

# THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

## North Carolina's Executive Makes Suggestions To The Legislature

### THE STATE IS NOW PROSPERING

The Governor Speaks of the State's Resources and Recommends Such Legislation as Will Bring Highest Development.

The Biennial message of the Governor was read in both houses of the State Legislature on Thursday. The substance of the message and all the most important sections are given below:

#### INTRODUCTION.

The Honorable, the General Assembly: I congratulate you as you enter upon the discharge of your duties that you find in the State an excellent condition. Her citizens of all callings are prosperous and the revenues of the State are adequate for all the needs that you will be called upon to supply. At the close of the last fiscal year on the 30th of November there was in one State Treasury for general purposes the sum of \$333,683.30. The revenue and machinery acts passed by the last General Assembly have worked admirably and have brought into the State Treasury sufficient sums for all purposes of government economically administered. You will therefore enter upon the discharge of your duties unhampered by a deficit and untempted by any large surplus to make extravagant appropriations.

Certain taxes levied by the last General Assembly have been declared by the courts unconstitutional. These taxes are adverted to in the report of the State Treasurer and I concur in his recommendations concerning them. Such changes ought to be made in law as will enable the collection of these taxes for the future and likewise for the past two years. The taxes so levied were proper, but of course they must be levied in a constitutional manner. With the few changes suggested, the machinery and revenue acts are perhaps as good as we can make them under our constitution.

The whole subject of taxation is one well worthy your profoundest consideration. The burdens of government, always onerous are made more so by a wrong distribution of them. The taxation in many of our towns and cities when combined with the State, county and special taxes, is found to be very burdensome and results in great loss of revenue by reason of the refusal of the taxpayer to fully list his property when the tax rate is so high as to amount to something like confiscation. I commend to your most careful consideration the able discussion of this matter by the State Tax Commission. This commission has given much and profound study to the question of taxation and its opinion is worthy of the most serious consideration.

The assessment of railroad property for taxation in 1928 was \$33,619,860. In 1923 this assessment was \$70,628,523, thus more than doubling the assessment in a period of five years. This increased assessment of railroad property at first glance might appear to be unjust, but when it is considered that within the time named the gross earnings of the railroads of this State have increased from \$11,543,566 to \$18,619,815, the appearance of injustice passes away and leaves one in doubt whether the railroads are even now assessed at anything like their true value. The Corporation Commission has managed the assessment of railroad property and the collection of taxes out of the railroads with great wisdom and without creating any serious friction between these great corporations and the State.

#### EDUCATION.

I commend to the earnest consideration of your honorable body the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and recommend the adoption of the suggestions contained therein. This State is extremely fortunate in having as Superintendent of Public Instruction a broad-minded, cultured and able man, who is pushing her educational interests forward at a pace which commands the admiration of our sister State. He has given much study to the subject upon which his report is based and I cannot do better than to declare that I concur in his reasoning and his conclusions. I greatly deprecate any attempt to raise the race issue on the question of education. There is absolutely no justification for stirring up our people on this subject. The small sum which the white people are contributing to the support of the negro schools cannot for one moment justify the continued agitation of the question of dividing the school fund according to the sum paid by each race. Having divested the negro of power it is manifestly our duty to make of him the best citizen of which he is capable and this we can certainly never do by leaving him to his own devices, nor by withdrawing from him the small amount of taxes which we devote to his education. There are three courses open with reference to the negro. The first is to let him go without any training and inevitably drop back into savagery. When we make up our minds to do this the second plan will at once be put into effect and that is for philanthropic people throughout the world to take charge of his education and train him up out of harmony and in unity to the people among whom he lives. The third plan is for us to train him our-

selves—making him more capable, more efficient, more reliable and with a deeper affection for us. The last plan it seems to me commends itself both to our selfishness and our generosity. But apart from our sense of obligation to this weaker race, I am impressed with the necessity of causing all agitation which leads to the embitterment and estrangement of the negro, for the reason that as this estrangement and this embitterment increase large numbers of them will go out from among us. The greatest need of North Carolina today is more labor. It seems to me the height of folly to continue to bring about conditions which lessen the amount of labor in the State. On the contrary every encouragement should be given by fair treatment—even by generous consideration, to stop the emigration of this important part of our labor. It is useless for us to pass a law taxing emigrant agents, if we deny to the negro the privilege of giving to his child a decent public school education.

Provision ought to be made for the payment of the expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is absolutely necessary in the performance of his duties for him to travel throughout the State; indeed he ought to visit other States of the Union to learn their methods, views and plans. To do so will necessitate the expenditure of from \$500 to \$750 in the payment of railroad fare. Heretofore the railroads of this State under a statute permitting it, have been granting to the Superintendent of Public Instruction passes over their lines, but for the past year or so they have refused to do this. Unless the Legislature is going to require them to furnish the passes, provision certainly ought to be made to defray these absolutely necessary expenses of the Superintendent. A State which so much needs education cannot afford to stint its Superintendent in the necessary expenditure of money in the performance of the duties of his office and in his better equipment of that office.

#### TAXES.

Taxes should be as low as possible, consistent with the needs of the State; any taxes levied beyond this is wrong in principle, and should not be levied. Taxes should also be uniform and just, never levied twice on the same thing, or what is constructively the same thing, and while it is always difficult to correct errors of this kind, still the burdens of taxation should be borne alike by all, and not doubled on some, while others escape their proportionate part. No person, for any purpose, should ever pledge the credit of the State unless authorized by the Legislature, in whom alone is lodged that power, and even that great body should not do so, unless in extreme cases or matters of urgent necessity.

#### APPROPRIATIONS.

From the message of the retiring Governor and the reports of the various departments, after passing the appropriation bills, providing means for the protection of the State in the suit of South Dakota against North Carolina, and enacting laws of general benefit, there are no momentous questions affecting the State demanding the attention of the present General Assembly. The appropriation bills, now vastly increasing, which will be submitted to you, will doubtless be carefully considered and scanned. Our disbursements should never exceed our receipts, for a State, like an individual, should not pay out more than it gets, thus fostering extravagance and waste. And in view of our present financial condition, and what may be our speedy needs, only a sufficient amount should be granted to our State institutions to adequately maintain them, economically administered. These institutions ask this year for \$1,509,900.00, which is in excess of their last appropriation of \$577,900, and which, if allowed, makes our disbursements greatly exceed our revenue.

#### IMMIGRATION.

In the past, as a State, we have been too modest and shown too little self-assertion, thus detracting from our dignity and worth, and leaving the world little acquainted with the resources of our land, the worth of our people or the history of the Commonwealth. For examples, every patriotic North Carolinian glories in the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence made on the 20th of May, 1775, yet not having given, until recently, proper publicity to its authenticity, outsiders believed it a myth, and spoke of it as without foundation. So likewise, we know, the valiant part taken by our State in the civil war, in the defense of the South and its great principles, yet for years our true position remained in darkness, and it became the patriotic duty of our present distinguished Chief Justice with his corps of capable writers, to prove to the listening world, that we not only furnished more troops than any other State, according to population, but were also first at Bethel, last at Appomattox, and farthest to the front at Gettysburg. In the same hurling, negligent manner, we have failed to make known our great resources and hidden wealth, thus allowing our State to remain comparatively unknown, unsought and undeveloped. The Governor dwells at length on the State's finances, showing that we are in splendid shape, with no need for the State to borrow money or go in debt.

He also recommends the most liberal appropriations for pensions that the resources of the treasury will permit. The Governor urges a law against trespassing on railroad property.

#### PUBLIC ROADS.

Much progress has been made in the building and improvement of our public roads during the past two years. All legislation looking to the furthering of the good work should have your approval.

#### PARDONS.

As required by law, I transmit herewith the list of pardons, commutations and reprieves granted by me during the past two years, together with my reasons therefor. The number of pardons is quite large, but is no greater than in my judgment, after most careful examination, is proper. We have sixteen Superior Court judges in this State of different temperaments and opinions and to each of whom is granted large discretionary power in the imposition of punishment. It is not to be supposed that each of them imposes the same punishment for the same offense, even where the circumstances are identical. It is recognition of this fact, among others, that the pardoning power is placed by our constitution in the hands of the Governor. Punishment ought as near as may be to be equal where the circumstances are alike.

#### NORTH CAROLINA RESOURCES.

We have all the chief minerals available especially being of two finest quality and inexhaustible. Our vast forests, on mountain and in swamps, are now needed for the world's market, while our mighty, but unbridled, water powers would turn the machinery of a thousand mills. The equitable charm of our climate is unsurpassed, offering unrivaled inducements to both pleasure and health-seekers as well as those who bring permanent homes under good laws by administrators.

Publish abroad in detail these mighty resources and add to them the positive assurance that all who come shall be gladly welcomed, aided and protected; taxed no more than is necessary for the economical administration of government and given every opportunity to build themselves up, and we will soon have an influx of strong and capable men in our State, establishing everywhere diversified industries and greatly adding to our wealth and power. Let capital feel that it will not be robbed, because it has wealth, or does business as a corporation; and convince labor that no matter how humble it may be, its every right will be respected, and they will come and be with us.

#### HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

I transmit herewith the reports of the various hospitals for the insane. The information which they contain will put you in possession of all the facts needful for your guidance in the performance of your duty to this afflicted class of our citizens. There ought to be ample provision made for the care of all the indigent insane. The constitution requires it, humanity demands it and the platforms of all parties pledge themselves to accomplish it. The State is able to bear the necessary burden for bringing about this result and nothing short of its accomplishment will satisfy the public conscience. I cannot too strongly urge upon your honorable body the necessity of making adequate provision for the care of the insane.

#### PENSIONS.

No braver men ever went to the front in battle than the North Carolinian soldiers in the civil war; no more heroic women ever suffered with quieter patience than those of our State during the period of that awful conflict. They offered their lives and gave of their substance everything to the cause of the Southern Confederacy. At the time they were, in the main, young and in no need. Today they are old and want the necessities of life. The State is paying out \$200,000 annually as a recognition of their services; but this is not enough. Still further provision remains yet to be made. The first, second and third class pensioners are not in so much need as the fourth class pensioners. Provision should be made for the gradual raising the pension for each member of the fourth class until it shall reach \$25. If, in your wisdom, you can see your way clear to do more than this I shall be glad. The State will rejoice, and we shall all still remain in debt to the glorious men and women who made history for us from 1861 to 1865 in such fashion that we can never be weak nor craven without falling away from the high estate to which they raised us.

#### CONCLUSION.

After four years of service to the State I cannot retire to private life without expressing to the people through your body my appreciation of their generosity to me. They have at all times been quick to manifest their support of every proper suggestion on my part and they have been most generous in overlooking the shortcomings of my administration. Nor can I leave without expressing my deep gratitude to my associates in the State government for their effective, loyal and cordial support for every measure which has looked to the betterment of conditions in the State. I wish for each of them a long and prosperous life filled with service. To those who have come in more intimate contact with me in the performance of the duties of my office, I wish to convey the sense of my deep obligation for their diligent and faithful performance of their duties and their constant fidelity to me. I retire from office with pleasant recollections of all those who have aided me in the work which the people laid upon me and herewith beg to express to them my thanks for the great service which they have done the State.

CHARLES B. ALCOCK, Executive Mansion, Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 5, 1905.

## LEGISLATURE AT WORK

### Work That is Being Done By the North Carolina Lawmakers.

#### Senate Proceedings.

Lieutenant Governor Turner called the Senate to order promptly at noon, with nearly all the fifty Senators in their seats.

The opening prayer was made by Rev. Dr. I. McK. Pittinger, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd.

The oath of office was administered by the presiding officer, the Senators being sworn in according to the numerical order of the districts they represent.

The election of officers of the Senate was then entered upon. Mr. A. J. Maxwell was nominated for chief clerk by Senator Ward, of Craven. There was no other nomination and all the Senators (on roll call), including the Republicans, voted for Mr. Maxwell.

Forty-four Senators voted, all for Maxwell, and he was immediately thereafter sworn into office.

Senator Vann nominated Mr. Walter L. Cohoon for reading clerk, and he was also elected without opposition and sworn in. Mr. Cohoon received 45 votes.

Mr. L. Brown Pegram was nominated by Senator Aaron for door-keeper. There was no other nomination and Mr. Pegram received 40 votes and was sworn in.

Senator Eller placed in nomination for assistant door-keeper Mr. Robert N. Staley, and he was duly elected without opposition, receiving 43 votes.

Senator Toms nominated J. W. Simpson for enrolling clerk and he was elected without opposition.

Senator Burton nominated Senator C. A. Webb for President pro tem, and Senator Bryan nominated Senator Pearson, of Burke. Senator Webb received 40 votes and Senator Pearson eight.

The chair then declared the Senate duly organized and ready for business.

Senator Burton offered the usual resolution to notify the House that the Senate was duly organized. Adopted.

Senator Eller introduced a joint resolution providing for the canvassing of the vote for State officers and the inauguration of the Governor-elect and other State officers. The resolution provides for the canvassing of the vote and the inauguration of the Governor the same day—next Wednesday, January 11. After some discussion the resolution went over.

#### In the House.

Sharp at noon Principal Clerk Frank D. Hackett, called the House to order and requested Rev. R. F. Bumpass, of Ederton Street M. E. church, to offer the opening prayer. At the end of this was announced that Chief Justice Walter Clark would administer the oath of office to the members. The latter, as is the custom, came forward to the desk in batches and were sworn.

There were very few spectators in the galleries, but the lobbies were well filled. The swearing in of the members and the subscribing to the House roll was a tedious process, consuming an hour and a half of time, and when this formally was concluded, on motion of Representative Woodward, of Wilson, seven members who had left their certificates of election at home, were allowed to be sworn in. Prominent in this group, was ex-Member of Congress W. A. Branch, of Beaufort.

At 1.30 Chief Clerk Hackett announced that every member of the House of Representatives was present and duly qualified, and the next business would be the election of a speaker.

Speaker Pro Tem W. A. Graham announced that the nomination of a Speaker was in order, Mr. Mitchell, of Bertie, placed in nomination O. H. Guion, of Craven, Mr. Cunningham, of Person, seconded the nomination. Mr. Butler, of Sampson, presented the name of J. A. Crisp, of Caldwell, as the Republican nominee for Speaker. As to all other positions, Mr. Butler said, the minority had been treated fairly by the majority and would have no candidate. Mr. Rector, of Henderson, seconded Mr. Crisp's nomination. Mr. Woodward, in a neat speech, presented the name of O. H. Guion, among many other compliments, saying he was one of the finest products of the east. Mr. Winborn, of Hertford, said that as a candidate himself for the high honor, he felt honestly that the caucus acted wisely last night in selecting Mr. Guion paying him a high tribute. Other speeches seconding the nomination of Guion were made by Warren, of Jones, and Robinson, of Guilford. The vote on roll call, being the first of the session was: Guion 95; Crisp 22.

The second day was largely occupied in hearing the message of Governor Aycock read. A few bills were introduced and the appointment of committees announced.

On Thursday in the house bills were introduced as follows: Bill by Coffield, that after February 22, no new bills be presented to the House was referred to the committee on rules. Cowles, of Wilkes, to amend the constitution of the State. Referred to judiciary committee; to amend chapter 339, laws 1903. Referred to judiciary committee.

Winborn, to amend the constitution; to provide for high grade schools. Referred to committee on education.

Stewart, to reform the divorce law of North Carolina. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Rector, to amend the road law of Henderson county.

The Speaker announced the following as committee on part of the House committee on the inauguration of the Governor, January 11th: Laughinghouse, of Pitt, chairman; Murphy, of Rowan, Hasten, of Forsyth, Warren, of Jones, Robinson, of Guilford.

#### Senate Committees.

Following are the Senate committees: Proposition and Grievances—Duls, Bragaw, Thorn, Arendell, Jones, Turner, Turrentine, Shaw, Williams, Long of Iredell, Taylor.

Privileges and Elections—Stubbs, Gilliam, Zollicoffer, Eller, Empie, Alexander, Miller.

Claims—Sinclair, Aaron, Fleming, Ward, Watkins, Edell, Crisp.

Judiciary—Mason of Northampton, Gilliam, Zollicoffer, Foushee, Mason of Gaston, Scales, Duls, Foushee, Stubbs,

Vann, Webb, Ward, Fleming, Wright, Bragaw, Williams, Toms, Long of Iredell, Eller, Boddie, Cox, Grady, Sinclair, Pearson, Bryan.

Internal Improvements—Ricks, Long of Person, Watkins, Toms, Stringfield, Bryan.

Education—Scales, Bragaw, Mason of Northampton, Boddie, Grady, McCulloch, Long of Iredell, Duls, Stringfield, Pearson.

Military Affairs—Grady, Williams, Cox, Toms, Bragaw, Fleming, Thorn, Ward.

Agriculture—McLean, Everett, Thorn, Beasley, Ricks, Moore, Shaw, Turrentine, Boyles.

Banks and Currency—Everett, Watkins, Long of Person, Bragaw, Ricks, Odell, Empie, Bryan.

Corporations—Wright, Empie, Eller, Cox, Bragaw, Zollicoffer, Gilliam, Foushee, Ward, Crisp.

Finance—Long of Person, Zollicoffer, Mason of Northampton, Pearson.

Engrossed, Bills—Boddie, Cox, Toms, Alexander, Moore, Jones, Boyles.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylums—Turner, Mason of Northampton, Billington, Foushee, Everett, Grady, Sommers.

Insane Asylum—Arendell, Aaron, Ellington, Webb, Mason of Gaston, Odell, Long, Miller.

Federal Relations—Toms, Mason of Northampton, Zollicoffer, Scales, Wright, Sinclair, Pearson.

Fish and Fisheries—Beasley, Vann, Arendell, Turner, Ward, Grady, Toms, Stringfield, Ellington, Everett, Long of Person, Mason of Northampton, Ricks, Turner, Turrentine, Watkins, Crisp.

Railroads and Railroad Commissions—Foushee, Mason of Northampton, Vann, Burton, Mason of Gaston, McLean, Wright, Scales, Sinclair, Taylor.

Public Roads—Ellington, Foushee, Shaw, Moore, Thorn, McCulloch, Bryan, Counties, Cities and Towns—Vann, Webb, Arendell, Odell, Bragaw, Duls, Jones, McLean, Watkins.

Public Health—Jones, Moore, Beasley, Cox, McLean, Shaw, Sommers.

Manufacturing—Odell, Watkins, Ricks, Long of Person, Turner, Everett, Eller, Scales.

Mining—Alexander, Watkins, Williams, Stubbs, Sinclair, Arendell, Crisp.

Election Laws—Burton, Webb, Gilliam, Stubbs, Scales, Odell, Foushee, Shaw, Pearson.

Constitutional Amendment—Fleming, Burton, Stubbs, Gilliam, Mason of Northampton, Mason of Gaston, Sinclair.

Shell Fish—Ward, Beasley, Arendell, Grady, Bragaw, McCulloch, Empie.

Appropriations—Mason of Gaston, Everett, Scales, Ellington, Webb, Thorn, Boddie, Aaron, Empie, Taylor.

Congressional Apportionment—Williams, Stubbs, Gilliam, Grady, Boddie, Eller, Empie, Odell, Mason of Gaston, Webb.

Judicial Districts—Bragaw, Fleming, Boddie, Toms, Cox, Empie, Eller.

#### Joint Committees.

Library—Empie, Burton, Gilliam, Turner, Ellington.

Justices of the Peace—Aaron, Gilliam, Shaw, Moore, Jones.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Watkins, Ellington, Long of Person, Everett, Odell.

Trustees of the University—Cox, Eller, Scales, Gilliam, Sinclair, Boddie, Webb, Turrentine, Pearson.

Enrolled Bills—Long of Iredell, Cox, Boddie, Alexander, Aaron, Beasley, Grady, Jones, Bryan.

Printing—Turrentine, Ellington, Moore.

Codification of Laws—Zollicoffer, Gilliam, Foushee, Scales, Eller, Burton, Boddie, Mason of Northampton, Mason of Gaston, Bragaw.

Rules—Webb, Mason of Northampton, Zollicoffer.

The first named Senator is chairman of the committee.

Friday was a busy day with the Legislature. Many bills were introduced, mostly however unimportant ones. The bill to regulate the liquor business in Asheville and Buncombe county passed third reading. The bill to require all bills to be typewritten failed to pass. A number of additions to committees were announced.

In the Senate Saturday a number of bills were introduced. The proposed measure to allow the Governor \$1,000 per year for expenses was referred back to the committee on receipt of a telegram from Governor-elect Glenn that he wanted no increase in salary.

In the House Saturday McNinch introduced a bill to regulate the divorce evil in North Carolina. A number of local bills were also introduced.

Mr. McNinch, for the judiciary committee, reported that the bill referred to it providing for the repeal of the law of 1903, known as the anti-liquor law, respectfully asked that it be referred to the committee for the regulation of the liquor traffic. This was done.

#### Monday in Both Houses.

Monday was a busy day in the Legislature. The following bills were introduced and referred to the committee indicated.

Graham, of Lincoln, to amend the law providing that only half fees shall be paid where no true bill is found by grand jury in Lincoln county. Referred to finance committee.

Harrison, to protect game in Halifax county. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

Crisp, to incorporate Granite Falls graded school, in Caldwell county. Referred to committee on education.

Harrison, to protect consumers of barber shops. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

Allen, to repeal chapter 736, laws of 1901. Referred to committee on propositions and grievances.

Allen, to abolish office of standard keeper for Currituck county. Put on calendar.

Taylor, to regulate the fees of certain officers in Brunswick county. Committee on salaries and fees.

Stromach, to prevent misrepresentation in connection with sale of merchandise. Referred to committee on finance.

Butler, to re-establish the office of treasurer for Sampson county. Referred to committee on finance.

Graham, of Lincoln, to amend law relating to drainage in Lincoln county. Referred to committee on agriculture.

Butler, to authorize commissioners of Sampson county to pay any surplus remaining from bond fund into the county treasury. Referred to commit-

tee on finance.

Rector, to allow commissioners of Henderson county to sell real estate. Referred to committee on estates, cities and towns.

Turrentine, to amend private laws of 1901, relating to bond issue and poll tax in town of Mooresville. Referred to committee on finance.

Graham, of Granville, to amend the pension law so that the minimum allowance for fourth class pensioners shall be \$20. Referred to committee on pensions.

In the Senate the following were among the bills introduced.

Eller, to amend charter of the town of Salem.

Fleming, to authorize commissioners of Pitt county to levy a special tax. Wright, to amend section 1,027 of The Code.

Toms, bill to supply the clerk of the Supreme Court of Henderson county with certain books and have certain books rebound.

Stringfield, bill to repeal part of chapter 365, private laws of 1903.

Ward, bill to amend chapter 29, public laws of 1899.

Cox, bill to amend section 192 of The Code.

Williams, to amend chapter 28, public laws of 1904, fixing the time of holding the courts of the 10th judicial district.

#### NEWSY GLEANINGS.

There is but one Democrat in the Kansas Legislature.

Wild dogs are becoming a nuisance and danger in the jungles of India.

The bubonic plague in India is said to be now destroying 40,000 persons a week.

The gold mining industry in Lapland has been closed owing to the bad results obtained.

American dentists practicing in Germany are now prohibited from using the title "doctor."

According to the census returns, St. Joseph, Mo., is the healthiest city in the United States.

A janitor who lived on twenty-one cents a day has just died and left \$98,000 to the city of Boston.

Out of nearly 19,000,000 visitors to the World's Fair it was found necessary to make only 1430 arrests.

In his last report Secretary S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, makes the assertion that the National Zoological Garden at Washington is the leading thing of its kind in this country.

A Hungarian blacksmith recently sent, as a present to the Emperor of Austria, a horseshoe, a pair of pliers, a file and a knife, all ingeniously nailed to a goose's egg, without the egg being broken.

It is stated that M. Pelletan has signed an order to begin building ten defensive submarines. Six of the small boats, which will not weigh more than forty-four tons, will be constructed at Cherbourg and four at Rochefort.

The Russian Government has under consideration a plan for a deep canal between the Baltic and the Black Sea, which will utilize the channels for the great rivers Dvina and Dnieper for the greater part of the distance between the two seas.

#### LABOR WORLD.

A child labor bill has been drafted at Minneapolis, Minn.

An immense car building works is to be erected near Montreal.

Twenty-seven thousand men are employed at the Krupp Works at Essen.

Retail salesmen of St. Paul and Minneapolis unions are working in union.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America has removed its headquarters to Chicago, Ill.

About one-fifth of all the children in the land between the ages of ten and fifteen years are at work.

Twenty-seven trades and labor councils hold charters from the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress.

The Nova Scotia Government has sanctioned a plan for emigrating pauper children to Canadian farms.

The National Association of Bureaus of Labor Statistics Convention will be held in San Francisco, Cal., next spring.

The Italian Ambassador at Washington is investigating the practicability of dispersing city Italians into rural communities.

The Workmen's Compensation act recently passed by the British Parliament has caused an appreciable increase in pauperism.

The first Danish trade union formed for the specific purpose of securing higher wages and shorter hours was organized in 1869 at Copenhagen.

Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco, Cal., has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election for president of Musicians' Mutual Protective Union No. 6.

Agriculturists of the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, Mexico, who have been employing Chinese laborers, state that the Mexican peon is far superior to the coolie.

#### A Japanese Widow's Hair.

When a Japanese woman becomes a widow it is customary for her to cut off a part of her hair and to bury it in the coffin with the body of her husband, but as she may please herself about it this sacrifice is not often large enough to spoil her pretty coiffure, unless, indeed, she determine to wear forever the badge of widowhood and give her life in complete devotion to the memory of the departed, in which case she cuts it off and thenceforth never permits it to grow.

There are a great many women in Japan, and especially in the heart of the country, where foreign influence has never reached, who wear their hair bobbed like a small boy's and oftentimes parted jauntily on the side; and by this sign one may be sure that they are widows, and that they hang many prayer slips at the temple doors and give their passing days in patient, sweet devotion to the family and the home wherein they are sure to be much loved.—Eleanor Franklin in Leslie's Weekly.

#### Dowie Going to Florida.

Richmond, Va., Special.—"Prophet" Alexander Dowie, of Zion City, Ill., passed through Richmond on his way to Miami, Fla. He was accompanied by his private secretary, Oran Reece, James F. Peters, superintendent of transportation of Zion City, and Frank W. Colton. He declined to see any one. Photographers, newspaper men and a few spectators were "blessed" by him as the train sped South.