legislation along the following

that proofs of age may be given.

her trip South, feels from the first that she has tried to tell the simple

truth about the situation as it really exists. She made her investigations

upon to treat. She manifests no pre-

the one purpose of finding out the true state of affairs. In no particu-

lar does she select an isolated and

judice, but enters into her work with

of the conditions among



SCHOOL BUILDING AND SCHOOL CHILDREN IN A SOUTHERN MILL TOWN,

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN SOUTH

Southern Cotton Mill Owners Striving to Ameliorate the Conditions of Their Operatives—Milss Gertrude Beeks, Who Visited Mill Settle-Beeks, Who Visited Mill Settle-Beeks, Who Carolina, Georgia Victoria Mills, Rock Hill; O thern Manufacturer.

"Welfare Work of the Manufac-turers of Cotton Goods in the South," and Eagle and Phoenix Mills, Colum-is the title of a most sensible article bus, in Georgia; and the Dwight recently published by Miss Gertrude Mills, at Alabama City, Ala.

Beeks, secretary of the welfare department of the National Civic Federation. Some time ago, Miss Beeks to be good. She found the mills well visited 14 cotton mill towns in South lighted and ventilated, the employers Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, for the purpose of learning what manu- such as the exhaust system for the

Kindergarten at a Southern Cotton Mill Village.

bad done and were doing to amelior-ate the condition under which their employes work and live. This is her ture, cow sheds and pig pens."

satisfactory to those who will be to the satisfactory to the sati satisfactory to those who have best interests of the Southland at heart; who believe that the future is Beeks clies cases where very young children are at work, as well as too many under 12 years, credit has been to the employers for their ef- extend forts to educate the children and promote their general content and prosperity of those in their employ. In arithmetic, writing and this report Miss Beeks makes mani. Night classes for feminine of the industrial interests of the many South. She has handled the problem number broad, economical basis, and as banks have been built. much it is worthy of mature consideration by Fouthern mill owners.

THE MILLS VISITED.

Among the mills visited were the following named: The Monaghan Mills, Greenville; Victor Mills, Greers; ments in South Carolina, Georgia Victoria Mills, Rock Hill: Olympia and Alabama. Writes of What She Mills, Columbia, and the mills of the Saw During Her Investigation—Her Graniteville Manufacturing Cempany, Commendatory of the at Graniteville, all in South Carolina; the Massachusetts Mills of Georgia,

The conditions under which the operatives work, Miss Beeks declares utilizing many of the modern devices, facturers of cotton goods in the South removal of lint, the cold water appay instead of the hot water spray in the summer time to humidify the atmosphere for manufacturing purposes, and the blower system for heating in winter and cooling in summer. In s few mills she found well equipped hospitals for the use of the operatives and one mill manager went so far as to employ a trained nurse to attend to all the sick in the village. In some of the mills Miss Beeks found bad ventilation and poor janitor service in connection with the tollet ar rangements and lack of elevator

In writing of her visits to the mill villages, where the employes live, Miss Beeks said: "Many a housewife could take lessons in-cleanlinear from the home of the average mill operative," and again: "It may be stated that generally the premises are extremely neat and that only in homes of new arrivals, from the primitive districts, are the interiors of the cottages unclean." Some of the buildings Miss Liecks' found exceedingly beautiful, both as to ar-tistic appearance of the buildings and the landscape effect. "While in some villages," she said, "the homes are built from a stereotyped plan, many of the villages the architecture is widely diversified, and individuality is encouraged. Ordinarily the lots are 75 by 125 feet. There are garden plots with prizes for vegetables and lowers, and one mill man is planning to erect greenhouses that his employ es may keep their flowers in winter Several of the mill villages are locat ed in beautiful forests and at other places employers are planting trees annually with the view of securing imple shade within a few years. The houses are rented at a nominal sum which includes not only water, vege table and flower gardens, but in some

Miss Beeks finds that the education one of great promise, not only to the not neglected. Kindergartens and but schools are supported in whole or in manufacturers of cotton goods, but schools are supported in whole or in to the operatives as well. While Miss part by the mill owners. In most of the cases where the State provides four months of school, the mill men have appropriated sufficient funds to the term four months more. For children who work in the mill regularly, there are night schools in Night classes for feminine employes feat the fact that she is well aware of afford instruction in cooking and sewthe conditions surrounding the growth ing. Libraries have been installed in

In many of the mills well equipped the child labor situation is concern-gymnasiums were found for the ben- ed. Mass Beeks boldly declares that Miss Beeks has treated the subject efit of the young people. Skating the conditions are not as had as deers of cotton goods in the South' in of amusement were provided for the herself while in the South to find a parts, namely, the conditions unsport of the employes. Athletic mill running night shifts, where it

WELFARE WORK OF MILLS homes of the operatives; the educa- games were seen in every village. In tion of the children; recreation; almost all the mills, it is the custom hours of work; and child labor. to have one or more days set aside yearly for picnics. Miss Beeks states that the whole subject was summed milis as a doctor would diagnose a up by a prominent mili president at case of sickness which he was called Pelzer, a village of 5,000 population, who said, "Amusements are as nec-

> Miss Beeks points to the action of 73 mill presidents in South Carolina recently in voluntarily reducing the extreme case, some of which she no number of hours in their mills from doubt came across, set it up as a

essary for the people as food."

Miss Gertrude Becks, of the Welfare Department of the Civic Federation of the United States. She Has Made a Careful Study of the Educational and Social Surroundings as Existing in a Number of Southern Cotton Mill Settlements.

the times.

STUDY OF CHILD LABOR.

More than one-half of the article is levoted to a study of child labor among the cotton mills visited. In her report, Miss Beeks goes back to the time when child labor was prevon the farm; she tells of migration of the people from the farms to the mill village and shows how natural it was that children should also be employed in the mills. She deplores the fact that legislation of the mill schools and in a has not kept pace with industrial denumber of the villages, small savings velopment, but she holds that the future is a very bright one so far as of the employes. Athletic mill running night shifts, where it

of the children in the mill towns is 66 to 60 per week as one of the signs type of the whole, and elaborate thereon. On the contrary, Miss Beeks keeps ever in mind, the story of the past, recollecting at all times that the South but a few years since, was nothing but an agricultural section, with little manufacturing inter-Where such vast changes have ests. taken place confusion was bound to

follow. Reforms are under way, which will prove vastly beneficial to the South when they are consummated. Miss Beeks gives the mill owners due credt for what they have done and she holds that they are masters of the sit-

LARGER THAN LAST YEAR.

Present Tobacco Crop is Also of Bet-ter Grade, Says Col. Webb, of Winston-Salem. Special to The Observer.

Winston-Salem, July 22.-Col. Webb, editor of The Southern Tobacco Journal and an experienced tobac co man, is authority for the statement that this year's tobacco crop is not only to be larger than that of 1905, but also of a much better grade. The colonel says the rains are not doing the growing crop any good these days, but nevertheless the crop will bring an average of 10 or 10 1-3 cents on the Winston market the coming year. The leaf sales on this market during the present year, which closes August 31, will aggregate about 17,000,000 pounds, which ts not half enough to supply local manufacturers. The crop averaged about 8 % conts. The farmers in some about 8½ cents. The farmers in some of the counties adjacent have been organized for the purpose of holding their crops and thus compelling the price to go up. It is said that in some sections of Stokes the organization embraces practically all the growers. If they can manage to hold their leaf as did the cotton growers of the South their plan may succeed, but doubt is expressed here as to whether the plan of the tobacco growers will meet with such success. Nevertheless the

in the faces of children to keep them awake," but was unable to find one. Instead of finding "extreme emaciation," she found the children of the mills as rosy-cheeked and healthy as those working elsewhere. She states that she did not find children half naked nor did a case come to her ears.

THE DUCTRINE OF DRAGO (Continued from Page One.)

American dectrine to The Hague Tribunal.

AN EXPÁNSION OF CALVO'S DOCTRINE.

The Drago doctrine is said by pub-

The Drago doctrine is said by publicists to be merely an expansion of the Caivo doctrine, dear to the hearts of Latin-Americans but never engrafted upon international law. In its essence, that doctrine was a declaration that any claim against a nation by a foreign cftizen, or even a foreign government, must be adjudicated by its own courts and under no circumstances was a proper subject of diplomite representation or negotiation. That doctrine has often been asserted in opposition to the presentation of such claims, but so far without success when the claim was advanced by a nation of superior strength. Even the United States State Department has disregarded it, notably in forcing a settlement of the claims of the Salvador improvement Company against Salvador, and is where the overseer kicked those un-der his employ. Other criticisms of sensational writers on the subject of child labor were found to be untrue, as, for instance, the prevalence of consumption, unusual number of ac-cidents to children, overwork, etc. As to the future, Miss Becks declares that one of the greatest needs is the creation of a public sentiment in favor of the modern legislation required, which at the present time is advocated and understood principality by the employers. Generally speaking the agitation has been promoted by well-meaning but misguided theorists who have not acquainted themselves with the conditions under seives with the conditions under which the people work or the busi-ness management or financial prob-lems of the mills. Miss Beeks advo-Company against Salvador, and is Company against Salvador, and is again pursuing the same course as to Venezuela in the matter of the asphalt and other American claims. But the principal basis of the action of the United States up to this point has been found in two reasons: first, an assertion on the part of the United States that no American citizen by the mere signature of a contract or concession in terms submissible for construction only to the courts of the granters can cancel the right of his own government to protect him in lines: Compulsory education with pro-vision for truant officers; factory inspection to strengthen the child labor law to increase the age limit from 12 to 14 years; birth registration so In conclusion, Miss Beeks says: Too much praise cannot be given to the mill owners who, in spite of the unfair criticism which has been made, are not only giving food and shelter and an industrial training to the illiterate descendants of the first inhabitants of the colonies, but, through their welfare work, are a great civilizing influence and are steadily raising the standard of citi-One reading Miss Beeks' report of

> proved as a sound principle of inter-national law, it becomes important to know more of the details of the fundamental or Calvo doctrine, upon which it is built. The subject may be interesting also because this doc-trine has already been formally evoked by Venezuela in the past and is certain to take first place in the legal battle about to ensue as a result of a fresh and peremptory presentation by the United States of the Ameritary for the storage of this crop, ice can claims against that republic, As expounded by the highest authority, doctrine and the objections to its application are thus set out:

THE CALVO CLAUSE. "Disputes and controversies which may arise with regard to the interpretation or execution of this con-tract shall be resolved by the tribunals of the republic in accordance with the laws of the nation, and shall not in any case be considered as a motive for international reclama-

Nothing is better settled in law than that a suitor having a claim should appeal to a court of law in which to have his claim passed upon and to see justice come in the premises. Courts were established for this very self-help, taking the law into their own hands. This doctrine obtains throughout the civilized world in matters of municipal law, and it should not be varied unless the court is so constituted, either as to be un-able to assume jurisdiction of the claim or does not do justice to the

sarily follows that the American citsarjly follows that the American cit-izen must subject himself to the laws to all of the sky-scraping buildings and customs of Venezuela. He can situated in the area bounded by and customs of Venezuela. He can claim no greater rights or privileges than a citizen of Venezuela may claim. He may, indeed, receive less consideration, and would ordinarily have no right to complain unless he could show that the Venezuelan gov-ernment discriminated against him by granting greater rights or privileges to a citizen of another foreign State, such as Great Britain, for ex-Now, inasmuch as a citizen of Ven-

ezuela in the matter of a contract must appeal to the court in order to have any doubt or uncertainty in the contract cleared up and in order to obtain a judgment based upon the rights involved, it necessarily follows that a stranger residing within Vene-zuela must likewise appeal to the court in a case circumstanced as above. If the same law be applied to him and no discrimination between the Venezuelan on the one hand and the American citizen on the other, or no distinction made between the American citizen and the British subject, there can be no ground of complaint. If, however, it appears that the court does not treat claims of foreigners with impartiality, that foreigners are discriminated against, and that there is lacking that impartial administration of justice which attaches to the term "court" in civil-tzed countries, it follows necessarily that a resort must be had to other means so that fustice be done.

The Latin-American countries, would seem, are not willing that claims arising in their respective countries should be considered diplo-matically. For this, however, there is considerable foundation, because no foreign country can sit as a court of appeal upon the proceedings of a coart of a sovereign and independent nation. The real difficulty seems, however, to consist in the fact that the judgments of some of the courts of Latin-America will not stand this examination, and the countries in question insist that any foreigner entering into a contract with the par-ticular government in question expressly renounces, by an apt article in the contract, his right of resort to

diplomatic intervention.

If the courts of Venezuela, for example, passed upon the question according to the evidence submitted and decided the question according to the evidence, the infertion of such a clause would be unnecessary; because, as above stated, all Venezuelans must resort to the court and foreigners residing, either improparity or property of the court and foreigners residing, either improparity or property of the court and foreigners residing. siding, either temporarily or perma-nently, in Venezuela should not be given greater rights or privileges than the natives or citizens of Vene-

It is a fact, however, that the separation of the executive and the judiciary is not so marked or so carefully safeguarded in Latin-America as in the English-speaking world. For which reason there is often a grave doubt that the case in question will be prejudged or the court will be influenced directly or indirectly to accept the view agreeable to the executive for the time being. This may or may not mean a denial of justice.

While, therefore, the individual

plan may succeed, but doubt is expressed here as to whether the plan of the tobacco growers will meet with such success. Nevertheless the fight between the grower and the buyer will be watched with interest. A new tobacco concern has begun business at Pilot Mountain during the past week. A tobacco factory in a small country town is quite a novelity these days.

TWENTY-YEAR BATTLE.

"I was a loser in a twenty-year battle with chronic piles and malignant sores, until I tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve; which thrace the tids, by curing both till not a-trace temains, writes A. M. Bruce, of Farmville, Va. Best for old ulcers, outs, burns and wounds, Ec., at R. H. Jordan & Co., druggists.

may not mean a denial of justice.

While, therefore, the individual American residing in Venezuela may not ask that his country take up the claim, diplomatically for the reason that he must seek his redress in the courts of justice, and for the second reason that he has renounced expressly his right to appeal to the diplomatic intervention of his country, still the United States owes a duty to protect the citizen even against himself. He may renounce his right or privilege as far as the individual is concerned; he may not renounce the right or duty of the United States to protect its citizens abrend, because he is not the accredited agent of the United States for this purpose. There-

toreign government cannot well pro-toreign government cannot well pro-test. The reason it two-fold: First, because that very government must do the same for its own citizens in-jured in foreign parts; and, secondly, because the denial of justice in the individual case is the cause of the in-

THE ICE SUPPLY OF A CITY.

A Full Crop When Cut Weighs More Than Four Million Tons—Melted. It Would Form a Lake as Large as Central Park, With an Average Depth of Eight Feet—Half of It is Lost.

New York Evening Post. It is a safe wager that few New York residents have any adequate idea of what the failure of the ice crop of what the failure of the loc crop means. They are familiar enough with the inconvenience to themselves resulting from an ice famine and its consequent increase in the price of ice; but of the conditions governing the ice harvest and its distribution throughout the metropolis they have no means of being informed.

New York depends for the greater part of its ice supply upon the na-

mere signature of a contract or concession in terms submissible for construction only to the courts of the granters can cancel the right of his own government to protect him in his rights, and, second, an insistence upon the right of the government of the United States to make sure that there has been no miscarriage of justice in the courts according to Anglo-Saxon standards of law. Saxon standards of law.

THE FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINE
AND ITS FAULTS.

If the Drago doctrine is to be ap-

produce all of the ice that can be consumed. The ice-consuming capac-ity of New York city may be estimated by the capacity of the ice house in which the supply is stored. Except for a comparatively small output of the artificial product, the ice sup-

houses of an aggregate capacity of 4, 117,000 tons are maintained. These figures convey little meaning to lay mind and will be understood better by comparison with some familiar quantities. The normal supply of natural ice per year, which measures at the rate of forty-five cubic feet to the ton, if stored in a single building of a uniform height of thirty-five feet would cover an area of something more than thirty-six city blocks. Such an ice house if erected to face or Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, would have a fronting on the avenue extending from the Twenty-third street corner to Seventeenth, west on Seventeenth street to Eleventh avenue, notrhward thence to Twentythird street, and east to the corne purpose, in order that the parties of Fifth avenue opposite the purpose, in order that the parties of building. This enormous mass of ice, may not appeal to the doctrine of building. This enormous mass of ice, may not appeal to the doctrine of if melted, would create a lake of an average depth of eight feet of water tral Park, which is three city blocks in width and fifty-one blocks comprising a total area of 153 city blocks.

This quantity of ice, which must be claim or does not do justice to the claim.

When citizens of the United States, for example, leave this country and establish themselves in a foreign country, such as Venezuela, it neceswould possess a bulk more than equal Broadway, Beaver street, William street and Wall street. A simpler means of measuring its bulk, perhaps, will be to compare it to the Metro-politan Life Insurance Company's building at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, which covers an en-tire block with the exception of the small plot at the northwest corner occupied by the old Madison Square Preshyterian church. This ice cube would possess a bulk eleven and onehalf times as great as the completed Metropolitan building and if made to conform with the dimensions of the brock on which this building stands, it would tower 1,782 feet into the

> HALF IS LOST BY MELTING. This enormous quantity does not represent the actual consumption of ice by New York city, because 50 per cent. of the quantity stored melts be-tween the time of storing in the win-ter and the time of delivery from the canal boats and barges in the summer by the wagons to the city consumers. From the time of cutting to the distribution in New York city, the history of a ton of ice is one of centinual loss. Out of the mass stored the amount consumed by New York would be represented by the contents of an ice house thirty-five feet high having a ground area of only eighteen city blocks. This, however, would cover an area more than nine times that of Madison Square Park, and if melted would cover Central Park with water to the depth of four feet. In order to show the wast-age of ice in storage and transportation, an original quantity of 100 tons of ice at the time of storage may be taken. Of this quantity stored in winter, twenty tons have melted by the time it is removed from the ice house for transportation. Of the or-iginal quantity then, only eighty tots are placed aboard the barges, Dur-ing transit this quantity shrinks by meltage to sixty tons. The wastage during the delivery has not yet been taken into account. It is estimated by the ice dealers that sixty tons unloaded at the pier will have shrunk ten tons more before delivery at the doors of the consumer. The failure of the ice crop last

> year, however, is said to have left the ice dealers with less than half of the normal supply to draw from. The actual amount of ice at the sources from which New York city is supplied aggregated last winter 1,672,182 tons, which is 2,444,862 tons less than the amount harvested under normal conditions the year before. The to-tal quantity of natural ice from which the city may draw for its supply this summer is, therefore, represented by considerably less than a total bulk of ice lost by wastage in a normal

> REPUBLICANS NAME SOLICITOR. Mr. George C. Justice Nominated in the Fourteenth Judicial District, Special to The Observer.

> Marion, July 23.—The Republican judicial convention met in Marion yesterday for the purpose of nomiyesterday for the purpose of nominating a solicitor for the fourteenth judicial district. Mr. T. C. Smith, of Rutherfordton was called to the chair and made permanent chairman, while Mr. W. C. Rector, of Henderson, assisted by Mr. W. C. McRorie, of Rutherfordton, acted as secretaries. The names of George C. Justice, of Rutherfordton, A. B. Bryan, of

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

the province of New York, died, after a short, weak and turbulent administration and was buried in Stuyvesant's vault, next to the old Dutch Governor.

1779.—The Minisink settlement in Orange county, New York, attacked by the Indians under Brant, by whom it was also plundered and burned and the inhabitants either killed or carried away.

inhabitants either killed or carried away.

6.—Battle in North Carolina between 300 militia and Col. Lock and the British and Tories under Moore. The latter proposed a cessation of hostilities for one hour, which, being agreed to, he decamped with his party.

3.—Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died.

Declaration of Independence, died.

1816.—The Enterprise arrived at Charleston from Savannah, Being the first steamboat ever seen in that sity, it excited a great deal of curiosity.

1842.—The Bunker Hill monument finished, which had been in progress 17 years. In July the Senate ratified the treaty which had just been negotiated by Daniel Webster for the United States, and Lord Ashburton, for England, in relation to the northeastern boundary between the United States and the British possessions in North America.

1855.—The insurgent Mexicans under The insurgent Mexicans under Gen. Vidauri, at Saltillo, de-

Gen. Vidauri, at Saltillo, de-feated the government forces under Generals Crux and Guitlan under Generals Cruz and Guttan and drove them from the city, 1863.—A fight occurred near Manassas Gap. in which 800 men of Gen. Opinola's brigade, defeated Georgia and North Carolina forces and captured 17 cannon. 1862.—Kit Carson, with a part of the First New Mexico regiment, defeated the Navatoe Indiana in a

feated the Navajoe Indians in a severe fight beyond Fort Canby. 1866.—Tennessee readmitted by joint resolution of both Houses of Congress. She was the first State to be readmitted after the war. to be readmitted after the war.

1885.—Gen. U. S. Grant, ex-President
of the United States, dies at
Mount McGregor, N. Y., aged 63.

1898.—Five troops of cavalry stationed at 'Camp Alger ordered to
Porto Rico. The City of Rio de
Janeiro, with 890 men, sailed
from San Francisco for Manila,
under command of Gen. H. G.
Otis.

3.—President Roosevelt refuses to consider the charges made by the bookbinders union against W. A. Miller, assistant foreman. whose reinstatement had

ordered. 1965.—The fleet bringing the body of John Paul Jones from France arrived at Annapolis and the body was placed in a vault in the Naval Academy grounds the following day.

A TRAGIC FINISH.

A watchman's neglect permitted a Slight disorders are cured in a few days worst cases gives comfort and relief. "I had diabetes in its worst form," writes Marion Lee, of Dunreath, Ind. "I tried eight physicians without relief. Only three bottles of Foley's Fidney Cure made me a well man." R. H. Jordan & Co.

ન્દ્રેન્સ્ક્રેન્સ જેન્દ્રેન્સન્ક્રેન્સ્ક્રેન્સ કેન્દ્રેન્સ્ક્રેન્સ સ્ક્રેન્સન્ક્રેન્ REMEMBER

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