

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Governor Kitchin Takes Oath of Office and Makes Conservative Speech

Raleigh, Special.—It is Governor Kitchin now. Never perhaps in the history of North Carolina were inauguration day ceremonies surpassed in point of brilliancy, crowds and weather.

The inauguration proper took place on a great grand stand built for the purpose at the east front of the capital. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Walter Clark of the North Carolina Supreme Court and immediately thereafter Governor Kitchin began his inaugural address.

He said in part: "Political parties are not only natural, but necessary in our government. Under our constitution all the legislative powers of the State every two years, and all the executive powers every four years, are returned to the people to whom all government powers belong, and the electors at those stated intervals determine into whose hands these powers shall be committed. The Democratic party has again been charged by the people with the responsibility for the proper exercise of these powers during the constitutional period. As no man is altogether bad, no political party is altogether bad. In disapproving the record of the Republican party and rejecting its platform the people did not declare that nothing in that record is good and nothing in that platform desirable, but they expressed their judgment that the record as a whole of the Republican party in this State has been harmful, that its platform criticism of the service of the Democratic party to the public is unjust, and that its denunciation of Democratic policies is unwarranted.

In assuming to-day in obedience to the will of the majority my fellow citizens the weighty responsibility of the Chief Executive of this Commonwealth, it is unnecessary to give assurance that the recognized principles of the Democratic party shall be encouraged and pursued by the incoming administration.

Every precaution should be taken to assure each elector's having and understanding having, an equal voice in naming the candidates of his party. This assurance will largely eliminate such other motives. A properly safeguarded direct primary for electing the nominees of all political parties is the best plan that has been or can be devised.

It does much to destroy the cry and more to nullify the attempt of ring rule. It ought to diminish the expense of campaigns for nominations. Should such expense for legitimate purposes increase as they have increased in recent years, it will soon be that none but wealthy men can hope to aspire to our higher offices unless others pay his campaign expenses for the nomination. If others pay his expenses, he will feel under obligations to them and will not be in position to render the people his best service, especially in matters involving doubt as to the path of public duty.

Every reasonable safeguard should be thrown around our nominations and elections to secure the accomplishment of the honest judgment and unconstrained wishes of the electors and to render less effective the shrewdness of astute politicians in furthering mere personal purposes and reaching mere personal ends. Ability, patriotism, character, service and the principles and policies of aspirants are rightfully the elements which appeal to the judgment of the electors, and these should be the source of success. Publication of campaign funds and the names of contributors as favored in the last Democratic platform will be effective and a suitable law should be enacted to accomplish the purpose of that plank. Delegates should be required to cast the vote on the first ballot according to the primary result. There should be a registered list of party voters subject to challenge. The Legislature should fix the date of primaries for all parties for State, judicial and congressional offices, and also fix another date for primaries for legislative and county affairs with a provision permitting the county executive committee, in its discretion, to adopt for any county primary the State and district primary day. All corrupt use of money for primary effect should be made an offense against the law. The wilful publication of any false charge concerning his political record or reflecting upon his moral character for the purpose of injuring the candidate in the primaries with the people should be penalized by law.

Prohibition.
The people having after much agitation and fully discussion ratified by a large majority State prohibition, the Legislature should not seriously consider any proposition to repeal the prohibition law.

Education.
The blessings of education no good man denies, its necessity no wise man doubts and its opportunities no just citizen would withhold from the public. I have in mind no general reform in our education work, but a deep conviction that we should more thoroughly develop a system already constructed by patriotic wisdom. Nothing can strengthen your determination to advance the educational interests of our State to the utmost of your ability while duly considering the public revenues, the sources from which they are derived, and the other needs of the State appealing to your judgment. The State is doing well and as her wealth increases she will do better.

Under present conditions every child in the State may receive at public expense an education limited though it be, which will greatly benefit him in the contest for life's reward. The basic purpose in public education is good citizenship. Three things are essential in citizenship—a heart so honorable that it cannot be corrupted, a soul so courageous that it cannot be intimidated, a mind so intelligent that it cannot be deceived, for the three methods the host of wrong attempts are to corrupt, intimidate and deceive. I am fortunate that in our civilization good men, though not perfect, predominate, and with the people educated this majority is greatly strengthened and its effectiveness for right, truth and liberty more than doubled.

No State can afford to do otherwise than be liberal both with her ordinary public schools and with her higher institutions of learning. In an agricultural State such as ours is too much stress cannot be placed upon agricultural education, as a great majority of our people live upon the farm. A good man in his avocation or profession is apt to be a good citizen. The skilled man in his line of work adds rapidly to the wealth of the State and thus strengthens the revenues upon which the State depends for all the great work she undertakes. We recognize the great value of the men here and there in the State, some of them graduates of our institutions, whose intelligent practical and progressive farming is an example and inspiration to whole communities. I shall encourage the policy already adopted urging that the simple essentials of agriculture be thoroughly taught in our public schools. With such essentials taught to the boys I predict a thirst in them for more information which will increase the attendance upon our agricultural papers and the study of farm bulletins, all of which will promote the pleasure and profit of agricultural life.

In the schools should be taught a knowledge of tuberculosis and typhoid fever, now considered preventable diseases. Professionals should be secured to deliver lectures on these topics in the schools.

Charitable Institutions.
No better work or one closer to the heart of us all is being done by the State than at our charitable institutions. The State should not be profuse but it should be liberal with these institutions. With liberality for such worthy purposes should go the closest scrutiny into expenditures, and a constant determination not to be careless with taxes willingly paid for meritorious purposes, and not to be extravagant in public generosity.

Pensions.
The Confederate veteran needs no further eulogy than he has had and will always have from every brave and patriotic North Carolinian, but many veterans need more assistance from the State whose honor they maintained, whose glory they increased, and to whose cause they gave an unstinted devotion in the days of their young manhood. I trust that with a due regard to other matters requiring your appropriations, you will find the condition of our revenues such that you can increase our pensions.

Factory Life.
Factories should not be hindered or crippled in their great work but should be urged forward to greater triumphs. However, human happiness is sought, not merely for the few but for all. He that works to help another amass a fortune is entitled, in addition to his wages, to healthful

surroundings and pleasant conditions, otherwise his struggle for happiness is handicapped and fruitless. Every right thinking man is against child factory labor yet every one knows that under present conditions unless our homes for the aged and infirm and our orphanages are vastly enlarged some children must labor. Neither the counties or the denominations are ready to shoulder the expense, however good in theory of maintaining all those whose children now help to support and such children themselves as now have to work. Child labor of some kind at present is an unavoidable evil. It appears that these children who must toil can earn more in factories than on farms, and often they are their own masters, and the mill children of to-day will be the ancestors of many mill workers of the future. For our factories to compete with others, high class labor will be essential. High class labor must be healthy. A far-sighted wisdom makes our mill owners anxious not only to preserve, but to improve the health of every operative both for present results and for future safety.

Corporations.
The Attorney General should be authorized to examine every proposed charter for corporations to see that it violates neither the written or the unwritten law. He should be specifically charged with the duty of enforcing our laws against all corporations, domestic and foreign habitually violating its provisions. Many of the wrongs committed by corporations against our people are under circumstances which the State cannot control and cannot be wholly remedied except by the Federal government. Yet the State can do something for the public and has a duty to do for her own interest. We should require every foreign corporation to obtain license to do business in this State, and should provide that such license be revoked when it is engaged in violating our law or is attempting to exercise the power of monopoly to exact from the industrial life of the State unreasonable profits with which to pay dividends upon fictitious values or watered stock. Such license should also be revoked when any such corporation maintains an established office in this State for the transaction of its regular business. No corporation lacking confidence in our courts should desire to enter our midst. They have rights which are and will be respected and encouraged. Unjust burdens and wrongs restraints have not and will not be placed upon them. I doubt not that nine-tenths of our corporations comply with the law and do an absolutely honest business and are therefore entirely free from public complaint. The State believes in justice evenhanded and universal and it strives toward the attainment of universal right, regarding not whether a corrupt man or a corrupt corporation impedes its progress. The man who by foul means willfully and needlessly takes the life of a rival under our law forfeits his own. The corporate monopoly that by foul means willfully and needlessly destroys his rival by wrong doing for the purpose of exacting unjust profits from the public should forfeit its existence.

Good Roads and Drainage.
It would be difficult to overestimate the value of good roads while various counties are doing much in this direction, many counties are doing very little. We are yet but on the threshold of the good roads movement and the next generation will witness wonderful progress. The State can enact an improved up-to-date law which shall apply to every county that hereafter adopts the taxation plan of building good roads and thus promote uniformity of system. In my judgment a State highway commission may with great advantage be created to consider the whole matter and report to the next Legislature, as we have no department charged with the duty of investigating on this important subject.

We have vast areas of swamp lands awaiting drainage to become fertile and profitable. In many cases the timber will pay the cost of drainage. An experiment on a small scale is worth trying in the drainage of some of our swamp lands. Also some comprehensive, liberal and effective law should be enacted authorizing upon just terms owners of swamp lands to enter upon the lands of others for the purpose of effectual drainage.

Bank Deposits.
The last platform upon which the incoming national administration was elected declares for postal savings banks, and it is not unreasonable to presume that before that administration ends Congress will obey the pledge of the Republican party and establish postal savings banks. The national Democratic party is likewise conditionally pledged to postal banks. The results will tend to drive every State bank out of business. As no national bank can have a capital of less than \$25,000, there would be danger that many of our small

towns would be deprived of banking facilities which they now enjoy. Our State banks are the creatures of our own legislation. They have blessed the State, and especially the smaller towns. I have thought proper to mention bank deposit guaranty. A compulsory system is advisable but not necessary. I believe the same purpose will be accomplished by enacting a guaranty law for the benefit of those banks which desire to avail themselves of its provisions. Let provision be made that when a certain per cent. of the State banks, say sixty, representing a certain per cent. of the State banking capital, say fifty, shall file with the Corporation Commission, a request to be admitted to its provisions, the Corporation Commission shall certify that fact to the Governor, who shall proclaim the act to be effective from and after the first day of the ensuing July or January, which ever comes first, upon all such banks and upon others which may thereafter file a similar request. Should the Legislature favor the policy the details of the legislation will not be difficult, and any fear that irresponsible and unsafe banks might be organized can be allayed by appropriate provisions.

Railroads.
Every thinking man realizes that railroads are necessary, that they bless every community they touch that they must be profitable in order to give proper service, that they deserve fair treatment at the hands of Legislatures, and moreover that any legislation that would deprive them of just compensation would be futile under the constitution. The people are willing to be charged such rates for travel and freights as will pay the legitimate expenses of every kind and character, including liberal wages to all employees, keep up the roads in good repair and safe condition, and then pay fair dividends upon the value of the property. But the people are not willing for the public benefit to exact from the public under an almost unlimited power to extort when unrestrained by law, additional rates to pay dividends on fictitious values or to enable railroad magnates by trickery to make millions overnight, or to justify them in saddling upon the public millions of securities in watered stock. In my judgment the fundamental wrong in the American railroad problem is watered stock.

The last Legislature reduced passenger fares. The rates now in force, which save thousands of dollars annually to the people from the old rates have been approved by the railroads as just and reasonable. The conditions justify us in anticipating no agitation for any change in passenger fares during the term of the incoming administration.

The discriminations in freight rates practiced by railroads in favor of some and against other cities is properly receiving much attention. Some of our North Carolina cities have been compelled to pay millions of dollars of freight over and above what other cities have paid for the same distance. The freight on a car load of corn from Cincinnati to Greensboro is much more than the freight would be should the car go to Lynchburg. A car load of molasses from New Orleans to Lynchburg pays less freight than if it stops in Charlotte. In no case should a community be charged more than a just rate for the service rendered it, regardless of profits or losses on rates to other cities.

Economy.
In the Treasurer's report it appears that owing to the value of our taxable property not increasing as much as the last Legislature anticipated our expenditures for the last two years exceeded our receipts. This fact emphasized the necessity of practicing the governmental virtue of economy.

The sentiment of our people and our financial strength forbid parsimony, but there are limitations upon rates and the Legislature will regard these limitations and display that wise statesmanship which will appropriate justly for all worthy purposes and yet keep the appropriations within the bounds of probable revenue, bearing in mind that surplus is usually more desirable than a deficit. The Legislature will make proper provision for refunding that part of the State debt which falls due in 1910.

The Governor ends with a suitable and pleasant peroration.

Very Cold in the West.
Chicago, Ill., Special.—Cold weather is general in the northwest and in the central and southwestern states. The thermometer at St. Paul is 20 below, Winnipeg 10 below, Havre, Mont., 18 below, Norfolk, Neb., 16 below. Sleet and snow are general over the district south of the Lake region and in the Mississippi valley. Temperature is at freezing point as far south as Galveston, Tex. Snow continues in the upper Ohio valley and in parts of the Appalachian region.

WITH N. C. LAWMAKERS

Doings of the State Legislature Condensed—Interesting Items from Day to Day.

When the Senate convened on Tuesday after the inauguration ceremonies, Hon. Francis D. Winston, the retiring Lieutenant Governor and ex-officio President of the Senate, after an appropriate and able, though short address to that body on his retiring, said: "I surrender my office to the chosen representative of the people. I introduce to you Lieutenant Governor Will C. Newland. In the words of Dickens' purest creation, 'God bless you one and all. God bless our State.'"

The Senate Judiciary committee has decided to report unfavorably a bill introduced by Senator Fry designed to give justices of peace power to issue summonses or other legal processes effective in any of the State. The present law confines their jurisdiction to the county in which they hold their appointment. The bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Britt relating to liens and judgments is designed to give counsel who procure judgments in litigation a lien upon the judgment for the amount of the fee. Britt introduced a bill to change Madison county to the tenth congressional district. Hawkins introduced a bill for fire proof library and history building.

In the House on Tuesday the speaker announced a number of committees with chairmen as follows: Petitions and Memorials of Corporations, Morton; Corporation Commissioners, Weaver; Game, Pitt; Enrolled Bills, Haffner; Constitutional Amendments, Private; Insane Asylums, Foy; Institutions for the Blind, Braswell.

A bill to appoint justices of the peace in Rowan county passed its final reading and was sent to the Senate.

The Senate discussed at great length Wednesday the joint resolution by Senator Elliott for the General Assembly to adjourn sine die February 15th, and after a considerable "airing" of views, the need for "short session" and "no session at all" deferred action until January 20th, when, in the language of Senator Travis, who moved the continuance, there will have developed some idea of how long it should really take to dispose of legislation the State is in need of.

Senate bills of general interest were presented by Mr. Elliott to amend Section 1506, Revisal, by requiring judges of Superior Court to remain in the county seat the full term of courts prescribed.

By Mr. Barringer, to amend Section 10420, Revisal, relating to the sale of property under mortgage.

President Newland announced additional committee assignments as follows: Education, Ray, of Henderson; appropriations, Blow, of Orange; insane asylums, Hawes; schools for the deaf, Godwin and Doughton; clerk to the finance committee, Lano Brown.

Among the bills and resolutions were: Williams, of Dare; Resolution instructing our Senators and Congressmen to favor pensioning men employed at life stations.

A bill that will make people generally "sit up and take notice" was introduced in the House by Turner, of Mitchell, providing that any person who creates a debt on promise to pay out of money of assets due him and fails to pay on receipt of such specified assets shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by fine of \$10 to \$50 or work on roads ten to thirty days each offense.

Lee: Provide different uniform garb for persons convicted of misdemeanor from those convicted of felonies.

Privileges of the House were extended to ex-Representative Donald McRae, of Columbus.

The following committee appointments were announced by the Speaker: Add to committee on oysters, Wallace. Committee on pensions: Henderson (chairman), Pitt, Wilson, Cotton, Parker, Majette, Currie, Lovelace, Harrison, McLaughlin, Braswell, Davis, McLeod, Davenport, Hampton, Murphy, Rhodes, Harshaw.

Education: Connor, Majette, Doughton, Davenport, Mitchell, Bolton, Weaver, Crawford, Shephard, Wooten, Hageman, Smith, of Randolph; Henderson, Martin, Cox of Pitt; Gibbs, Killian.

In the House announcement by Speaker Graham that he would present to Mrs. W. H. Kitchin, mother of the new Governor, the pen with which the formal declaration of the joint session of the Assembly was signed setting out the result of canvass of votes for her son as Governor, and the State officers preliminary to the inauguration, was received with interest.

Among the bills introduced on Thursday was the bill to amend Sec. 3990, Revisal, relating to schools and the admission of persons with negro blood into the white schools, came up with unfavorable report from the joint committee on education and was tabled. It was designated to limit the "taint of negro blood" that would bar children from the white schools to three generations.

tion accepting the invitation of the president of the University of North Carolina for the members of the General Assembly to attend the Lee's birthday celebration at the University when President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton University, will be the orator. A motion by Senator Dawes to this effect was adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

Announcement was made by the president of the Senate that Senator Latham had been relieved at his request from the chairmanship of the committee on commerce and Senator Martin assigned in his stead.

Senator Starbuck was granted unanimous consent to withdraw his bill offered Thursday to equalize the number of challenges by the State and the defendant in the trial of capital offenses.

Senator Wray presented petition from citizens of Rockingham county relative to child labor law and hours of work. They were sent to the committee on manufacturing.

New bills introduced Thursday included:

Emple: Regulate the industry of growing truck. (This is a duplicate of the bill introduced in the House Thursday by Morton, of New Hanover, having the sanction of the Truckers' Association and the transportation companies.)

Pharr: Relative to filing of notice of heirs.

Starbuck: Relative to peremptory challenges in criminal actions.

Barringer: Create the State Association of County Commissioners of North Carolina and give it the sanction of the State.

Bills Passed.

Bills that passed final reading are: To remedy a seeming conflict in Sections 1042 and 6419 of Revisal, relating to the sale of real and personal property under mortgage, the amendment making Section 1042 apply only to the sale of personal property.

House.

Bills and resolution were, in part as follows:

Murphy: Resolution requiring the various State departments to send reports, public laws and other State documents to all public libraries in the State.

Barnes, of Hertford: Bill for election in the penitentiary at Raleigh of all persons sentenced to pay death penalty. Copy of the Senate bill introduced some days ago.

Harshaw: Provide for the election of the county boards of education by the qualified electors of the counties.

Harshaw: Provide for election of county superintendents of instruction for the several counties.

Weaver: Amend Section 2021, Revisal, relative to laborers' and mechanics' liens.

Morton: Encourage and protect industry for growing berries and truck.

Morton: Amend Chapter 674 Public Laws 1907 increasing pensions of ex-Confederate soldiers to \$3 a month.

Koonce: Provide for an intermediate offense between assault with intent to commit rape and simple assault.

Mr. Koonce, of Onslow, gets the chairmanship of the committee on insurance; Mr. Cotton, of Pitt, on penal institutions; Mr. Julian, of Rowan, on printing, and Mr. Rodwell, of Warren, on liquor traffic.

Dr. Bolton reported to the House that with Dr. Gordon, he had attended the convention of the North Carolina Association for the Prevention of tuberculosis, which met in Charlotte Tuesday and Wednesday. They had been asked by the association to express its appreciation of the notice taken of it by the House. The speaker assured Dr. Bolton that the House was deeply appreciative of the attendance of the gentlemen upon the meeting and asked him to reduce his remarks to writing in order that they might be spread upon the journal.

Dr. Knapp, of the United States Department of Agriculture was invited to address the House on agricultural subjects.

Bills were introduced in the House Friday as follows:

Connor—Amend Sec. 4993 Revisal for relief of widows of Confederate soldiers. Admits those married prior to January 1st, 1870, instead of April 1st, 1865.

Weaver—Amend Sec. 5313 Revisal in reference to State boundaries. Allows Governor to prosecute suits in Smoky mountain directly in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Martin—Amend Revisal, Sec. 1389, in regard to finance committee.

Crumpler—For relief of prisoners in jail awaiting trial.

Linnes—Amend Sec. 2721 Revisal. Koonce—Create the State Association of County Commissioners.

Grant—Exempt from taxation personal property to the value of \$200.

Want Exposition Appropriation.

The North Carolina commissioners to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, to open in Seattle June 1st, conferred with Governor Kitchin and will recommend to the Legislature an appropriation sufficiently large to insure a creditable showing for the State. The amount the bill will call for is \$25,000. The commissioners are hoping for a handsome appropriation by the General Assembly.

To perfect the organization of the State Association of County Commissioners and give it State sanction is the object of a bill by Mr. Koonce.

The expected bill embodying the Republican platform declaration in favor of a \$200 exemption from tax on personal property instead of \$50 was introduced by Mr. Grant, the young Republican member from Davis.

In the House the following bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees on Saturday: Weaver, of Buncombe: A bill to be entitled: "An act denouncing conduct within the State of North Carolina interfering with trade and commerce." Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Perry, of Bladen: To benefit the widows of ex-Confederate soldiers.

Braswell, by request: For the benefit of the State School for the Blind.

Harshaw: For the relief of disabled ex-Confederate soldiers.

Green: Joint resolution, relating to the Alaska-Yukon Exposition.

Perry, of Bladen: To raise revenue for schools.

The following bills passed final reading:

To incorporate the Board of Publication of the Western North Carolina M. E. Conference.

To prevent persons from hiring horses upon false representation.

In the Senate new bills were introduced and referred on Saturday as follows:

By Pharr: Relative to persons entitled to pensions. Pensions and Soldiers' Home.

By Latham: To drain wet and swamp lands (two hundred copies of the bill were ordered printed). Agriculture.

By Elliott: For the benefit of the State School for the Blind. State School for Blind.

By Lockhart: Denouncing conduct within the State of North Carolina that interferes with trade and commerce. Judiciary.

By Gay: Relative to hunting. Game Laws.

By Klutz: A joint resolution relating to the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. Appropriations.

By Manning: To allow the Register of Deeds of Durham county to appoint a deputy.

Bills were placed on their third and final reading as follows:

S. B. To amend sub-section 15 of section 1318 of the Revisal.

S. B. To establish a board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States. The bill directs the Governor to appoint three commissioners within thirty days after the passage of this act, to confer with similar boards representing other States, and make reports to the Governor to be transmitted to the Legislature. Mr. Manning explained that the labor involved is one of professional love and not of reward. The congress of commissioners would recommend after examination of the subjects legislation on marriage, divorce, insolvency, the descent and distribution of property, the execution and probate of wills and other subjects upon which uniformity of legislation in the various States and territories is desirable.

S. B. To amend section 2023 of the Revisal, relating to time of filing notice of liens, striking out the word "twelve" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "six."

Taft Will Use Automobiles.

Washington, Special.—The next President of the United States is to pin his faith on the automobile. That became known when the House committee on appropriations approved the urgent deficiency appropriation bill an item of \$12,000 for the purchase and maintenance of automobiles for the White House. The entire amount carried in the bill is \$1,023,602.

Marriages Between Whites and Blacks to Be Made a Crime.

Washington, Special.—If Senator Milton, of Florida, can have his way, miscegenation in the District of Columbia hereafter will be treated in the courts as a crime punishable by fine of \$1,000. The Florida Senator has introduced a bill providing that any person who has one-eighth or more of negro blood in his veins shall be considered as of the African race. Such marriages are declared to be null and void, and any issue resulting from them illegitimate and incapable of inheritance.

Tried to Bribe the Judge and is Sent

Leavenworth, Kp., Special.—Acting Judge Neidinger, of the District Court here fined Attorney Schwartz \$15 and committed him to the county jail for 90 days for offering the judge a bribe. Attorney Schwartz the judge charged, appeared at the Neidinger home last week and offered the judge \$50 to give a decision favorable to Schwartz in a case set for today.

\$50,000 Suit Against Night Riders.

Paduah, Ky., Special.—Damages in the sum of \$50,000 are asked in a suit filed in the United States Court here by C. W. Rucker, of Metropolis, Ill., against 193 alleged night-riders of this section. Many of the defendants are prominent in Western Kentucky. The plaintiff was police judge of Eddyville, Ky., when he claims the defendants called at his home on the night of March 15th, 1908, compelled him to walk barefooted to the Cumberland River.

USE OF WASTE MILK.

There should be a good egg harvest on the farms where there is so much waste rich milk. The first new milk the cows give before it becomes fit for table use, abounds in egg-making qualities, and is nearly as good as so much fresh meat, and will not hurt the fowls.—Farmer's Home Journal.

BILL INTRODUCED IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO REGULATE CHILD LABOR IN THE FACTORIES

Raleigh, Special.—Representative Poole's bill introduced in the house to regulate child labor in factories and hours of labor, provides:

No child under 14 shall be employed in any factory, except that children between 12 and 14 may work as apprentices upon satisfactory proof to the superintendent that they have

attended school for four months in the preceding 12 months.

Not exceeding 60 hours shall constitute a week's work for all employees, no person to be required to work longer than 60 hours a week, except engineers, firemen, machinists, superintendents, overseers, section and yard hands, office men, watch-

men or repairers of break-downs.

All parents on hiring their children to any factory shall furnish such establishment a written statement of the age of such child and a certificate as to school attendance. Any parent mis-stating the age of such child, and its school attendance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable in the discretion of the court, and any mill owner, superintendent or manufacturing establishment knowingly or willfully violating the provisions of this act shall be likewise punishable. No boy or girl under 16 shall work in any factory between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. The act to take effect from April 1st, 1909.