ARP ON THAT FIGHT

Not Disgusted With Tillman For His Fight in the Senate.

FORMERLY WAS GREAT WRONG

But Nowadays Most Members of That August Body Get There On Account of Their Wealth.

I was ruminating about the fight. It is common property and everbody has the right to talk about it. Tillman did wring in jumping over three desks to strike McLaurin. About one desk was the limit of property. Three desks gives a man time to cool and that makes it against the law to fight. As to the time and place, that is of no consequence now. There was a time in the days of Webster and Calhount and Tom Benton and Henry Clay when the United States senate was as sacred almost as a church, but now a large majority of its members get their places by conduct indefinitely more disgraceful than fighting. Bribery and corruption nave got so common that a man can't get there without using a big pile of money and making a lot of promises. Of course, I do not include our southern senators, for they haven't got the money. If we had some millionaires in Georgia, Clay and Bacon would have to step down and out. And I am not so disgusted with Tillman for fighting in the senate chamber. He had reason to believe that his partner had received promises, and I reckon he had. He certainly had great expectations or he would not have flopped over to the republicans so suddenly. Politicians have to be paid for their votes. Tillman is a true man, but he is not a great ahd good man. I admire him for some traits in his character. He cannot be bribed or intimidated. He dares to say what he believes and he uses his pitchfork with impernity. He is impetuous and combative, but he is sincere and everbody admires a sincere man. Sincere is one of the strongest and best words in our language. It literally means unsealed—without wax—for in the olden times letters were sealed with wax, but if it contained no secrets it was not sealed at all, for wax cost money. Tillman is a bold, defiant, stubborn man, but he is not great. A great man like Webster or Calhoun would have said to McLaurin, "Well, sir, if I am a liar I deserve the epithet. If I am not, then you deserve it, but I shall not stoop to give it." I wish we were all that great. This thing of resenting the charge of lying with a blow is a strange perversion of propriety. A man may gain his ends by cheating, swingling, overreaching hypocracy, bribery or concealing the truth, but you must not call him a liar.

He may break all the commandments, but dont call him a liar, though that is not in the Decalogue. All that I regret about the fight is that Spooner did not call Tillman a liar and get manled for it before McLaurin came in. I want somebody to whip Spooner. He was the teaser that brought on the fight and was delighted that it occurrew between the two Carolina senators. With his party it is no crime to shoot down ten thousand Filipinos, who refuse to give up their country, but it shocks them awfully to have a little fracas in the senate chamber.

Well, there are some great men and there are many good men, but greatness and goodness are rarely combined. Addison says it takes both to make a man complete. Such, for example, as Washington and Robert E. Lee, Jot says great men are not always wise and he might have added most of them are mean, selfish, heartless and abnitious. Lord Bacon, for instance, who took bribes while on the bench, and Cromwell and Napoleon. Webster was a very great man and long has been my ideal of greatness. He was called the Godlike, but sometimes his human nature overcame him. And so with Henry Clay and Bob Toombs. The great weakness of the people is idolatry. Partisan or sectional or religious idolatry. Every man who climbs high up where the people can see him is either a saint or a sinner, according to our politics, our section, our creed. One man idolizes the character of Lincoln or of Grant, another holds both of them in contempt. I suppose that three-fourths of the northern people pay homage to the memory of old John Brown for what they call his good intentions, and every northern history and encyclopeia apologizes for him, and even so gobd a man as McKinley excused himself for not attending the reinterment of his bones, on the ground that the pressure of official duties would not permit him to leave Washington. Most northern men still denounce John C. Calhoun as the author of secession and justify Sherman in burning Columbia. Here in Georgia this idolatry is already taking shape in our silly hurrahs for our candidate for governor. But, as usual, the loudest shouters have axes to grind and are diligently engaged in setting traps to catch the people. But this is the shadowy side of politics and I won't ruminate any further about it.

If the ground was dry enough I would work some in the garden, and not brood over things that will soon pass away. I thought that spring had come two weeks ago, and I exclaimed, "Hail, gentle spring." But she didn't hail—she only alested—and they say that old winter is lingering in her lap—the old rascal. He ought to be ashamed of himself. My best relief and comfort is to play with the grandchildren. Our little girl of 5 has had her little feelings hurt, and is very indignant at what her Cousin Will said. She told me about it: "Grandpa, I told Cousin Will that when he got to be a man and I got to be a young lady, he must marry me, and what do you think he said?" "I don't know. What did he say?" "Why, he said he would see about it. Wasn't that mean? He ought to be glad to marry me. If he don't mind, I will marry my Cousin Ralph; and then I reckon he won't see about it. He's mean, ain't he, grandpa?" Another little chap was saying his prayers the other night and prayed for God to bless grandpa and grandma and Aunt Mary and Cousin John and several others, and then he said: "That's all, Lord. Ain't that all, pray?" "No, you didn't pray for yoder Cousin Jenny." "No, papa, I won't pray for her, she's mean; I wish God would send a cow to butt her over." All of our little ones are going to school now, and feel their consequence. I'm taking more interest in our public school than I ever did. Our 12-year-old, who lives with us, is absorbed in her studies, and loves her books and her teacher, and is proud when she gets marked perfect or away up in the nineties. Of course I help her with her sums every night, for some of them are very hard, and sorter strain my old mind. There are fifty-three pupils in her grade (the sixth), and yesterday forty-six of them had the sums done correctly, and when the teacher asked those who had no help to hold their hands up not a hand was held up. They all had help. That makes forty-seven teachers for one grade and I am pleased to be one of them. I wish that the school teachers of these children could realise how much influence they have over their pupils. The teacher can make the school life of pupil pleasant or miserable, and I am glad to believe that our teachers are kind and conscientious. I have several grandchildren there, and I take note of their progress The days of old Isham are past. The old man was a stern and rigid disciplinarian. He wore slippers in the school room, and sometimes would slip up behind a boy who was making horses or dogs on his slate and would suddenly mash the boy's face down on the slate and rub the pictures out with his nose. He used to have fights with the big boys, and loved to maul obedience into their rebellious souls. And there was Beman and Judge Warner and my father and William H. Seward, all yankees, who had to subdue the big boys by hard fighting, and if a teacher couldn't whip a boy and subdue him he was turned off as incompetent. My opinion is that I got most too much whipping when I was a school boy. I still remember how John Norton whipped me on a boil and bursted it, and I ran home yelling and my mother cried as she doctored it up and my father made me go back. But John Norton was a good teacher, and he had a hard time with Jim Wilson and Jim Craig and Jim Wardlaw and my brother Jim and Jim Alexander, the doctor who died last fall in Atlanta, and several other Jims. I never knew a boy named John who wasn't devilish at school. Verily there is something in a name, and now Jim Smith is going to run for governor. Better not tell a lie on him; he would jump over forty desks to whip a man—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

Pottery Plant Burned.

Zanesville, O., Special.—The large plant of the J. B. Owens Pottery Company was destroyed by fire Sunday, causing a loss of $300,000 with insurance about one-half. Many valuable designs, the accumulation of years, were destroyed. Four hundred employes are out of work. The works will be rebuilt at once.

President to Determine.

Washington, Special. — President Roosevelt has an appointment with a committee of Charleston citizens who are coming here to urge that he visit the exposition. At that time the expectation is that a final determination will be reached by the President as to whether he will go to Charleston or not. He is very anxious to do this and has not abandoned his original purpose to do so, which was only prevented by the serious illness of Theodore, Jr. He probably will consult the Charleston committee regarding the effect of the Tillman dinner invitation episode and then decide whether he will carry out his cherished wish.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Secretary Long will resign soon.

Justice Gray has suffered a stroke of paralysis.

Pope Leo XIII. has entered on the twenty-fifth year of his pontificate.

Former President Cleveland had splendid success in his duck shooting trip in Virginia.

Governor W. E. Stanley, of Kansas, has announced his candidacy for United States Senator.

J. Pierpont Morgan's profits in financing the steel corporation's "merger" are given at $11,239,688.

John Hays, the first white man to discover the immense copper deposits of Michigan, still lives in Cleveland, Ohio, and is ninety-seven years old.

King Leopold of Belgium is suffering from an obstinate throat complaint. He went to the Riveria, but found no relief. The greatest precautions have been taken to prevent complications.

William Edward Lecky, the author of numerous publications on morals, rationalism and democracy, has been elected a foreign associate of the French Academy of Moral Sciences.

Benjamin F. Jacobs, who was the originator of the international uniform lesson series, which was adopted at the Indianapolis convention, in 1872, has just retired from Sunday-school work, after a service extending over forty-six years.

M. Santos-Dumont has a stoical way of looking at the serious mishaps that have followed his recent airship experiments. He is undecided regarding his future course, but has lost none of his enthusiasm and will keep on trying new experiments in midair.

The attention of Prince Henry has been brought to the fact that preserved in the State Library at Albany is a gift of Frederick the Great to George Washington. It is a beautiful sword bearing the inscription, "From the oldest soldier, to the greatest soldier."

Dover Yarn Mills of Pineville, N. C., is planning to erect an additional building in which to install a complement of looms for its present spinning mill of 5,376 spindles. Architects are now preparing outline sketches for new structures, and further details will be available soon.

Rushton Cotton Mills' enlargement, mentioned last week as completed, cost $75,000. The additional building is 75x145 feet in size, containing 5,000 spindles and 100 looms for the production of sheetings, to employ seventy-five operatives. This about doubles this Griffin (Ga.) plant.

AGAINST ILLITERACY.

Address to the People By Conference of Educators.

Profoundly convinced of the prophetic wisdom of the declaration of the Fathers, made at Halifax in 1776, that "Religion morality ,and knowledge being a necessary to good government, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged;" and cognisant of the full meaning of that recent constitutional enactment which debars from the privilege of the suffrage, after 1908, all persons who cannot read and write; and relying on the patriotism and foresight of North Carolinians to deal with a great question which vatally concerns the material and social welfare of themselves and their posterity, we, in an educational conference assembled in the city of Raleigh this February 13, 1902, are moved to make the following declaration of educational facts and principles:

1. Today, more fully than at any other time in our past history, do North Carolinians recognize the overshadowing necessity of universal education in the solution of those problems which a free government must solve in perpetuating its existence.

2. No free government has ever found any adequate means of universal education except in free public schools, open to all, supported by the taxes of all its citizens, where every child regardless of condition in life or circumstance of fortune, may receive that opportunity for training into social service which the constitutions of this and other great States and the age demand.

3. We realize that our State has reached the constitutional limit of taxation for the rural schools, that she has made extra appropriations to lengthen the term of these schools to 80 days in the year. We realize, too, that the four months' term now provided is inadequate, for the reason that more than 20,000,000 children of school age in the United States outside of North Carolina are now provided an average of 145 days of school out of every 365; that the teachers of these children are paid an average salary of $48 per month, while the teachers of the children of North Carolina are paid hardly $25 per month, thus securing for all the children of our sister States more efficient training for the duties of life. And we realize that, according to the latest census report and the report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education, for every man, woman and child of its population, the country at large is spending $2.83 for the education of its children, while North Carolina is spending barely 67 cents; that the country at large is spending on an average of $20.29 for every pupil enrolled in its public schools, while North Carolina is spending only $3 or $4, the smallest amount expended by any State in the Union. And still further do we realize that the average amount spent for the education of every child of school age in the United States is approximately $9.50, while North Carolina is spending $1.28.

These facts should arouse our pride and our patriotism, and lead us to inquire whether the future will not hold this generation responsible for the perpetuation of conditions that have resulted in the multiplicity of small school districts, inferior school school houses, poorly paid teachers, and necessarily poor teachers; that have resulted in twenty white illiterates out of every 100 white population over ten years of age; in generally poor and poorly paid supervision of the expenditure of our meagre school funds and of the teaching done in our schools; and, finally, in that educational indifference which is the chief cause of the small average daily attendance of about 50 pupils out of every 100 enrolled on our public schools.

We believe the future will hold us responside for the perpetuation of these unfavorable conditions, and, therefore, we conceive it to be the patriotic, moral and religious duty of this generation of North Carolinians to set about in earnest to find the means by which all our children can receive that education which will give them equal opportunities with the children of other sections of our common country.

4. Viewing our educational problems and conditions in the light of educational history and experience, we declare it to be our firm conviction that the next step forward for North Carolina, in education, is to provide more money for her country public schools, making possible the consolidation of small school districts, the professional teacher, and skilled supervision of the expenditure of all school funds and of the teaching done in the schools.

The history of the adoption of the principle of local self help by our 35 graded school towns and cities must surely be an inspiration and an example to every village and rural community in North Carolina. Those towns and cities have adopted the only means at hand for the adequate education of their children. In adopting this principle, local taxation, they secured: first, adequate school funds; second, competent supervision; third, skilled teachers. Lacking any one of this educational trinity no community has ever yet succeeded in establishing the means of complete education for its children.

Those 35 towns and cities within our borders have followed the lead of other sections of the United States in adopting first the means of education, local taxation. The fact that 69 per cent of the total school fund of this Union is now raised by local taxes, while North Carolina raises only 14 per cent of her funds by that means, and lags behind all her sister States in every phase of public education, has both its lesson and its warning.

5. Remember that in the last year nearly thirty communities in North Carolina, some of them distinctly rural, have adopted the priciples of local taxation for schools, we think this time most auspicious to urge a general movement of all our educational forces in that direction, and, therefore, we appeal to all patriotic North Carolinians, men and women, who love their State, and especially that part of their State which is worth more than all its timber, lands, mines, and manufacturing plants, to band themselves together under the leadership of our "Educational Governor" and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, aided by the Southern Education Board, to carry forward the work of local taxation and better schools, to the end that every child within our borders may have the opportunity to fit himself for the duties of citizenship and social service.

And, finally, heartily believing in the Christlikeness of this work of bringing universal education to all the children of North Carolina, we confidently rely on the full co-operation of all the churches of the State, whose work is so near the hearts of all the people, and, therefore appeal to the pulpit to inculcate the supreme duty of universal education.

Charles B. Aycock, Governor of North Carolina; T. F. Toon, Superintendent of Public Instruction; John Duckett; Charles D. McIver, President State Normal and Industrial College; F. P. Venable, President University of North Carolina; George T. Winston, President College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; Charles E. Taylor, President Wake Forest College; Edwin Mims, Trinity College; Henry Louis Smith, President Davidson College; Charles H. Mebane, President Catawba College; J. O. Atkinson, Elon College; T. J. Bratton, President St. Mary's College; R. T. Vann, President Baptist Female University; L. L. Hobbs, President Guilford College; C. G. Vardell, President Red Springs Seminary; J. D. Cariyle, Wake Forest College; J. L. Kesler, Baptist Female University; J. Y. Joyner, The State Normal and Industrial College; D. H. Hill, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts; L. W. Crawford, Jr., Rutherford College; J. I. Foust, The State Normal and Industrial College; M. C. S. Noble, University of North Carolina; Henry Jerome Stockard, Peace Institute; F. P. Hobgood, President of Oxford Seminary; Robert Bingham, Bingham School; J. A. Holt, Oak Ridge Institute; Hugh Morson, Raleigh Male Academy; D. Matt Thompson, Superintendent Statesville Public School; C. L. Coon, Superintendent Salisbury Public Schools; E. P. Moses, Superintendent Raleigh Public Schools; R. J. Tighe, Superintendent Asheville Public Schools; T. R. Foust, Superintendent Goldsboro Public Schools; E. P. Mangum, Superintendent Wilson Public Schools; E. C. Brooks, Superintendent Monroe Public Schools; Alexander Graham, Superintendent Charlotte Public Schools; Frank H. Curtis, Superintendent Burlington Public Schools; Harry Howell, Superintendent Washington Public Schools; W. D. Carmichael, Durham Public Schools; W. S. Long, County Superintendent of Alamance; J. A. Anthony, County Superintendent of Cleveland; J. A. Butler, County Superintendent of Iredell; J. E. Ray, Superintendent of the School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind; E. McK. Goodwin, Superintendent of the School for the Deaf and Dumb.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

China is sending many students to Japan, 274 being there now.

The United States imports annually from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 worth of tea.

The American cigarette "invasion" of the British market is only of very small dimensions.

The population of Canada increased ten and one-half per cent. in the decade from 1891 to 1901.

The Columbus (Ohio) School Board has ordered that dancing be tabooed at all social functions of the High School pupils.

The Populists of Kansas have decided that there would be no affiliation between the Populists and Democrats in Kansas this year.

The year 1901 was far from a prosperous one for the tanning industry of Germany. Too much credit has resulted in many failures.

The Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians of Great Britain have undertaken a joint investigation into the causes and prevention of cancer.

Foreign trade of the United States is at the rate of $30 per head. That of Canada is $70 per head, and in proportion to population it leads the world.

The average salaries of school teachers in Maryland is less than $275 a year, and the Teachers' Association is to petition the Legislature for an increase.

Notwithstanding the fact that 150,000 freight cars were built in this country last year, the railroads lost more than $30,000,000 because of the scarcity of such equipment.

The Chinese are preparing to fight the re-enactment of the Geary Exclusion law. A proclamation has been issued by the Chinese Six Companies requiring every Chinaman in the United States to contribute at once the sum of $1 to be used in the effort to defeat exclusion.

She Gained Papa's Consent.

A pretty girl announced to papa her engagement to dear Cholly. The old man became very grave at once. Cholly had a good salary, was to all appearances a nice, steady young man, "but then," said papa, "let the engagement be a long one, my dear. In that case you will have time to find out each other's faults and failings, and discover serious defects of character which would make you wretched for life if you marry."

"'But, papa,' interposed the sweet girl, "I object to long engagements if they are so apt to be broken, don't you know?" And while the old man mediated she rushed off into the parlor to tell Cholly it was all right and resume the yum-yum business.—Louisville Times.

Antiseptic preparations may easily be forced into wood by causing them to follow the lines taken by its sap; otherwise, it is exceedingly difficult to fully impregnate the wood with them.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MARCH 9.

Subject: The Disciples Scattered, Acts viii., 3-17 — Golden Text, Acts viii., 4—Memory Verses, 3-5—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

3. "Saul made havock." The Greek word means to "destroy," "ravage," "devastate," as a ferocious animal would destroy its prey. Saul did his utmost to ruin the church. He was mad against the Christians and set no bounds to his rage and cruelty. He did this under the sanction of the rulers. See Acts 22: 4; 26: 10. This does not prove that Stephen's martyrdom was not having an effect upon Saul, for when conscience is awakened and the Holy Spirit is pressing His claims, then it is that men frequently exert themselves against God, and use every means to drive the Spirit from them. "Every house." He searched everywhere that none might escape. "Haling." An old English word for hauling. "And women." His fury knew no bounds. He arrested the innocent women and "dragged them forth" the same as the men. "To prison." So many were arrested that it was impossible to bring them to trial at once. The Romans alone could inflict the death penalty, but the Sanhedrin could inflict any punishment short of death. St. Paul himself says that some of them were put to death (chap. 26), and if this was not done by Roman authority, then Saul and his associates must have resorted to mob law.

4. "Scattered." Heretofore the work had been centralized in Judea, but now the persecutions drive them out, and the church enters upon a new epoch of expansion. "Everywhere." Through Judea and Samaria. "Preaching the word." These dispersed Christians were like so many itinerant preachers. It is the "word"—plain, simple, gospel truth—that reaches the sinner.

5. "Philip." The deacon, mentioned in chap. 6, now advanced to the degree of an evangelist. "Samaria." Our Lord commanded them to bear witness of Him in Samaria after Jerusalem. Acts 1: 8.

6. "With one accord." The original words imply that crowds of people gave their faith and consent to the new teaching. "When they heard," etc. (R. V.) They heard what had been done in other places and saw what Philip was now doing.

7. "Unclean spirits—came out." Hence it is evident that these unclean spirits were not a species of diseases, as they are here distinguished from the paralytic and the lame. There is nothing more certain than that the New Testament writers mean real diabolic possessions by the terms unclean spirits, devils, etc.

8. "Great joy." This joy arose (1) from the fact that a large number had been healed, and (2) that the gospel had been preached to them. A revival of religion always produces joy.

9. "Simon." Much has been written regarding this man, although little is known about him. He is usually spoken of as Simon Magus. "Sorcery." He practiced magic, "exercising the arts of the Magi or magicians, hence the name Simon Magus."

10. "They all." Both old and young were carried away with his deceptions. "The great power of God"—See R. V. here. They believed him to be the one invested with the power of God, supposing that the wonders he performed evinced his possession of great supernatural gifts.

11. "Had regard." "Gave heed." R. V. In the hope that he might be the deliverer for whom they had long been waiting. "Of long time." His birthplace was in Samaria, and it is most probable that he had lived there a great part of his life.

12. "Believed." Where God's truth arises the kingdom of lies must wane. When they saw the true light they turned from the feeble, worldly light. Philip's teaching met their needs and brought salvation, hope and joy. "Good tidings" (R. V.) Philip preached the "gospel," which means "glad tidings." "Kingdom of God." Defined by Paul (Rom. 14: 17) as being "righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost." It is a spiritual kingdom which Christ sets up in the hearts of His followers. "The name." They believed that Christ was the Messiah of whom there was some expectation even among the Samaritans. "Were baptised." Thus they made a public profession of their faith in Christ.

13. "Then." Simon simply drifted with the popular tide. Men often profess religion in order to gain a better standing in the community. "Himself believed." It would appear to be a great triumph to have the leader of the opposition speak out boldly in favor of the truth, but the narrative shows (vs. 18-24) that his heart was untouched by divine grace. He perhaps believed that Jesus had wrought miracles and was raised from the dead, but he had no thought of renouncing his sorcery. "He likely looked upon Philip as a superior sorcerer of whom he might learn. Left without followers he thought it best to join the man who had fairly outstripped him." "Was baptized." Here is a strong argument against what is called "baptismal regeneration." After Simon had been baptized by Philip — and whatever the mode it must have been the correct mode —Peter tells him he is in the "gall of bitterness." V. 23. Surely baptism cannot wash away our sins.

14. "Sent Peter and John." We gather from this that there was no special preeminence assigned to any among the apostles in those early days. They were sent to assist Philip in the great work that had so quickly opened up before him. The "harvest" the Saviour saw (John 4: 35) was being gathered. The apostles had greater authority than Philip and the results show that they were especially needed at this time.

15. "Prayer for them." Instead of at once exercising their own authority they seek direction from God. "Might receive." They at once lead the new converts into a deeper Christian experience.

16. "Was fallen." This expression is several times applied to the Holy Spirit. It means that He came from heaven, and denotes the rapidity and suddenness of His coming. "In the name." "The 'name' of Jesus Christ means the same as Jesus Christ Himself."

17. "Hands on them." The blessings came from God through the apostles. "Received the Holy Ghost." We have here as at Caesarea (chap. 10: 44-48) and at Ephesus (chap. 19: 6-7), a miniature Pentecost. While at this time extraordinary endowments were no doubt conferred, by which those upon whom the apostles laid their hands may have been able to speak with tongues and perform miracles, it is also equally true that they must have received spiritual blessings as well. The Holy Spirit would purify (chap. 15: 9), enrich, enlighten and fully equip them for all the events of life, "bringing them into fellowship with all believers regardless of race."

Railroad Sold.

Nashville, Special.—The sale of the Nashville & Knoxville Railroad to the Tennessee Central has been consummated, according to a telegram received from President Shepley, of the Union Trust Company, of St. Louis. The message says a payment of $500,000 was made today and oil the Nashville & Knoxville securities have passed into the hands of the Central trustees. The Nashville & Knoxville extends from Monterey to Lebanon, Tenn., 110 miles, and is the essential link in the proposed Tennessee Central system.

LABOR WORLD.

Engineers and firemen on the Illinois Central demand an increase in wages.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad will inaugurate a pension system.

Georgia mill owners say they will fight any bill introduced in the State Legislature seeking to prohibit child labor.

Union labor cards held by the retail stores of Nashville, Tenn., have been taken up because of the employment of non-union clerks.

The Prussian Minister of Public Works has forbidden collections among employes for purchasing presents for their superior officers.

Over 7000 bartenders in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut have organized under the banner of the Federation of Labor.

Troy has twenty-seven factories where collars, cuffs and shirts are made. They employ 15,000 persons, four-fifths being women.

Out of the 4166 employes in the transportation and telegraph service of the Austrian State railroads, only 102 have been trained in technical schools.

The subordinate locals of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America have voted down a proposition to increase the number of apprentices.

Organized workingmen of Grand Rapids, Mich., are planning the erection of a trade and labor temple modeled on the lines followed by the Y. M. C. A.

New York has 1831 labor organizations, with a total membership of 261,523 men and 14,618 women. Of this total of 276,141 trades unionists 174,022 are in the city of New York.

In spite of the offer of $54 a month, with rations, quarters and medical attendance, few electricians are enlisting in the United States Army for Philippine service, according to recruiting officers.

If you say you are good, ask yourself if it be true.