

HER TEN YEARS TROUBLES END

"I suffered ten years with indigestion and pains in my stomach after nearly every meal. Sometimes the pressure around my heart would make



MRS. MARY T. MANGUM

me feel like I was smothering to death.

"Constipation bothered me a great deal, and I'm sure it was caused by a sluggish liver. No medicine I could find would help me more than just temporarily.

"Recently, my mother visited me and got me to try Sargol, which had done the same for me. I can eat anything I want, even cabbage, without a sign of indigestion. Sargol Pills put my liver to work and ended my constipation. I feel like a new woman." Mrs. Mary T. Mangum, 1117 Wolf St., Durham, N. C.

Sadler-Owens Pharmacy, Agents, Adv.



CREECH COAL

SHIPPING POINT LOW KEY

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT

We Are In a Black Business But We Treat You White.

New Year Greetings

A bagful of good fortune, prosperity and sincerest wishes for 1930 is our sincere wish for our friends and customers.

We take this opportunity of thanking those who contributed to the success of our business during the past year. We hope these pleasant relations will continue.

PITT'S COAL CO.

Telephone No. 75

Run-Down

"ABOUT seven years ago, I was all run-down, worn-out and never felt good," says Mrs. Harry Cantrell, of Cape Girardeau, Mo. "A chair would be more welcome any time than my work."

"I was so tired when I would arise in the morning. Instead of being rested, I felt terrible. At last, mother told me to take Cardui, and I did. After the first bottle, I could tell a difference, and when I had taken five bottles the tired feeling was all gone. I felt like a different person, thanks to Cardui. I hope that other mothers will try Cardui. I have been wonderfully benefited by it. Try Cardui for your troubles."



CARDUI

It's Tinkles' BACKLASH! in Cardui. Relieves Stomach, Constipation, Headaches, Cures only 1 cent a day. 25c per bottle.

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Factory Hands and Farm Laborers

(From The Atlanta Journal Magazine, December 8, 1929)

By Bishop Warren A. Candler

No good man can be indifferent to the conditions and wants of poor people.

The goodly man will always feel a sympathetic concern for the needs of the day laborer and the wages which compensate him for his daily toil.

God is on the side of the faithful toilers and honest wage workers. The Holy Scriptures abound in passages which reveal the interest of our Heavenly Father in the men of toil and which command brotherly dealing with them on the part of those who employ them.

The law given through Moses required honest and prompt payment of wages: "Thou shalt not defraud thy neighbor, neither rob him; the wages of him that is hired shall not abide with thee all night until the morning." (Leviticus xix, 13.)

Again the Mosaic law says: "Thou shalt not oppress an hired servant that is poor and needy, whether he be of thy brethren or of thy strangers that are in thy land within thy gates. At his day thou shalt give him his hire, neither shall the sun go down upon it; for he is poor, and setteth his heart upon it; lest he cry against thee unto the Lord, and it be an onto thee." (Deuteronomy, xxiv, 14, 15.)

The prophet Malachi classes with the grossest immoralities any wrong to a wage earner, and denounces it in the strongest terms: "I will come near to you to judgment; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against the adulterers, and against false swearers, and against those that oppress the hireling in his wages, the widow and the fatherless, and that turn aside stranger from his right, and fear not me, saith the Lord of Hosts." (Malachi iii, 5.)

These teachings of the Old Testament are echoed in the Epistle of James, the foster brother of our Lord, when he condemns rich men who have and hold ill-gotten gains: "Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped have entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth." (James v, 4.)

But while these and other Scriptures bespeak God's tender care for the day laborer, the divine law is not less commanding in requiring justice to all classes and conditions of men. Wherefore it is said: "Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgment; thou shalt not respect the person of the poor nor honor the person of the mighty; but in righteousness shalt thou judge thy neighbor." (Leviticus xix, 15.) With God neither want nor wealth is permitted to deflect in the slightest degree the judgment from justice.

It is to be feared that some of our overheated "reformers" have not obeyed this precept of the divine law. They have condemned the mill owners of our section with indiscriminate and unsparring denunciation.

It is quite possible that the owners and managers of some cotton mills in the South deserve censure for their heartless dealings with their operatives; but I know of no such case. On the contrary, I am bound in justice to applaud the methods and means employed in all the cotton mills I have visited with reference to their dealings with their employees; they are more than humane; they are fair and generous to a degree.

These mill men, in so far as my knowledge extends, provide churches in the mill sections, often erecting, in whole or in great part, more than one church in a mill village in order to serve the denominational preferences of the operatives in the mills.

They provide also school buildings, recreation halls, swimming pools, etc., for the blessing and comfort of the people whom they employ.

They draw their help from the neighboring farming districts, and their operatives are in most cases far better off at the mills than they were on the farms which they left behind them.

Speaking to this point, the writer of an article which appeared recently in the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser did not misstate the facts when among other things he said: "Being president of a country bank that loans principally to farmers, and also president of two small cotton mills, I am in position to speak with some degree of accuracy as to the earnings of farmers and mill help. 'The help employed in our mill village is entirely local people from the farming class of people who had never seen a cotton mill until our cotton mills were built. They are living in better houses and under better living conditions than they ever dreamed of before these mills were built. One of the girls, around 18 years of age, will make more money during one year than the whole family of six or seven would make on the farm. These people have better clothes, better food, better living conditions and \$10 to spend where they had possible 1 cent when they lived on the farm.'

The same correspondent goes on to say with reference to the zealous propaganda of the reformers who overlook the laborers on the farms: "The farmer and his wife and the

children on the farm in the South are in dire distress and are living in deplorable living conditions, whereas the mill help are satisfied and are so much better off than they were on the farm until there is only one answer to this propaganda on shedding tears for the 'poor mill workers of the South', and that is, the person shedding the tear is wanting to collect for the benefit of some labor head and because of the jealousy by some of the New England mills as to the success of Southern mills."

Our people living on farms are the sufferers of the heaviest burdens at this time, and they deserve the greatest sympathy and the most generous help. They build and support their own churches and schools. They have no recreation halls and swimming pools. What they make is sold in a "free-trade market," and what they buy is enhanced in price by a protective tariff. But no propaganda is put forth on their behalf.

Upon this phase of the subject the Talladega (Ala.) Home speaks pointedly, and with moderation, as follows: "In recent years considerable publicity, closely akin to propaganda, has been given to the alleged low wages of the Southern textile industry. Yet during this time mill after mill has been built in the South without the necessity of importing foreign labor, and with no difficulty found in securing native white laborers as employees."

"Bearing in mind that these mills have no earthly power to force people to work for them, it follows that their employees have come to them voluntarily and in order to better their economic condition."

"It is common knowledge that Southern labor is recruited from the farms, and, therefore, if, as it is charged, textile wages are low, it must follow that the returns of the Southern agriculturalist are still lower."

"Considering the matter then in its broader economic aspect, the critics of Southern mill conditions should not be exerting all their efforts toward creating a still further disparity between industrial and farm labor, but rather should be endeavoring to correct the trouble at its source. If the economic problems of the Southern agriculturalist are settled, then any ills which may exist in the cotton mills will automatically correct themselves."

"In the criticism of Southern textile wages frequent references are made to higher textile wages in New England. This disparity is not as great as is usually indicated, because of the extremely low house rent of Southern mills, usually with water and lights given free—and coal sold to the employee at cost. But even without taking into consideration these requisites, there is nothing like the disparity between textile wages in New England and the South as there is between agricultural wages in New England and the South."

"In 'Crops and Markets' of the Department of Agriculture for July, farm wages in the state from Maine down through Pennsylvania averaged \$3.57 per day, while in the states of North Carolina and South Carolina Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, farm wages averaged only \$1.15 per day."

"We submit that those who are genuinely interested in the South and the welfare of her citizens should first direct their efforts toward an improved economic status of the farmer rather than the textile worker who in reality is nothing more nor less than a farmer, who, himself, has improved his economic status by going to the cotton mills."

That this propaganda, in the main, issues from New England is no longer a matter of doubt, and its motive is manifestly more commercial in its inspiration than compassionate in its aim. By the irresistible operation of economic laws the textile industry is being forced Southward. Very worthy men from New England are coming with it, impelled by their financial interests. But some of their former neighbors and friends are alarmed by their going to the South, and carrying their mills with them. "Hence those tears" for the mill operatives in Southern mills.

New England has long had the historic habit of reforming the South, and generally it moves to the work under mercenary motives. Such was the case in the matter of slavery and the slave trade as shown by the facts recorded in the remarkable book entitled "Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts," written by George H. Moore, a New Englander.

James Madison, in the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, proposed the prohibition of the slave trade at once; but the proposal was defeated by the votes and leadership of the New England states and the prohibition postponed until 1808—twenty years—in order that the New England trades might have time to unload their slave property on the South and get out of the business.

On pages 207 and 209 of Mr. Moore's book a number of advertisements are given which show that "lack of employment" for slaves in

Massachusetts were the most common considerations given for their sale by their owners.

Here are a few of those advertisements:

"From the Continental Journal, November 25, 1779: 'To be SOLD A likely Negro Girl, 16 years of Age, for no fault, but want of employ.'"

"From the Independent Chronicle, March 9, 1780: 'To be SOLD, for want of employment, an exceedingly likely Negro Girl aged sixteen.'"

"From the same paper, March 30 and April 6, 1780: 'To be SOLD, very heap, for no other reason than want of employ, an exceedingly active Negro Boy, aged fifteen. Also a likely Negro Girl, aged seventeen.'"

"Independent Chronicle, December 14, 21, 28, 1780: 'A Negro Child, soon expected, of a good breed, may be owned by any person inclining to take it, and money with it.'"

"From the Continental Journal, March 1, 1781: 'To be SOLD, an extraordinary likely Negro Wench, 17 years old; she can be warranted to be strong, healthy and good-natured, has no notion of freedom, has been always useful to a Farmer's Kitchen and dairy, and is not known to have any falling, but being with Child, which is the only cause of being sold.'"

Some of the advertisements are repulsive to the last degree; but they show how cupidly it is able to conquer compassion and to corrupt conscience. And the propaganda now prosecuted against the textile industry of the South may be expected to proceed for

the profits that may be derived from it.

If there are wrongs prevalent in the cotton mills by all means they should be corrected by the owners of the mills and the states in which they are located. New Englanders owning mills in the South and Southerners associated with them in the business will readily assent to this. But they will resent the intermeddling of outsiders actuated by doubtful motives.

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is a Prescription for Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue, Bilious Fever and Malaria. It is the most speedy remedy known.

WHAT DO P. S. JEANES DO?

An Advance Showing Of New Spring Dresses

These lovely Spring Frocks are in Prints, Crepes and Georgettes in smart new shades.

They are delightfully new in color as well as style.

It will be a pleasure to show you. Come in today.

JOE L. CARTER



GRANDMOTHER'S BREAD

Full Pound 7c PAN ROLLS 8c Sq. or Round Doz.

BLACKEYE PEAS No. 2 Can 10c

RED KIDNEY BEANS No. 2 Can 10c

SPAGHETTI READY TO SERVE 2 cans 15c

KARO SYRUP Blue Label No. 3 Can 35c No. 10 Can 63c

QUAKER GRITS 3 pkgs. 25c

Campbell's Tomato Soup 3 cans 25c

8 o'CLOCK COFFEE lb. 31c

BUTTER FANCY CREAMERY Cut Fresh From the Tub lb. 45c

EGGS Each Egg Guaranteed doz. 49c

CHEESE Rich and Creamy lb. 27c

QUAKER MAID BEANS OVEN BAKED 3 cans 25c

FLOUR A&P Plain Or Self-Rising 24 lb. Bag 95c

CORN Iona Brand No. 3 Can 10c

TOMATOES Full Pack 3 No. 1 Cans 25c

Peas TENDER TASTY 2 No. 3 Cans 23c

Sauerkraut No. 3 Can 10c

STRINGLESS BEANS No. 2 Can 10c

Co. Golden Bantam No. 3 Can 18c

MEDIUM GREEN Lima Beans No. 3 Can 15c

PEACHES California, Large Yellow Cling can 25c

Cocoa Iona Brand 2 lb. Can 27c

P&G SOAP 7 cakes 25c

Mackeral 3 lb 25c

Waldorf Tissue 4 rolls 22c

Scot Tissue 3 rolls 25c

SUGAR Fine Granulated lb. 5 1-2c

SHORTENING Jewel or Scove 5-lb. Bucket \$1.00

Maxwell House COFFEE lb. 41c

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.