

UNION TIMES.

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Clerk of Court

UNION, SOUTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1905.

City of Union and Suburbs Has

Five Graded Schools, Water Works, Sewerage System, Electric Lights, Three Banks with aggregate capital of \$250,000, Electric Railway. Population 7,000.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

Wm. A. Nicholson & Son, Bankers,

Union, South Carolina,

PAY INTEREST ON

Time Certificates of Deposit.

LABOR PROBLEM AND DRUG HABIT

Cocaine Believed to be Largely Responsible For Idle Negroes—Big Wages Refused.

More Georgians for Georgia. Just at this immediate present not only the members of the Atlanta railroad world, but every citizen of the city and the entire commonwealth is giving more time and attention to the matter of immigration to the South than ever before and for the very best of reasons. One of the witnesses before the interstate commission the other day while on the stand said that the mill men of the South today felt that they could not conscientiously accept money for the building of more mills as investments. More than this, there were thousands of spindles in the mills of the South today that were remaining idle not because of any lack of orders, but because the hands to run these spindles could not be secured.

While orders were coming in from every side and the business interests and prospects of the South were without precedent and the best yet to come, the reason for not building more mills was again the same—the inability to secure operatives to run the mills when finished.

Every report of Section Director Marbury in the weekly reports for the government for the State of Georgia, since the middle of June has shown that cotton was in the fields going to absolute waste because of the inability of the farmers and planters to secure labor for the chopping of the cotton. This lack of labor is not confined to certain sections of Georgia, but it is prevalent over the state and the entire southeast as well. The fearful cost resulting from this cause has been sufficient to attract the most serious attention of the government as well as the farmers and the mill men.

Again and again wages of \$1.25 have been offered with board and in some cases \$1.50, but complaints were made that the negroes insisted on working but a day or two and then hurrying to the cities and towns, from which they refused to go to the fields even when wagons were sent and special dishes in the way of board promised. When hands were secured at the end of four or five days they would pretend sickness or some other excuse and with their money leave the cotton fields but little better off than if they had not been visited by these negroes that pass from the country to the city in a night.

Careful investigations have been made and these will be incorporated in a report to the highest government officials according to certain figures. More than this, it has been reported that agents of the government have quietly been making investigations on their own hook and the great problem of securing labor in the south and the conditions as they exist today will be made to the proper authorities, and when made public will be of the most startling and sensational nature.

REPORT FOR WASHINGTON.

It is believed, although none of the government officials in Atlanta will say anything at this time, that this report will be sent into Washington very soon. When given to the newspapers the present rumor is that actual facts, figures and statistics will

be included showing that a tremendous proportion of the wage earners and field hands of the south cannot be secured for labor these days because of the fact that they are absolute slaves to cocaine. As slaves of this drug and other diseases generally prevalent among negroes, it is expected that the report will show the conditions which exist today must be far worse with the spreading of the practice tomorrow and that in less than five years the negroes will, comparatively speaking, be a lost quantity as laborers in the development of the south.

Another feature expected in the report is that the system by which these dope slaves have been made fiends is through agents which have been noticed mingling among the colored people. These agents when questioned have always been quick to state that they represented insurance companies, especially the "funeral" insurance companies which is so popular among the negroes. Others have even carried books and avoiding suspicion in this way have mingled with the blacks, telling them stories of their oppression at the hands of the southerners and promising them that the day was at hand when the negroes would again come into their own and would be represented in every form of government, city, state and national.

While proving themselves their "friends" in this way, they have sold them cocaine administered in many ways and under many names. When the negroes were too poor to buy this white material, they were given enough to soon make them fiends in the worst possible way and once fiends they were quick to secure money enough in some way to purchase more of the cocaine even if the money had to be secured at the greatest risk.

COCAINE PLAYS PART.

This forthcoming report it is expected will also show some of the tremendous percentages made by these agents. Purchasing cocaine in large quantities, other materials were used both for adulteration as well as for reducing the strength of the drug. Apparently, it was not necessary for these agents to remain more than a week or two in a territory. Upon their departure, some white man, or in some cases, negroes, were left as their representatives. These representatives were supplied with cocaine at a fearful profit to the agent, the stuff being shipped under all kinds of names and other methods of deception.

While the cities of the south have for a long time known that the cocaine practice was spreading rapidly, it is believed that the country districts have been more or less free from the scourge. It was only a year or two ago that this refusal on the part of the negroes to work at any price was first known. That the habit has spread beyond estimate will probably indicate the inability of the special commissioners to even arrive at an approximate either of the victims or of the amount of cocaine which is being shipped into the south from big cities in the north and according to report, from Kansas City as one of the most important of the big agencies of the country.

While the railroad men, the mill men, the farmers and the citizens generally of Georgia and the south are trying to arrive at some solution to the present scarcity of labor in the south, it is believed that the coming re-

port will be made public and that it will throw an entirely new light on the matter and one that is certain to make the conditions in the south far more complicated than at present. While very few, if any, people in the south are aware of the measures that are being taken by the government along these lines, it is believed that every word of the report can be substantiated by Georgians and this, too, without going very far out of their way, but rather examining closely the conditions as they exist in almost every locality in the south today.

One or two of those who are acquainted with some of the figures in the report say that the part played by this drug in staying the commercial and industrial development of the south may account for much, but its part in the spreading of crime, and the worst of all crimes particularly, menaces the south in a way requiring absolute and immediate action and a campaign which will be waged until every agent and every representative has with the last of cocaine been driven from the south in a way making impossible any return.—ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Not the Cause of More Frequent Divorces, but the Occasion.

BY LAURA DRAKE GILL, DEAN OF BARNARD COLLEGE.

Beyond dispute, a crisis in family life exists, and the greater education of women is said to be its cause. Shall we not rather call it the occasion? The cause is still deeper. It is the unending struggle between authority and autonomy.

The present situation seems to be merely the chaos of transition it corresponds to the stage of anarchy by which government must too often pass from absolute monarchy to democracy—or to the agnosticism by which religion breaks the chains of an artificial authority before it acknowledges the true authority of virtue and communion.

The present family crisis is undoubtedly occasioned by the greater education and consequent economic independence of women in general; it is, however, manifested through individual women who share the economic freedom, but lack the discipline of education. Frequent divorce is the result of education of women as refracted through the medium of uneducated women. They grasp the freedom of escape from an unwise marriage, yet lack the training to make a wise marriage.

In a wide acquaintance with college women I have personally known only one case of divorce. This was carried through without scandal or any offense to public morals. Among high school graduates a limited inquiry would indicate a small percentage of divorce. It is the girls of the luxurious homes of whom little effort is demanded. The girls of the middle class, whose fathers support them in ease, but fail to educate them for service; the girls of the laboring classes, with limited training and heavy burdens—these girls make the women in whose lives the restless spirit of the times may work sad havoc. They have not been trained to look upon marriage as an opportunity to escape self-support. They have the courage and decency to demand ordinary loyalty and fair play from men, yet they often fail to realize their own obligations.

We need, then, not less chance of escape from intolerable conditions, but a truer conception of family dignity: not less economic independence for women, but more sense of its responsibility; not less education for women, but more education for all women.

The economic function of women is in the home, where the wife and mother spend four-fifths of the average man's earnings. If women who spend their time aimlessly about shops would take that time to think about the expenditure of money they would save time, money and happiness. Women must be taught that the expenditure of money is their

profession and they must make it a science—not a mania. Every woman ought to have a professional wise expenditure and of wise housekeeping.

More true education for the mass of women is the need of the hour. Education in efficiency, education in loyalty to the state, education in the way to produce a happy, intelligent, devoted race. There is no all education in the responsibility for the use of our individual lives. The arbitrary authority of marriage laws or the individual husbands will then become obsolete before an authority based upon the inward authority of conscience and reason.

MYSTERIOUS PEOPLE WE MEET.

BY ROBERT HICHENS.

Many people assume certain manners as they assume certain clothes and change these manners more seldom than they change their clothes. Some think it gratifying to be perky. Others think it more graceful to be drooping and melancholy, to gaze wistfully, walk mournfully, and sit as if before the baked meats of a funeral feast. But of all the people who indulge in travesty, I think I get most amusement out of the mysterious people.

Bored, forever bated, is the breath of the mysterious person. Directly he comes into the room you are conscious of the presence of the unutterable, and know that it will speedily be uttered into your most private ear. When he speaks to you he "takes you aside," so that none other may know that he is telling you that the weather is damp and that there is a deal of influenza about. As he discusses with you such dreadful subjects as the price of hobbled boots, the fluctuation of stocks, the merits of President Roosevelt and the economies of the administration, his head approaches yours, his lips pout secretively, his eyes glance round warily to make sure that no one is within earshot to betray him and you.

The gallows is surely in his memory. He wishes to avoid it. He wishes—kindly wretch!—to save you from it also. Meet him half way. It is such fun to do that. He responds sensitively to the slightest mysterious encouragement and thinks he is impressing you and that you believe him to be a strange and remarkable personage, and that you will go away and say, "Glad I met John Smith. Interesting man. Not every day you come across a man like that."

Many women are mysterious. Indeed, I have met more mysterious women than mysterious men. The mysterious woman is often small, but her hats are large, plumed like a hearse, and generally black as night. Pale is her face and languid her manner. She tries to look consumptive and succeeds—surprisingly often. As a rule she has little to say, but says it in such an awful manner that it takes on a fictitious importance and for the moment appears to be impressive.

Think over your acquaintances and friends. Are not some of them mysterious, and are not they highly interested; are not they called "interesting" on that account? There are many spurious things in the social world, but few things are more spurious than that reputation for being interesting which is gained by the mysterious manner. And half of the world at least is tricked. For every day perkiness is called brilliance, mystery wisdom, assurance greatness, and the puppet in the mask a giant in the sunshine.—Chicago Tribune.

Confederate Veterans Adopt Resolutions.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the Louisville, 1905, convention, United Confederate veterans.

Whereas, at our Reunion of 1904, our federation turned over to the Sons, the sacred duty of raising the funds for the memo-

F. M. FARR, President.

J. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

THE

Merchants and Planters National Bank,
Successfully Doing Business at the "Old Stand."

IT

is the OLDEST Bank in Union, has a capital and surplus of \$100,000, is the only NATIONAL Bank in Union, has paid dividends amounting to \$200,000, pays FOUR per cent. interest on deposits, is the only Bank in Union inspected by an officer, has Burglar-Proof vault, and Safe with Time-Lock, pays more taxes than ALL the Banks in Union combined.

WE EARNESTLY SOLICIT YOUR BUSINESS.

rial to the Women of the Confederacy; and

Whereas, in so doing we never relinquish our deep and abiding love for the cause, or our intention to aid and assist it by every means in our power; and

Whereas, we have clearly shown this, by our appointment of a committee to co-operate and by the work, which this committee and many other veterans in all parts of the South, have done during the past year; and

Whereas, it will ever be our most earnest desire to see this tribute paid to our glorious Women and we are most anxious to further co-operate with and give substantial aid to our Sons in the performance of this sacred duty;

Therefore, be it resolved:

1st. That each Camp of the United Confederate Veterans, immediately after the adjournment of this Convention and the return home of its delegates, shall appoint a committee to actively canvass its respective community to raise funds for this Memorial to the Women of the Confederacy, to which noble, worthy and just object this federation has repeatedly and solemnly pledged itself and its comrades.

2nd. That in case any Camp month by appointing this committee, it shall then become the duty of its commander to make appointment of such committee.

If no action is then taken by the Commander, any member of the Camp who is enthused with that high sense of his duty to this holy cause, and desires to honor our Godlike Women, is urged to personally take charge of the matter, secure the endorsement of his local Camp or its officers and make such collections as he can from his community.

3rd. That all funds collected under resolutions one and two, shall be deposited in some home bank—at interest—to the credit of the Chairman of the United Confederate Veterans Committee of Co-operation, (Gen'l C. Irvine Walker, Charleston, S. C.) and that he shall be promptly advised of such deposit.

4th. That the above resolutions are not intended to be obligatory upon such Camps as have already taken similar action or have already contributed to this fund \$50—or more.

5th. That each Camp is urged to endeavor to raise from its community, as its quota, at the very least, the sum of \$50.

6th. That all Camps shall complete this work by January 1st, 1906, and on that date make a report of the results achieved, to the Chairman of our Committee of Co-operation, (Gen'l C. Irvine Walker, Charleston, S. C.)

AMERICA LEADS IN COTTON.

The United States' record-breaking crop of 12,162,000 bales in 1904 will serve to draw attention to cotton as a social and economic factor in the world's development and to show the important part which it plays in human society. Congress in 1793 placed a duty of 3 cents a pound on cotton, never dreaming that it would one day become the most important of the country's exports. When, in 1704, John Jay was in England to frame the treaty under which American commerce got its first real start, he did not know that cotton was exported from this country or ever would be exported. The 155,000 bales of cotton

produced by the United States in 1860 had grown to 4,800,000 in 1860. In the words of Hammond of South Carolina, cotton had become king among United States products by that time. The year 1898 saw the 11,000,000 mark in production passed for the first time. It was never passed afterwards, except in 1899, till 1904, when the output was 12,162,000 bales. In 1903 the farm value of the cotton crop and its by-products was in the neighborhood of \$700,000,000. In 1904, owing to the reduced price, the value did not pass beyond that mark. In each year, however, it ranked all the other products of the soil in the amount of money which it brought the grower, except corn.

Three-fourths of all the cotton grown in the world is produced in the United States. Twenty per cent of the entire American crop was manufactured in American mills in 1860. This proportion, increasing faster than the production, had grown to 37 per cent in 1901. The South, which manufactured only 80,000 bales of cotton in 1870, as compared with 777,000 in the North, only 221,000 as compared with the North's 1,574,000 in 1880, and only 545,000 to the North's 1,780,000 in 1890, was even with the North in 1903 and 1904, each less than 2,000,000 bales, slightly

THE REAL ROMANCE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

BY ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

There is nothing else so fascinating in American history as the romance of achievement under difficulties—the story of how men and women, who have brought great things to pass, got their start, and of their obscure beginnings and triumphant ends, their struggles, their long waitings and want and woe, the obstacles overcome, the final victories; the stories of men and women who have seized common situations and made them great, or of those of average ability who have succeeded by dint of indomitable will and inflexible purpose.

What grander sight is there than that of a stalwart man made irresistible by the things which have tried to down him—a man who stands without wavering or trembling, with head erect and heart undaunted, ready to face any difficulties, defying any cruelties of fate, laughing at obstacles because he has developed in his fight with them the superb strength of manhood and vigor of character which makes him master?

No fate or destiny can stop such a man—a man who is dominated by a mighty purpose. Thousands of young men of this stalwart type every year burst the bonds which are holding down the weakling, the vacillator and the apologist.

That which dominates the life, which is ever uppermost in the mind, generally comes somewhere near realization; but there is a great difference between lukewarm desire and a red-hot purpose. It takes steam to drive the piston in the engine; warm water will never turn the wheels. The longings that fail of realization are usually just below the boiling point.