

CLUB WOMEN TO MEET HERE

This city and section will be the host to all the club women of North Carolina, and also to many visitors, during the first week of June, the annual meeting of the North Carolina Federation of Women's clubs being scheduled to be held here June 2-4, inclusive. Many prominent women throughout the country have accepted invitations to be present on the occasion of the meeting here.

Mrs. Cyrus E. Perkins, Grand Rapids, chairman of the department of art of the general federation; Mrs. John D. Sherman, Chicago, chairman of conservation; Mrs. True Worthy White, Arlington Heights, Mass., chairman of literature and library extension, and Mrs. William D. Steele, Sedalia, Miss., chairman of music, will address the convention. Two prominent North Carolina women, Mrs. Jane S. Kimmon, representing the home economics department, and Mrs. Kate Brew Vaughn, health, are also on the program.

Unusual interest is centered in the meeting as it marks the election of a new president, Mrs. Clarence A. Johnson, of Raleigh, having served two terms. Other out-going officers are Mrs. J. M. Gudger, Jr., of Asheville, vice president; Mrs. Thomas Bost, of Raleigh, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. T. D. Jones of Durham, auditor.

The Hendersonville Women's club, of which Mrs. L. M. Colt is president, will be hostess club, the Board of Trade and other town organizations co-operating in the entertainment of the federation. It is understood that a large number of the delegates will be entertained in the homes of the city.

NEW LAW HELD UNCONSTITUTIONAL BY JUDGE BOYD

Judge James E. Boyd, of the United States court, sitting at Greensboro, has held that the provision of the new federal revenue law, taxing goods made by children, is unconstitutional. The judge holds that Congress could not do indirectly that which it could not do directly. April 25 was the date on which this provision of the new revenue law was to go into effect. Judge Boyd's decision has been appealed from and the case will go to the United States Supreme court.

The first child-labor law, passed in 1916, which attempted to exclude child-labor products from interstate commerce, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court. This time another method of reaching the same object was adopted. Namely, goods that are made by children's labor are to be taxed so high that manufacturers cannot afford to employ children under a certain age, 16 we believe.

Fundamental
It is a fundamental principle of law that you can't do in an indirect way what you can't do direct. The courts, however, have to pretend not to know about it when the lawmakers occasionally resort to schemes of this sort to get around the constitution. For instance, the constitution says that no state shall interfere with a citizen's right to cast his ballot in any election for whomsoever he pleases, and this without regard to race, color or previous condition, etc. But many of the states have devised ingenious schemes for getting around the provision of the constitution in this regard.

So also it is a broad principle that Congress should not be allowed to use the taxing power for the purpose of taxing any industry or class of industries, out of existence. The reason for this is that any Congress that wanted to be partisan or sectional might use this great taxing power to penalize or even ruin certain states or sections.

A Case in Point
When oleomargarine first began to compete with butter, the dairymen all complained loudly. Congress had no power to declare that oleomargarine should not be made and sold, for it was a legal product which many people wanted. The main harm came where the makers and dealers committed a fraud by palming off oleomargarine as butter and charging a butter price for it.

Finally a law was passed by Congress taxing oleo. A quarter of a cent a pound was placed on the uncolored sort, and 10 cents on the colored. The object was to tax the product off the market; but the object failed in that case for in spite of the tax, the business keeps increasing, as there is not enough butter to go around. There is no more reason for taxing oleo than for taxing butter or any other product, but by placing a tax on oleo the industry is brought under the control of the government, so that frauds can be headed off.

The New Plan
The new child-labor provision is based on the taxing idea, that is, any manufacturing establishment or concern that employs even for one day, a child below the legal age renders itself liable to a tax of 10 per cent on its total net income for the entire year. And in addition it is subject to a fine of \$1000 to \$10,000.

Under this provision of the new federal revenue law, the employment of children under 14 years of age in mines, factories, canneries, stores, etc., is absolutely forbidden. Children between 14 and 16 may be employed not over eight hours a day or six days a week, and not before six a. m. or after seven p. m. All concerns that employ children must, under the provisions of the new law, make sworn returns to the govern-

IT WOULD NOT BE WELCOME

It has been rumored about town that the county road authorities were thinking of constructing a camp for the county chaingang, just east of the railroad on Fourth avenue.

We have not seen any of the road authorities to learn if this rumor has any foundation. We cannot, however, think that it has. It would be an imposition, leading citizens say, for the authorities to establish headquarters for the county chaingang in the town of Hendersonville. It is asserted that the folks in town would not want to see the gang parading the streets two or three times each day going to and from their camp to their work, and that the members of the gang would dislike the idea of being put in a position where they would have to continually be passing in and out before the gaze of the people of the city.

It is also contended by some of our people that the establishment of chaingang headquarters in the city might not prove to be a paying advertisement for this popular and most extensively patronized resort of the South.

It is also pointed out by some of our citizens with a humorous term of mind that some of the inhabitants of the city will get to the chaingang soon enough without having its headquarters located right at their door.

And many other objections are being urged against the alleged plan to locate the chaingang camp in town.

But the camp will not be located here, somebody is simply endeavoring to play a joke on the townspeople at the expense of the newly chosen road officials.

ment giving all details, and the government can send agents into any such place of business at any time to ascertain if the law is being violated.

Laws of States
Thirty-eight of the states already have laws fixing 14 years as the minimum working age, but in many of such states the enforcement of the laws is lax. For instance a boy of 13 who is big and strong for his age, may be permitted to work if his widowed mother is relying on his wages to help support the family. There are cases also where boys will not go to school and it is better to have them doing useful work than loafing and getting into all sorts of deviltry.

The Southern States have persistently fought child-labor legislation, but this provision of the new revenue law was passed over their united opposition. The cotton and other factories of the South have and do employ many children, by which reason they are enabled to successfully compete with the older factories of the North, where the wage scale is much higher.

Sentiment Has Changed
A very great change in public sentiment has taken place on the subject of child-labor recently. When President Wilson was a university professor he condemned the proposition to prohibit child-labor by federal legislation, as being an attempt by Congress to carry its "power beyond the utmost limit of reasonable and honest inference." But when he became president he expressed "genuine pride" in signing the law of Congress for this very purpose.

In his younger days the president was a strong advocate of state rights on theoretical grounds, but as he has gained experience and has been promoted to power he is no longer the stickler for state rights that he once was. He now swallows these anti-state-rights acts with ease and "genuine pride."

Judge Boyd's decision on the Keating child-labor law, declaring it unconstitutional, was upheld by the Supreme court by the vote of five for and four against. The decision of the court in the new case in which Judge Boyd held the new act unconstitutional will be anxiously awaited, and especially by many manufacturers of the South.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON

Samuel Johnston died at the Patton Memorial Hospital in this city Wednesday evening, May 14, at 7:30 o'clock. The cause of his death was appendicitis. The funeral and interment will take place Friday.

Mr. Johnston was born in Glasgow, Scotland. He came to this country when a boy. For a number of years he was engaged in the wholesale and retail mercantile business in Charleston, S. C., and was very successful. About twenty years ago he came to Hendersonville and bought the dry goods business of the late Joseph Crowder on Main street. His success, here as in Charleston, was due not only to his safe and conservative business methods and good judgment but also to his well deserved reputation for strict integrity. His word was absolutely good; he made no promise which he did not keep.

Mr. Johnston was a good citizen, a good neighbor, a kind-hearted man who performed many deeds of unobtrusive charity, and was held in high regard by all who knew him. He was a loyal member of the Roman Catholic church.

Surviving are his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Mary Gannon of Charleston, S. C., and one daughter, Mrs. R. H. Staton. They have the deep sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

VICTORY LOAN

The Victory Loan campaign closed last Saturday. The amount of the bonds purchased in this county was \$79,550. This was more than had seemed likely two weeks ago, for it was well known that this county had pretty nearly gone its limit in the purchase of bonds of previous issues and in contributions to various war activities. But, if unfavorable weather had not interfered with the active canvass of the county, a still larger amount would have been subscribed.

All who subscribed are to be congratulated, for these bonds, like those previously issued, will, in all human probability, sell at a premium in open market before maturity.

Edward Simmonds, who is manager of U. S. Experimental Garden Miami, Fla., is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Clifford of "Wharnciffe," this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Spencer of Jacksonville, Fla., have returned to their home, "Malvern," Ninth avenue.

KEDRON LODGE

A special Communication of Kedron Lodge, No. 387 A. F. & A. M., is called for Tuesday night, May 20, at 8:30 o'clock.

Work in the Third Degree. Visiting Brothers cordially welcomed.

P. S. RAMSEY, Master.

EX-SOLDIERS GET BATHS

Showers and well-aired sleeping quarters were demanded by 80 per cent of the ex-soldiers working as laborers on the farms near Frenchtown, N. J. Their employers are busily engaged in making the necessary sanitary improvements about the home in order to keep the hired men satisfied.

According to the Delaware valley farmers, who will face a greater shortage of labor this spring than at any time since the outbreak of the war, the men who drift back from army camps seem loath to part with the sanitary scheme of living which has been drilled into them for many months.



"The World Is My Parish"

The only safe basis for a permanent peace is a Christianized world, and the only safe way to Christianize the world is to send the Gospel to all peoples. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is the first of all Christian Churches to undertake the responsibility of uniting a world Christianity with a world Democracy.

Men are realizing as never before that the Church is the great bulwark of the social and moral life of the community. The support of the Methodist Missionary Centenary is the surest way to strengthen, fortify and expand the sphere of the Church. It is not narrow, but believes the "World is its Parish."

The surest way to get far-reaching good for citizens here and abroad, the surest way to be a moral influence in your community is to send a contribution to the Treasurer of the Methodist Church.

You will receive the blessing. God somehow seems to have a way of His own of using unselfishness as an open door through which He comes, scattering blessing and benediction.

The campaign for \$35,000,000 is during the week of Sunday, May 18th, to Sunday, May 25th.

Send your check now to the Treasurer of the Methodist Church in your city. Don't delay.

This Space Contributed by

SAM T. HODGES

HONOR ROLL OF CITY SCHOOL

(By Supt. G. W. Bradshaw.)

The work of another school month has been completed, and the record below will give a slight idea of the activities of the different grades and sections in the Fourth avenue school, including the enrolment, the average daily attendance, and the honor roll.

1st-B Grade
Enrolment, 35; daily attendance, 30.

Honor roll: Kathryn Shepherd, Sarah Sandifer, Lucile Flynn, Lillian Brown, Will Cagle, Donald Hill, Jack Manning, George Spann, John Bowen.

1st-A Grade
Enrolment, 37; daily attendance, 38.

Honor roll: Raymond Freeman, Donald Guice, Janette Shipman, James Holtzclaw, A. J. Henderson, Leon Jackson, Jonathan Jackson, Marion Justice, Edna Drake, Annie Carson.

2nd Grade
Enrolment, 38; daily attendance, 34.

Honor roll: Minnie Bland, Bessie Giankos, Lula Justice, Edna Kilpatrick, Hasseltine Lane, Mary Valentine, Helen Vaughn, Bettie Curtis, Barnes Bland, Lee Arledge, Houston Case, Claude Grant.

3rd-B Grade
Enrolment, 35; daily attendance, 32.

Honor roll: Johnnie May Stanley, Louise Smith, Isabelle Richard, Mildred Moores, Mary Brown, Kathryn Reese, Josephine Brooks, William Bangs, William Bacon, Herbert Grainger.

3rd-A Grade
Enrolment, 17; daily attendance, 15.

Honor roll: Beatrice Garren, Ola Hill, Janette Justice, Vera Orr, Katherine Penland, Ruth Rozzelle, Reginald Hill, Jack Shepherd, Stephen Stepp, Hamilton Stepp.

4th-B Grade
Enrolment, 23; daily attendance, 22.

Honor roll: St. Claire Guice, Sybil Gurley, Clark Blackburn, Phillip Cleveland, Frank Israel, Charlie Roberts, Earl Stanley, Bynum Stepp, Elmer Stepp, Emmett Stepp.

4th-A Grade
Enrolment, 42; daily attendance, 41.

Honor roll: Jessie Johnson, Carter Freeze, Minnie Sue Flynn, Emma Lee Kilpatrick, Thelma Orr, Flora Reid, Mildred Shepherd, John Brown, Julius Carson, Edward Laughter, William Freeze.

5th Grade
Enrolment, 49; daily attendance, 44.

Honor roll: Pauline Brown, Marie Garren, Dorothy Jamison, Mattie Richard, Cecil Shepherd, Ruth Whitlock.

6th Grade
Enrolment, 30; daily attendance, 28.

Honor roll: Wadsworth Farnum, James Grey.

7th-B Grade
Enrolment, 19; daily attendance, 17.

Honor roll: Carolyn Spann.

7th-A Grade
Enrolment, 33; daily attendance, 32.

Honor roll: Edwin Jordan, Glenn Patterson, Mallie Blackburn, Helen Drafts, Nell Morris, Mary Middleton.

8th-B Grade
Enrolment, 13; daily attendance, 13.

Honor roll: Hazel Grant.

8th-A Grade
Enrolment, 24; daily attendance, 23.

Honor roll: Myrtice Brooks.

9th Grade
Enrolment, 21; daily attendance, 20.4.

Honor roll: Sara Gregory, Edward Patterson, Ben Brown.

10th Grade
Enrolment, 18; daily attendance, 17.9.

Honor roll: Lula Kate Stepp, Mary Elizabeth Walker.

11th Grade
Enrolment, 18; daily attendance, 17.9.

Garland Sherman, Eleanor Plank, Alletta Plank, Bertha Jamison, Elizabeth Elsom, Helen Brooks, Mary Brown.

RECKLESS DRIVING

To the Editor of The Times.

I am going to ask you to give this letter as much publicity as possible, for the reason that by doing so, it may be the means of saving me from doing something which would be very distasteful to me and also perhaps save some others the embarrassment of appearing in our Mayor's court to answer to the charge of very reckless driving.

Now to the point: This afternoon, as I was sitting on my front porch reading the paper, I heard a great noise somewhere up Fifth avenue and by the time it took me to look up from my paper, a Cadillac appeared in front of me, going at a rate that I estimated to be between fifty and sixty miles an hour; certainly not less than the former speed, and possibly even more than sixty. That was at the corner of Fifth and Buncombe, and as far as I could keep up with my eye, there was no perceptible slackening of speed. The car was being driven by a Henderson county man, but he does not live in the town limits. Further than that description, I will call no names at this time. He has always been a good friend of mine, but I wish to serve notice now on him and any others who have no more regard for the safety of my children and other people's children,

NO REST FOR MOONSHINERS

Sheriff M. Allard Case is untiring in his pursuit of moonshiners. Among this week's raids was one which he made Wednesday, in company with William Hill and Vernon Lyda. The place raided was in Crab Creek township, near the Transylvania line. The officers surrounded the still, where two men, John Cooper and Leonard Oliver, were busily engaged. The men ran in different directions. Oliver escaped; but John Cooper was shot in the arm and was captured. He was brought to town, taken to a doctor's office where his wound, which was slight, was treated, and is now in jail awaiting a hearing. A fine copper still was captured, and a good deal of beer, but no whiskey.

ROUNDING UP AUTOMOBILE THIEVES

Officials throughout the South have known for quite a while that a well organized gang of automobile thieves have been operating throughout the section, and that both modern and unique methods have been used to throw off suspicion and prevent detection of members of the gang or gangs. However, it now appears that one of the men, perhaps a ring-leader, responsible for many automobile thefts in the South, has been apprehended and brought to account.

Raymond W. Glass, general manager of the Raymond Phonograph company of Atlanta was convicted and sentenced Monday in the Fulton county court sitting in Atlanta, to five years on the chaingang on a charge of having an automobile in his possession on which the motor number had been changed. While he was not actually charged with larceny of the cars it was alleged by the solicitor that he was the instigator of the theft, and it was alleged that the men who did the stealing were his accomplices.

The Atlanta Journal, in its account of the trial and conviction of Glass, says: "Glass' conviction was the climax of an extended investigation on the part of the local police, sheriff's office, county police and solicitor general's department in a campaign against automobile thieving. It is the belief of the solicitor general that several gangs have been working throughout the South from Atlanta, in a systematic manner, and that hundreds of cars have been stolen as the result."

On the trial of Glass several men testified that they had been in the business of auto-stealing for a number of years, and that they were confederates of Glass. One witness testified that at Glass' suggestion he would insert an advertisement in a local paper offering the machine for sale. Glass, he said, would then come to him accompanied by some friend, and would make an offer which witness would accept. The transaction would appear legitimate, he said, as Glass had answered the advertisement and it was supposed to be a bona fide sale.

Just recently an automobile belonging to W. M. Guill was stolen from his garage in East Flat Rock, and no trace of it has been found. There is little doubt that a professional auto-thief stole the car, and local officials are of the opinion that he was a member of a gang with headquarters in Atlanta or some other large southern city to which place the car was taken and all means of identification obliterated.

The sheriff's office here thinks that cars stolen in this and adjoining counties are taken to Atlanta, and that perhaps the hundreds of cars stolen throughout the Southern States east of the Mississippi River during the past three or four years have been taken to Atlanta and disposed of by a well-organized gang of auto-thieves making their headquarters in that town.

REPUBLICANS MEET

A large number of leading Republicans from various parts of the State attended an enthusiastic meeting of the Western Association of Republican Clubs at Salisbury Wednesday and discussed many matters affecting the welfare of the party. The principal speakers were George B. Lockwood of the National Republican and Congressman A. B. Focht of Pennsylvania. Speeches were made also by President Kohlss, C. A. Reynolds, John M. Morehead, W. G. Mebane, A. H. Price and others. The resolutions adopted were plain-spoken in their demand for honest election laws and in their condemnation of the Democratic Legislature for its refusal to put an end to the intolerable frauds which are perpetrated under the present system.

that a repetition of such speed will most certainly be followed by the issuance of a warrant and his appearance in court.

While I am on the subject, I will confess that I, as well as almost all drivers of cars, sometimes, in fact often, exceed the speed limit, but there is a limit beyond which it will not do to go.

I realize it is a great temptation to the motorist to make our paved avenues speedways, but I, for one, wish to serve notice that the limit has been reached by several, and I shall from now henceforth, take what steps I can to stop the practice.

Very truly yours,
A. C. TEBEAU.

May 14, 1919.