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Editor and Proprietor.

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No. 25

BILL ARP ON LABOR.

WANTS TO KNOW WHEN THE OUNFLIOT WILL END.

His Sympathy For The Toller—It is Said to See the Children in the Factory Wearing Their Lives Away and Lamenting For Best.

Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

Labor and capital when will the long protracted struggle cease. Away back in history there was a war that lasted 30 years, but this war has lasted longer than that and seems to grow more bitter as the years roll on. In the good old times it did not affect the South but like a pestilence it spread and there seems to be no remedy. All of the women—most all of the men, outside of the capitalists—have heretofore sympathized with the tollers in their demands for less work and better pay. They have bitterly denounced the heartless managers who would wear out the life of a child before it gets grown—who would keep them caged in factories from early morn till lamp-light, with not an hour for recreation. No May day, no play day, no ball game nor marbles, nor fishing, nor frolic of any kind for the boys; no hunting wild fowls or blackberries for the girls, no youthful pleasures, no recess, not Saturday; but from year to year it's

“Work—work—work—in the dull December light.
And work—work—the weather is warm and bright.”

How sad it is to see them toll as if in a treadmill, and to hear them sigh as they glance from the windows of their daily prison, and with longing eyes whisper

“Oh! but to breathe the breath of the woods and flowers sweet,
With the sky above my head and the grass beneath my feet.”

And this is sad pathetic and but for heartless legislation and legislators, would have long since been remedied. It is the good side of human nature that arouses sympathy for the poor, and Leigh Hunt once wrote a sweet line that of About Ben Adams' plan for entrance into paradise:

“Write me as one who loves his fellow man.”

In rambling about the wants of the poor I have often thought that the greatest want of the poor is not a better home, but a better language. Its best definition is in the heart for language fails to express it. Indeed there are some languages that have no word for it—no synonym. The French has none and substitutes only an abode or dwelling place. The best definition is found in the old maxim, the sacred dialect of the Hindoos and the Persians. The word is Kshema and means a permanent place of rest and security. Would that all the poor, all the tollers, all the women and children in the land had this—a permanent abode—a place of rest and security. No landlord to call for rents—no expiring lease, no uncertain title, but a home where the good wife can plant her own vines and adorn her own yard with flowers and feed that are hers and her children's. Why didn't Mr. Carnegie think of this and give homes to the poor, instead of books. Fifty millions of dollars would have given comfortable homes to one hundred thousand poor families—and given a permanent place of rest and security to at least half a million to the tollers. The time was when a Methodist preacher was entitled to a home no more than a Roman Catholic priest was to a wife. He must abide for a year in any house that was cheap and vacant. He must be the exemplar of humanity and unselfishness, for they said that the Savior was born in a manger and his softest bed was hay. But there are some preachers that demand the best of everything for the priesthood, and they say: “Touch not my unclothes, and do My prophets no harm.” A better civilization now provides a good comfortable parsonage in almost every town and village and I am glad of it, not so much for sympathy for the preacher, but for his good, long suffering and patient wife and her growing children. Women love to have flowers to adorn it with fruit and flowers. When the Methodist gets strong enough to build a parsonage, they should not stop at the finishing of the house, but have a permanent committee of ladies to plant vines and roses and make gravel walks, and establish a garden with such things that do not pass away and perish with the year. Plant fruit trees, make an asparagus bed and don't forget the strawberries and raspberries, and have and there plant some of the old time garden herbs, such as sage and balm and parsley and oregano for a sweet breath and mint for the children's colic. Fix the place up for a home and when the good wife leaves it, of course, she will leave it clean and leave it with regret, and her successor will be happy and talk about her to the neighbors. It was a bishop who would allow to lay such stress on what John Wesley said, that “Cleanliness was next to Godliness.”

This is not in the Bible, but might have been and done no harm.

Yes, the kindhearted people have generally been sympathizing with the tollers, but the case at Dayton, O., has discouraged them. We see that the tollers died suddenly this week. He was only thirty-five years old and the opinion is that his grief and mortification of the recent strike caused his death. A nobler man never lived or died. He was the president of the National Cash Register Company, that employed 3,300 men and women. For seven years he has sought to make his extensive works a model for all the manufacturers of the world and a workman's paradise. From time to time he has reduced the hours of work and increased the compensation. The cottages for his people were modern for comfort—good gardens, nice lawns—a skilled man sent free to show

them how to plant and grow flowers, a free library of well selected books, hospitals for the sick, good nurses, good beds, all free and no last time charged against them. Bath rooms with hot and cold water and time given to bathe; clean towels and soap. For the women and girls he had toilet rooms and bath-rooms and brushes and combs and even curling tongs provided; sofas and cots to recline on and books to read. Every thing was made as much like home as a living mother would have provided. Half of every Saturday was theirs. Mr. Patterson was happy. He believed he had solved the problem of capital and labor. But about three years ago a labor union was formed and its committee began to hunt up devilment. Not long ago they discovered that the 3,000 towels that were furnished the bath-rooms free were washed every week by some poor woman who did not belong to the union, and they demanded of Mr. Patterson that he have his washing done by union folks. He refused and the committee ordered a strike. Then he declared that his men were not charged for the baths nor the towels nor the soap, and he would stop the whole business, but he would pay them. And so they banded around for other things and finally ordered a big strike, and it has been on for weeks and no settlement. Up to date the loss to workmen in wages amounts to \$120,000 and all these poor families are in distress and would go back if the union committee would let them. It was at Dayton where a few months ago the union crowd ordered some non-union men and knocked them down and hammered their fingers to a jelly with stones so they could not work any more. Mr. Patterson's works have been visited by progressive men from all countries, who wanted to see how he managed that great business without any clash between his capital and their labor, and now they say: “I told you so. I knew it would not last!”

It made me right sick to read about it, for it is much worse than I have told it. Is our sympathy for the poor all wasted. No—no! It is those contemptible leaders who got on the committee and wanted to make a big fuss out of nothing. With the great combination trusts on one side and the union strikers on the other side, we, the unproductive middle class, who make our living by our wits, are in a bad fix. But thank the good Lord we still have meat and bread and strawberries at our house.

The Drift to Cities.

Psychic Observer.

The drift of population to the cities continues. It is not the growth of the cities that needs to be taken into account. That follows the growth in the population of the country. But the greater relative growth of the cities. A census bulletin has just been issued which shows that the combined population in the incorporated cities and cities of the United States constitutes 47 per cent. of the total population of the Union, as against 41 per cent. in 1890. New York takes the lead in this respect, 77 per cent. of the people of that State living in the cities and towns as against 69 per cent. in 1890. It is worth noting that the rate of increase from 1890 to 1900, for the whole country, is greater than that for New York, the State which for many decades has shown the greatest tendency to congestion of population. This may be accounted for by the fact that the limit of endurance has been almost reached in the case of New York; but, however that may be, an increase of nearly fifteen per cent. which is the rate of increase represented by the change of the per centage of urban population from 1890 to 1900 in the country at large, would, if continued, soon bring the general average up to the condition of New York.

These considerations make the problem of municipal government, already become one of the very greatest of all public questions, more and more important. It has been too much the habit in America to look down upon municipal office-holding as unworthy of the ambition of the better class of men. But a change in this respect, while most desirable, will fall short of effecting the necessary change in conditions as long as so large a proportion of the voters continue to be corrupt and purchasable. The disfranchising laws in the South will go a long way towards redeeming Southern cities, but the North will still have its teeming millions of degraded foreign voters, to say nothing of the natives of like degree.

The South's Monthly Finances.

Manufacturers' Record.

The bank clearings of the country for May, 1901, as compared with the same month of last year, as reported by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, were as follows:

Area	May, 1901	May, 1900	Per cent.
Middle States	100	100	100
New England States	100	100	100
South Atlantic States	100	100	100
West and North West States	100	100	100
Southwestern States	100	100	100

With the exception of the Middle States, the large increase of which was mainly due to the enormous stock speculation in New York, the South shows a very much larger percentage of increase than any other section.

JUNE SALE!

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Every lady loves a bargain, and can recognize a bargain quicker than a man. Her keen sense of appreciation is evidence of this.

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LADIES' FURNISHINGS A SPECIALTY.

Some Wonderful Statistics.

Wilmington Messenger.
As compulsory education is neither democratic nor fair the Messenger has not favored it. It has not been willing to endorse a measure that appeared extremely violative of the rights of the home and imported. But it does not look pleasant when so many white parents refuse to avail themselves of the facilities for educating their children furnished free by the state. There are in the school census in North Carolina 429,421 white and 220,198 negro children of school age. Total 649,619. Of these the school enrollment amounted to but 370,447 whites, and 180,065 negroes—total 550,512. This was the enrollment leaving 299,000 not enrolled. A shameful business showing criminal neglect. But mark the actual attendance was disgraceful. Of those receiving the rudiments of education there were but 143,413 white or less than one third. Of the negroes there were but 63,500 or but little more than one fourth of the total. This is to say in all North Carolina out of a school census of 649,619 children of school age, but 306,918 attended regularly. The average attendance was much less than one-third of the whole, which is very bad. There are in the state 5,423 white school districts and 3,422 white school districts and 2,468 colored districts, a total of 7,910. The receipts from taxes for public schools amounted to them last year were \$1,031,327.94 as shown by the report of the superintendent of public instruction.

What is to be done? What can be done with such a condition? Why expend so much money for schools the parents neither desire nor appreciate? Must these bad things continue? Must the illiterates continue to abound? Where lies the remedy? We give it up. We know not where unless after it that can be said against a law of compulsion the state is driven to enforce by law regular attendance upon the schools of all children of given age. And that would be “compulsory education,” which the Messenger has never favored. But are not ignorance and a neglect of opportunities depriving of scientific and literary attainments of the man, woman and two children, all of them were perfectly nude, except that their bodies were covered with long, shaggy hair. They were first seen by a colored girl in Mr. W. F. Crump's eat patch. Afterwards quite a number of colored men and women caught “glimpses” of the wild things as they darted through the woods.

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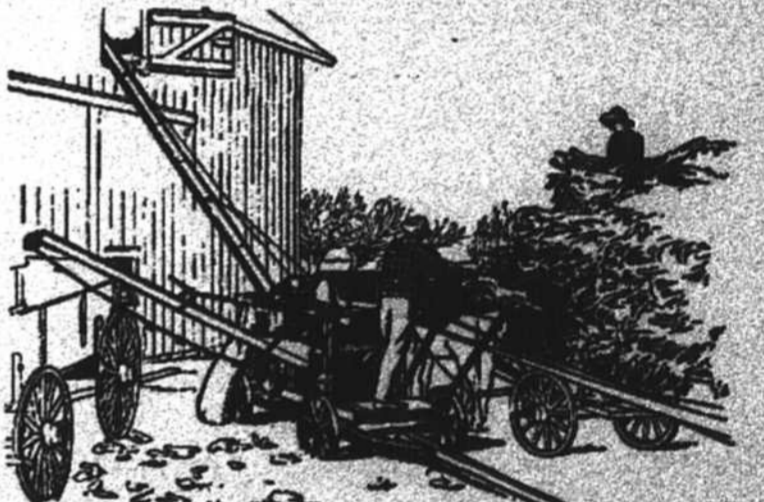
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The University of Chicago has decided to establish preparatory schools in Paris, Berlin, and other cities of Europe, in order that children whose parents are travelling abroad may continue their preparation for the University without interruption.

Callan, the insurgent leader in Laguna province has become more bold and now indicates his willingness to surrender 100 guns to General Sanguinon de once and the remainder in three days.