

# THE PLOW BOY.

PEACE ON EARTH AND GOOD WILL TO MEN.

VOL. II.

WADESBORO, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1896.

NO. 24.

## OUR HOME MARKETS.

### INVADED BY PRODUCTS OF SILVER COUNTRIES.

W. Devine Shows How the Demonstration of Silver Has Operated Against Our Home Manufacturers—Flooded with Products of China and Japan.

The recent invasion of the markets of the United States by the manufactures from Japan and China is a stark illustration of the alternative of silver. The fact that through their own indifference and crudity they have been committing industrial suicide, will not modify their wrath against the politicians and press that have deceived them, or mitigate the terrible consequences that must follow.

When the bimetallic standard of money was destroyed by the demonization of silver in 1873 there became two monetary standards in the world; the gold standard for the more highly civilized, manufacturing and commercial nations of Europe and America, and the silver standard for the Orient. The coinage ratio between silver and gold under the bimetallic standard fixed a unit of exchange between gold coins and silver coins for all the world, without prejudice to either, but with the closing of the mints of America and Europe to the coinage of silver, two standards were created, a gold standard for the Western world and a silver one for the Eastern world.

When both standards were equal in value, there was no long-run effect on either. By any one of the commercial nations, afforded a market through which exchange on such nations as made their coins of gold alone, or silver alone, could pass, the legal bimetallic ratio had hitherto established a par of exchange between coins of each metal wherever coined.

Silver thus became a commodity in gold standard countries, and gold a commodity in silver standard countries. The commodity silver in gold standard countries had its quotations in terms of money units made of gold. The commodity gold in silver standard countries had its quotations in terms of money units made of silver.

In the adjustment of international trade relations in gold standard countries silver exchange rises or falls to correspond with the fluctuations of the commodity silver; and in silver standard countries gold exchange rises or falls to correspond with the fluctuations of the commodity gold.

Thus it will be seen that the destruction of the bimetallic standard, through the derangement of the exchange market, introduced new economic problems with which economists were unfamiliar and fraught with consequences which we charitably assume that the authors of the crime of demonization did not anticipate or understand.

The Oriental nations comprising about one-fifth of the population have from time immemorial been on the silver standard to which they still adhere. The general price level in those countries has undergone no change since 1873. On their domestic trade relations, the demonization of silver by the Western world has had no perceptible effect. But not so in their international trade relations. Under a rigid policy of exclusiveness, during thousands of years of over-population the struggle for existence always at the maximum of human endurance, the law of the survival of the fittest developed a race capable of subsistence on a tithe of what the average worker of Europe or America requires. But the Orientals, with fixed habits, the result of ages of exclusiveness, did not share the spirit of progress and invention that characterized the people of the Western world, whose onward career has been undisturbed, till now, by competition from that quarter.

Labor saving machinery, telegraphy, railways and the ocean steamship brought in their train perplexing problems to the more progressive nations, who now form integral parts of a gigantic industrial system.

The solutions of these problems were progressing without menace to a constantly advancing civilization, and each step in advance continued to add to the sum of human happiness, when the creditor interests of the world, seeking unjust gain, struck what may prove the fatal blow, by outlawing silver, thus destroying the bimetallic standard of money.

Under bimetallic all the gold and silver of the world coined and uncoined was potentially money at the legal ratio, and whenever exchange on countries coining gold alone, or silver alone, departed from the coinage ratio sufficient to profitably transport coin to or from countries conferring equal monetary rights on both metals, automatic adjustment took place.

But with the destruction of the bimetallic standard all this was changed. The rapid and constant rise in the price of gold exchange in silver standard countries soon doubled the price of commodities imported from gold standard countries. The effect of this was to force the Asiatic countries where the wages of labor and prices in general have been for centuries and still continue at a lower level than ever known among any other people, to manufacture for themselves. The price of gold exchange having doubled had the same effect in increasing the price of imports from gold standard countries that an import of one hundred per cent would have.

While India and Japan under the stimulus thus afforded were developing their cotton mills until they now supply the Asiatic demand for cotton yarn, England was purchasing the wheat and cotton of India paying the same price in silver as before 1873, and laying the same down in Liverpool at a cost to them in gold as much below the price of 1873 as silver bullion had fallen below the mint price of free coinage.

It must be remembered that the cost of silver is not a material factor in the rate of exchange, but the rate of exchange gives Japan an advantage over the manufacturing nations of America and Europe equivalent to a protective duty of one hundred per cent and an export bounty of the same amount. This is the premium that the devotees of the gold standard in the United States have put upon the destruction of the civilization of the Western world. Who among them will contend that when factories are established in Japan, China and India, equipped with the latest improved labor saving machinery and operated by labor paid from two to three dollars per month that the era of colleges, schools and churches is not doomed?

Under bimetallic it was shown that neither country was benefited or injured because of the metal comprising the current coin, but it will be readily seen that under existing conditions, the advantage is on the side of Japan and the United States to the extent of the fall in silver exchange below the rate that prevailed prior to demonization in 1873.

With thousands of years behind us during which the Mongolian nations manifested no disposition toward commercial exploitation, but on the contrary resisted every innovation upon their long established modes of life, content with selling other nations the few articles of manufacture, peculiarly their own, and such products as soil and climate gave them a natural monopoly, there is no good reason for believing that this sleeping Giant of the East could have been aroused from his slumbers by conditions less extraordinary than were presented by the exchange after the manufacturing nations adopted the gold standard.

Agriculture in gold standard countries suffered first. The wheat and cotton from India in the Liverpool market keeping step with the fall in Rupee exchange soon cut the price of the world's crop in two and destroyed the profits and depreciated the property of the producers in all gold standard countries.

The only reason why the manufacturers and laborers in all gold standard countries have not suffered a worse fate than has overtaken the wheat and cotton growers, is that the Asiatic nations did not have competing articles to offer.



Cleveland—This blasted wheel wobbles too much. I never can catch that fellow ahead and you might as well save your breath. I am in a perplexing and delicate predicament as a result of ill-advised financial expedients.

These extraordinary and exasperating conditions awoke the Japanese from the sleep of inactivity. The recent invasion of our markets by manufactures from Japan is perhaps the most threatening and direful in the chain of calamities resulting from that ill-conceived and totally wicked effort of the world's creditors to plunder and enslave the world through the demonization of silver.

Upon the gold standard, the present rate of exchange gives Japan an advantage over the manufacturing nations of America and Europe equivalent to a protective duty of one hundred per cent and an export bounty of the same amount. This is the premium that the devotees of the gold standard in the United States have put upon the destruction of the civilization of the Western world.

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## THY KINGDOM COME.

### SYNOPSIS OF A PRACTICAL SERMON BY R. C. HARDIN.

The Divine Lawgiver Commands Repentance and That We by Repentance Change the Selfish System—All Good Depends on Obedience.

Text—Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

The first word that Jesus uttered when he began his public ministry is positive proof of the evil of the then existing social and moral conditions, and of the necessity of reform. He says to his hearers "Repent!" "Turn your back upon the existing order that has brought you to the very verge of political, social and moral ruin, and accept the new order, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." We do not need to go to the dusty records of profane history to learn that the social and moral conditions of the people at that day were at war with the social and moral welfare of society and had incurred the displeasure of God. The words of the greatest of all reformers will convince you of that.

Neither do we need to search the dusty records of the past to understand the nature of the reformation introduced by Jesus and carried forward by his apostles. Now he has told us in language not to be misunderstood—"The kingdom of heaven is at hand." A new sociology, of divine origin and birth, was to take the place of the old order—a sociology wherein the will of the father might be done in earth as in heaven.

But, the objector to our view of the meaning of Christ in his announcement of the near approach of the coming kingdom will say: "Ah, this was wholly a spiritual kingdom and would be set up in the hearts and would affect only the spiritual and religious life of the nation, and would have nothing whatever to do with the political and social life of the people.

I answer: Certainly the kingdom of heaven set up in the earth, would, doubtless, greatly affect the religious or spiritual life of the people, but can a people be morally right and at the same time politically and socially wrong? To my way of thinking there can be but one kind of right, and a people cannot be right and wrong both at the same time. You cannot be socially wrong, or in wrong social relations with your fellows, and at the same time be religiously right in your relations with God. You must not only love God, but you must love your neighbor as yourself. Neither can you be politically wrong and be socially right. There is so close a relation existing between our political duties that we dare not say we may go on from day to day in a life of political wrong doing, and yet have the approval of our social conscience.

Hence, I agree that the coming kingdom of heaven whose near approach Jesus has heralded forth, calling upon the people to repent and turn away from present customs and environment, was to affect and completely change not alone the religious life of that nation, but the social and political life as well. That, in its effects, the kingdom of heaven in earth was to do away, forever, with the industrial, political, social and moral conditions that had robbed the nation of its life and brought it to poverty and ruin, and was to build up such political, industrial, social and moral conditions as are named, "the kingdom of heaven," in which the will of God should be done in earth, as in heaven.

But what are we to understand by the "will" of God? We may trace the bearing of these policies upon our nation's progress and prosperity. We can search out those policies that have detracted the rights of a large class of our citizens to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And we can declare solemnly in the sight of God that we will no longer support these policies. If each of us who are here today would begin to do the will of God here as it is done in heaven, we would soon see such a revival of the religion of love as would transform our part of the earth into a garden of Eden. And the influences of the Spirit would not stop with us, but would spread its benign and life-giving power to other communities until our state and nation might be set on fire with a zeal whose outcome would be a new heaven and a new earth.

What part have we to perform in ushering in the new heaven and the new earth? Looking back along the stream of our own time, we can see the agencies that have been at work in solving the problem of national ruin. We can discover those political policies that have brought the curse of bankruptcy upon our nation and extreme poverty and destitution upon those who have always been its brain and brawn. We can trace the bearing of these policies upon our nation's progress and prosperity. We can search out those policies that have detracted the rights of a large class of our citizens to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And we can declare solemnly in the sight of God that we will no longer support these policies. If each of us who are here today would begin to do the will of God here as it is done in heaven, we would soon see such a revival of the religion of love as would transform our part of the earth into a garden of Eden. And the influences of the Spirit would not stop with us, but would spread its benign and life-giving power to other communities until our state and nation might be set on fire with a zeal whose outcome would be a new heaven and a new earth.

Little purpose do we pray, "Thy will be done on earth as in heaven," unless we also work for that end. Our part of the work that must be done before that much desired time shall come, is as important as God's part. God works through human instrumentalities, and if the human part fails, His part will not be done.

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## ALL OVER THE STATE.

### Covington's Death Warrant.

Governor Carr has issued a warrant for the execution, Feb. 13, at Newburg, of Thomas Covington for the murder of James Brown, superintendent of the Long Island cotton mill. Brown owned a store near the mill and, having ascertained that it had been robbed, went one night to watch for the thief. The following morning his daughter found him lying on the floor of the store dead. He had been shot three times. Covington confessed that he had gone to the store to steal and found Brown, who rushed at him with a pistol. He sprang on Brown, wrenching the pistol from him, threw him down and shot him three times. An effort was made to secure a verdict of murder in the second degree. Covington was superintendent of the spinning room in the cotton mill.

### A Dividend of 2 Per Cent.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Salisbury Cotton Mills was held at Salisbury, Monday. The report of the president was read and made a very satisfactory showing. During the year the mill has manufactured 1,000,000 yards of cloth and consumed 1,000,338 pounds of cotton. The present board of directors were re-elected with the exception of Mr. J. M. Odell, who is no longer a stockholder. A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. was declared payable on demand. All the old officers of the mill were re-elected.

### \$200 Reward Offered.

Gov. Carr offers \$200 reward for the conviction of the unknown persons who on the night of January 2, murdered an unknown man in Warren county. The victim was known only as the "old umbrella mender." He had gone into camp that night just over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and in the early morning some persons who were on a passing train, saw his body lying in the ashes of his fire, partially burned and with his throat cut and skull crushed. It was quite clear that the old man had been murdered and thrown into the fire in order to destroy it and conceal the awful crime.

### A Tannery at Marion.

Mr. Shupe, a Chicago capitalist, is in Marion looking for a location for a large tannery to manufacture fine leather for the export trade. His company makes a specialty of what is known as "saddle" leather, circles, as lower grades. It is hoped that the people of Marion will encourage this enterprise as it will give employment to a great many men, besides opening a home market for white oak, chestnut oak, hemlock and other barks that grow in abundance and profusion on the mountains and hillsides near that town.

### The Firemen's Tournament.

The Salisbury firemen are now at work raising a subscription for the tournament to be given there the coming fall on the occasion of the annual meeting of the State Firemen's Association, which will be held in Salisbury this year. They are meeting with splendid success, having so far raised about \$200. Salisbury's fire hooks, it is said, want about \$200 and are now certain of this amount. They hope to give the State firemen a reception worthy of the town.

### Went Down to Cuba.

News from Wilmington gives the particulars of the removal of all the military stores from the ill-fated battleship steamer Commodore. They were it is said, placed on board a schooner from the Bahamas, which had brought fruit and which sailed the day before Christmas, apparently only to be loaded with which was direct to Cuba. The steamer Commodore will be sold.

### Wife in Her Carriage.

A freight train in Rockford county struck a carriage in which were Mrs. Campbell of Old Fort and two daughters, Mrs. Kemp and the oldest daughter, aged 70, were killed. The younger daughter was dragged from under the wheels and her life saved. Her carriage was crushed and the horse killed. The driver jumped and escaped.

### Gov. Carr Has Appointed D. G. Maxwell of Charlotte as a Notary Public.

D. G. Maxwell has been elected chief of the Concord fire department for the ensuing year.

### R. F. Burnett Has Resigned as Pastor of First Baptist Church, Charlotte, to Become City Missionary.

The first Monday of next March an election will be held in Mt. Airy for the purpose of voting \$25,000 worth of bonds to be used to purchase a system of water works.

The stockholders of the Carolina Mills Company held their annual meeting Monday at Raleigh, and re-elected the old officers. The reports showed the most gratifying year in the history of the institution.

Messrs. Moore & McKenzie, clothiers of Greensboro, assigned to Messrs. A. M. Seales, of Greensboro, and G. S. Bradshaw, of Ashboro, the liabilities are said to be about \$85,000 with assets about \$8,000. The young men say they were losing money and consequently decided to close.

### Post Office.

The Treasury gold reserve at the close of business Saturday stood at \$56,029,536. The withdrawal of New York amounted to \$55,000.

The Treasurer has completed sending out to postmasters Secretary Carlisle's circular having to do with postage. On the top, signed by Postmaster General Wm. L. Wilson, is printed the notice.

The Postmaster is hereby directed to post this circular in a conspicuous place in his office.

As there are over 73,000 postoffices in the United States, the printing and distribution of this number was no small matter.

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But what are we to understand by the "will" of God? We may trace the bearing of these policies upon our nation's progress and prosperity. We can search out those policies that have detracted the rights of a large class of our citizens to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And we can declare solemnly in the sight of God that we will no longer support these policies. If each of us who are here today would begin to do the will of God here as it is done in heaven, we would soon see such a revival of the religion of love as would transform our part of the earth into a garden of Eden. And the influences of the Spirit would not stop with us, but would spread its benign and life-giving power to other communities until our state and nation might be set on fire with a zeal whose outcome would be a new heaven and a new earth.

Little purpose do we pray, "Thy will be done on earth as in heaven," unless we also work for that end. Our part of the work that must be done before that much desired time shall come, is as important as God's part. God works through human instrumentalities, and if the human part fails, His part will not be done.

What part have we to perform in ushering in the new heaven and the new earth? Looking back along the stream of our own time, we can see the agencies that have been at work in solving the problem of national ruin. We can discover those political policies that have brought the curse of bankruptcy upon our nation and extreme poverty and destitution upon those who have always been its brain and brawn. We can trace the bearing of these policies upon our nation's progress and prosperity. We can search out those policies that have detracted the rights of a large class of our citizens to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And we can declare solemnly in the sight of God that we will no longer support these policies. If each of us who are here today would begin to do the will of God here as it is done in heaven, we would soon see such a revival of the religion of love as would transform our part of the earth into a garden of Eden. And the influences of the Spirit would not stop with us, but would spread its benign and life-giving power to other communities until our state and nation might be set on fire with a zeal whose outcome would be a new heaven and a new earth.

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