THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

DR. TALMAGE SUGGESTS A REMEDY FOR STRIKE EPIDEMICS.

Interests of Capital and Labor Are Identical, and When They Cease to Antagonize Each Other Strife Will Cease-Benefits of Co-operation.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 .- In this discourse Dr. Talmage suggests how the everlasting war between capital and labor may be brought to a happy end. The text is I Corinthians xii, 21, "The eye cannot say unto the hand, I have no need of thee."

Fifty thousand workmen in Chicago ceasing work in one day; Brooklyn stunned by the attempt to halt its railroad cars; Cleveland in the throes of a labor agitation, and restlessness among toilers all over the land have caused an epidemic of strikes, and, somewhat to better things, I apply the Pauline thought of my text.

You have seen an elaborate piece of machinery, with a thousand wheels and a thousand bands and a thousand pulleys all controlled by one great waterwheel, the machinery so adjusted that when you jar one part of it you jar all parts of it. Well, human society is a great piece of mechanism controlled by one great and ever revolving force-the wheel of God's providence. You harm one part of the machinery of society, and you harm all parts. All professions interdependent. All trades interdependent. All classes of people interdependent. Capital and labor interdependent. No such thing as independence. Dives cannot kick Lazarus without hurting his own foot. They who threw Shadrach into the furnace got their own bodies scorched. Or, to come back to the figure of the text. what a strange thing it would be if the eye should say: I oversee the entire physical mechanism. I despise the other members of the body; if there is anything I am disgusted with, it is with those miserable, low lived hands. Or, what if the hand should say: I am the boss workman of the whole physical economy; I have no respect for the other members of the body. If there is anything I despise, it is the eye seated under the dome of the forehead doing nothing but look.

believed in co-operative institutions. "But," says some one, "haven't these institutions sometimes been a failure?" Yes. Every great movement has been a failure at some time. Application of the steam power a failure, electro telegraphy a failure, railroading a failure, but now the chief successes of the world.

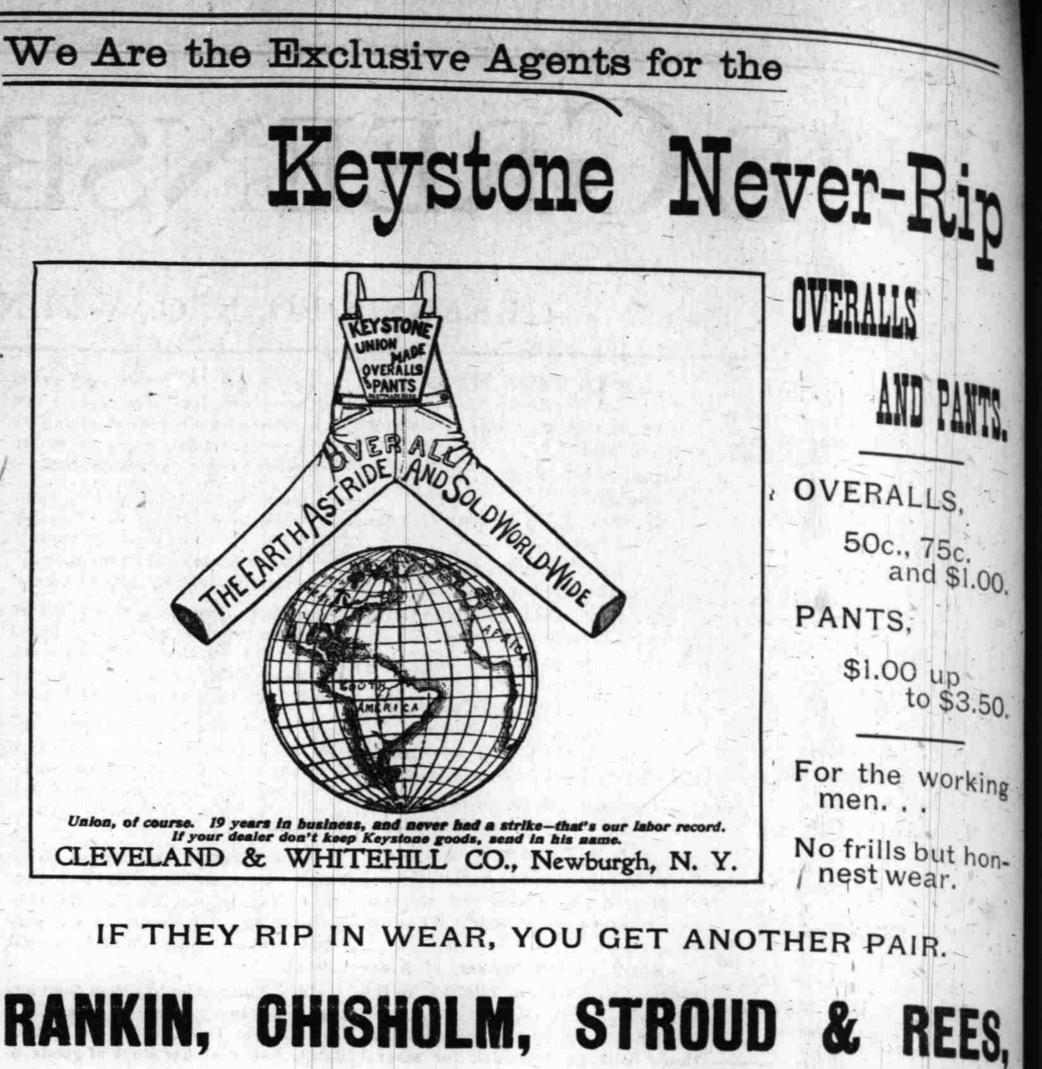
"But," says some one, "why talk of surplus being put by laborers into cooperative associations when the vast multitude of toilers of this country are struggling for their daily bread and have no surplus?" I reply, put into my hand the money spent by the laboring classes of America for rum and tobacco, and I will establish co-operative associations in all parts of this land, some of them mightler than any financial institutions of the country. We spend in this country over \$100,000,000 every year for tobacco. We spend over \$1,500,000,000 directly or indirectly for rum. The laboring classes spend their share of this money. Now, suppose the laboring man who has been expending his money in those directions should just add up how much he has expended during these past few years, and then suppose that that money was put into a co-operative association, and then suppose he should have all his friends in toil, who had made the same kind of expenditure, do the same thing, and that should be added up and put into a co-operative association. And then take all that money expended for overdress and overstyle and overliving on the part of toiling people in order that they may appear as well as persons who have more income-gather that all up and you could have cooperative associations all over this land.

Trades Unions.

I am not saying anything now about trades unions. You want to know what I think of trades unions. I think they are most beneficial in some directions. and they have a specific object, and in this day, when there are vast monopolies-a thousand monopolies concentrating the wealth of the people into the possession of a few men-unless dence. the laboring men of this country and all countries band together they will go under. There is a lawful use of a trade union. If it means sympathy in time of sickness, if it means finding work for people when they are out of work, if it means the improvement of the financial, the moral or the religious condition of the laboring classes, that is all right. Do not artists band together in an art union? Do not singers band together in Handel and Hadyn societies? Do not newspaper men band together in press clubs? Do not ministers of religion band together in conferences and associations? There is not in all the land a city where clergymen do not come together, many of them once a week, to talk over affairs. For these reasons you should not blame labor guilds. When they are doing their legitimate work, they are most admirable, but when they come around with drum and fife and flag from their scaffoldings, from their factories, then they are nihilistic, then they are communistic, then they are barbaric, then they are a curse. If a man wants to stop work, let him stop work, but he cannot stop me from

Was it to get a life insurance so that if he should die his wife would not be a pauper? No. It was for the one purpose of getting his wife a \$150 sealskin sacque. I am just giving you a fact I know. The sister of this woman, although she was a very poor girl, was not to be eclipsed, and so she went to work day and night and toiled and toiled and toiled almost into the grave until she got a \$150 sealskin sacque! Well, the news went abroad all through the street. Most of the people on that street were laboring, hard working people, and they were not to be outshone in this way, and they all went to work in the same direction and practically said, though not literally, "Though the heavens fall, we must have a sealskin sacque!"

A clergyman in Iowa told me that his church and the entire neighborhood had been ruined by the fact that the people mortgaged their farms in order to go down to the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. First, one family would go, then another family, and finally it was not respectable not to go to the Centennial at Philadelphia, and they mortgaged their farms. The church and the neighborhood ruined in that way. Now, between such fools and pauperism there is only a very short step. In time of peace prepare for war. In time of prosperity prepare for adversity. Yet how many there are who drive on the verge of the precipice, and at the least touch of accident or sickness over they go. Ah, my friends, it is not right, it is not honest! He that provideth not for his own, and especially those of his own household, is worse than an infidel. A man has no right to live in luxury and have all comforts and all brightness around him, taking his family with him at that rate-everything bright and beautiful and luxurious until he stumbles against a tombstone and falls in, and they all go to the poorhouse. That is not common honesty. I am no



I come in, and I wave the flag of truce between these two contestants, and I say, "The eye cannot say to the hand, 'I have no need of thee.' "

Labor and Capital.

That brings me to the first sugges tion, and that is, that labor and capital are to be brought to a better understanding by a complete canvass of the whole subject. They will be brought to peace when they find that they are identical in their interests. When one goes down, they both go down. When one rises, they both rise. There will be an equilibrium after awhile. There never has been an exception to the rule. That which is good for one class of society eventually will be good for all classes of society, and that which is bad for one class of society will eventually and in time be bad for all. Every speech that labor makes against capital postpones the day of permanent adjustment. Every speech that capital makes against labor postpones the day of permanent adjustment. When capital maligns labor, it is the eye cursing the hand. When labor maligns capital it is the hand cursing the eye. As far as I have observed, the vast majority of capitalists are successful laborers If the capitalists would draw their glove, you would see the broken finger nail, the scar of an old blister, the stiffened finger joint. The great publishers of the country for the most part were bookbinders, or typesetters, on small pay. The great carriage manufacturers for the most part sandpapered wagon bodies in wheelwright shops. While, on the other hand, in all our large manufacturing establishments you will find men on wages who once employed a hundred or five hundred hands. The distance between capital and labor is not a great gulf over which is swung a Niagara suspension bridge; it is only a step, and the capitalists are crossing over to become laborers, and the laborers are crossing over to become capitalists. Would God they might shake hands while they cross. On the other hand, laborers are the highest style of capitalists. Where are their investments? In banks? No! In the railroads? No! Their nerve, their muscle, their bone, their mechanical skill, their physical health are magnificent capital. He who has two eyes, two ears, two feet, two hands, ten fingers, has machinery that puts into nothingness carpet and screw and cotton factory, and all the other implements on the planet. The capitalists were laborers, the laborers were capitalists. The sooner we understand that the better. Co-operative Associations. Again, there is to come relief to the laboring classes of this country through co-operative associations. I am not at this moment speaking of trades unions, but of that plan by which laborers put their surplus together and become their own capitalists. Instead of being dependent upon the beck of this capitalist or that capitalist, they manage their own affairs. In England and Wales there are S13 co-operative associations. They have 840,000 members; they have a capital of \$18,000,000, or what corresponds to our dollars, and they do a business an inheritance from her grandfather. annually of \$63,000,000. Thomas Brassey, one of the foremost men in the ment. Then the twain hired two British parliament, on the subject rooms on the third story. Then this says: "Co-operation is the one and the man, who had most arduous employonly relief for the laboring populations. ment, just as much as he could possi-This is the path," he says, "by which bly endure, got evening employment they are to come up from the hand to so he could earn a few dollars more the mouth style of living, to reap the and by this extra evening employrewards and the honors of our ad- ment almost extinguished his eye-John Stuart Mill, who gave half their evening employment? Was it to lay

work. But now suppose that all the laboring classes banded together for beneficent purposes in co-operative association, under whatever name they put their means together. Suppose they take the money that they waste in rum and tobacco and use it for the elevation of their families, for the education of their children, for their moral, intellectual and religious improvement, what a different state of things we would have in this country and they would have in Great Britain!

Do you not realize the fact that men work better without stimulant? You say, "Will you deny the laboring men this help which they get from strong drink, borne down as they are with many anxieties and exhausting work?" I would deny them nothing that is good for them. I would deny them strong drink, if I had the power, because it is damaging to them. My father said: "I became a temperance man in early life because I found that in the harvest field, while I was naturally weaker than the other men, I could hold out longer than any of then. They took stimulant and I took none."

Everybody knows they cannot endure great fatigue-men who indulge in stimulants. All our young men understand that. When they are preparing for the regatta, or the ball club, or the athletic wrestling, they abstain from strong drink. Now, suppose all this money that is wasted were gathered together and put into co-operative institutions. Oh, we would have a very different state of things from what we have now.

Savings Banks.

advocate of skinflint saving. I abhor

it. But I plead for Christian provi-

Some of the older persons remember very well Abraham Van Nest of New York, one of its Christian merchants. He was often called mean because he calculated so closely. Why did he calculate closely? That he might have the more to give. There was not a Bible society or a tract society or a reformatory institution in the city of New York but he had his hand in supporting it. He denied himself many luxuries that he might give to others the necessities. He has been many years reaping his reward in heaven, but I shall never forget the day when I, a green country lad, came to his house and spent the evening, and at the close of the evening, as 1 was departing, he accompanied me to the door, accompanied me to the steps, came down off the steps and said: "Here, De Witt, is \$40 for books. Don't say anything about it." It is mean or it is magnificent to save, according as you save for a good or bad object.

I know there are many people who have much to say against savings banks and life insurances. I have to tell you that the vast majority of the homesteads in this country have been the result of such institutions, and I have to tell you also that the vast majority of the homesteads of the future for the laboring classes will be the result of such institutions. It will be a great day for the working classes of England and the United States when the workingman can buy a barrel of flour instead of flour by the small sack; when he can buy a barrel of sugar instead of sugar by the pound; when he can pay cash for coats and hats and shoes rather than pay an additional amount for the reason that he has to get it all charged.

Again I remark: Great relief is to come for the laboring classes of this country by appreciation on the part of employers, that they had better take their employees into their confidence. I can see very easily, looking from my standpoint, what is the matter. Employees, seeing the employer in seeming prosperity, do not know all the straits, all the hardships, all the losses, all the annoyances. They look at him, and they think, "Why, he has it easy, and we have it hard." They do not know that at that very moment the employer is at the last point of desperation to meet his engagements. I know a gentleman very well who has over 1,000 hands in his employ. I said to him some years ago when there was great trouble in the labor market. "How are you getting on with your men?" "Oh." he said. "I have no trouble!" "Why," I said, "have not you had any strikes?" "Oh, uo!" he said. "I never had any trouble." "What plan do you pursue?" He said: "I will tell you. All my men know every year just how matters stand. Every little while I call them together and say: 'Now, boys, last year I made so much. This year I made less. So you see I cannot pay you as much as I did last year. Now, I want to know what you think I ought to have as a percentage out of this establishment and what wages I ought to give you. You know I put all my energy in this business, put all my fortune in it and risked everything. What do you really think I ought to have and you ought to have?' By the time we come out of that consultation we are unanimous. There has never been an exception. When we prosper, we all prosper together. When we suffer, we all suffer together, and my men would die for me." Now, let all employers be frank with their employees. Take them into your confidence. Let them know just how matters stand. There is an immense amount of common sense in the world. It is always safe to appeal to it.

J. W. Crawford, W. H. Rees, Harry S. Donnell, Salesmen: Will. R. Rankin, John T. Rees.

300 South Elm St., Greensboro.

come to the laboring classes of this ton. I have only to mention such a country through the religious rectificaman of the past as Henry Wilson, the tion of it. Labor is honored and reshoemaker; as Andrew Johnson, the warded in proportion as a community tailor: as Abraham Lincoln, the boatis Christianized. Why is it that our man. The living illustrations easily occur to you. This will go on until smallest coin in this country is a penny, while in China it takes a half you will have representatives at all dozen pieces of coin or a dozen to make one of our pennies in value, so full justice. the Chinese carry the cash, as they

I congratulate you also on your opcall it, like a string of beads around portunities of information. Plato paid the neck? We never want to pay less \$1.300 for two books. Jerome ruined than a penny for anything in this himself financially by buying one volcountry. They must pay that which ume of Origen. What vast opportuniis worth only the sixth part or the ties for intelligence for you and your twelfth part of a penny. Heathenism children. A working man goes along and iniquity and infidelity depress evby the show window of some great erything. The gospel of Jesus Christ publishing house, and he sees a book that costs \$5. He says: "I wish I could elevates everything. How do I account for this? I account for it with have that information. I wish I could the plainest philosophy. The religion raise \$5 for that costly and beautiful of Jesus Christ is a democratic rebook." A few months pass on, and he gets the value of that book for 25 ligion. It tells the employer that he cents in a pamphlet. There never was is a brother to all the operatives in the establishment-made by the same God, such a day for the workingmen of America as this day and the day that to lie in the same dust and to be saved

not make the slightest difference how I also congratulate you because your much money you have, you cannot buy work is only prefatory and introductoyour way into the kingdom of heaven. ry. You want the grace of Jesus If you have the grace of God in your Christ, the carpenter of Nazareth. He toiled himself, and he knows how to

is coming.

sympathize with all who toil. Get his Let me say a word to all capitalists. Be your own executors. Make investgrace in your heart, and you can sing on the scaffolding amid the storm, in ments for eternity. Do not be like the shop shoving the plane, in the mine some of those capitalists I know who walk around among their employees plunging the crowbar, on shipboard climbing the ratlines. He will make with a supercilious air or drive up to the factory in a manner which seems the drops of sweat on your brow glittering pearls for the eternal coronet. to indicate they are the autocrat of Are you tired, he will rest you. Are the universe, with the sun and moon you sick, he will give you help. Are in their vest pockets, chiefly anxious you cold, he will wrap you in the manwhen they go among laboring men not tle of his love. Who are they before to be touched by the greasy or smirchthe throne? "Ah," you say, "their ed hand and have their broadcloth inhands were never calloused with toil." jured. Be a Christian employer. Re-Yes, they were. You say, "Their feet member those who are under your were never blistered with the long charge are bone of your bone and flesh journey." Yes, they were, but Christ of your flesh; that Jesus Christ died raised them to that high eminence. for them and that they are immortal. Who are these? "These are they that Divide up your estates or portions of came out of great tribulation and had them for the relief of the world before their robes washed and made white you leave it. Do not go out of the in the blood of the Lamb." That for world like that man who died in New every Christian workingman and for York, leaving in his will \$40,000,000. every Christian workingwoman will be yet giving how much for the church of the beginning of eternal holiday. God: how much for the alleviation of

UNCLE SAM'S HOT BATHS.

The house in Washington in which President Lincoln died is being renovated to preserve it from decay, Congress at its late session having appropriated \$4,000 for that purpose. The building will not be the headquarters, and you will have altered, but only repairs made as

may be necessary to protect it against the elements. The room in which Lincoln died will not be touched. This modest little house is yearly visited by thousands of tourists from all over the country.

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IN EFFECT DECEMBER 4, 188

Adjation 2 This condensed schedule is change without formation and is subject to notice to the public.

Trains leave Greensboro, N. C.

7:05 a. m .- No 37 daily, Washington & soil "'otte, Atlanta, En western Lin ted for mingham, M. mphis, Montgo very, Mobile, Orleans and all points south and southwest Connects at Chan otte for Columbia, Augusta Savannah. Jacksonville and T mpa. Pullman Sleeper New York to New Orrant, New York to Memphis; New York to Tanta Dining Car and Vestibule Coach Washington to Atlanta,

Practice Economy.

I remark again, the laboring classes of this country are to find great relief when they learn, all of them learn, forecast and providence. Vast numbers of them put down their income and they put down their expenses, and if the income meets the expenses that is all that is necessary. I know laboring men who are in a perfect fidget until they have spent their last dollar. They fly around everywhere until they get it spent. A case came under my observation where a young man was receiving \$700 a year and earned it by very hard work. The marriage day came. The bride had received \$500 as She put the \$500 in wedding equipvanced civilization." Lord Derby and sight. Why did he take this extra lives to the study of the labor question, by something for a rainy day? No.

To the Capitalist. I remark again: Great relief will

ey a little while before he died. That was well, but in all this will of \$40.-000,000 how much? One million? No. Five hundred thousand? No. One hundred dollars? No. Two cents? No. One cent? No. These great cities groaning in anguish, nations crying out for the bread of everlasting life. A man in a will giving forty millions of dollars and not one cent to God. It is a disgrace to our civilization. Or, as illustrated in a letter which I have concerning a man who departed this life, leaving between five and eight millions of dollars. Not one dollar was left, this writer says, to comfort the aged workmen and workwomen, not one dollar to elevate and instruct the hundreds of pale children who stifled their childish growth in the heat and clamor of his factory. Is it strange that the curse of the children of toil follows such ingratitude? How well could one of his many millions have been disbursed for the present and the future benefit of those whose hands had woven literally the fabric of the dead man's princely fortune. Oh, capitalists of the United States, be your own executors. Be a George Peabody, if need be, on a small scale. God has made you a steward. Discharge your responsibility.

human suffering? He gave some mon-

by the same supreme mercy. It does

heart, you will enter heaven.

A Word to Labor.

My word is to all laboring men in this country: I congratulate you at your brightening prospects. I con- know if you have it put up in any larger bottles gratulate you on the fact that you are retting your representatives at Albany, at Harrisburg and at Washing-

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8:10 a. m.-No. 8 daily, for Danville, ifter and and locul stations.

12:06 p. m .- No: 36 daily. United States fus. Mail for Washington; Richmond and all point North, Carries through Pullman Draws Room Buffet Sleeper New Orleans to New Jork. Jacksonville to New York. Pullman Torre Sleeping Car on Mondays via, Nen Oriests 120 Southern Pacific, San Francisco to Washing a

7:24 p. m .- No, 35 daily. United states Fas Mail for Charlotte, Atiants and all pe-South and Southwest. Connects at Charoff for Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Jactson and local stations. Pullman Drawing . Buffet Sleeper New York to New Oriesus: York to Jacksonville; Charlotte to Berning ham; Charlotte to Augusta Puliman de Sleeper Wednesday Washington to San Francisco.

10:43 p. m.-No. 28 daily. Washington in Southwestern Limited for Washington and points North. Pullman Sleepers to Repair Washington and New York; 6:45 p. m.-No. 7 daily, for Charlotte and ical

8:10 a. m .- No. 8 daily, for Haleich, trilds and local points. Connects at Seins with for Tarboro, Norfolk and local points; al terms boro for Newbern and Morehead Lity. No. 16 leaves Greensboro 11:10 p. m. diar in

Raleigh, Goldsboro and local points. 10:50 p. m.-No. 12 daify, for Raleach, Vreik and points east. Pullman Sleeper Greater

to Norfolk. 8:15 a. m.-No. 105 for Winston-

and local points. Daily Daily except Sunday to Wilkesboro. 12:20 p. m .- No. 107, daily except Sanday 12

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By I. C. West.