# DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1904.



Interesting Discussion of Them by Manufacturers, Lawyers, Merchants and Politicians.

## THE NEED IS INTELLICENT LABOR

Negro Must be Educated Industrially And Immigration of Whites Promoted.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, June 28, 1904 .-- A few days ago an unusually interesting discussion of the prospects of the new mdustrial south took place on the broad veranda of the hotel at Warm Springs, Georgia, that vernable and historic southern watering place. In the group were manufacturers, lawyers, merchants, politicians, business men, railroad officials and newspaper writers, representing in about equal numbers the various professions and the north and south, Some of those present were northern men by birth and southerners by preference; others had been reared by preference; others had been reared 1. the south and had chosen to live in the north while the remainder were still residents of their respective states, north or south. They halled from Mas-suchusetts, Indiana, Connecticut, North Carolina, Alabama und Georgia. Among them were P. B. Gordon of Columbus, who had left his native Massachusetts 20 years ago to become one of the lead-ing manufacturers and citizens of them were F. B. Gordon of Columbus, who had left his native Massachusetts 20 years ago to become one of the lead-ing manufacturers and citizens of Goorgies. Futher E. Callovay of La Grande, secretary of the Unity mills, and noted as one of the withiest men of his native sizte; C. G. Bancroft of Bos-ton, the Massachusetts legislative agont of the famous Arkwright club, whose membership comprises nearly all the leading colton mill owners of New England. H. P. Meikleham, a young Massachusetts man who had some south to take charge of the great "Massa-chusetts mills in Georgia" with their 3,500 hands and a city of their own? Jack J. Spalding, a very prominent At-inita corporation lawyer and politician, widely known through the south for his a most interesting speaker on his fa-vorite subject. "The New South," S. C. Dunlop, a wealthy mill owner of Ganesville; I. G. Wade of Cornella, Ga, an expert in immigrants for Can-ada and the porthwestern states; and paniel Davenport of Bridgeport, Cons, a well known authority on labor legis-hiton. There were also present a pub-lisher of a southern newspineer who had spent a number of years in New York. A Washington correspondent, the pub-lisher of a leading southern commerican magazine and others. With such a crowd representing so many different sections of the solutory conversation should and that under the bents influence of the seductive mini-julee. The sense and na broad line: - Massaching were widely diverging and that under the bents influence of the seductive mini-julee, the sense magazine and others. With such a crowd representing so many different sections of the country. It is not surprising that magazine and whenever morthern and magazine and whenever morthern and magazine and the public wide of the south and that under the bents influence of the seductive mini-julee, the size state and on broad line: - Massaching drifted toward the negri-southern sky and the aroma of the ci-southern were the guestion to also the cisida-te and the sense comment the public

What is for the web meaning but batt ly-informed philanthropists in the north to let us work out our own sal-vation, which will be on the lines of educating the negro to work. What he needs is industrial, not literary educution. WRONG EDUCATIONAL LINES. "I have been for 10 years on the school bourd of Columbus," added Mr. Gordon, "where we have 2.560 pu lis of which half are colored. I quickly saw the futility of attempting to edu-cate the negro-children along literary lines. We have adopted industrial train-ing as it is employed at Turscope by lines. We have adopted industrial train-ing as it is employed at Tuscogee by Booker Washington. We are teaching the girls sewing and cooking, and the beys the use of their hands and are trying in a general way to instill into the minds of the colored children the dignity of labor. While Columbus was the first city in the south to introduce that training it is spreading all over the south and public school education here is being developed along that line," NO PREJUDICE AGAINST NE-GROES. "There is absolutely no prejudice in

grow old too fast.

"I have tried two 'best ever sold'

the south against the negro who works," supplemented Mr. Calloway, warmly. "A negro barber shaves me, a negro coachman drives for me, a negro cook prepares my meals, and a negress nurses my child. I wouldn't have a white servant under any cirumstances.

cumstances." "It seems to me," put in Mr. Daven-port, "the New England mill-hands would be attracted by the climate and the outdoor life, and also by the great-er comforts of living here." "We take the greatest care of our merciuse." presenties, responded Mr.

"We take the greatest care of our operatives," promptly responded Mr. Dunlop, "The houses are well con-structed and each has a garden patch. The mills are of the latest and best patterns and are light and well ven-tilated. While the wages are not so high the expense of living is much less and the hands are much more com-fortable." NEW ENGLAND FARMS. "The rigor of the climate and the poverty of the soil has drained the New England farm and field, the New England mill. The reverse of these conditions in the south makes mill reruiting slow," interrupted Mr. Callo-ray, "Our natural advantages may be way. Our intrinan advantages may be quickly stated: —a climate permitting work the year round, cheaper living, and, to an appreciable degree only, the proximity of the mill to the raw ma-terial. Our disadvantages are:—lack of money, high-priced money, unskilled and insufficient labor and an unnatural but unavoidable barrier to immigra-

trees and sidewalks and a well in the back porch for \$3 a month with \$1 add-ed for each additional room." A LABOR SUPPLY SOURCE.

A LABOR SUPPLY SOURCE. "However, the south has one great source of labor supply which has been tapped but scarcely touched." said Mr. Spalding, "I refer to the mountain dis-tricts of Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina. The development of cottou manufacturing in the south will prove the salvation of these people. Living back in the mountains, on sterile forms, rearing their children in idleness and guerance, the mill offers a path toward civilization and education which they are eager to tread. There are a mil-lion and a quarter of them to be brought into our mills." THE MOUNTAIN MEN. Falling hair, thin hair, gray food. Then feed your starving hair with a hair-food-Ayer's Hair Vigor. It renews, refreshes, feeds, nourishes, restores color. Don't THE MOUNTAIN MEN.

"Are they willing to leave the free air of the mountains for the confinement of mill life?" inquired Mr. Davenpert. Do they make good operatives?" asked

preparations, but Ayer's Hair Vigor beats them all for restoring the natural of mill life?" inquired Mr. Davenport. "Do they make good operatives?" asked Mr. Earcroft. "They are fit for any kind of an ac-tive life," responded Mr. Spalding, en-thusiastically, "except trying to wrest a living from their small and unproduc-tive mountain farms. Blood will tell and the purest Anglo-Saxon blood on the continent runs through their velus. They are ambitious for themselves and especially for their children; they want social and educational advantages they do not now possess. Working in the fields does not appeal to them. It is badly paid and affords no opportunity for advancement. Eut the starting up of the mills came as a God-sent opening, and they are eagerly seizing it. The whole family can work in the mills-father mother and children. It is not laborious like work in a cotion field, they are securing an industrial educa-tion and their children are given an op-portunity to attend school." CHILD LABOR NONSENSE TALK. color to the hair, and it keeps my hair very soft and smooth."—Mrs. J. H. Marcrum, Sumner, Miss. \$1.60. All druzgists. J.C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

and you other gentlemen from the north," courteously suggested Mr. Spalding, "to know how we solved the negro problem in Georgia politics. The population of the state is about equal-ly divided between the two races, the balance resting with the whites, there being is per cent whites and 5 per cent negroes. Therefore, instead of adopt-ing "grandfather clauses" and other makeshifts to eliminate the negro vote, we formed the whitemen's party and all the whites vote together. In fleu of the struggle at the polls we have substituted the contest at the pri-markes, All our campaigns are fought out and settled at the primaries. After that it is all over except the legal ral-fication at the polls of the action of the primaries. No attempt whatever is made to intimidate the negro. Any one who wishes to vote is permitted to do so. But what is the use? He knows that if he votes against the white man he is outnumbered and in consequence a very small percentage of the negroes ever seek to vote. Oh, no! We have no negro problem in Georgia, All we want is for the weil-meaning but bad-ity-informed philanthropists in the morth to let us work out our own sal-CHILD LABOR NONSENSE TALK. "Yes," affirmed Mr. Gordon, "the talk, of child labor in the south is all non-sense. Here are a lot of children, who, if they were not working in the milis would be in the back woods, growing up in idleness and with no schooling whatever. Seventy-five per cent of the Geographic mility maintain schools and whatever. Seventy-five per cent of the Georgia mills maintain schools and compel their operatives to send their children to school a part of the year. Thus the child receives an industrial and school education which otherwise would be beyond his reach. Personally, I believe in compulsory education, but I think a vagraney law which would force the parents to work would help solve the child-labor problem."

PRICE OF COTTON.

"Another cause which has operated to bring about a shortage in the labor supply, is the rise in the price of cot-ton," observed Mr. Dunlop, "Men who left the farm for the mill when cotton was bringing only six and seven cents are anxious to return when cotton sells are in the sectors." it 12 and 15 cents,

SHORTAGE IN FARM LABOR.

SHORTAGE IN FARM LABOR. "Yet there is also a shortage in farm labor," concluded Mr. Wade, "What we need in the south is farm labor of a more educated kind than we have. We want more intensive cultivation and the production of small fruits, berries and vegetables; also more diversified farming. We are short on eats, corn and wheat. To this end we should offer inducements to Swiss, Germans, French and Italians, Immigration has always been along lines of latitude and south-err France and Italy is our netural field for securing immigrants. We ought to get some from the north also. With the proceeds of the sale of his farm a New England former can buy five times as much fertile land. In the south where the climate is mild. The tide of immi-gration flows west from New York. We must turn it south. The railroads of the northwest have for years main-tained immigration bureaus and flooded Europe with attractive literature. The western real estate agents have also been active in that direction."

# Cured of Bright's Disease.

Cured of Bright's Disease. Mr. Robert O. Burke, Elhora, N. Y., writes: "Before I started to use Foley's Kidney Cure I had to get up from twelve to twenty times a night, and I was all bleated up with dropsy and my cycsight was so impaired I could scarcely see one of my family across the room. I had given up hope of living, when a friend recom-mended Foley's Kidney Cure. One 50-cent bottle worked wonders and before I had taken the third bottle the dropsy had gone, as well as all other symptoms of Bright's disease." F. J. Hill Drug Co.



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the latter undertook the question to some extent for their benefit. fortable.

#### THE GREAT PROBLEM.

"My inquiries among southern manu-facturers," remarked Mr. Davenport, casually, "lead me to believe that the greatest problem confronting you gen-llemen today is that of obtaining an adequate supply of labor for your mills. I understand that few of the New Eng-lend operatives care to come south. Why is that? The climate is better, the expense of living is less, and I bethe expense of living is less, and I be-lieve your operatives are better housed. Why, therefor, can you not draw labor from the northern mills?"

### FEAR OF NEGRO LABOR.

"It is because of the fear that such labor will come in competition with negro labor; the apprehension of the New Englander that he will be placed alongside the negro in the mills," ob-served one of the party, provoking a

anongside the height in this, provoking a storm of protest.
"I don't think so." "That idea has been theroaghly discredited." "The negro question has little to do with it." quickly spoke up various southerners.
"Even if it has," said Mr. Gordon, warmly, "such fears are groundless. The negro is not and never will be employed in southern milis, at least, not for years to come. No question of race prejudice is involved. The negro is naturally lazy, he is not to be depended upon for steady work. In the open field and under the unrelaxed vigilance of an overseer he will and the constant monol-onous hum of the machinery exercises an overpowering soporofic influence and nothing can prevent his falling asieep."

"The Massachusetts mill-hand lives 'The Massachusetts hiterjected Mr. Bancroft, "where he enjoys city life." He does not care to live in a small town, especially where educational fa-cilities for his children are meager or entirely lacking."

A MODEL TOWN.

"In our town of LaGrange we be-lieve we have a model," continued Mr. Calloway, reflectively. "We own 100 acres in a square; we own the school, the church and everything else. Our the church and everything else. Our superintendent is the minster of the church, and he preaches the sermions and officiates at the funerals; he bap-tizes, marries and buries them. We have the school going nine months in the year and the children are compelled to attend half that time. Some oper-atives send their children the full nine months but all are compelled to attend atives send their children the thin the one send their children the thin the machinery exercises months but all are compelled to attend four and a half months. We pay cash and we do not have checks, or company stores, or drawbacks of any kind. We rent a three-room cottage with 100 feet front, a front yard, back yard, shade

inland sea of Lake Baikal is broken up It is necessary to ship the passengers and freight of the Transsiberian railroad across fifty miles of water on boats. The view of the lake herewith presented looks across in the direction

LAKE BAIKAL IN SPRING.



Irkutsk. It is announced that the railread around this immense body of water cannot be finished before August, and in the meantime the transportation of troops and supplies to Manchuria will necessarily be much delayed.



Tales of Early-Day Otah Told by the "News"

tlow the Twenty-Fourth Was Observed at Kaysville and in Big Cottonwood Canyon-Great Crowds Attend-Work on the Temple-Flax, Hemp and Currants--Handcart Company Bulletin.

### (Excerpts from the Files of the Deseret News of July and August, 1857).

ty-fourth-At the dawn of day, the citizens were aroused from their slumbers by a discharge of ordnance from Captain Henderson's company of infantry. The brass band, with colors flying, in charge of Captain Owen Disdale, paraded the streets, cheering the citizens with enivering strains, and marched to the residence of the marshal of the day, them in our next. Rosel Hyde, where they partook of a sumptuous breakfast of beef, gravy,

'Heavy Rain-We are informed by There's M. Blair that on Wednesday, the 22nd inst, rain fell in Bingham's Kanyon which in ton minutes raised the creek from eight to ten feet. In about an hour the water abased."

the mouth of Hig Cottonwood Kanyon, the company being privileged to camp for that night on any points below the gate in the kanyon. By good time in the afternoon all the company, num-bering 2,587 persons with 467 carriages and wagons, 1,028 horses and mules and 322 oxen and cows, were encamped and busily engaged in their arrangements for the Twenty-fourth, the tenth ann • versary of our entrance into this vu-ley. Captain Ballo's band, the Nauvoo brass band, the Ogden City brass band. "Elder Judson Stoddard, conductor of the April mail to Independence, and Bishop A. O. Smoot, conductor of the June mail, arrived on the 23rd, in twen-ty days from Fort Leavenworth. The down July mail, under the contract of Elder Murdock, intended to make the trip through in sixteen days. Messrs, Stoddard and Smoot came through without the mail, the postmaster at In-dependence having been instructed not to deliver any more mail under Elder Kimball's contract, which has been ar-"Elder Judson Stoddard, conductor of ley. Captain Ballo's band, the Nativoo brass band, the Ogden City brass band, and the Great Salt Lake City and Og-den City martini bands, as well as the Springville brass band, were in attend-ance. The Stars and Stripes were un-furled on top of two of the highest reaches back of the server A. 20 min. Kimball's contract, which has been ar- | peaks in sight of the camp. At 20 min- | not started as late as July 12.

"Kaysville's Celebration of the Twen- | bitrarily, unjustly and most unwisely | utes past 9 o'clock, three rounds were disannulled by the P. O. department at Washington, as will be shown in our next. The lower world is in a terrible uproar about the 'Mormons,' and the fun of it is they do not know why." fired from the brass howitzer for the first presidency of the Church of Je-sus Christ of Latter-day Saints and our rights and independence.

"The Temple-Massive stone blocks, "Flax and Hemp-Br.W. A. McMaster has verbally furnished us with his views upon pulling and rotting flax and hemp, substantially as we will publish deem to sup asysty. quarried, cut and hald by industricus, quarried, cut and hald by industricus hands, are rapidly increasing the alti-tude of the basement story of the Tem-ple, and numerous workmen are busily engaged in quarrying and cuting granite for the upper stories."

"The Twenty-fourth in the Tops of the Mountains-On Wednesday the 12nd numerous teams could be seen woulding their way by the different routes to the mouth of Hig Cottonwood Kanyon, "Currants-Br. L. S. Hemeway, of the Fourth ward, on the 20th inst, present-ed us with liberal specimens of the black, reddish, and yellow varieties of what is called mountain currants. They were the largest and finest flavored cur-rants that we have ever seen."

"Elder Isaac Bowman informs us that Elder Jesse B. Martin's wagon company was traveling on the north side of the Platte, and was about three miles below Laramle on the 3rd of this month. They had lost eleven head of cattle in a stampede, but were pursaing their journey at the rate of 15 miles a day. Elder Israel Evans' hand-cart campany was at Deer Creek, or, rath-er, would reach there by that evening."

"The 2.500 troops ordered to Utah had