

## CHILD LABOR DOES EXIST IN NORTH CAROLINA—SWIFT

Field Secretary Announces  
Some Rather Startling Facts  
In Address at Red Springs

**DR. M'KELWAY SPEAKS**  
Children Under Sixteen Among  
Industrial Workers of North  
Carolina Greater Than In  
Any Other State Except  
South Carolina.

(Special to The News and Observer.)  
Red Springs, Aug. 16.—Dr. A. J. McKelway, a former North Carolina editor, and now interested in the child labor question, and Mr. W. H. Swift, of Greensboro, secretary of the North Carolina Child Labor committee, spoke here today. Both made splendid addresses. Mr. Swift spoke purely of conditions in North Carolina and announced some rather startling facts. Among other things, he said:

"Some facts may be of interest to you. North Carolina had in 1910 more than 13,000 children under sixteen years of age working as wage earners in industrial plants. 11.3-10 per cent of all her industrial workers were children—this is 5 per cent greater than that of any other State in the Union except South Carolina. The principal industry in which these children were employed is one in which the death rate is high for all diseases and especially high among women for tuberculosis. In the United States, one worker out of every forty is a child. In North Carolina, one worker out of every nine is a child. In South Carolina, one worker out of every eight is a child. In the United States, one worker out of every four is a child. In North Carolina, one worker out of every three is a child. This being true, I simply desire to raise in your minds certain questions:

"Do you think that young children, say under the age of fourteen, ought to be hired on a regular wage basis? Do you think that it is necessary for you to understand that this is a regular business and not an occasional job. Would you keep your child in school for ten hours every day in the week even if it cost you nothing and you were paid for it? Do you think that it would be good for the child? Is the principle of child labor right or wrong?"

"I have met men who defend the principle of child labor in the name of the State. It is necessary to let these children be employed for the benefit of their parents and for their training."

"Do you think that in the good State of North Carolina it is necessary to have young children hired out as wage earners for meat and bread? You must include all worthy cases of charity for Christians ought to take care of all such. There are not nearly as many widows and orphans as you have been made to believe there are. Why should it be necessary to allow children to be employed in one industry only for the majority of them are employed in one industry. If it is necessary to have children that there is something wrong with that industry, and should not our people be encouraged to avoid placing their children in that business. If you allow these children to be hired, you will have an increase of the condition which we now have, namely, families unable to support themselves. I myself do not believe that except in cases of charity, it is necessary to have children in North Carolina hired out at an early age at the expense of their education, their health, and their preparation for efficient citizenship."

"It is not needful it should not be. If it is needful, the correction should be made in the condition which makes it needful. Why are children employed? A certain number of parents value their children as earners of money only, and certain others imagine that they are forced to place them to work, but these are not the main reasons. These large numbers of children are employed in our mills in North Carolina because mill owners believe that the employment of children is either directly or indirectly profitable. Men do not go to Raleigh to fight for a thing unless they believe that they are getting some benefit from it. I have met these mill owners at Raleigh, and we shall meet them again, and a manufacturer told me that the mill men were going to spend money in order to stop this Child Labor Movement. Many men think that since the child costs less in wages than he is profitable, they therefore want to work him. Other men while doubting the profit to be made from the child, probably wish to put him at work in order to swell the family budget, thereby keeping the adult members of the family contented in the business. This is perhaps the main reason why children are employed. There is another reason. Manufacturers who are not inclined to work children are almost forced to do so in order to keep their families from moving away where they can be worked."

"But in the end no more blame is to be attached to the manufacturer who employs children, than to the father of mother who hires them out to him and to you. This business has been going on at this rate for many years. Christian men and women have been seeing it, and from time to time have been wondering why it continued. They felt the wrong, but they made mighty little effort to correct it. If the Christian people of North Carolina should make up their minds that it is not right, and altogether wrong to have these young children hired out as wage earners, it would stop. It will continue just as long as good men and good women

## HOW THE VICTOR GETS THE PENNANT

Secretary of Navy Daniels  
Makes Presentation  
Address

**PRESIDENT'S HIGH PRAISE**  
The Idaho Leads The Navy For  
Past Year In the Record For  
Gunnery and For Engineering  
and Receives Official  
Commendation.

(Special to The News and Observer.)  
Newport, R. I., Aug. 16.—There was celebrated here today an event of much interest, the presentation to the U. S. S. Idaho of the pennant, won in target practice, the record of that vessel showing that it received the highest combined merit in gunnery and engineering for the year ending June 30, 1913.

The presentation address was made by Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, and in the course of his speech, which was received with great applause, he read a letter of felicitations to the officers and men of the Idaho from President Wilson, congratulating them on the splendid efficiency shown. Secretary Daniels, in the course of his remarks, gave a new incident in the life of President Wilson, that as a boy it had been his habit to aim a rifle at the target of the Academy and become a naval officer. Secretary Daniels spoke as follows:

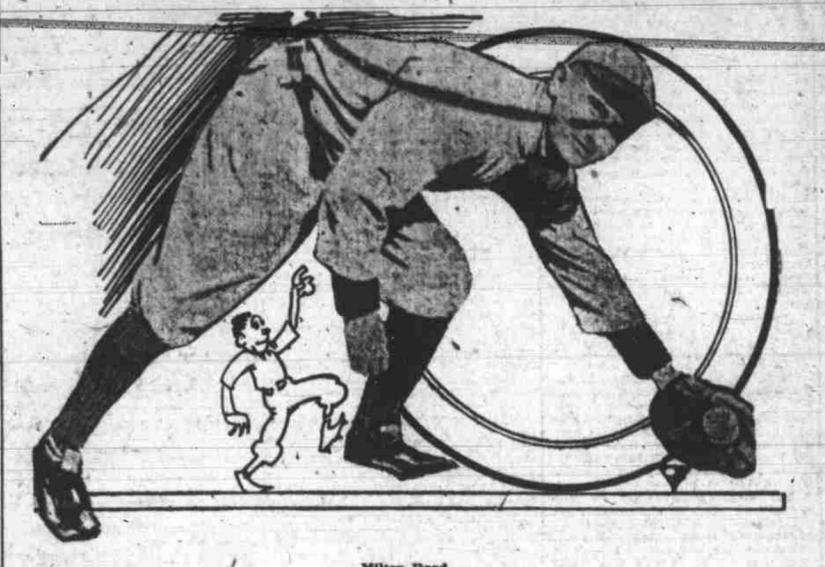
"When a younger man and more given to asking questions, I asked General Greely, whose expedition to the North Pole was a feat that has never been surpassed in history. What were the practical and lasting results of your expedition? The courteous answer he made was a lesson that has a meaning for us all. He said that the far-reaching significance of the expedition was the ship of the navy. He said, (and the answer impressed itself in a lasting way upon me), that question was asked me once by a member of the British Parliament and my reply was that if the ship should come when men of our race were content with the discoveries that had been made and were not ready to jeopardize their lives to conquer new worlds and to discover new lands, that time would come when the world would be a retrogression and decay. The man who is content with what his predecessors have learned, is doomed to failure. We live only by progress in the field of competition, and the only way to the heights must ever be the admission voiced by Tennyson:

"Men, my brothers, men the workers,  
Ever rousing something new;  
What they have done but earnest  
Of the things that they shall do."

"It is rare that excellence is found where there are no contests in skill, either of mind or body. The Greeks kept their warriors and young men in training by the incentive of the Olympic games. The man who won the laurel was almost as great a hero as the man who kicks the ball that wins the goal in our modern football game. What is there in those contests of muscle and mind, that is so exciting to us? It is exactly what we look for in the contests of the mind and literary societies. It is the incentive to attain excellence, and perfect perfection. No man is ever able to meet an emergency unless he is always ready in a state of preparedness. And how can the public know that the navy is their sure dependence unless in days of peace men each ease and comfort and by diligence make themselves fit? And how can men make themselves fit unless they learn in peace what they must practice in war? The daily round of duty by men in the navy, from the admiral to the newest enlisted man, is not consistent with gentle dalliance. It calls for robust men and in that service the weak grow strong. But the regular employment, making fine sailors and trained fighters and perfect marksmen, is not sufficient to develop that perfection which must be the result of the most ambitious and most patriotic."

"Best Pluck Needs an Opponent.  
By nature we lightly prize that which comes easily and which is not coveted by others. The best pluck needs an opponent. Competition alone puts men on their mettle. In the school, in athletics, in the world, in the navy, everywhere—when Greek meets Greek there comes the tug of war. The best preparedness and most perfect training as the target practice between the ships of the American fleet. These eyes have beheld many grand sights but nothing more wonderful and more thrilling than the target practice in the American Navy. I shall never forget the peasant of sea and sky when, during my freshman days

## PECULIAR INCIDENT PUTS THREE-I PLAYER IN BIG SHOW; SCOUT WENT TO WATCH ANOTHER'S WORK, TAKEN BY REED'S



Davenport, Ia., Aug. 16.—Infielder Milton Reed, the shortstop who has been sold recently by the Davenport (Ia.) Three I league club to the Philadelphia Nationals, owes his advancement to the major league beat to a peculiar incident. The deal for his purchase was closed by Billy Neal, real baseball. That was this speedy youngster. I consider him one of the best prospects I've ever seen in the South.

Reed reports to the Phillies on August 15. With Mike Duolan on short, he will have little chance to break into that infield, but Neal believes that his natural ability as a hitter and his speed on the path will win him a place as an outfielder. This is Reed's second journey to the big show. He hails from Atlanta, Ga., and first attracted attention with the Macon, Ga. club. The St. Louis Cardinals bought him, but after a half-hearted trial, he was turned over to Dick Kinella at Springfield. Kinella later sold him to Davenport for \$500, and he now goes to the Phillies at a handsome profit to the Davenport club.

## BICKETT AND PRATT ADDRESS THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

The Attorney General Argues For the Proposed Amendment of the Constitution Relating to Taxation and His Position Is Approved—State Geologist Speaks on Good Public Roads, Which the Commissioners Hold Should Be Worked by State Convicts

(Special to The News and Observer.)  
Statesville, Aug. 16.—The outstanding features of the annual meeting of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, held here Wednesday and Thursday of this week were the address of Attorney General T. W. Bickett on the subject of Taxation, the address of Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist, on the subject of Good Roads, and the action of the commissioners with reference to their bill introduced in the General Assembly of 1913 providing for the working of State convicts on the public roads. They learned that their bill was killed in the closing days of the session and resolved to try again at the special session.

Legislative Committee Reports.  
When President D. McEachern called for the report of the legislative committee appointed at last year's meeting of the association, Dr. Bradshaw, of Guilford, chairman of the committee, and the committee's attorney, E. C. Beckwith, of Raleigh, reported that in accordance with a resolution adopted by the association last year, the committee prepared a bill authorizing the use of State convicts on the public roads and had the bill introduced into the Legislature and passed its several readings in both houses of the Legislature and was ordered ratified, but for some reason unknown to the committee it was not taken up in the Legislature room the day before the General Assembly adjourned. When the bill failed to appear in the printed acts Mr. Beckwith hunted it up and found the word "re-called" stamped on the original.

County Commissioners.  
The roll call showed the following counties represented: Haywood, Anson, Cumberland, Warren, Columbus, Bertie, Green, Jones, Gates, Mecklenburg, Carteret, Wake, Durham, Edgecombe, Robeson, Iredell, Halifax, Cleveland, Harnett, Chowan, Gaston, Lenoir, Randolph, Moore, Sampson, Fender, Guilford, Johnston, Vance, Union, Pasquotank, Henderson, Beaufort and Lee.

Dr. Pratt discussed every phase of road improvement, giving the commissioners much valuable information. After expressing his belief that the State Association of County Commissioners is probably the most important of all the associations in the State and declaring that it can do more for the advancement of the State than any other association, Dr. Pratt expressed the hope that there would be greater co-operation among the various counties and greater uniformity of methods leading toward the betterment of the whole State.

To properly maintain its roads Dr. Pratt said a county should have a right to govern all traffic on its roads and he wants this power bestowed on the county commissioners. A system of good roads has been built in a county the use of wide-tired wagons should be forced on those hauling over the roads, especially in the case of heavy lumber wagons. The question of wide-tired wagons is to be discussed at a meeting called to be held in Washington for that purpose, and an effort will be made to have all wagon manufacturers present at this conference. The State now regulates automobiles and there is no reason why counties should not have the authority to regulate all other public road traffic. The State law making 25 miles an hour the speed limit should be enforced because when a machine runs over 25 miles an hour the suction from the tires is very detrimental to the road. The automobiles loosen the road and then the narrow-tired wagons come along and grind up the loose soil or gravel. In France a wagon must have a tire in width according to the weight of the load, hauled.

The need of an efficient road engineer in every county in the State was stressed by Dr. Pratt. It will be found, he declared, that the counties which have gotten best results as to the location, construction and maintenance of roads are those who have employed engineers who know how to build roads. A look over the roads of these counties will convince anyone. And if you want to go the best

results give the engineer authority to go ahead and build the roads as he sees best, regardless of the location, desired by others. Hire a man who knows how and let him locate the road where it will be best for the road, for the location is the one thing that should be permanent. The people of North Carolina are now much interested in the subject of good roads, which have been charged in North Carolina. We should also stop and think about the rate we have been paying the public roads. By the employment of good engineers and the building and maintaining of good roads, we can reduce the cost of hauling from 35 cents per ton per mile to 5 cents.

Dr. Pratt approved the action of the North Carolina Good Roads Association in voting to petition the State Highway Commission and the working of State convicts on the public roads. The State Highway Commission bill presented, he said, would give engineering assistance to counties not able to employ regular engineers and would work State convicts on the highways without interfering in any way with the convicts owned and worked by the individual counties. The best way a convict can pay his debt to the State, said he, is to work the public road, and the State can spend money in no better way than in giving engineering assistance to the counties desiring to local and build good roads. The adoption of methods that would increase the efficiency of convict forces worked on the roads by the counties was advocated. The convict should be trained and cared for that they will be better citizens when they regain their liberty than they were when they began their terms.

Various questions about roads asked by Dr. Pratt by the commissioners were answered at the close of his address.

To Legislature Again.  
When Dr. Pratt concluded, President McEachern suggested that the matter of using convicts on the public roads be taken up again, and a resolution was adopted continuing the same legislative committee appointed last year. The committee was instructed to investigate the failure of the bill presented to the last General Assembly to urge the passage of this same bill at the coming special session of the Legislature.

Committees Named.  
After the appointment of the following named committee, adjournment for the day was taken: Committee on resolutions, J. A. Mills, of Wake; W. G. Bradshaw, of Guilford; W. M. Long, of Mecklenburg. Committee on nominations, T. M. Armstrong, of Fender; J. P. Leeper, of Gaston; L. G. Palmer, of Cleveland; R. J. Shields, of Bertie; William Bradford, of Mecklenburg. Auditing committee, W. C. Boren, of Guilford; N. Shields, of Bertie; R. E. L. Brown, of Columbus.

The feature of Thursday's session was a masterful address on taxation by Hon. T. W. Bickett, Attorney General of North Carolina.

In beginning Mr. Bickett said that when St. John, in telling of his wonderful vision, wrote that "these are they who came up out of great tribulation" (CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE)

Adhering steadfastly to that aim, the league has gone forward in step after step against the liquor traffic, curtailing the power of the whiskey forces of the United States.

The first line of attack was naturally the saloons in the rural districts. The next step was against the liquor traffic in the incorporated villages of the several states. County local option laws were next enacted in the effort to clean up the counties. The first was then waged to drive the liquor forces from the cities. The Webb-Kenyon Bill prohibiting from interstate commerce the shipment of liquor was next enacted. The power of law was next enlisted by Congress. These successive steps were traversed by the Anti-Saloon League in the progress of the great campaign against the demon rum, and each has had its effect in breaking the power of the liquor forces of the country.

The 20th anniversary of the Anti-Saloon League will be held on November 16-18, 1913, at Columbus, Ohio, twenty thousand delegates are expected to attend this jubilee convention of the League. At this convention, the formal launching of a campaign for national prohibition will be made. The campaign for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the United States will be opened. The league believes that this measure, and this alone, will complete the work of stamping out the liquor traffic in the nation.

The Anti-Saloon League of North Carolina will take a leading part in

(Continued on page five.)

## ONE MILLION ASKED TO BE ABSTAINERS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

Anti-Saloon League Working  
to Rear Temperate People

**FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT**  
Davis Conviction Results In  
Revelation of Sentiment—  
Nation Wide Prohibition  
Fight.

(By C. C. DANIELS, Jr.)  
The North Carolina Anti-Saloon League is now working toward three great aims, all having as their basis the stamping out of the liquor traffic. They are the enforcement of the Prohibition law; the organization of a Lincoln-Lee Legion in North Carolina; and the securing of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors throughout the nation.

Following the lead of the Anti-Saloon League, the Legislature of North Carolina enacted strong, vigorous legislation for the enforcement of the prohibition law. The league is a tower of strength to all officers and all others desirous of enforcing the law. It stands squarely behind the prosecution of the law-breaker and the whiskey dealer and in every fight on liquor the league may be found in the thick of the battle, dealing body blows for law and order.

The recent attempt to discredit the Anti-Saloon League through what is believed to be a false report that the "tigers" against the character of Superintendent R. L. Davis, has had quite the opposite effect. The advocates of Prohibition and the friends of law and order in North Carolina have not been backward in declaring that the sensational charges against Mr. Davis which were believed by a Wake county jury, were the result of a conspiracy of his enemies against the man who had dealt such vigorous blows for Prohibition. Despite the fact that its superintendent was found guilty of an assault on Wiley Straughn which Detective Green swore that he committed himself and for which Green actually paid a fine of \$5 and the costs, the Anti-Saloon League has not been discredited in North Carolina. Instead, the people have been aroused as never before to the strength of the Demon Rum in this State and to the duty to stamp it out in North Carolina. The cause of law enforcement has turned since the Davis trial to the league as its champion and a complete revelation of sentiment against the illicit whiskey dealer has come about.

The Lincoln-Lee Legion.  
The Lincoln-Lee Legion is the enrollment of a million Sunday school scholars throughout the nation in the ranks of the total abstainers.

The members of the legion are required to sign the following pledge: "I hereby enroll with the Lincoln-Lee Legion and promise with God's help to keep the following pledge: "Whereas, the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of pauperism, degradation, and crime, and believing it to be my duty to discharge that which produces more evil than good, we therefore pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

There are now one million signers of the Lincoln-Lee Legion. The Rev. Dr. Howard H. Russell, national secretary of the pledge-signing department of the Anti-Saloon League, has issued a call for a million new signers. It is believed that on the 15th of August, Sunday which is on November 9, there will be enrolled another million for total abstinence in the nation's Sunday schools.

The North Carolina Anti-Saloon League is very strongly favoring the amendment, and is now at work trying to give North Carolina its proper enrollment in the million pledged to total abstinence. The League is securing the co-operation of the W. C. T. U., of the Y. M. C. A., and the W. C. C., and of all the denominations in a word, every religious organization is being asked to help on the great work of pledging the boys and girls of the Old North State to total abstinence. The motto of the legionaries is Love—Sacrifice—Service.

National Prohibition.  
The object of the Anti-Saloon League as set forth in article 3 of the constitution of the organization, is: "The Extirpation of the Beverage Liquor Traffic." The Anti-Saloon League, ever since its organization in 1893, has been working toward that end.

Adhering steadfastly to that aim, the league has gone forward in step after step against the liquor traffic, curtailing the power of the whiskey forces of the United States.

The first line of attack was naturally the saloons in the rural districts. The next step was against the liquor traffic in the incorporated villages of the several states. County local option laws were next enacted in the effort to clean up the counties. The first was then waged to drive the liquor forces from the cities. The Webb-Kenyon Bill prohibiting from interstate commerce the shipment of liquor was next enacted. The power of law was next enlisted by Congress. These successive steps were traversed by the Anti-Saloon League in the progress of the great campaign against the demon rum, and each has had its effect in breaking the power of the liquor forces of the country.

The 20th anniversary of the Anti-Saloon League will be held on November 16-18, 1913, at Columbus, Ohio, twenty thousand delegates are expected to attend this jubilee convention of the League. At this convention, the formal launching of a campaign for national prohibition will be made. The campaign for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the United States will be opened. The league believes that this measure, and this alone, will complete the work of stamping out the liquor traffic in the nation.

The Anti-Saloon League of North Carolina will take a leading part in

## AMERICA'S RECORD OF IMPEACHMENTS

Seventeen Important Cases In  
Nation's History

**SEVEN STATE GOVERNORS**  
Nine Federal Officeholders and  
One President—One Govern-  
nor of North Carolina In the  
List.

(By R. S. CARRAWAY.)  
New York, Aug. 16.—The impeachment of Governor William Sulzer, of New York, numbers the seventeenth important impeachment case recorded in the history of the United States, seven of governors of states and nine Federal officeholders, the latter being called to answer before the United States Senate. North Carolina figured prominently in one of these cases, when one of its Governors was impeached.

One President, Andrew Johnson, had been impeached. Congress and he quarrelled over the appointment of a successor to Edwin M. Stanton, whom the President had removed from the office of Secretary of War. The Chief Executive was formally charged with illegally seizing property of the government when he attempted to force his choice in charge of the Department of War. Congress was angered by a series of denunciations speeches made by the President, much as the New York Legislature was recently in anger over the removal of Mr. Sulzer.

The first impeachment case started in 1787, when William Blount, who had been a member of Congress, was charged with inciting the Indians in Louisiana against the Spaniards. He refused to appear, asserting the court had no jurisdiction, and was finally found not guilty.

John Pickens was found guilty of abuse of judicial power as District Judge of New York, and was impeached and expelled. Soon afterward, in 1805, Samuel Chase, Supreme Court Justice, was acquitted of abuse of power in an infamously Maryland case. The first impeachment of a Federal District Court Judge, James H. Peck, a District Court Judge of Missouri, was found not guilty of an impeachable offense in 1831, after he had put a lawyer hostile to him in jail for twenty-four hours.

During the civil war West H. Humphreys, a District Judge of Tennessee, became a Judge of the Confederate States and was found guilty of conspiracy. The Lincoln-Lee Legion, Secretary of War, had a dramatic turn when it was found that his wife was the real one to blame in the farming out of a grading post. He then refused to protect her. District Court Judge Charles Swaine, of Florida, was acquitted in 1904 of falsifying expense accounts, and on January 13, of this year, Judge Robert W. Taylor, a District Court Judge from the United States Commerce Court, New York has ever before been impeached. The Governors who have been impeached are: Charles Robinson, of Kansas, in 1873; Hiram R. Key, of Florida, in 1882; William W. Holden, of North Carolina, in 1870; Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, in 1871; David Butler, of Nebraska, in 1871; Henry C. Wall, of Mississippi, in 1870; and Adelbert Ames, of Mississippi, in 1876. Only two of these—Butler, of Nebraska, and Holden of North Carolina—were found guilty and removed. Several other Governors of New York State, including two Supreme Court Justices, have been impeached.

## COMMISSIONERS IN PRAISE OF STATESVILLE

State Association Adjourns Two-Day  
Annual Session—Closing Features a  
Luncheon.

(Special to The News and Observer.)  
Statesville, Aug. 16.—Practically all of the delegates to the State Association of County Commissioners left Statesville on this morning's train. The commissioners are either "hobby" or else they have had a very much of a good time during their stay here. All were frank to say that they have never been accorded as fine entertainment as Statesville has given them and in their resolutions they commended the city of Statesville as "Statesville, the best town in North Carolina." That they were pleased with Iredell's good roads as a result of the \$400,000 bond issue, goes without saying. Several of them declared they had never seen a better system of roads and it is believed that after seeing what Iredell has done, many of the commissioners will advocate large bond issues for public improvements in their counties. They found Iredell with a modern courthouse and jail and with a modern county home plant in course of construction.

The closing feature of the association was a luncheon given in their honor last night in the Anderson hall, which had been attractively fitted up for the occasion. Spas, were not out of spirits. Many of them declared they had never seen a better system of roads and it is believed that after seeing what Iredell has done, many of the commissioners will advocate large bond issues for public improvements in their counties. They found Iredell with a modern courthouse and jail and with a modern county home plant in course of construction.

The dinner of the association was a luncheon given in their honor last night in the Anderson hall, which had been attractively fitted up for the occasion. Spas, were not out of spirits. Many of them declared they had never seen a better system of roads and it is believed that after seeing what Iredell has done, many of the commissioners will advocate large bond issues for public improvements in their counties. They found Iredell with a modern courthouse and jail and with a modern county home plant in course of construction.

## THEY LIFT US ON CABBAGE

THE RAILROADS "PICK UP" NORTH CAROLINA—BY  
FREIGHT RATE DISCRIMINATION ON SHIPMENTS  
FROM THE EAST.

The firm of Howard Brothers, of Sanford, furnishes an example of freight rate discrimination from the East: This is on a shipment of one car of cabbage from Stanley, N. Y., weighing 24,000 pounds. The total freight charges were \$100.80. On the long haul, from Stanley, N. Y., to Richmond, Va., the charge was \$38.40. On the short haul, from Richmond, Va., to Sanford, the charge was \$62.40. Freight rate discrimination against North Carolina. That's all.