have been sent in as many different places throughout the New England States to solicit aid for the 26,000 striking cotton mill operatives of Fall River, Mass.

Why are not yellow hammers game? They are only fit to eat.

TO THE VOTERS OF WAKE COUNTY.

I hereby announce myself an independent candidate for the House of Representatives from Wake County.

In soliciting your votes I desire to say that, if elected, I will favor all legislation looking to the best interests of the tax payers of the county, and I will support such measures as will serve to lessen the burdens that now bear upon them.

I am opposed to class legislation of any kind, and will favor amendment to or repeal of all laws now upon the statute books which discriminate against any class of our citizens.

A wage-earner myself, I am in a position to understand and sympathize with the wants and needs of those who earn their bread "by the sweat of their face," and my best efforts will be given to aid in enacting such legislation as will better their condition. At the same time I recognize that capital has its rights, and no man is more willing to protect those rights than myself.

The working people of North Carolina, who toil to produce the wealth of the State, make up the great majority of our citizenship. Notwithstanding this fact, they have had but little voice in making the laws by which they are governed. It is the same old story today. I do not believe there is a laboring man on any ticket so far put out in this campaign. Hence my announcement.

V. C. TERRY.

September 22, 1904.

TO ADVERTISERS.

"Printers' Ink," the recognized authority on advertising all over the civilized world, after a thorough investigation on the subject, says: "A Labor Paper is a far better advertising medium than an ordinary Newspaper in comparison with circulation. A labor paper, for example, having 1,000 subscribers, is more valuable to the business man who advertises in it than an ordinary paper with 6,000 subscribers."

NAIL UP THE CARD.

Mark Morton, of Chicago, son of J. Sterling Morton and brother of Secretary of the Navy Morton, came to Nebraska City, Neb., two weeks ago to settle the strike in his packing house, but he failed. While there he entered a local livery barn, and, seeing a union card on the wall, tore it down. Half an hour later he was waited on by 100 union workmen, who demanded that he restore the card to its place. Returning to the barn, Mr. Morton nailed the card on the wall in the presence of a large crowd of cheering union workmen.

Terrible "Headon" Collision.

It is safely estimated that no less than 250 persons in a "Headon" Collision, at a splitting rate, met with almost instant relief by coming in contact with Betts' Headache and Neuralgia Cure, The Great Remedy! in Raleigh the past few days; 5c. at Fountains. In bottles 10c., 25c., \$1.00. Nearly all say Betts' is the best. Is no dope. Does not wreck the system. Leaves no bad effects. Soothing, refreshing, invigorating.

S. J. BETTS, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Austrian Federation of Labor represents all the unions in the empire. They added 30,000 members last year and have now 220,000. This seems small, but is really a good showing in view of the government restrictions. The federation has twenty organizers in the field.

Doves are only wild pigeons.

VALUABLE STATISTICS.

Table Showing Age Limit for the Employment of Children in Factories.

The following is furnished, on request, by the United States Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor and is up to date:

Alabama—Twelve. Ten if dependent or having dependent parents.

Arkansas—Twelve. Ten if dependent or having dependent parents; fourteen if illiterate.

California—Twelve.

Colorado—Fourteen.

Connecticut—Fourteen.

Illinois—Fourteen.

Indiana—Fourteen.

Kentucky—Fourteen.

Louisiana—Boys, twelve; girls, fourteen.

Maine—Twelve.

Maryland—Fourteen, unless dependent or having dependent parents.

Massachusetts—Fourteen.

Michigan—Fourteen.

Minnesota—Fourteen.

Missouri—Fourteen.

Nebraska—Fourteen; ten during vacation.

New Hampshire—Fourteen; twelve during vacation.

New Jersey—Fourteen.

New York—Fourteen.

North Carolina—Twelve.

North Dakota—Fourteen; twelve during vacation.

Ohio—Fourteen.

Oregon—Fourteen.

Pennsylvania—Thirteen.

Rhode Island—Thirteen; twelve during vacation.

South Carolina—Eleven, unless dependent or having dependent parents; twelve after May 1, 1905.

South Dakota—Fourteen, except during vacation.

Tennessee—Fourteen.

Texas—Twelve.

Vermont—Ten.

Virginia—Twelve.

Washington—Fourteen; twelve if dependent or having dependent parents.

West Virginia—Twelve.

Wisconsin—Fourteen.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Austria—Twelve.

Belgium—Twelve.

France—Thirteen.

Denmark—Ten.

Germany—Thirteen.

Great Britain—Eleven.

Italy—Twelve.

Manitoba—Sixteen.

Netherlands—Twelve.

New South Wales—Fourteen; thirteen, by permission of the minister.

New Zealand—Fourteen.

Norway—Twelve.

Ontario—Fourteen.

Quebec—Boys, twelve; girls, fourteen.

Queensland—Fourteen.

Russia—Twelve.

South Australia—Thirteen.

Spain—Ten.

Sweden—Twelve.

Switzerland—Fourteen.

Victoria—Thirteen.

In Oklahoma it is a misdemeanor to employ children under fourteen in a factory more than ten hours a day, and in Porto Rico it is punishable to work children under sixteen in a factory more than six hours in twenty-four.

The same court in Iowa that sentenced a banker to eighteen months in the pen for robbing his depositors of \$54,000 gave a common, ordinary, everyday theft six years for swiping a 25 cent chicken.

Cotton is coming in to beat the band.