

THE GOSPEL HERALD

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THE NAME OF JESUS GLORIFY

O Spirit of the living God,
In all thy plenitude of grace,
Where'er the foot of man hath trod,
Descend on our apostate race.

Give tongues of fire and hearts of love,
To preach the reconciling word;
Give power and unction from above,
Where'er the joyful sound is heard.

Be darkness at thy coming, light;
Confusion, order, in thy path;
Souls without strength inspire with might;
Bid mercy triumph over wrath.

Baptize the nations! far and nigh
The triumphs of the cross record;
The name of Jesus glorify,
Till every people call him Lord.



THE FIREMEN'S STRIKE ON THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

[The following paragraphs are from an article in the New York *Independent* of June 10, by Lovick P. Winter of Hephzibah, Ga. It is reprinted here because of the significance of the strike. It is the beginning of another phase of the race problem in the South. The same phase had been manifest for years in some sections of the North, notably in the mining districts of southern Illinois. The moral of it to the readers of this paper is that the work for the negroes whether North or South should be done quickly. Doors of opportunity are still open; indeed this work may never actually close while probation lasts, but it will become more and more difficult as race troubles increase.]

THE recent strike of the white firemen on the Georgia Railroad, which was declared off at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 29th of May, takes its place as the most notable labor upheaval, in some of its effects and accompaniments, that this section has yet experienced. In some respects it may be considered historic; it

is, in other respects, prophetic of what will be more frequent in the South in days to come. The strike lasted twelve days, lacking only a few hours, and during five days and nights of that time not a wheel turned on the three hundred miles of the old Georgia Railroad. Even mail trains were not run. When it is remembered that only about seventy-five firemen were involved in the strike, this result was at least surprising, and this surprise is increased when it is understood that the tie-up was not due to any active interference on the part of the striking firemen with the running of trains. As this strike, by reason of the fact that the race issue has been one of its features, has drawn the attention of the whole country, it is worth while to study with impartial and judicial mind the causes leading up to it, and the conditions which gave it some of its peculiar characteristics.

The strike grew out of the fact that the road employs negro as well as white firemen. This is no new fact in the history of the road. Possibly there has hardly been a time when there were not negro firemen on the engines of the Georgia Railroad since it began to run its trains a number of years before the Civil War. Many of these negro firemen have spent long years in the employ of the road. And until recently there has been no open opposition to the employment of these colored firemen, either by the white firemen or the people along the line of the road, and possibly there would have been none for many days to come but for the recent unfortunate outbreak. The issue involved in this strike was not the race issue *per se*, but a matter growing incidentally out of that issue. A few facts will help to a better understanding

of this statement and of the questions involved.

The Georgia Railroad does not pay its colored firemen as much as it pays its white firemen, the difference in wages being 30 per cent. in favor of the whites. It has never been the policy or purpose of the management of the road to advance any of its negro firemen to the position of engineer. It is claimed by the white firemen that, for one pretext and another, a number of white firemen have been put off by the road, and that negroes have taken their places. And whenever there have been vacancies in the more desirable runs, such as day trips and the like, negroes who had done longer service for the road were given precedence in filling these places. This last fact was the crux of the firemen's complaints.

Some weeks ago Mr. E. A. Ball, one of the vice-presidents of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen of America, came to Augusta and took up the matter with Manager T. K. Scott, of the Georgia Railroad. Several demands were made by the firemen, but the one most urgently insisted upon was that negro firemen should not be given precedence over white firemen. Mr. Scott peremptorily refused to accede to any of the demands of the firemen; Mr. Ball ordered the members of the Brotherhood to strike, and this order was carried into effect on the evening of the 17th. Before the strike began, however, some of the leaders of the movement were summarily dismissed by the authorities of the road.

For several days after the strike began, the train service of the road was maintained with some degree of regularity, negroes and non-union white men being

substituted for the strikers. But all along the line of road popular feeling was strong, and grew more intense every day. At several points this popular indignation against the negro firemen, and those who had taken the positions of the strikers, led to riotous demonstrations, and to some acts of violence, though it appears that no one was seriously hurt. On Saturday, the 22nd, these demonstrations had become so serious that Mr. Burgess, one of the officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who had come to Atlanta to look into the situation in the interest of his order, deemed it unsafe to continue the service, and gave permission for his members to decline to run until they were guaranteed full protection. This brought matters to a crisis. Every train on the line and the branches stopped, and the old railroad took the longest rest it has taken in these sixty years. But the privations of the people served by the road grew greater day by day. Yet with the growing scarcity of provisions, and this sudden and unwished for isolation from all the rest of the world, came a growing determination on the part of the people that no trains should pass over the road with negro firemen. Governor Hoke Smith had been appealed to by the authorities for armed protection, but the latter recommended that the questions at issue be settled by arbitration, and that six Georgians be selected as judges. The strikers readily agreed to this proposition, but it was declined by Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott claimed that he had appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission for mediation under the Erdman act, and could not therefore enter into negotiations in the manner suggested by Governor Smith. On the 27th it was agreed that trains carrying mail should be allowed to run, the strikers even offering to serve on these trains, but the authorities of the road refused their services, and placed negro firemen on the engines.

In the meantime Mr. Charles F. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, had come from Washington to Atlanta to look into the strike. On the 29th he was joined by Mr. M. A. Knapp, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and on that day, at 2 P. M., the strike was declared off. The questions at issue were not fully and finally settled, but a working agreement, in which both sides made

concessions, was reached, and the question as to the number and standing of negro firemen on the road is to be settled by arbitration. All the old firemen are at work, there is no disorder anywhere, and the State of Georgia draws a breath of real relief that a very serious situation has passed over without more serious complications. Governor Smith has been severely censured by some papers in and out of Georgia for not taking more drastic measures to remedy the trouble along the line of road. But conservative people everywhere know that it is not possible to fight public sentiment with bayonets. It would not be overstating the case to say that a large per cent. of the people of Georgia were in sympathy with the strikers. It was public sentiment, rather than the riotous spirit, which made the strike even partially successful. This statement is not intended as a defense of riotous violence; it is meant simply as a bare statement of facts. Mr. Scott has been severely censured for sending out the mail trains with negro firemen, when popular feeling along the line of road was greatly inflamed; and this was certainly bringing powder and fire dangerously near each other; but, fortunately, this step only served to bring the strike to a more satisfactory finish.

This strike opens a new phase of the negro question in the South. Hitherto the colored man has had unrestricted access to well-nigh every mechanical occupation; with the competition that is sure to come with the growth of population and the increase of manufactures and the spreading of labor unions, the negro will find his sphere contracting unless he shows the greatest fitness for the places he may seek to fill. This strike was not sectional. Mr. Ball, who led the firemen, is a Canadian; Mr. Scott is a Southern man.

THE EVILS OF CIGARETTE SMOKING

THE following vivid recital of the evil effects of cigarette smoking is taken from the *Washington Post*.—

"Dr. S. H. Hull of Kansas City is at the Raleigh. He is here on business before one of the scientific departments of the government. The Kansas physician discussed the effects of cigarettes upon boys, and said that Prof. William McKeever of the Kansas Agricultural College has been making a study of the

subject. His findings will make it hard for the tobacco trust to head off anti-cigarette legislation in Kansas next winter.

"One of the greatest menaces to our moral and intellectual well-being to-day is the fact that cigarette smoking is becoming a popular fad among the boys and young men," said the Kansan. "Go where you will, and the pale faces, bleary eyes, trembling fingers, and foul stench of cigarette fumes tell the same pathetic story.

"For the past eight years Dr. McKeever has traced out the cigarette boy's biography, and he has found that in practically all cases the lad began the smoking habit clandestinely, and with little thought of its seriousness, while the fond parents believed that their boy was too good to engage in such practise.

"He has tabulated reports of the condition of nearly 2,500 cigarette-smoking schoolboys, and in describing them physically, such epithets as "sallow," "sore-eyed," "puny," "squeaky-voiced," "sickly," "short-winded," and "extremely nervous," are used.

"In the report it is shown that a group of young college students, smokers, whose average age at beginning was thirteen according to their own admission, suffered from sore throat, weak eyes, pain in chest, short wind, stomach trouble, and pain in heart. Ten of them appeared to be very sickly. The younger the boy the worse the smoking hurts him in every way, for these lads almost invariably inhale the fumes; that is the most injurious part of the practise. The injurious effects of smoking upon the boy's mental activities are very marked.

"Of the many hundreds of cases, several of the youthful ones have been reduced almost to the condition of imbecility. Out of 2,336 who were attending public school, only six were reported "bright students." A few, perhaps ten, were "average," and the remainder were "poor" or "worthless" as students."

THIS IS FOR YOU, READER

We believe there are hundreds of our readers who want to help give this saving message to the colored people of the South. Many have expressed themselves so. Now, here is your opportunity. Send at once to Brother C. W. Smouse, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, for a roll

of the lovely mottoes, or for a package of the beautiful wall pockets to sell. You are at no expense, only for your time in selling them. He will send you full instructions. You sell them and let the profits go to this needy field.

Brother Smouse has carried on a successful missionary enterprise for several years, and the profits amounting to several thousands of dollars have been given to missionary work. And we want to take this opportunity to thank the hundreds who have already had a part in this enterprise, the profits of which have been a great help to the Southern Missionary Society. Cannot you, dear reader, take an interest in this work? Now is the time to work, and the means is so much needed.



FAILURE

WHAT is failure?—It's only a spur
To a man who receives it right,
And it makes the spirit within him stir
To go in once more and fight.
If you never have failed, it's an even guess
You never have won a high success.

What is a miss?—It's a practise shot
Which we often must make to enter
The list of those who can hit the spot
Of the bull's-eye in the center.
If you never have sent your bullet wide,
You never have put a mark inside.

What is a knock-down?—A count of ten
Which a man may take for a rest.
It will give him a chance to come up again,
And do his particular best.
If you've never been bumped in a rattling go,
You never have come to the scratch, I know!
—Edmund Vance Cook.



ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK FOR THE COLORED, IN THE SOUTH- ERN UNION CONFERENCE

At the recent session of the General Conference, held in Washington, D. C., the constitution of said conference was so amended as to provide for a new department to be known as The North American Negro Department. In providing for the organization of the department thus created, the following was adopted:—

“Resolved, That in carrying out the constitution, providing that a North American Negro Department of the General Conference be created, the following be a working basis:—

“(a) That the work for the colored people in the Southern, Southeastern, and Southwestern Union Conferences be organized on a mission basis in each union.

“(b) That as the work for the colored peo-

ple develops, local missions may be organized in these union missions.

“(c) That a strong effort be made to quickly place the truths of the message before the colored people of the South in the most effective ways, especially by the use of suitable literature, evangelistic work, and mission schools.”

June 15 - 21 a meeting of the Southern Union Conference Committee was held in Nashville, Tenn., at which time the following actions were taken, in harmony with the suggestions of the General Conference:—

“Whereas, The General Conference has recommended that the work for the colored people in the Southern Union Conference be organized on a mission basis; and

“Whereas, It is desirable for several reasons, to preserve the name of, and facilities afforded by, the Southern Missionary Society; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That we ask the Southern Missionary Society incorporated in Mississippi and Tennessee to continue its work within the bounds of this Union Conference and to take over all work and workers for the colored people heretofore maintained by the several local conferences and by the Union Conference, excepting the school at Oakwood; and further be it

2. *Resolved*, That in order to more perfectly unify the work and to more effectually strengthen it, we propose as a necessary condition for the carrying out of this plan, that the Board of the Southern Missionary Society of Mississippi, and the members of the Union Conference Committee, and the members of the General Conference Negro Department resident in the Southern Union Conference, be and hereby are, merged into an operating Union Mission Board, to operate under the name of Southern Missionary Society; said committee to have full control of the said proposed work for the colored people as outlined above, with full power to select agents and employees who shall carry on said work; and be it further

3. *Resolved*, That for and in consideration of the influence, good will, and co-operation given by the said Union Conference, all funds of the said Southern Missionary Society shall be subject to the order of the said Mission Board; and

4. *Resolved*, That in harmony with the plan already adopted for the transfer of the property of the Southern Missionary Society of Mississippi to the Southern Missionary Society of Tennessee, all moneys except trust funds coming to the Southern Missionary Society, be received by the Southern Missionary Society incorporated in Tennessee, to be by said Tennessee corporation paid over to said Mississippi corporation to apply on the purchase price of the property heretofore held by the Southern Missionary Society of Mississippi according to the terms of an agreement heretofore entered into between the two said corporations; said money to be then available for carrying on mission work among the colored people as set forth above; said disposition of

funds to continue until full payment shall have been made to the Southern Missionary Society of Mississippi for all its assets, at which time the whole arrangement shall be subject to further action by said Mission Board; and

5. *Resolved*, That we recommend that each of our local conferences transfer to the Southern Missionary Society, as above constituted, all colored churches and organized companies and also the management of all work for the colored people, together with all tithe and other funds derived from colored churches or believers; said funds to be disposed of by the said Southern Missionary Society Treasurer in accordance with the plans usually followed by the denomination; and

6. *Resolved*, That all workers for the colored people in the various conferences and local organizations of the Mission be supported from the Southern Missionary Society treasury; and

7. *Resolved*, That all church property and other real estate now owned or that shall be hereafter acquired by this organization, be held in the name of the Southern Missionary Society incorporated in Tennessee.

Moved, by W. S. Lowry, seconded by J. E. White, That the Chair appoint a committee of five on schedule and nominations of officers.

The Chair appointed Haysmer, Wilcox, Lowry, Maxwell, and Blake, to serve as a committee on schedule and nominations.

Committee on Schedule and Nominations

The committee on schedule and nominations presented the following, by E. L. Maxwell, Secretary of the committee:

“We, your committee on schedule and nominations, respectfully submit the following:

(a) Schedule of officers for the Southern Union Mission: Superintendent, Secretary, Treasurer, Field Secretary, Educational Secretary.

(b) *We recommend* that the Superintendent and four other members of the Mission Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(c) All these to be filled by election for the remainder of the Union Conference biennial term and thereafter at each biennial session of the Union Conference.

(d) *We recommend* that the Superintendent of the mission be the Chairman of the Mission Board.

(e) *We respectfully submit* the following nominations:

For members of the General Conference Negro Department Committee,

On behalf of the Union Conference, A. J. Haysmer; on behalf of the Union Mission, Thomas Murphy, W. H. Sebastian.

(f) For officers of the Mission: Superintendent, C. F. McVagh; Secretary, P. E. Palmer; Treasurer, C. P. Bollman; Field Secretary, A. J. Haysmer; Educational Secretary, F. R. Rogers.

The report was adopted as a whole.

Moved, by E. L. Maxwell, That the organization and operation of the Mission be and become effective on and after July 1, 1909. Seconded and carried.

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THE WORK ORGANIZED

THE work of giving the third angel's message to the colored people in the Southern Union Conference has just been reorganized. The details of the organization are fully given in this number of the GOSPEL HERALD. We trust all our readers will study this matter carefully until they fully understand the plan of organization, and that one and all will then co-operate heartily in making this work a grand success.

Above all, let no one criticize the plans adopted without first being sure there is something to criticize. Not all the officers chosen to have charge of the work of the Southern Missionary Society as newly organized will receive pay for the work they do for the society. The mission has been so planned that every dollar possible will be put into the actual field-work.

Plans are being developed which it is believed will result very soon in greatly increasing the amount of work that can be carried on. But this cannot be accomplished without careful study and untiring effort. The sympathy and co-operation of every friend of the third angel's message is needed now as never before. There must be no letting down. The work will not do itself. The society cannot do the work. In its last analysis the work must be done by individuals with hearts all aglow with love for God and for their fellow men. The society simply stands for systematic individual effort. As in the rebuilding of the wall of Jerusalem, every man must build, as it were, over against his own house. The organization sets many people at work, for the accomplishment of the same object, but each must do his share of the work. May God help every soul to be faithful!

* * *

"HE who loves Christ the most, will do the greatest amount of good."

"EYE hath not seen the glories bright,
O Church of God, laid up for thee,—
The mansions fair, the gems of light,
The golden fruitage of life's tree.
Ear hath not heard nor heart conceived
The hidden splendors of that place,
But brighter than all else shall shine
The glories of Emmanuel's face."

* * *

SPEAKING at the opening of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, on the 2nd inst. J. J. Hill, the builder of the Great Northern Railroad, said:—

"Frequent use of the phrase, 'our complex civilization,' creates a vague impression that simplicity has been banished necessarily from the modern world by a kind of natural evolution, whereas, it remains now, as always, the normal rule of a wholesome national life.

"We have complicated our educational system and made it superficial. The just complaint everywhere is that there is no thoroughness, no wholesome mental discipline for the young.

"We have complicated our social life until natural human intercourse is overlaid with a thick stratum of vulgar prodigality, luxury, display, and insincerity.

"We have complicated our law-making until, despite the high standards, the unimpaired traditions, and the continual labors of the courts, the administration of justice is difficult and sometimes uncertain.

"We have complicated our financial system until it encourages the wildest speculation at one moment and at another sinks into business collapse.

"We have complicated our industrial organization at both ends of the scale until the great middle class, which represents labor uncombined, a fine energy, and modest accumulations of capital, finds many of its rights invaded or destroyed."

And in this Mr. Hill spoke truly. The pace of modern civilization is a killing one.

* * *

THE SOUTH AND THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

FOLLOWING are extracts from an address delivered at the dinner of the North Carolina Society of New York, December 7, 1908, by the Hon. William Howard Taft:—

"We believe that the solution of the race question in the South is largely a matter of industrial and thorough educa-

tion. We believe that the best friend that the Southern negro can have is the Southern white man, and that the growing interest which the Southern white man is taking in the development of the negro is one of the most encouraging reasons for believing the problem is capable of solution. The hope of the Southern negro is in teaching him how to be a good farmer, how to be a good mechanic; in teaching him how to make his home attractive, and how to live more comfortably and according to the rules of health and morality.

"Some Southerners who have given expression to their thoughts seem to think that the only solution of the negro question is his migration to Africa, but to me such a proposition is utterly fatuous. The negro is essential to the South in order that it may have proper labor. An attempt of negroes to migrate from one State to another not many years ago led to open violence at white instigation to prevent it. More than this, the negroes have now reached nine millions in number. Their ancestors were brought here against their will. They have no country but this. They know no flag but ours. They wish to live under it, and are willing to die for it. They are Americans. They are part of our people, and are entitled to our every effort to make them worthy of their responsibilities as free men and as citizens."

The Southern Missionary Society stands for just this sort of practical training, together with wholesome morals and sound religion. "Godliness is profitable unto all things."

* * *

"THE whole Bible is a manifestation of Christ."

* * *

Agate-Enamel Cement is a wonderful product. Will positively mend any leak in any vessel, from an agate basin to a motor boat. Only thirty cents a box, enough to mend a goodly number of leaks. Guaranteed.

Those patent clamps will actually mend rubber water bags, provided the hole is not larger than the clamps. A long-felt want now supplied. Send twenty-five cents and get nine clamps, a wrench, and instructions.

H. F. Phelps,

Station F.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

N. B.—The editor of the GOSPEL HERALD has used some of this cement and also some of the clamps, and can vouch for their efficiency.