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## BOYCOTT ON INTERNATIONAL SCALE TO PREVENT FUTURE WARS AND LAND GRABBING

Washington.—The boycott, international in scope, will be used by the proposed League of Nations to stop war and check aggression. Article 12 provides that where a dispute cannot be settled by diplomacy war shall not be resorted to until after the case is referred to arbitration or a recommendation is made by the league's executive council. It is further agreed that war shall not be waged against a member of the league that has complied with the arbitration award or with the recommendation.

Provision for the international boycott is contained in Article 16, which reads as follows: "Should any of the high contracting parties break or disregard its covenants under Article 12, it shall thereby, ipso facto, be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking state, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking state and the nationals of any other state, whether a member of the league or not."

## SPECULATING ON HEADLINES.

Everybody knows that the negro has been a terrific fighter in this war, with an honorable record worthy of his race. But there have been moments of fear for him, just as there have been for the white man; for all soldiers say that before they are to go over their greatest fear is of fear itself.

"We Anglo-Saxons shuah am some fightahs," said Mose to his friend after the scuffle was over. But before he went over the top he was not so certain about the heroics.

"What do yo uall spec de newspapah headlines am goin' to be, Mose?" asked his friend.

It was ten minutes to zero hour; the negroes knew that 10,000 white men were supporting them in the rear.

"What do ah think dem headlines am goin' to be?" answered Mose. "Ten t'ousand white men tromped to deah."

## LABOR LAW VIOLATED.

Boston.—Edwin Mulready, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, says employers in this State are forcing children into work that is forbidden by law. He says there are 250,000 children employed in Massachusetts industries and that many of them are working on machines that are a menace to their safety. He explained that the children are employed in the first place under the "certificate law," but after they work in the factories they are transferred to work other than that called for in their certificates.

## DIVIDENDS RENEWED.

Albany, N. Y.—For the first time since 1915 the New York State insurance fund, administered by the State Industrial Commission, has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. The increase in the number and frequency of industrial accidents resulting from war conditions made it advisable to suspend dividend payments for the period of the war.

## WINNING SHORTER WEEK.

New York.—Dress and waist workers affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have narrowed their fight for a 44-hour week down to the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association. About 16,000 workers in independent shops have returned to work, and these will assist the strikers, who number approximately 15,000.

President Schlesinger, of the international union, charges that the association's strike guards instigate disorder. He made a tour of the struck shops in company with a representative for the district attorney's office, and found that the guards do not permit pickets to talk to the strike-breakers or to even inform them that a strike is on.

## FIREMEN VICTIMIZED.

Great Bend, Kans.—Stationary firemen employed by the Walnut Creek mills were forced to labor eleven hours a day until they organized and presented an eight-hour demand. The committee was discharged and a strike followed this victimization. A local paper says the trouble was caused by a "brutal organizer who urged violence." The unionists show that no organizer has been near the plant nor even in this city.

## War Victors Will Control Proposed League of Nations

Washington.—The League of Nations, proposed by the Paris conference, would rely mainly on an international boycott to enforce arbitration awards or decisions by the executive council of the league.

The league will be controlled by the five war victors—the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan—whose representatives, together with representatives of four other countries to be selected, will form the executive council. Should any member of the league refuse to abide by arbitration decisions or recommendations by the executive council, this shall be construed as an act of war against the other members of the league, and the international boycott shall be applied. The boycott shall be extended to countries outside the league which attempt to do business with the offending nation.

Any war or threat of war, whether affecting members of the league or not, is declared to be a matter of concern to the league, which reserves the right to take "any action" that it may deem necessary to safeguard the peace of nations.

Members of the league shall not resort to war until after an arbitration award or recommendation by the executive council, and even then it is agreed that war will not be waged against any member of the league who complies with such arbitration award or with the recommendation. The award must be made "within a reasonable time" and the recommendation within six months. The executive council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. Headquarters of the league will be established in a country to be selected, and an international secretary placed in charge.

The league will undertake to preserve the territory and "existing political independence" of affiliates, and in case of danger the executive council shall advise "upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled."

Any nation may join the League of Nations by a two-thirds vote of the countries now represented, providing the applicant is a self-governing country. The control of the league through its executive council will not be affected by this addition, as the executive council is permanently limited to representatives of nine countries, five of whom are the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan.

The maintenance of peace, it is declared, will require the reduction of national armaments, and the executive council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction, based on the necessities of the nations.

The nations agree that "the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war tends itself to grave objections," and the executive council is directed to recommend how these evils can be checked.

Members of the league pledge themselves not to conceal from each other the condition of those industries in their countries that are capable of being adapted to warlike purposes or the scale of their armaments, "and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs." A permanent commission shall be appointed to advise the league on the execution of this pledge.

The league's agreement contains this reference to labor: "The high contracting parties will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children, both in their own countries and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend, and to that end agree to establish as part of the organization of the league a permanent bureau of labor."

The members of the league agree not to enter into any treaty that is inconsistent with any provision of the agreement adopted. No nation will be admitted to the league's membership if it is bound by a treaty inconsistent with the league's principles. The applicant nation must "take immediate steps to procure its release from such obligations."

The agreement between the nations cannot be amended unless it secures the approval of the states whose representatives compose the executive council and by three-fourths of the nations comprising the league.

## CO-OPERATIVE STORE WORKS WELL.

"I can across an interesting experiment in applied sociology," said J. L. Hender, of Charlotte. "In New York a great many Jewish people, mostly poor people, got together and organized a co-operative store, where

each contributed \$10 to the capital stock and received back a certain per cent after operating expenses had been paid. The idea proved so successful the stores are multiplying rapidly, and the people propose to erect a co-operative clothes factory. Gentiles are now organizing along the same line. Every member and beneficiary of the association must be a workman; no others are admitted."

## TEACHERS ORGANIZING.

Chicago.—The America Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., has organized unions of teachers in Westville, Granite City, Peoria and Champaign, this State. The Champaign union comprises University of Illinois teachers.

## VOTES FOR WOMEN GAIN.

Madison, Wis.—The Senate has approved the House bill giving women the right to vote at Presidential elections.

## LOOKS DARK, JOHNNIE; TEACHERS WON'T STRIKE

Sacramento, Cal.—Teachers in other California cities are expected to follow the lead set here and form teachers' unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Thirty-six such locals, having 10,000 members, now exist in the United States.

After considerable effort, a robust union has been organized here. One of its precepts is that there shall be no strike.

National Organizer L. V. Lampton announced that the union throws on strikes or anything else that would interrupt the education of children.

"We will rely upon publicity, organization and political action to obtain what we consider a fair wage and proper working conditions," he said.

Sacramento's small boys registered emphatic protest over this no-strike rule.

## STRIKE AT MILL NO. 3.

One Hundred and Fifty People Strike at Highland Park Mill No. 3 Because of Reduction in Wages.

Charlotte News.

Protesting against the reduction of their weekly bonus of 60 cents on the dollar for working in Highland Park Mill No. 3, and also a reduction in the weekly laboring period from 60 to 44 hours per week, about 150 employees of the mill worked out. One hundred and one employees of the weave room, it was reported, did not report for work after noon, and about 40 employees of the card room did not report the next morning. A number of employees of Highland Park Mill No. 1 are also reported on "sympathetic" strike with those at Mill No. 3.

A committee of the striking employees of Mill No. 1 decided to employ an attorney, and retained Marvin L. Ritch. They also asked him to use his influence to get a statement of their contention before the public. There were four men on the committee, all from Mill No. 1.

"Last Thursday," said the spokesman for the committee, "it was announced that the 60-cent bonus would be cut out and the time cut to four working days. It had been six days, with Saturday afternoon off. They told us it would go into effect Monday morning. That was all the notice we had. On Monday afternoon about 101 hands in the weave room did not go back to work, and the next morning about 35 or 40 in the card room did not go back to work."

"Just to show you how the reduction works," continued the speaker, "the order cuts my weekly income from about \$27 per week to \$12 per week. I am a man with family, and it is hard to make ends meet on \$12 per week, as everybody knows, especially if you have a family."

"I'll live on bread and water before I will work for that amount," put in another member of the committee. "We are all married men, and we can't make out on \$12 a week. Some of them won't make \$12 a week. Ten dollars a week will be about the average in the weave room if the present cut is made. We are not kickers, and are willing to work as hard as anybody, but we can't live on the reduced wages. We don't think there is any call to make the reduction now, because when the peace treaty is signed there will be the biggest demand for textile goods there ever has been, and we know that textile mills have made big profits since the war began, and we don't think there is any call to cut down our wages now."

## BAD HOUSING MENACE.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Bad housing is responsible for much of the unrest among labor, said Joseph D. DeLand, of the United States Housing Association, at a conference in this city.

It is the man who is always on the move who causes the trouble, he said. When housing conditions are bad "there is no inducement for the fitter to settle down."

Fewer people in proportion to the population, he said, own their own homes in this country than in any other civilized country in the world. The speaker favored the establishment of a federal fund, augmented by State appropriations, to be used in meeting labor's housing needs.

## WORKERS FACE DISTRESS.

Burke, Idaho.—Organized mine, mill and smelter workers have appealed to the Idaho State Federation of Labor to assist them because of the refusal of employers to fulfill promises made during the Liberty Loan campaigns.

The unionists say they were assured steady employment if they bought bonds on installments, and that where the worker could not continue payment, the employer would refund the amount paid thereon and take the bond himself. The mines are now shut down and the employees reject their agreement. Many workers find themselves with a partially paid bond and no employment, with the alternate of borrowing money at excessive rates or losing the bond.

The unionists say they know of instances where a \$50 bond was sold for \$20 to enable the worker to seek employment elsewhere.

## CO-OPS. PAY DIVIDENDS.

Gillespie, Ill.—In its quarterly report the Co-Operative Society shows that \$3,398.34 was paid members during the last three months, based on the amount of purchases each made. This was a dividend of 8 per cent. During the same period the Worden Co-Operative Society reports a dividend of 7 per cent, the society at Staunton 6 per cent, and the one at Marris 5 per cent. These towns are all located in Illinois.

## CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL.

Washington.—As a result of the back-to-school drive conducted by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, it has been found that 10,895 Texas children failed to enroll in any school last year.

## TOO BIG TO HANDLE.

Washington.—A fear that the five big packers—Armour, Swift, Cudahy, Wilson, and Morris—have acquired so much power that even the Government might not be strong enough to combat it was expressed by Victor Murdock, member of the Federal Trade Commission, testifying before the House Interstate Commerce Committee. The witness urged Government control and regulation of the meat industry.

Legislation along these lines, known as the Sims bill, is now pending in Congress. It is supported by farmers' organizations, and provides that the packing industry as such shall remain in the hands of private parties, but that refrigerator cars, terminal and belt railroads, icing plants and other equipment shall be controlled by the Government. It is believed that this policy will place independent packers on an equal footing with the "Big Five" packers.

## MANY HATTERS IDLE.

Newark, N. J.—When A. P. of L. Secretary Morrison made public at Washington the number of out-of-work hatters in Newark, which had been forwarded him by local trade unionists, Mayor Gillen rushed into print and announced that there was a job for every man in this city. Hatters' Union, No. 14, disagrees with his honor, and states that several hundred of its members are unemployed.

## RAISE WAGES \$3 A WEEK.

San Francisco.—The Warehouse and Cereal Workers' Union has raised wages \$3 a week. The workers have been waiting for over three months for this increase, and when they finally threatened to strike the employers advanced rates to \$4.50 a day.

## UNNATURALIZED ALIENS.

Washington.—There are nearly 10,500,000 unnaturalized aliens in this country, according to Raymond F. Christ, Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization. He says the aliens total 17,500,000, and that barely 6,000,000 have become citizens.

The Church of Christ lives on the super-natural to accomplish the impossible.

## TRUST PAYS \$800 A YEAR.

New York.—The princely wage paid employees of the United States Steel Corporation is not apparent in a few lines of its report of its sale of stock to employees.

In 1917 \$3,253 employees whose annual wage was "\$800 or less" bought stock, and last year 1,920 employees in this class bought stock. These workers averaged one share.

On December 31, 1917, more than 31,250 employees bought stock amounting to about three and one-half shares per person. This includes employees of all classes.

The price of the stock is the market price, or usually a little less. Monthly payments are made as follows: Minimum, \$2 per share; maximum, 25 per cent of earnings.

To encourage employees to buy this stock they are paid a premium of \$5 a year for five years on each share of stock purchased. These premiums are not paid where the subscription is cancelled, the stock is sold, or the employee believes the trade union is a better investment, and becomes an "agitator" and is discharged. In the latter case the premium is divided among "faithful" employees who hold stock.

## CARPENTERS' STRIKE INTERESTS UNCLE SAM

Washington.—In an effort to end a general strike against the New York Building Employers' Association that involved Government work, both parties conferred with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

The strike was in support of carpenters who are asking for higher wages, which have been agreed to by the independent contractors, employing 75 per cent of the carpenters in New York City. At the conference with Cabinet officials the workers were represented by President Donlin, of the A. F. of L. building trades department; President Hutcheson, President Bowen and President Snellings, of the international unions of carpenters, bricklayers, and stationary engineers, respectively, and Vice President Cook, of the International Plasterers' Union.

At a meeting in New York prior to this conference, and which was attended by members of the A. F. of L. executive council, this message was cabled to President Gompers:

"Hostile attitude of New York building contractors has caused a continent-wide strike. We understand several large New York contracting firms are now making European contracts. The building trades of America request that they be given no recognition until their destructive designs upon organized labor are withdrawn, and that you give this matter the fullest publicity to our friends throughout Europe. This request has the approval of the presidents of the building trades organizations and members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor present."

## VIGILANT EMPLOYERS WANT FACTS IGNORED

Washington.—The vigilance of employers in protecting their interests through the control of education is shown by a protest against pamphlets on social questions issued by the United States Bureau of Education for use in the public schools.

The protest is made by the National Industrial Conference Board, representing twenty associations of manufacturers.

The employers charge the Government with conducting a propaganda in favor of trade unionism, and say that a thread of prejudice against the employer runs through many of the lessons.

One of the pamphlets states that "in the United States somebody is injured while at work every fifteen seconds and somebody is killed every fifteen minutes. We cannot wonder at this when we realize how many dangers there are in modern industry."

The employers accept this statement at its face value and show that on the basis of a 54-hour week "this means a total of 11,250 deaths in industry per year."

It is clearly the purpose of the Bureau of Education to impress upon children the horror of killing workers in industry. This is in line with a recent declaration by investigators of the Department of Labor that these accidents are avoidable if the employer is willing to spend the money.

The National Industrial Conference Board, however, wants this situation smoothed over by showing the children that the percentage of killings is really a minor matter when the total number of wage workers in this country are considered.

To the employers the annual loss to this country of eleven regiments of workers, in the full strength of their manhood, is of small importance to America's school children, who will eventually find their way into industry or related activities and assume their duties as citizens.

The Christian should not measure his undertakings by his strength, but by the will and power of God. We must undertake beyond our strength to secure the strength, presence and power of God. God does for us what we cannot do for ourselves.

Remember the name Jolly's on a gift enhances the value far above its intrinsic worth.

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