

## BIRTHDAYS THIS MONTH

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|--------------|--|
| September 2  | Ava Grace South  |
| September 4  | Charles Davis  |
| September 6  | Crystal South Mims   |
| September 7  | Whitney Moore  |
| September 8  | Jeri Daniel  |
| September 11 | Wade Shipman<br>Bobbie Cochran                               |
| September 12 | Glenn Collins<br>Bob Sanders<br>Wesley Crew                  |
| September 13 | Dana Gilliam   |
| September 16 | Glenda Robertson<br>Betty Sanders                            |
| September 19 | Noel Barnes<br>Nancy Bunt<br>Caroline Newman                 |
| September 21 | Malinda Daniel<br>Jeanie Hindman                             |
| September 23 | Wade Lawley<br>LeeAnna Mills<br>Megan Stough<br>Terri Rogers |
| September 25 | Janelle Couch  |
| September 26 | Jack Nolen<br>James Turner                                   |
| September 30 | D. L. Collins<br>Carla Renfro                                |

## ANNIVERSARIES THIS MONTH

|                    |                         |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| September 2, 2006  | Matthew & Tasha Lindsey |
| September 6, 1959  | Harlan & Joyce Prater   |
| September 26, 1959 | Wayne & Jeri Daniel     |
| September 30, 1956 | Lowell & Sarah Sexton   |

## LABOR DAY HISTORY

As the Industrial Revolution took hold of the nation, the average American in the late 1800s worked 12-hour days, seven days a week in order to make a basic living. Children were also working, as they provided cheap labor to employers and laws against child labor were not strongly enforced. With the long hours and terrible working conditions, American unions became more prominent and voiced their demands for a better way of life. On Tuesday September 5, 1882, 10,000 workers marched from city hall to Union Square in New York City, holding the first-ever Labor Day parade. Participants took an unpaid day-off to honor the workers of America, as well as vocalize issues they had with employers. As years passed, more states began to hold these parades, but Congress would not legalize the holiday until 12 years later. On May 11, 1894, workers of the Pullman Palace Car Company in Chicago struck to protest wage cuts and the firing of union representatives. They sought support from their union led by Eugene V. Debs and on June 26 the American Railroad Union called a boycott of all Pullman railway cars. Within days, 50,000 rail workers complied and railroad traffic out of Chicago came to a halt. On July 4, President Grover Cleveland dispatched troops to Chicago. Much rioting and bloodshed ensued, but the government's actions broke the strike and the boycott soon collapsed. Debs and three other union officials were jailed for disobeying the injunction. The strike brought worker's rights to the public eye and Congress declared, in 1894, that the first Monday in September would be the holiday for workers, known as Labor Day. The founder of Labor Day remains unclear, but some credit either Peter McGuire, co-founder of the American Federation of Labor, or Matthew Maguire, a secretary of the Central Labor Union, for proposing the holiday. Although Labor Day is meant as a celebration of the labor movement and its achievement, it has come to be celebrated as the last, long summer weekend before autumn.

*I would like to thank everyone that worked so hard to make us high school seniors feel special at FUMC. The hard work put into Senior Day was well worth it – we felt very honored.*  
*Alex Quesenberry*

*First United Methodist Church Family: On behalf of the faculty and staff of Fayette Middle School, I would like to thank you for the delicious cookies. That was very thoughtful and I appreciate you thinking of us. Again, thank you!*  
*Be Blessed, Toni A. Davis, Secretary for Fayette Middle School*

*Just a note to thank you for all the delicious cookies you sent over last week. What a treat! Please continue to remember us in your prayers as we start a new school year.*  
*Tonya Freeman*