

Child Labor Bill Before Committee

Dr. McAden, Moses Cone and Other Prominent Cotton Mill Men Here Yesterday Discussing Three Bills That Seek to Regulate Them

The joint committee on manufacturing met in the hall of the Senate yesterday afternoon to discuss three bills that have been introduced relative to the regulation of child labor. A small delegation of cotton mill men were present and made things lively from a point of argument for the committee. The bill that excited the most argument of the three was one by Representative Parker of Wayne which provides an educational clause in it and a clause relating to indigent widows and at the same time provides a twelve hour working law. It says that no child under 10 years of age shall work in the mills under any circumstances and not under 12 unless an indigent or disabled father or mother is dependent on it. Further that every mill owner must have a certificate from the child's parents giving its age and date of birth. It then limits the working hours of the child to 6 hours a week, 11 a day--for those under the age of 16, that each child under 14 must attend school at least nine weeks each year before the mill owner can hire him. And then the bill cites and directs the fines for violation of this bill.

Senator Durham was the chairman of the Senate division of the committee and Representative Scott of the House presided.

Dr. J. H. McAden, a prominent mill president and stockholder, appeared before the committee and addressed them. Concisely his remarks summed up the following: "I see no necessity for any legislation in regard to the regulation of child labor, but if the Legislature sees fit to pass any laws I think that they should give the mill men a chance to be represented here in a body or by representatives, with their counsel. As a whole we have millions of dollars in machinery, and we are entitled to a hearing." The chair then asked him to name a day that would be convenient. It was first suggested that next Monday would be a good day but Mr. McAden said that it would be too soon as he could not get out an order to the manufacturers by that time.

Representative Parker said: "There can be nothing drawn from this bill that will injure the manufacturer but I really believe that it will redound to the interest of the mill man. I realize the rights of the manufacturer. They have millions of money in this business and they have counsel, while the poor, benighted, weak children have no money and we are hearing them voluntarily."

Moses Cone, a joint owner of the Proximity mills at Greensboro and one of the largest cotton mill men in the south, followed Dr. McAden, speaking for the mill men, and said: "The mill men want to know what Mr. Parker and the other members of the Legislature have got to say about the abuse of children in the cotton mills of the state, and as to their suffering. We want it shown to us what cruelty we are really doing. I am interested in a number of mills, and if there is any child who is being injured or harmed I do not know it. I do not want to hear the statements of a number of men and women before a committee who know who know nothing about the conditions that they are picturing and many of whom have never seen the inside of a cotton mill. I do not believe that Mr. Parker knows much about the conditions and the mills from the way he started out in his speech a few minutes ago."

Mr. Parker at once said that he would show the mill men that if he did not know he would put the statements of people before them who did know exactly what they were talking about.

Mr. Odell, another mill man of Greensboro, talked to the committee about the bills before it. He said: "I do not believe that there is as much need of labor legislation now as there was sixteen years ago. For our part, now, in the first place the mill men object to the insinuation of abuses that we are supposed to be heaping on the children who work in our mills. I have been in the mill business for forty-five years and I have never seen a child abused. Then they say that the are made to work set hard. As a matter of fact they were never as well off as when they are working in the factories. They are smart and healthy and I know of some boys today that went into the mill when they were ten years old and now they are now superintendents of the factories. There is no work in the factories but that it gives the child a chance to rest. It is far better to have the child in the cotton mills than on the streets. The records show that there is more crime performed by children in Massachusetts than in this state and the reason is that the Massachusetts children are on the streets, loafing, and the Carolina children are in the mills. Now the thing to legislate about is to make the parents all sober men and stop their dissipation and you will have no work in the child in the mills. And then you speak of education in connection with this pending bill. Why is the first thing that a cotton mill builds is a school. We have run one in connection with our factory that cost my brother and myself \$5,000 and we have

the same superintendent that the graded schools in Greensboro have. He looks out for it and is paid to do so by us. There is no reason that you should abuse the cotton mill men and leave the tobacco factories out. Most of you never saw the inside of a cotton factory. There is none of this going on and if it is then it is an exceptional case that happens. It is the emissaries who come here and spread the false reports that make all this outcry. I say that you should wait to hear our full committee."

WINES AND LIQUOR FOR HOTEL GUESTS

(Continued from 1st page.)

table and the motion was adopted by a vote of 46 to 11.

The House met at 10 o'clock and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Offman of Randolph.

Petitions were presented as follows: Halifax, Edgecombe, Randolph, Wake, Dare, Duplin, Mitchell, Rockingham, Caswell, Granville, Stanly, Davidson and other counties in favor of temperance.

From Beaufort, asking the incorporation of certain churches against the sale of wine.

For a new township in Robeson county.

From Bladen county, in favor of the London bill.

From Newton township, in Alamance, against sale of whiskey.

From Fruitland, in favor of the London bill.

From Watauga, in favor of the London bill.

From Rev. R. H. Marsh and others, asking for incorporation of Mt. Zion Baptist church against sale of liquor within three miles.

The Wilkes county prohibition bill was reported favorably from the committee and made a special order for Friday at 12 o'clock.

Bills and Resolutions

By Davidson--A resolution erecting a committee on expenditures of the House with reference to employees.

By Alken--An act to amend the charter of the town of Brevard.

By Davidson--An act to amend the Code with relation to the practice of Medicine.

By Price of Rockingham--An act requiring and compelling the attendance of children upon school in Rockingham county.

By Guion--A resolution fixing the hours for meeting and adjournment of the House.

By Parker of Halifax--An act to provide for working the public roads in Halifax county.

By Morris of McDowell--An act to allow McDowell to levy a special tax.

By Phillips--An act to prevent the obstruction of Juniper creek and other streams.

By Woodard--An act for the relief of certain disabled Confederate soldiers.

By Luther--An act to incorporate Little River Methodist church.

By Hughes--An act to authorize the levy of a special tax in Camden county.

By Ray--An act to allow Dr. J. B. Ewing to practice medicine without complying with the act of 1885.

By Michael--An act concerning the stock law in Watauga county.

By Hooker--An act relative to damaging public roads in Beaufort county.

By Warren--An act for the relief of Mrs. L. M. Chandler, a former public school teacher of Person county.

By Nissen--An act to regulate the sale of scrap metal.

By Doughton--An act to allow the town of Elkin to issue bonds.

By Harrington of Moore--An act to incorporate certain churches in Moore county against the sale and manufacture of liquor.

By Scott--An act to create Haw River township in Alamance county.

By Good--An act exempting manufacturing corporations from franchise tax.

By Bullard--An act to appoint justices of the peace in Cumberland.

By Roberson--An act to prohibit the sale of liquor near Davis free school.

By Roberson--An act to allow High Point to issue bonds.

By Alexander of Mecklenburg--An act to amend chapter .. of the laws of 1901.

By Daniels of Vance--An act to prevent hunting and gathering fruit on the lands of another in Vance county without consent.

By West--An act to appoint a justice of the peace in Cherokee.

By Price of Rockingham--An act for the relief of George W. Williams.

By Offman--An act to protect the traveling public by requiring the employment of competent railroad agents.

By Thomas--An act relating to contests for office.

By Kreeger--An act to incorporate Burns Grove church in Stokes county.

By Hamlin--An act to repeal the law of 1893 relative to carrying concealed weapons.

By Erwin--An act to provide for better working of public roads in Burke county.

By Ray--An act to appoint justices of the peace in Yancey county.

By Ray--An act for the relief of J. C. McEwin, a public school teacher.

Special Final Meeting

An act to abolish the office of standard keeper in Vance county.

An act to amend the charter of the Oriental Insurance Company.

An act to provide for a tax on amendments to charters of corporations.

An act to settle a debt due by the state to Martha Mordecai.

An act to protect certain birds in Lincoln county.

An act to allow the Taxaway Hotel Company to furnish wines and liquors to its guests.

Judge Graham sent up an amendment to leave the question to a vote of the people of Transylvania. Mr. Smith offered a substitute that if after the passage of the bill the people so desire it they can annul it by a vote of the people. The substitute was adopted and the bill passed as amended.

An act to authorize a vote on the question of the Tarboro dispensary providing that a majority of the qualified voters be required to settle the question. The bill was amended so as to let a majority of the votes cast settle it, and the bill was passed.

An act for the relief of Evie Newman of Caswell county.

An act for the relief of Mrs. Sanford L. Potter, formerly Miss Hester Beasley, a former school teacher in Granville county.

An act to authorize a special tax in Dare county.

An act for the better working of public roads in Madison county.

An act authorizing Elizabeth City to issue bonds.

An act to provide for working the public roads in Smithfield township in Johnston county.

An act to prevent the obstruction of waterways in Bladen county.

Bills Referred

An act for the government of the town of Beaufort.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Stoneville.

An act to allow a special tax in Carteret.

An act creating Roanoke Rapids township in Halifax.

An act incorporating the Caney River Railway Company.

An act incorporating the Chapel Hill Trolley Company.

An act for the relief of Marion Clark.

A resolution to investigate the charges against state prison management.

An act to incorporate the Savings and Trust Company.

An act allowing fishing with hand lines from bridges in Craven.

A resolution relative to discrimination in freight rates.

An act incorporating the North Carolina Mutual Aid and Home Protection Association.

An act for the relief of I. H. Chambers, a public school teacher.

An act for the relief of Effie Frazier.

An act establishing a free school district at county line between Moore and Harnett.

An act for the relief of Walter Gardner.

An act to amend the charter of the Rough and Ready Hook and Ladder Company of New Bern.

An act relating to the fees of officers and witnesses.

An act for the rebuilding and repairing of water mills.

An act to prohibit the obstruction of Briar creek in Stokes.

An act to create a school district at Carbondon in Moore and Chatham.

An act amending the charter of the James Walker Memorial Hospital at Wilmington.

An act amending the charter of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

An act incorporating the North State Mining Company.

An act extending ferry rights in Anson.

An act incorporating the Bank of Whiteville.

An act to allow Mt. Olive to issue bonds.

An act for the relief of Miss Dona Osborne of Alleghany county.

The House adjourned at 1:45 until Friday at 10 o'clock.

The Supreme Court

Cases argued in the Supreme Court yesterday were:

Menzel vs. Hinton, by G. W. Ward and Bond for plaintiff; Aydtlett for defendant.

Norris vs. anal Co., and four other cases presenting same point, argued by Adlett and Williams, Leigh and G. W. Ward for plaintiffs; Pruden and Shepherd for defendant.

Bray vs. Lumber Co., put to end of docket.

Lindsay vs. Railroad, by Aydtlett for plaintiff; Pruden and Shepherd for defendant.

Lamb vs. Elizabeth City, by Ferrin Busbee for plaintiff; Aydtlett and G. W. Ward for defendant.

Safety on English Railroads

London, Feb. 5.--Presiding today at a meeting of the shareholders of the London and Southwestern, R. H. W. Campbell remarked that if the company did not adopt American methods it was because what was termed economy in one country would be rank extravagance in the other. While the length of railroads in the United States was nine times greater than those of Great Britain the latter carried twice as many passengers, or about eighteen times as many per mile of railroad. Not a single passenger was killed in Great Britain during 1901, while 249 were killed in the United States that year.

Decision Favors Steel Trust

Trenton, Feb. 5.--The court of errors and appeals today unanimously reversed the decision of Vice Chancellor Emery, which enjoined the United States Steel Corporation from converting \$200,000,000 worth of its 7 per cent preferred stock into 5 per cent second mortgage bonds.

This is the suit which was brought by J. Aspinwall Hodge after a decision had been rendered in favor of the corporation in a previous suit instituted by Mrs. Miriam Berger. There is now no legal impediment to the steel corporation carrying out its plan unless the case should be appealed to the United States supreme court.

CANAL RESOLUTIONS

Important Propositions Submitted by Senator Morgan

Washington, Feb. 5.--Two resolutions of importance in connection with the treaty were laid before the Senate by Mr. Morgan today. The first of these resolutions provides that no treaty or agreement that is concluded with Colombia or with Nicaragua or Costa Rica, or with the new Panama Canal Company, shall be held to alter, amend, ratify, repeal or change the proper legal construction of the act of Congress, approved June 23, 1902, which provides for the construction of a canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

This resolution was, on motion of Mr. Morgan, referred to the committee on foreign relations. It will come before that committee at its next meeting.

A second resolution directs the secretary of the navy to send to the Senate copies of all reports and of all correspondence in the navy department which relates to the military occupation of the bays of Panama and Colon and the cities of Colon and Panama by the forces of the United States; or to the operation of military or police forces of Colombia, etc.

This latter resolution of inquiry went over under the rules until tomorrow, when the Senate will consider it.

These two resolutions involve interesting matters that are to be brought out by Senator Morgan.

Senator Morgan's resolution declaring that a treaty shall not affect the law of June 23, 1902, has been offered, he says, in view of the acknowledged fact, sustained by judicial opinion, that a treaty passed after the enactment of a law and in conflict with it has the effect of nullifying it. In other words, any act of Congress must be considered and construed in view of subsequent treaties that might affect it.

The purpose of Senator Morgan's resolution of inquiry is to ascertain the truth of the charges that were published at the time of the American occupation of Panama, to the effect that the Colombian government agreed to pay over to the insurgents the sum of three million dollars of the money received by the government from the United States for the canal franchise.

Mr. Flowers Doing Well

Mr. Joel Flowers, aged 72 years, who had a leg amputated at Rex Hospital last Tuesday, is reported as doing well. The operation was performed by Drs. Royster, Knox and others, and was made necessary by a wound received forty years ago. Mr. Flowers lives near Auburn and has a wife and several children.

Not Endorsed by Hanna

Washington, Feb. 5.--Senator Hanna said today that he had introduced the ex-slave bill by request and did not endorse its provisions. He knew the scope and intent of the bill, he said, and had not been duped in any way. He merely introduced it, he said, as an accommodation.

"Are there any historic spots in this vicinity?" queried the tourist.

"Well, mum, right over there by that tree Bill Jorkins once had a pile of coal that weighed purity nigh two ton."--Bryan's Commoner.

A story is told of a lawyer whose quick wit never deserted him, whether in office or court. One day a client entered the office, and throwing back his coat, said, irritably:

"Why, sir, your office is as hot as an oven."

"Why shouldn't it be?" was the calm response. "It is here that I make my bread."--Tit-Bits.

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Notice is hereby given that a charter for the North Carolina and Ohio Railroad Company will be asked to be granted from the present General Assembly.

J. M. JONES.

February 2, 1903.

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ADDICKS IS OUT

Delaware to Have a Chance to Elect Two Senators

Dover, Del., Feb. 5.--J. Edward Addicks, in a statement made this afternoon to a caucus, withdrew as a candidate for United States senator from Delaware in the interest of the election of two Republican senators. In his statement Mr. Addicks says that he withdrew in order to condition that the Republicans of the House and Senate meet in joint caucus and elect two candidates for United States senator by majority rule.

There are in the Legislature 21 Addicks Republicans and 10 anti-Addicks Republicans, as against 21 Democrats.

TEN JURORS IN CASE OF YOUNG

New York, Feb. 5.--Ten jurors have been secured to try William Hooper Young for the murder of Mrs. Anna Pultizer. The jury would probably have been filled this afternoon but the panel ran out. A complete jury will be secured tomorrow morning, it is believed. Young looked a little less repulsive today than yesterday when he had to be dragged into the court room. He came in quite willingly this morning and spent much of the time with his elbows on the table before him and his face buried in his hands.

The story that the district attorney will prosecute Young on the blood atonement theory got fresh impetus today when Miss Elizabeth Dickinson who was once a Mormon convert and who says that blood atonement is still practiced among the Mormons, appeared in the court room. Miss Dickinson says that she is under subpoena by the prosecution, but what she is going to testify to she did not say.

Salaries of Judges

Washington, Feb. 5.--The conferees of the two Houses of Congress on the bill increasing the salaries of United States judges reached an agreement today, generally accepting the salaries fixed by the bill as it passed the House. The measure as agreed upon, and as it will become a law, fixes the salary of the chief justice of the supreme court at \$12,000 and of the associate justices at \$12,500 each; the salaries of the circuit judges at \$7,000 and the salaries of district judges at \$6,000.

Boy Run Over

Elizabeth City, N. C., Feb. 5.--Special--At 5 o'clock this evening Burgess Pendleton, a youth about 11 years old, was run over and killed by a pair of horses driven by Chas. W. Overman. The boy had just jumped from a dray and was backing off when Overman, who did not see him, came up. His skull was crushed. He lived only a few minutes.

Former Senator Dead

Pittsfield, Mass., Feb. 5.--Ex-United States Senator Henry Laurens Dawes died at 5:15 o'clock this morning at his home here. He had been ill since Christmas night, when he contracted a severe cold while driving. The cold developed into grip, which undermined his system, already weakened by the weight of years.

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ABOUT THE SHOE SALE

And Its Continuance.

While not given the importance this special 1-3 off shoe sale had in January, it will be allowed to go on for a while longer. Just now, for instance, lots of people want good shoes, and we have some of these shoes yet to be sold and we give the public an opportunity to be supplied.

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