

LABOR REPORT OF NORTH CAROLINA

COMPLETEST POSSIBLE SUMMARY OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

TAR HEEL CAPITOL NEWS

General News of North Carolina Collected and Condensed From the State Capital That Will Prove of Interest to All Our Readers.

Raleigh. The twenty-eighth annual report of the commissioner of labor and printing recently issued from the department has been received everywhere as one of the completest possible summaries of the laboring conditions in North Carolina as well as of industries from the standpoint of the manufacturers.

"Condition of Farmers" is the title of one of the leading chapters of the report. That shows in summary that there has been an increase in the value of farm land in eighty-eight counties and no change in twelve.

There are, reporting to the department for 1914, 755 miscellaneous factories, with \$88,811,810 capital, using 88,590 horsepower, producing an output valued at \$97,062,107. These factories employ 38,655 persons.

Two hundred and ninety-six cotton mills report, employing \$54,482,622 capital, using 3,704,709 spindles, 62,056 looms, operated by 143,237 horsepower. There are employed in these mills 54,960 people. Output, \$80,602,74.

The number of knitting mills reporting is 75, increase of 17 over last year. The capital here employed is \$4,762,196, nearly a million more than last year. There are 144,840 spindles, 10,760 knitting machines and 1,000 sewing machines in use in these mills; 20,163 horsepower and 8,227 employees, reporting output of \$7,771,080.

The woolen mills reporting are 6 in number with capital of \$171,000; employing 13,812 spindles; 262 looms; 25 cards; horsepower, 805. Output \$755,000; employing 542 persons.

Four silk mills, with capital of \$23,000, spindles employed 47,540, looms 492, horsepower 1,110. Output \$678,750. 842 persons employed.

Four cordage mills, with capital of \$460,000; spindles employed 15,936; braiders, 250; cards, 52; horsepower, 735. Output, \$1,211,467. Employing 440 persons.

The furniture factories are 84 in number, with capital of \$3,327,205, using 10,073 horsepower, employing 3,786 persons.

There are reported 325 publications in North Carolina. This number includes daily, semi-weekly, weekly and other, with a combined circulation of 1,512,559 copies.

The report shows also wages in the different trades, in all the industries covered, hours constituting a day's work, together with numerous details.

The appendix shows an alphabetical index of manufacturers, classified under names of articles manufactured, together with list of newspapers and various other appropriate relative facts and observations.

Labor Will Ask Nothing.

Chairman D. K. Wright of the legislative committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and other labor organizations, who is always especially active during legislative sessions here, for and against measures as they effect the labor interests, said that for once there will be most probably not a single bit of legislation of any sort asked for at this session by the interests he represents, but that they are getting ready to make the strongest fight they can against a number of measures that are expected to come from other sources and that would be detrimental to the interest he represents.

Renewing Secretary's Office.

Workmen have begun a complete renovation and refinish for the offices of the secretary of state—in the Capitol building that will include hardwood floors and refinishing the walls and new white enamel for the windows and paneled blinds. The offices of the governor, state treasurer and auditor have had a similar overhauling within the past two years, and the work in the department of state is greatly needed to put these on an attractive and creditable footing with the other departments.

Wants 250 Children Cared For.

Dr. J. Y. Joyner, state superintendent of public instruction, just back from Kinston where he attended the annual meeting of the board of directors of the State School for the Feeble-Minded, says the board determined to press upon the legislature the necessity of provision through increased appropriations for increase of the capacity of the school from 100 to 250 children, the institution being now taxed to its limit, with 150 urgent applications for admission on file.

North Carolina's Waterways Money.

Washington.—The annual river and harbor appropriation bill, carrying \$34,138,580 for waterway improvements throughout the country, was completed by the house rivers and harbors committee. Army engineers estimates were reduced by nearly \$20,000,000 to maintain work on existing projects on projects which already have been begun, making no provision for new undertakings.

After the defeat of the river and harbor bill at the last session of Congress and the appropriation of \$20,000,000 to maintain work on existing projects, the board of engineers submitted estimates aggregating \$53,000,000. These the committee, according to Chairman Sparkman "pared to the bone."

All big improvement projects were involved in the committee's efforts to cut the appropriations. Among the appropriations in the annual rivers and harbors bill, as completed, are:

Virginia: Mataponi and Pamunkey rivers, \$6,000; Rappahannock, \$10,000; James \$100,000; inland waterway Norfolk, Va. to Beaufort Inlet North Carolina \$600,000.

North Carolina: Beaufort harbor, \$17,000; Beaufort Inlet \$5,000; Morehead City, \$8,800; Scuppernon river, \$5,400; Pamlico and Tar rivers, \$35,000; Neuse and Trent rivers, \$32,000; waterway Pamlico Sound to Beaufort Inlet, \$8,000; New river and waterway to Beaufort harbor, \$37,000; Northeast, Black and Cape Fear rivers above Wilmington, open channel work, \$13,000; Cape Fear river above Wilmington locks and dams, \$173,000; Cape Fear river at and below Wilmington, \$205,000; Waccamaw river, \$55,500.

South Carolina: Winyah Bay, \$50,000; Santee, Wateree and Congaree rivers, \$20,000. Tennessee: French Broad and Little Pigeon rivers, \$40,000.

Southern Girls Aid Farmers.

Washington, D. C.—Daughters of Southern farmers who have been members of the United States department of agriculture's garden and canning clubs have been able to give their fathers practical demonstrations of the value of crop diversification during the present bad cotton year. The actual products which the girls have put up are proving invaluable assets in many farm homes where the cotton crop has not brought the customary returns and many farmers are now substituting whole acres of onions and tomatoes in place of cotton after seeing the success which the young women have made with these crops.

Two sisters in North Carolina have established such a reputation for their canned fruits and vegetables that they cannot fill the demand. The rules of the agent in charge of the North Carolina work makes it necessary that the name and address of every club member go on every can she puts on the market. "Give me a can of Mabel Norris tomatoes," or "Give me a can of Agnes Norris peaches," requests the housewife of the grocer in the section where these two sisters sell their products. These young women no longer put up their product in glass, but in tins, their name on the outside being sufficient guarantee for the appearance of the products. The North Carolina girls are being taught to be business women as well as to put up superior products.

Craig's Message a Party Document.

Nearly all the state institutions and boards have filed their annual or biennial reports with Governor Craig for the general assembly, and the governor is beginning to cast the first rough draft of his message to the legislature in connection with which these reports of boards and institutions will be transmitted to the law-making body.

The governor has given no intimation as to the character of his forthcoming message, except to say that it will be anchored in Democratic principles and the Democratic platform and party pledges. He expresses the belief after a study of the personnel of the legislators-elect that the assembly will be a safe, sane and at the same time a sufficiently aggressive body of men anxious to do "the will of the people and promote their best interests."

Big Advance in Health Work.

The state department of health is much gratified over the big advance in health work reported from Vance county where Dr. D. C. Absher is serving as whole-time health officer, and the department predicts big things through his specialized efforts. Doctor Absher, it is pointed out, holds the record for efficient work under the Rockefeller Sanitation Commission service in this state through the establishment of the Salemburg community, Sampson county, that claims the world record for equipment.

Lower Insurance Rates For State.

General gratification is being expressed at the recognition of North Carolina's right to special insurance rate concessions by the Southeastern Tariff Association as manifested in the recent promulgation of reductions in insurance rates on classes of fire risks, generally that touch the rank and file of the people. Reductions are as follows: Fifteen per cent in the annual rating on shingle or wooden-roof dwelling houses, private garages, barns and stables, located in cities and towns.

SUIT FOR THE PRESIDENT

Concord Tailor, a Native German, Makes and Sends President Wilson a Suit of Clothes.

Concord.—J. E. Love, a tailor of this city, has just sent President Woodrow Wilson a suit of clothes manufactured and made in Concord. With the suit was a letter expressing the hope that the President would accept the gift as a token of esteem from a native born German who has resided here for several years.

The cloth for the suit was manufactured at the Gibson Manufacturing Company here and is of light colored cotton material similar to Palm Beach cloth. This class of goods proved popular here last Summer said was used for suits by a number of citizens. It was on display at the textile exhibit Home-Coming Week and attracted much attention. Needless to say the suit was made with all the care and tailoring genius Mr. Love could command.

Some time ago Mr. Love expressed a desire to make the President a suit out of Concord-made goods. A friend wrote to Senator Overman for the measurements of the President's suits and in a short time Secretary Tumulty furnished the information.

Buncombe's Corn Show.

Asheville.—The most successful Boys' Corn Club contest in the history of Buncombe county was brought to a close with the annual seed corn show which was held at the courthouse here. Christian Luther of Candler was the most successful contestant, being awarded first prize \$15 in cash and a farm implement given by Mrs. Edith S. Vanderbilt. He produced 117 1-3 bushels of corn on an acre. Perry H. Gaston of Candler won second prize, while producing less corn than the winner of the second, made a better score based on all of the conditions of the contest.

In the men's contest R. H. Davis of Candler won first prize with 115 bushels. In the boys' prolific show corn contest, J. H. Holcombe won first prize while the second was awarded to Stanley Weaver. Both are residents of north Buncombe.

Farming in Harnett.

Dunn.—Considerable local interest is centered upon Never Fall Farm, that wonderful stretch of fertile Harnett soil owned by J. A. Harps, a comparatively recent acquisition to this county's citizenship. Mr. Harps comes from Ohio and is using the agricultural knowledge gained in that state to much profit in this locality whose soils he thinks to be the most wonderfully productive in the country. He owns several thousand acres in western Harnett and though his principal product is tobacco, he is teaching his neighbors that diversity can chase adversity out of the county. He produces no cotton, but nearly everything else is grown upon his farm. As an instance of the great value of Harnett soil as a tobacco producer, he points, in a letter to a local warehouseman, to the fact that he has received \$15,000 from the sale of tobacco this year.

Kinston Gets Union Depot.

Kinston.—Kinston is to have a union depot after all, it was announced recently, G. V. Cowper, a well-known lawyer, was informed by Clerk A. J. Maxwell of the Corporation Commission that the commission has agreed that the station is a necessity and that an order for its erection at Gordon and Independent streets on property now occupied by a Presbyterian church and several dwellings will be issued.

Senate Press Gallery Gets Apples.

Washington.—Edmund Robinson, secretary of the United Fruit Growers of Western North Carolina, with headquarters at North Wilkesboro, at the request of Capt. A. B. Williams of Senator Simmons' office sent to the senate press gallery a barrel of Royal Limbertwig apples, grown in the Brushy Mountains.

COMING EVENTS.

Annual Live Stock Meeting, Statesville—January 19-21, 1915.

TAR HEEL BREVITIES.

The second annual Henderson county corn show held at Henderson was a success, in spite of the snow on the ground and the inconveniences it occasioned the farmers who brought in 50 exhibits of corn and Irish potatoes.

Robert V. Brawley, for postmaster at Statesville and David T. Clark, postmaster at Weidon have been confirmed.

Ex-Governor Glenn addressed a mass meeting at Charlotte recently on the subject of national prohibition.

David Stern, a well known Greensboro attorney, died suddenly.

Commissioner Young of the insurance department mailed out large numbers of holiday bulletins of the department. These went to the superintendents of Sunday school, to school teachers and to business men and merchants over the state.

Holly shipments brought East Carolina shippers more than \$30,000 this year.

Warsaw tobacco market has closed having sold nearly 3,000,000 pounds of tobacco.

Durham county farmers have slaughtered over 10,000 pounds of hog recently. Most of them have had unusually good luck with pork this year and the cold weather just at this time has been ideal for the butchering. There has been little or no hog cholera, for the hog raisers have taken the precaution to have the animals inoculated.

Popular Objections and How to Meet Them

By REV. HOWARD W. POPE Superintendent of Men, Moody Bible Institute Chicago

TEXT—When I have a more convenient season, I will call for thee.—Acts 24:25.

When a man says: "I have no time for religion," it means that he is not interested. He has all the time there is, and if he considered his salvation a matter of much importance, he would take time for it. He may be so crowded with business and home cares that he cannot attend meetings, but that need not prevent him from being a Christian. Our Roman Catholic friends, who belong almost wholly to the laboring class, and whose time is not their own, as a rule, are the most regular church-goers in the community. The fact is that people find time for what they consider important.

I know a young man who wished to attend a certain series of meetings. The factory where he was employed was running evenings, and every man was expected to work overtime for a few weeks during the busy season, for which of course, they received extra pay. He was not a Christian, but he went to his employer and asked to be excused from working evenings for a week, and he also went without his supper each night in order to attend the services. Very soon he gave his heart to God, and before the end of the week he had the pleasure of seeing his brother converted.

Not the Real Reason. When one offers the lack of time as an excuse for not being a Christian, it is well to show him by some simple illustration that this is not the real reason. Say to him, "If, in addition to your regular work, you had an opportunity to earn ten dollars each week by one hour of extra work, would you accept the offer?" "He will doubtless answer, "I think I would."

"In other words, if you want time for something extra, you manage to find it. You see, my friend, the simple fact is that you do not feel the need of salvation, and you are not interested in it. You are in the condition described in Ephesians 4:18, 'Having the understanding darkened, being alienated from the life of God through the ignorance that is in them, because of the hardening of their heart.' Why not face the fact, disagreeable as it may be, and when people ask you why you are not a Christian, give them the real reason instead of offering a false one? And furthermore, it is well to remember that if you do not take time to consider this question of salvation, you will soon lose your capacity to know God, and will be in the condition described in the nineteenth verse of the same chapter, 'Who being past feeling,' gave themselves up to all manner of sin."

"I Will Think About It." There are some minds which mature very slowly, and if one really has never considered what is involved in becoming a Christian, it may be well to give him a little time for reflection. As a rule, however, this excuse is only another way of saying, "Not now." We should show the person that already he has all the information he needs for an intelligent decision, and that if he waited a dozen years he would not be any better prepared, but on the contrary, he would be less disposed to decide than now.

There are only two things that he needs to know—that he is lost, and that Christ is the only Savior. These two things he knows already, and all that remains for him to do is to accept Christ as his Savior. Show him that continual thinking on the subject will not make the decision any easier, but continual rejection of Christ will surely make it harder. It is a great mistake for people to think that they can be saved when they please. The only time when a man can be saved is when God chooses to save him, and God's time is now: "Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation."

No one has a right to say that he will think it over and decide when he is ready. God calls for immediate decision; he commands us to lay down the weapons of our rebellion, and surrender unconditionally. When Mr. Moody was holding meetings in Hartford, Conn., many years ago, he urged a man one night to accept Christ at once. Finally the man replied, "Well, Mr. Moody, I will promise you this: I will attend the meeting tomorrow night and I will accept Christ as my Savior then." That man never reached his home alive. The train on which he traveled ran off a bridge at Tariffville and many lost their lives, and among them was this man. "That experience," said Mr. Moody, "taught me a lesson, never to let any one off with a promise, but to press them hard for an immediate decision, and if that failed, to show them the peril of even a night's delay."



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