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RICH SQUARE, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, N. C., JULY 14, 1904.

NUMBER 28

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THE YELLOW LABOR

The South Better off Without Large Influx of Foreigners and their Iams.

We desire to call special attention to the letter of the Hon. J. Pope Brown on "Cotton and Labor." We heartily endorse the views of Mr. Brown, and desire to say a few things which he has not said. The labor question is beyond doubt one of the most important now engaging the farmers' attention. The negro is not a satisfactory laborer. This all, who have much to do with them, recognize. And as the Antebellum negroes are dying out and the new generations are coming up, they are getting more and more unreliable. They do not seem to feel the binding force of a contract, and they greatly prefer any sort of job labor about the cities and towns to regular labor upon the farms.

HOLD ON TO THE NEGRO.
But notwithstanding these and many other faults which he has, we are not prepared to swap the negro for the Chinaman. The negro is here, and he is here to stay. He knows the color line and we know it, and there is no danger to be feared along the line of social equality, if the South is left to solve its own problems. We can protect ourselves by such legislation and such management as the case demands. But if you substitute the Chinaman, or any similar race of pauper labor from the old world, we can not so successfully do this. There will always be trouble along the line of social equality, intermarriage and miscegenation. So for this reason, if for no other, we prefer the negro race to any other for the South.

Again, we know the negro's characteristic shiftlessness. We know that what money he earns he will spend right here among us, and that his entire earnings will thus be a perpetual contribution to the resources of the country and will help to keep plenty of circulating medium in motion. With the Chinaman as a laborer, this matter would be different. He would hoard his earnings, and they would be sent back to the mother-country, and they would thus be taken entirely from our incomes, or he would soon become an investor in real estate, and in a short time buy our heritage from under us.

BETTER AS IT IS.
Neither of these results are at all desirable. Again, we do not care to have any large influx of paganism, or superstition, or Buddhism, or Confucianism, or any other "foreignism" transplanted among us.

We are glad to know that the South has not yet reached the place where we need an additional lot of human machines, of men brought here just because they have so much muscle and so much power of endurance. When it comes to the question of importing mere labor-power, we infinitely prefer a real wood or metal machine to a human machine. If we must be dependent on machinery, let it be the real thing. And in this direction we think we can look for the safe solution of the labor question. Use more and better machinery.

We are not opposed to the incoming of any good, intelligent man of any race, who brings with him a character and a little brain power and a little money. We heartily welcome all such, and know that they will find a genial climate, a hospitable people, a hearty welcome, and a friendly handshake.

But we believe in "America for Americans" rather than for foreigners. And if we will take proper care of our heritage and hand it down to our children and grandchildren, we will soon have heirs enough to inherit and claim all this sunny land of ours. We do not wish any of the yellow peril brought to our door.

AS TO THE COTTON QUESTION.
We do not care now to enter extensively into the cotton question. We have already done so, and Mr. Brown has handled this part of the question with singular ability. We simply desire to say that the present indications do not justify the predictions for a "bumper crop." It is true that quite a large acreage has been planted. But the crop is very late—much of it has just recently

come up—and the stand is very poor, and the insect pests seem to be unusually numerous and lively.

We recognize the fact that everybody except the farmer wants the farmer to make a very large crop. And every individual farmer wishes his own crop to be an unusually large one for him. But it is certainly not to the farmer's interest as a whole that the aggregate crop should be a large one. We urge our farmer friends to keep out of debt, let the crop belong to them when it is gathered, and sell slowly.

There is one further point that we failed to mention at the proper place, but we desire to say that we think the daily newspapers are entirely at fault when they claim that the farmers or agricultural writers are in favor of the importation of labor. We have seen nothing in the agricultural journals to indicate the truthfulness of such a charge; and we do not think the solitary voice of one lone writer should be heralded forth as the sentiment of the agricultural press of the South. The movers behind that suggestion are not the agriculturists of the country, but corporations who seek to make money by bringing in these immigrants. —Southern Cultivator.

Banks are Helpful.

At a recent meeting of farmers held in this section the question was brought up, "Does the multiplication of country banks help the farmer?" and some took the position that they hurt, rather than help, the farmer by withdrawing money from circulation making it harder for the farmer to borrow. —Rich Square Times.

The Reflector is of the opinion that no institution is more helpful to a community than a bank. Instead of withdrawing money from circulation and making it harder for farmers to borrow, the bank affords a place of safety where the farmers can deposit their money instead of keeping it hid at some insecure place around home. It does not withdraw the money from circulation to deposit in bank, but money is withdrawn from circulation when it is hid in places about the house. Banks are always ready to lend money on proper security, and people having money in bank can withdraw it and lend it to others whenever they choose to do so.

It is a good indication of prosperity in a community to have a good bank in which the farmers, as well as business men, deposit their surplus money, and it is a wise farmer who keeps his money in bank instead of taking the risk upon himself of keeping it protected at home. —Greenville Reflector.

The Japanese.

The strangest people that have ever come into the view of the Christian world are the Japanese. The war in which they are now engaged has served to throw new light upon their national character and to disclose a good many facts about them not known before. They are not afraid of die—that is the most prominent fact. The next is that the national spirit is stronger than any other people. Whenever in the present war they have met reverses, many of them especially their women, have committed suicide. According to the testimony they have no religion, or care for any. The Emperor has been thinking of proclaiming Christianity as their State religion, because he is tired of having his people gazed at as pagans. They are entirely willing for this, but, as The Baptist Watchman, of Boston, says, "of course there is no spiritual element in this movement." What are you going to do with a people like this? —Charlotte Observer.

A. and M. College.

Young men desiring preparation for industrial careers in life should write to President Winston, at West Raleigh, N. C., for a catalogue of the A. & M. College. Entrance examinations will be held in each court-house in North Carolina on Thursday, July 14, 1904. The Summer School for Teachers will begin July 4 and close July 29. The State Farmers' Convention will begin August 1 and close August 3.

The best ice cream Freezers are sold by The Peavee-White, head Hardware Co., Weldon, N. C.

Cotton and Labor.

MR. M. P. WALSH,
Care N. Y. Herald, New York.
MY DEAR SIR:—Yours of recent date duly received.

The labor problem is one that has given the farmers of the South a great deal of concern ever since the war. It has been the great problem of problems. A great many men today would be out farming were it not for the labor problem. It has run many a man from the farm, and has kept a great many from going there.

As to the introduction of any foreign labor, I am not prepared to say that that would be advisable from the farmer's standpoint. The introduction of more and cheaper labor would mean the production of more and cheaper cotton. That would be very interesting from the standpoint of the manufacturer, but I do not see where the farmer would get anything out of it. It was claimed in the beginning of this year that it would be impossible for the South to raise too much cotton the present season. The Atlanta Constitution advised the planting of a big crop, and went on to say that the world needed the cotton, was obliged to have it, and that no matter how much was made that it would bring a big price this fall. A few days after that Mr. Inman, who is interested in the purchase of cotton, came out and endorsed the views of the Constitution. A few days afterwards Mr. Edmonds, who is the editor of the Manufacturers Record, came out in an interview endorsing the position of the Constitution, and advising the farmers of the country to plant cotton. The whole idea, from beginning to end, was to plant cotton. The Constitution went on to say that the acreage in the south, in its opinion, had been increased 33-1-3 per cent. Immediately after reading the article in the Constitution, and before the communications of Mr. Inman and Mr. Edmonds appeared, I took issue with the Constitution in a letter to the Southern Cultivator, in which I stated that if the farmers of the South took the advice that had been given by the Constitution, cotton would decline to eight cents or below by next October. At that time, October cotton was bringing 12.90 on the New York Exchange. Today it is bringing 9-50. I hope this decline is rapid enough to satisfy the Constitution, or all others that might be interested in the low price of cotton, and it certainly seems to be carrying out my prediction.

Now, all of this comes about by reason of the mere prospect of a good crop, and I see letters from the New York Exchange in which it is asserted, that if the last crop should exceed ten million bales, it will be more than the world needs. Therefore, if the present crop, according to that authority, should amount to twelve million bales, where would the cotton planter be? It was only a few years ago that the cry of over-production brought every farmer in this country to the brink of bankruptcy, by reason of having to sell his cotton at four or five cents a pound. The importation of quantities of cheaper labor in the South to raise cotton would produce first the cry of over-production, and the next thing it would produce would be bankruptcy from one end of the cotton country to the other, by reason of low prices for cotton, and I do not know of anybody that would be benefited by the state of affairs except the manufacturer. The manufacturers must be the men behind the scheme to get big crops of cotton planted and the importation of cheap, foreign labor. I do not think that the farmers of this country have interested themselves along that line. It is possible however, that those who are talking about enough cotton and too much cotton are doing it entirely in the interest of low prices. In other words, that they are representing the Bears. I noticed before planting time, when the farmers were being encouraged to plant cotton, they were told that the boll weevil would do up the other fellow's cotton, therefore this would be the time for him to make his jack. Now they are telling us that they have discovered a red ant that eats the boll weevil as fast as he hatches and

stands and waits for more weevils to hatch. It is hard to know what to believe, but in all of this business it seems to me I see a scheme well-informed and deep-laid to depress the price of the growing cotton crop. The farmers are without organization, and I suppose they will let them do it unless some other Sully should appear on the scene later to bull the market.
Yours very truly,
J. POPE BROWN.

Division Ahead.

Some of these days there is going to be trouble in the democratic camp over the work of its conventions. This thing of insisting on nominating candidates before any platform whatever is promulgated may work all right and again it may not. When the excitement of a contest is over, two-thirds of the delegates depart, leaving a mere handful to adopt a platform and over this thing there is almost sure to become a division or split. It is as sure as fate that had the entire delegation been present two years ago when the platform was adopted it would not have read as it did. Conservatism is needed. It is better to heed it before it is too late. All the talk about the party being so strong that it cannot be defeated is pure rot, tommy rot of the worst kind—Greensboro Record.

New International Questions.

Every war brings to the front new questions of an international character to be passed upon by the different governments and to add new chapters to international law. Already two such questions have been brought out by the war between Russia and Japan. One of these involves the treatment of wireless system of telegraphy, the other the use of floating mines at sea. These are two of the new problems which the present war has brought to the front. There may be others. In any event, there will be something for the international laws of the foreign department to busy themselves about after hostilities have been concluded if not before.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Commonwealth and the Negro.

Governor Aycock's address before the Convention at Greensboro will be remembered as the noblest of his life. It was not the most eloquent by any means; but no speech has been delivered in this State that has had so great effect as that speech.

We do not refer to his able and conclusive defence of his administration. That was worth while. We refer to his defence of his educational and temperance policy. It was in these two points that criticism has been offered him. Men who knew that the Constitution of the United States made it impossible to have gone up and down deceiving the people with talk of industrial education of the negroes, as if the free schools could give such education. But Governor Aycock did not defend his policy on this ground. "We have taken charge of the negro," he said. "We are strong. He is weak. We will do justly by him. We will make the most of him. We need him and he needs us. God will wipe from the face of the earth a people who have power over a weaker race will not protect that race." These are not the Governor's words, but these express his meaning.

He carried the Convention with him. There is no danger that the negroes in North Carolina will receive too much education from the free schools. We should not grudge them the little that they receive. As the Governor says, they are in our power. We have taken charge of them. Let us deal with them justly and with patience.—Raleigh Christian Advocate.

Happiness is up at auction all the time and sold in lots to suit the purchaser. The price is not exorbitant. It is prudence to plan for the simple pleasures that can be had for the asking, resolutions to cut off those that cost too much, determination to amputate our reflections the instant they develop morbid symptoms, and to take an antitoxin against fret and worry the moment we feel their approach.—W. D. Hyde

Reese-Dudley Nuptials.

Miss Una Reese, the popular and accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Reese of Lewiston was married to Henry E. Dudley, a prosperous young man of Hickory, Va., at the Methodist church June 29, 1904 at 9 o'clock.

The church was profusely decorated, the prevailing color being green and white.

The altar was covered with evergreen and Cape Jessamines in front of which was a beautiful arch of the same decorations under which the principals of the event were pronounced man and wife.

Rev. J. T. Stanford, pastor of the church, very impressively performed the marriage rites during which soft music was played.

Prior to the ceremony Mrs. J. N. Hoggard rendered "Believe" in a most impressive manner.

When the organist, Mrs. John Baugham, began playing the march the ushers, Mr. Warland Brett and Thomas Reese of Lewiston, Mr. Billie Jarvis of Maysboro, and Charlie Dudley of Greensboro came in crossing when they reached the altar. Next came the bride leaning on the arm of her maid of honor Miss Annie Barnes and groom with best man, Mr. Charlie Dudley of Greensboro.

The bride was attired in a blue traveling suit and carried a bouquet of white carnations.

Her maid of honor was gowned in white organza carrying pink carnations.

The groom and best man wore conventional black.

After the ceremony the bridal party were driven to Kelford where they boarded the train for the home of Mr. Dudley where a reception was tendered them.

They were the recipients of many valuable and useful presents.

We believe Mr. Dudley has won a pearl of great price and we wish for this happy couple much success in life.

The World's Progress.

The following facts of interest, as indicating the world's advance in wealth and its moral improvement, have been compiled by Social Service:
Labor. Wages in many trades are rising. Work is abundant, the eight-hour day gaining. In the United States trades unions have doubled their membership since the era of the trusts.
Wealth is accumulating, yet rich men give as never before. Public benefactions in the United States the last three years have averaged \$97,000,000 per year. Hundreds of employers are introducing industrial betterment institutions. Libraries, hospitals, parks, playgrounds, public baths, social settlements, institutional churches, kindergartens, people's clubs, are multiplying.
Health. Slums and sweatshops are giving place to improved tenements, sanitary shops and model dwellings. The death-rate is falling.
Reforms. Vice is being suppressed and political corruption attacked in almost every American city.
Children are placed in homes, not institutions; delinquents are put under probation officers, not in reformatories. Child labor is less; child saving is increasing.
Temperance. The consumption of spirits is on the decrease in Canada, Holland, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Switzerland and the United States.

A Wise Provision.

Did you ever notice when a man smites his thumb with a hammer while putting down a carpet under his wife's supervision how quickly he thrusts the bruised and throbbing member into his mouth? People think it is because the application is soothing. But the movement is purely involuntary, like winking. The man cannot help it.
The fact is that nature knows what a man is apt to say under such circumstances and so has provided him with an automatic stopper. When a man hits his thumb hard enough to hurt—and it doesn't take a very hard blow to almost kill a man when he is doing something that he doesn't like to do—by a sort of interlocking system his thumb flies into his mouth, and for the critical moment speech is cut off. —Ex.

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