

IS THIS STATE A NURSERY?

Merely a "PLACE TO GROW UP IN?" One-Seventh of the Living Tar Heels Have Left the State—Eighteen of the Twenty-Two Agricultural and Mechanical College Graduates Last Year Have Gone Beyond Our Borders—The State's Loss by Emigration for This Generation Alone, a Quarter of a Billion Dollars—Why are These Things a Problem Worthy of Our Best Thought?

Written for The Observer. I have this sentence well fixed in my mind: "I do not know who said it, or whether any one has ever said it before; at any rate, it is a big and indisputable fact."

"Emigration has been the bane of North Carolina. This has always been true, and I should not be surprised to hear that the sentence is found in some address much older than the writer. Nearly fifty years ago—in 1855, to be exact—Dr. Calvin H. Wiley, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, had this to say as to the matter: "Efforts to promote the loss of home in the plastic nature of childhood are peculiarly becoming in North Carolina, a State where the want of this attachment and its ruinous effects are eloquently recorded in deserted farms, in wide wastes of gutted sedge fields, in neglected resources in the absence of improvements, and in the hardships, sacrifices and sorrows of constant emigration. Our State has long been regarded by its citizens as a mere nursery to grow up in."

At another time Dr. Wiley said that "efforts to promote the loss of home in the State was a great encumbrance while the inhabitants looked on themselves as tented only for a season." He continued: "We have neglected our resources and instead of making a thorough examination of the advantages and capabilities of that part of God's creation on which we have been planted, with fostering skies above us, with a healthful climate and enticing scenery around us, we have been straining our eyes to far distant lands, and teaching our children that North Carolina was not their home, and that they were to be transplanted to other regions."

And down to this day North Carolina is regarded by many of our bravest and brainiest as "a mere nursery to grow up in." This is not an idle assertion, for the statistics of emigration bear indisputable testimony. They indicate that every year for a hundred years North Carolina has sent more sons and daughters to the other States than the other States have sent to her.

In 1790 when the first census was taken, North Carolina had a population of 750,000. We ranked third in population, New York fifth. From 1800 to 1820 we held fourth place; in 1830, fifth; in 1840, seventh; in 1850 tenth—and so on down to 1900 when we ranked fifteenth. (Let it be said, however, that the indicated some progress in the sixteenth in 1890.)

Nowhere have I seen the harmful effect of emigration on the State more correctly or forcibly set forth than in Dr. Walter H. Page's address on "The Forgotten Man" delivered at Greensboro in 1897. "Taking up the census of 1890," he said, "North Carolina had sent out 293,000—about one-eighth—of her children then living, while only 42,000 persons had come to her from other States. He said: "If a slave brought \$1,000 in old times, it ought to be said to be a good thing for the State. This emigration therefore had up to 1890 cost us \$293,000,000—a fact that goes far to explain why we are poor. To take the place of these 293,000 emigrants after twenty years of advertising and organized effort to recruit immigrants, we have some born in other States had come here, a large proportion of whom, of course, had come for health. But counting the sick and dying at \$1,000 each, we had still lost \$241,000,000 by the transaction. This calculation gives a slight hint of the cost of the emigration and the extravagance of keeping taxes too low."

Let me add, parenthetically, that when Dr. Page says the emigration "had up to 1890 cost us \$293,000,000," it is clear that he means the cost had been that for the generation living in 1890 alone. The estimate does not take into consideration the loss the State had sustained by the emigration of persons not living in 1890.

Not less startling than the 1890 figures mentioned by Dr. Page are those given in the census of 1900. I have had the melancholy pleasure of examining within the last few days. Before getting to aggregates, let us consider some of the figures in detail, taking up those States in which 5,000 or more native North Carolinians now live, while only a few of their own have left. In Virginia, Tennessee and South Carolina have sent more than 5,000 to us.

To Alabama North Carolina has sent 32,102 persons; Alabama has sent us 27. Twenty thousand men and women have gone from this State to Arkansas; 309 Arkansas travelers have come to us. Over 13,000 natives of North Carolina now live in Florida; Florida has sent us only 388 persons.

Thirty-two thousand Tar Heels are in Georgia; we have within our borders 67 crackers. In Illinois are 5,888 natives of our State; we have 454 persons in return. Indiana has exchanged on a basis of 11,310 North Carolinians for 488 of her citizens.

Mississippi has 16,329 living sons and daughters of North Carolina; we have 678 natives of Mississippi.

More than 10,000 persons have come from this State to Missouri; only 388 have come from Missouri to us.

Some of New York's strongest men are in the ranks of the 8,771 we have sent her; she has sent us 1,749. One coming with Pennsylvania has been at the ratio of 6,741 for 1,749.

FOREIGN VS. NEGRO LABOR.

WHEREIN THE FOREIGNER EXCELS. He Has That Which is Desired in Labor, Ambition for Improvement—Not All Foreigners are Intractable, and Those That are Improve—The South Needs Labor Unions—They Have Uplifted Labor in America—An Interesting Letter from Mr. Frank K. Robinson, of Detroit.

To the Editor of The Observer: The Chattanooga Times says: "When the farmers and planters of the South come to the point of exchanging the old, reliable, tractable and faithful negro for the restless, quarrelsome and exacting foreign laborer that may come in to take his place, they will learn to appreciate present conditions."

On the foregoing The Observer comments: "This is a 'great truth tersely told.' The negro laborer is at present one of the greatest resources of the South and none who knows him would be willing to have him replaced by a foreigner. He is naturally tractable, his good qualities as a rule outweigh the bad, which cannot be said of the hordes of aliens which swarm to America. It will be a sad day for the South when the negro is no longer seen in the cotton field and one which is hoped for far distant." The Times and The Observer reveal so completely a misapprehension of the so-called foreign laborer that I ask leave to submit what I believe is a fair correction. Let me preface my remarks with the personal statement that I have conversed both with South and North, and studied both with precisely such criticisms in mind as The Times and Observer make.

What is desired in labor—merely intelligence enough to do the work, or something higher and costlier? The question answers itself if we consider the interests of communities as a whole; in the case of North Carolina, for instance, the Commonwealth. Hence it does not meet the necessity if we have merely contented labor—that is, labor that is content with its own existence, its daily wage, and cares little to better his condition, to aid in building schools, to acquire a home, provide an education for his sons and daughters, show an intelligent interest in at least local political affairs, and generally to be a credit to the community in which he lives. The selfish individual employer of labor might well be satisfied if he had a body of labor that was content to let him fix the wage and the hours of labor, both on a standard that forbade the employer ever resorting to an independent position of his situation. But that employer is not the ideal one; far from it.

So far, I take it, there can be little difference of opinion between The Times and The Observer and myself. Does the negro meet the ideal? He is a home lover, he has civic pride? Has he as a rule an intelligent conception of current politics? Is he never restless, quarrelsome, unreliable, intractable or unfaithful? Is he a better laborer than he was ten years ago? Does he earn his money as compared to the return made on an investment in the so-called foreign laborer?

I do not think The Observer would differ very much with me in answer to these questions. Now to the foreigner. The fresh importations, and some of them for years thereafter, are often quarrelsome and intractable. Put thousands of them are not. The Irishman loves a fight, but he cannot be said to be quarrelsome in his capacity for work. The Dane is sometimes quarrelsome among themselves; so also the Huns, the Italians and the Poles. Is the native American always at peace?

I speak from observation. Some fifteen years ago I was in Detroit where there were a number of riots in the streets; rather, they rioted and for a time bore a bad name. After ten years of absence I return to find them far less given to forced appearance in the police courts than the negro. I find them a body of men showing a division of opinion on a large proportion of the taxes I find them builders of homes. I see their children next to my own in the schools. I find them serving the city well in public office. They are respected. There is no quieter city in the country than Detroit. And why Detroit is what the Southern would call a foreign city. The foreigners and their descendants here number perhaps 100,000. But nothing is more certain than that they are Americans, devoted to the country, and being found, it is they who are the earth-reformers in the next generation.

Do not understand me to say that I am in favor of unrestricted immigration. We have heretofore let in too much of the "scum of Europe." What I do say is that in the main the transatlantic immigration is better than the American citizen of whom the whole country has a right to be proud is wonderful in the speed with which it is done; wonderful in its inculcation of the patriotic spirit; and valuable in its material results. One generation from the sturdy old immigrants, and we shall easily be the equal of the average Southern negro laborer, and what have you? Generally a self-respecting, property-owning citizen. One generation from the negro of a generation ago and have you something as much better than the quality of labor that he now offers? Remember, too, that there are over 10,000,000 foreign born persons in the United States, and millions more of their descendants. Altogether they come near to being the people of the United States.

But I am a little off the track. It is the foreign laborer that the South does not wish because he is restless, quarrelsome and exacting. Where? In the unions. I say instantly that the South needs labor unions and needs them badly. But first the South must have the quality of labor that will be worth there in its unity; and that it has not got, and it is that which The Times and Observer do not wish. Pardon me, but then the South does not wish labor of the only kind a republic should have. Granted, that the Northern labor unions make the lot of unnecessary trouble; granted that their exacting are now and then wholly unjust. What remains is that on the whole and in the long run the unions make for the general good of the common people.

How do they make for the general good? Because they lift the laborer through securing shorter hours of labor and a fair share of the profit on his work. He is thus a man with some time for his family, for innocent recreation, for self-improvement. Why, in my own day the up-lift of the unions of labor in many of the trades has been mainly due to the better than the lot of the laborer on this State on legislation in preventing dangerous and cruel taxation on the

SHEEP-RAISING IN IREDELL.

A FLOCK OF FINEST MERINO STOCK. Mr. Samuel Archer, a Life-Long Sheep Breeder, Gives the History of a Sheep-Raising Investment by Statesville Gentleman—The Ekin Manufacturing Company Takes the Wool at Good Prices—A Profitable Industry That Southern Farmers Should Look Into.

Several times have I taken my pencil to record for The Observer the progress our sheep business is making, but as often had to drop it unfinished on account of giving my personal attention to the flock and other duties. However I can now give a much more full and interesting account, for we have had a forty-year's experience in what the sheep here, for that part of the year, too, which is the hardest on a flock of ewes. I feel urged to write you fully and carefully all the more when I remember the kind notice you gave us when I started North in March after the sheep. The amount of the investment and Goat Record, of Chicago, which is decidedly the leading journal relating to sheep and goats in the world, quoted your entire notice of which the following is the closing sentence: "At all events it will be interesting to watch the recovery and results of the progressive enterprise." The editor of Sheep Breeder then says: "The above paragraph is quoted from The Charlotte Observer, one of the most influential papers in the Carolinas and shows clearly that our old friend, Samuel Archer, is really making a deep interest in the progress of the Southern people in sheep husbandry. Mr. Archer is an expert sheep man and we are glad to note in the above paragraph and from other reliable sources of information, that he is really taking hold of the sheep industry in a way to command the respect of the farmers of the South. If the Carolinian would only consent to give up their dogs and substitute them with sheep and grow less cotton and more mutton, corn and other sheep crops, it wouldn't take Mr. Archer and his friends very long to transform the great unproductive profit of wool and mutton production as compared with the growing of cotton, and the still greater advantage to the Carolinian of restoring their old and worn out lands to a state of fertility and productivity, even as the country has been known, even in its primitive husbandry. Yes, Mr. Sam Archer is a mighty good man for the South and if the Southern people will stand by him he will help them to rejuvenate the old farms with the golden wool. He is an old and very capable sheep man who has been known for a quarter of a century in the South and the Southern people can safely follow his lead.—Ed."

In another paragraph he says: "Mr. Samuel Archer, widely and favorably known in the old Merino days as a breeder and fancier of Merinos in Pennsylvania and Missouri, who has been a wool tariff scheduler, honored sheepmen's headquarters with a recent visit and talked in glowing terms of the outlook for sheep in the South. He spent a week with E. Peck Sons at Geneva, Ill., and purchased 20 sheep over the Merino line, which he will ship to Statesville, N. C., where he is now giving object lessons in practical and progressive sheep keeping for the Carolina planters. Mr. Archer believes that sheep keeping will gradually supplant cotton production in the South, and that the cotton fields and bring bloom and fruitage and wealth to the beautiful and sunny land of his adoption. As an expert handler of sheep and a gentleman of broad and liberal views and sterling manhood, we heartily commend Mr. Archer to the people of the South, and wish him no end of good fortune in the work he has undertaken."

This brings your readers to see where I bought the sheep and to put the whole matter on record in The Observer, I will give you a statement and the papers in full. Mr. Peck was a Vermont man who took up 80 acres of land 25 miles west of Geneva, Ill., and there he bred his sheep for his own use. His business and on them the family made most of their money, though they were not at first that sheep would not do well in that level, rich prairie country but as Mr. Geo. Peck quietly remarked, "We were only to buy all the farms that are first jointed up for them as they were offered for sale." They have now 2,200 acres all in the highest state of cultivation, worth easily \$80 per acre average. They have a dairy of 250 cows, a horse stud of nearly 100 horses and an abundance of roughness and grain (some 20,000 bushels) after winter is over, stored away in great barns that amply shelter every head of stock kept on the farms, besides over 200,000 pounds of wool from several clippings that they have not cared to sell at the low prices that have prevailed, which are now—fortunately for them—getting better. Their flock of thoroughbred American Merino sheep including lambs now numbers over 2,000 head.

From this flock with its long history I selected some of the best and average, 300 ewes mostly in lambs and three or four choice from their own lambs (yearlings) that they priced at \$100 each and the ewes at \$12, as the following papers show.

Be it known that we do hereby sell and deliver to Samuel Archer, W. H. Adaholt and W. B. Gibson, of Statesville, N. C., the following thoroughbred Spanish or American Merino sheep from our flock, which are numbered by their record books for the sum of \$2,000. The purchase being 300 head of ewes, supposed to be in lamb and three choice ram lambs. (Signed) E. PECK & SONS, Geneva, Ill., April 14, 1902.

Witness—Samuel Archer. Since these ewes have received the official record papers from the secretary officers above referred to. I was seven days on the railroad getting home, (three days longer than necessary) losing one killed on the way and one injured from an over drive and we have from various causes, lambing, etc., lost seven others (5 in all), up to this time—3 months—and have nearly 65 per cent. (125) of lambs and both young and old ones doing well and looking healthy.

After my purchase of the sheep, as I believed they would ship better, I sold 185 fleeces of wool at \$15 per fleece, the purchaser being at expense of feeding and shearing the ewes. Having brought 12 of the heaviest shearing ewes and the three rams home to shear, the ewes averaged near 15 pounds and the rams (yearlings) shorn 17 pounds, 25 and 24 pounds, and weighed with fleeces and heads 140, 130 and 120 pounds respectively. They will weigh over 200 pounds carcass at maturity and shear

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Reported for The Observer by Jos. L. Seawell.

STATE vs. NEW, Appellant. From Sampson, Error. A road across cannot exercise an arbitrary discretion in cutting ditches through private property to drain mud holes in the public road which he may easily fill up.

STATE vs. WISEMAN, Appellant. From Mitchell, Error. There is an indictment for fornication and adultery, a nol proe was entered as to the female defendant (a married woman) her husband was a competent witness against the male defendant to prove the adultery of male defendant with witness's wife prior to their marriage.

MOORE vs. MOORE, Appellant. From Alexander, No error. A wife may maintain an action for divorce in this State where it appeared that she came to this State in 1888 with her husband and acquired residence here and in 1890 left the State temporarily with the intention of returning and began the action two years after acquiring residence and it was found as a fact that she had not acquired residence elsewhere and did not intend to abandon her residence here.

The amount of alimony pendente lite is discretionary with the trial judge and is not reviewable unless there has been an abuse of discretion. After complaint filed there is no reason why, upon notice, the motion should not be made for alimony pendente lite before the return term.

FAULKNER, Appellant vs. KING, et al. From Wake, Error. Action to recover a horse. Defendant brought a former action against plaintiff for the horse on the ground that \$50 paid plaintiff for another horse had been lost by reason of defective title and the horse was surrendered to defendant. Plaintiff claimed that the surrender was under coercion of the magistrate and defendant claimed plaintiff had admitted buying the horse in dispute with \$40 of that money. In charging the jury the court stated that in passing on plaintiff's credibility the jury should consider the fact that he had \$50 of defendant's money in his pocket and refused to give it up and that he was insolvent; Held, error under 413 of The Code.

Held, further, that it was error not to admit in evidence the record in the former action.

HARPER, et al vs. ANDERSON, Appellant. From Edgecombe, Error. Where a testator owning two adjoining tracts of land which he had purchased at different times and which were known by distinct names, devised the two tracts and treated the same as a boundary between their portions by the names by which they were known, and it appeared that several years before his death he had put each child in possession of the tract afterwards devised to him and had established a canal as a boundary between the two tracts and treated the same as a boundary between their portions and that the boundary established by the testator differed from the original boundary called for in the deeds conveying the land to the testator, it was

Held, that the question whether the testator intended the devisees to take according to the boundaries of the tracts called for in the deeds under which he held or according to the boundaries he had established must be determined by the jury.

In each case of a conveyance and plat under two children showing a division of one tract between two of the devisees (plaintiffs) was inadmissible, as defendant was not a party to the partition proceeding.

HOOKER, et al. Appellants vs. TOWN OF GREENVILLE, From Pitt, Error. Section 3 of chapter 497 of the Public Laws of 1901 to establish graded schools in the town of Greenville, providing that "if there shall be so few children of either race in any of the school districts (provided by said act) that the board of trustees shall deem it inadvisable to organize a school for that race, then they shall have power to arrange for the children of the race which shall be so represented to receive their pro rata proportion of the funds raised by the special tax provided for in some other manner, or they may divide such pro rata proportion to the public schools for that race adjoining the district herein described," etc., is held to be an unjust discrimination and in violation of article 9 section 2 of the constitution of North Carolina.

Chapter 497 of the public laws of 1901 will be held to be unconstitutional insofar as it provides for the division of the funds for three different days "in several times on three different days" in the house of the General Assembly and the same and says on each reading recorded in the journals.

Bricklaying Machinery. New York Herald. A Canadian has invented a machine for laying bricks which does the work six or seven times as fast as a bricklayer. In common house walls a bricklayer, with a laborer to keep him supplied with materials, will lay on an average about 1,500 bricks in a day of ten hours. In the newer outer faces of brick buildings he will lay 1,000 to 1,500, and of the very finest lower story faces, from 150 to 300 depending on the number of angles, etc. In plain massive engineering he should average about 3,000 a day. The new machine is adapted only to plain work, and should lay from 5,000 to 12,000 bricks a day. Two men and a lad are required to operate it.

ACTS IMMEDIATELY. Colds are sometimes more troublesome in summer than in winter, it's so hard to keep from adding to them while cooling off after exercise. One Minute Cough Cure cures. Absolutely safe. Acts immediately. Cures—coughs, colds, croup, throat and lung troubles.

BUILDING THE WELDON.

REMEMBRANCE OF MAJOR. The Distribution of Heavy Artillery in North Carolina, and the Weldon Railroad. When Will There be Compulsory Education? A Valuable Collection of Standard and State Currency—Interesting Paragraphs from an Old Paper.

Raleigh, July 15.—Mr. John P. Taylor, the general superintendent of the Atlantic Coast Line, has read the special article in The Observer on the railroad in North Carolina, and says he follows about the Weldon and Weldon Railroad. "On the 14th of March, 1858, the company was organized, and Gen. E. B. Dudley elected president and Mr. Guyton, chief engineer engaged and survey commenced. The work was commenced on the 24th of October, 1858, on the north bank of Roanoke Creek, 14 miles from Weldon. The first shovel of earth was removed by Gen. Dudley. In the following October the cars were running over 13 miles of road, and on the 14th of March, 1860, the last spike was driven. On the 24th of the same month, the locomotive 'New Hampshire' passed through the line to Weldon, and the locomotive 'Brunswick' from the Roanoke river to Weldon. The style of rails was known as 'flat bar,' laid on stringers 6x8 inches."

There are some people who hope to see a constitution amended presented for ratification, which would "white money to white schools and negro money to negro schools." The advocates of this measure say that negro money would not be enough to keep them from barbarism and that therefore the white people must supplement it. They add that such supplementing must be voluntary and argue that it would be liberal since the whites have always been liberal to the negro schools. The Supreme Court says school money must be distributed pro capita, and the law is needed. Its amount in the State that is needed is as needed; that is as the negro schools cost less than those for the whites, they were given less. This sort of division was in violation both of law and rulings.

In looking over a Raleigh Register of 1830 on the other day, a paragraph regarding the Legislature which was adopted by the lower house adopted a resolution denouncing the action of the South Carolina Legislature in "nullifying" the United States tariff laws. The Senate did not adopt the resolution; it appears more from lack of time than for any other reason. Two Senators protested against any such resolution saying that "State's rights" must be preserved.

In the same copy of The Register was a report of a debate on a bill to forbid the teaching of slaves to read and write. Two Guilford members protested against this, saying all persons ought to be able to read the Bible. On the other side contended that the slaves would read anti-slavery pamphlets, and so the Guilford men were voted down overwhelmingly. One of the supporters of the bill exhibited an anti-slavery "tract" while he spoke.

The North Carolina baseball league certainly had a precarious existence this year. The low of the game is not diminished, but it is quite probable that there was not a professional on any team would arouse far more enthusiasm. There used to be such teams a score of years ago. Next year it is hoped something along this line will be done.

The writer will place in the Hall of History in the State Museum his private collection of Confederate and North Carolina currency. Only eight Confederate bills are missing and so far as known, only one of the 100 bill. The latter is a \$100 bill issued in 1863 or 1864. If any one knows of the whereabouts of such a bill any information concerning it will be valued.

It is really very remarkable how few persons in this State are bitten by snakes. Yet in the mountains and in the east there are the rattlers; in the east the black water moccasins or "swamp hogs" bite here the other day. He and his father were moving some lumber. In this were two highland moccasins, which is as deadly as any of them. Yet not a dozen cases of snake-bites are reported a year, and perhaps not a death in five years. A little while ago a bite here the other day. He and his father were moving some lumber. In this were two highland moccasins, which is as deadly as any of them. Yet not a dozen cases of snake-bites are reported a year, and perhaps not a death in five years. A little while ago a bite here the other day. He and his father were moving some lumber. In this were two highland moccasins, which is as deadly as any of them. Yet not a dozen cases of snake-bites are reported a year, and perhaps not a death in five years. A little while ago a bite here the other day. 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