

## City Commissioners and Judge Harris

### Study Juvenile Work--Some Changes in Municipal Building That Should be Made

#### Commissioner Mooneyham Visits Virginia City and Judge Harris New York Seeking Information--Raleigh Should Not Lag Behind.

At the last session of the Legislature a law was enacted making it compulsory upon the counties of North Carolina to maintain a juvenile court and provided means for conducting such work. It also granted to all cities of over 10,000 inhabitants the privilege of conducting a court of its own, provided the city furnished the money to carry on the work. For some time Judge Wm. C. Harris and the City Commissioners have been studying this question and hope to overcome all obstacles and at an early date to start this important work in Raleigh. Let the bright minds of our city offer suggestions, let's all get together, let's have a juvenile court, let's give our best thought to caring for the young violators of the law, who at present are being neglected in our city. It is the consensus of opinion among those best qualified

to pass judgment on this question that it is far better to provide ways and means for reclaiming these young violators of the law than to deal with them as criminals and provide a State prison at a great expense in which to confine them after they become grown.

At present Raleigh has no place suitable for starting this work. The station house is in the Municipal Building in which all classes of violators of the law are confined, both male and female, white and colored. This station is very unsanitary, at times filthy, and should be removed. It seems to us that some arrangement could be made with the county whereby the city could confine such persons as have to be locked up, in the Wake County jail, which is a building that has every convenience, is sanitary and the prisoners would receive better attention than at present. If some arrangement like

this could be made the City Commissioners could dispose of the fixtures in the city lock-up and use this part of the building as offices for the public health nurse, the Associated Charities, or a Juvenile Court.

Frequently there are persons suffering with venereal diseases who are kept in this station until some disposition can be made of their case, often badly in need of medical attention and nursing, but owing to the present arrangement have to be neglected until they can be sent to Samaritan, a State institution near Aberdeen, N. C., where they can get such treatment as needed.

Such a mixing up of old and young, white and colored, diseased and healthy, should not exist, and it is to be hoped that both the ways and means can be provided to put into effect without delay this progressive undertaking.

## Church Program Warns Against Wage Cutting

### Federal Council Issues Reconstruction Declaration, Asks Share in Management for Workers, Seeks Unemployment Remedy and Calls for Thorough Americanization.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America have just made public a detailed statement entitled "The Church and Social Reconstruction" embodying a large number of views and recommendations concerning after-the-war rebuilding of social institutions.

"After three months of careful study in which fully one hundred of the leading churchmen of America have participated, this constructive statement has been given to the public for the purpose of aiding in an orderly readjustment of social conditions," said Jasper T. Jones, director of the Council's publicity service.

In proclaiming against a policy of wage reduction the statement of the Federal Council of Churches says that employers who seek to reduce wages on a plea of a falling market, exceptional conditions, or exceptional hazard should open their books to public inspection.

The statement condemns violence, pleads for a share in management for labor, asks a relinquishment of wartime restrictions on freedom of discussion and release of persons arrested for conscientious objection to war.

Among the important portions of the statement are the following:

Employers who plead a falling market, aggravated competition, increased hazard, or exceptional conditions in justification of low wages or wage reductions, should support their contentions by opening their books and submitting their figures to public scrutiny.

**Labor's Share in Management.**

"A deep cause of unrest in industry is the denial of labor of a share" (Continued on page 3.)

**CORPORATIONS EVADING TAXATION AND CONCEALING EXCESSIVE TAXATION.**

So Say Basil L. Manly and Former President Taft; Profiteering Continues; Immense Profits Exact on the Necessaries of Life.

What most of us have maintained all along, that the chief cause of industrial unrest is the immense profits exacted by those in a position to monopolize or "corner" the necessities of life, is borne out in a recent statement made by Basil L. Manly, joint chairman with former President Taft of the National War Labor Board. Mr. Manly made a study of the earnings of eighty-two representative American corporations, a record of whose profits is available for each year from 1911 through 1918. This is a list of all the corporations whose earnings covering this entire period were available to Mr. Manly. A compilation of those figures shows that the same eighty-two corporations which in pre-war years had an average net income of \$325,000,000 had net incomes in 1916 amounting to more than a billion dollars, in 1917 to \$975,000,000, and in 1918 of \$786,000,000. This is after the deduction of every dollar of State and Federal taxes and the deduction of every conceivable charge which these companies could devise for reducing and concealing their apparent profits.

Manly is convinced, as a result of his study, that the actual profits even after the payment of taxes in 1917 and 1918 were just as great as in 1916, the difference being accounted for by the fact that in 1917 and 1918 these corporations set up all kinds of excessive reserves for depreciation, amortization, and other unspecified and fanciful contingencies for the purpose of evading taxation and concealing their excessive earnings from the public and the tax collector.

But even taking the figures as they stand, we find that those eighty-two corporations earned, net, \$3 in 1916 and 1917 for every dollar which they earned in the pre-war period and over \$2 in 1918 for every dollar earned in the pre-war period. This is profiteering with a vengeance and the profiteers may well tremble lest the people may avenge themselves for this shameless exploitation during a period of the nation's greatest necessity.

**High Wages.**

"The hoped-for reduction in the cost of living has not yet materialized, and it is now evident, that we are on a permanently higher price level. The resistance of labor to general wage reductions, even when accompanied by reduced hours of work, should therefore receive moral support from the community, except where the demand is clearly unreasonable. Wage levels must be high enough to maintain a standard of living worthy of responsible free citizenship in a democracy. As was pointed out in the statement on Social Reconstruction by the National Catholic War Council, a considerable majority of the wage earners of the United States were not receiving living wages when prices began to rise in 1915. Real wages are also relative to the cost of living and vary with the purchasing power of the dollar. Actual wages, that is, wages reckoned in power to purchase commodities, have been decreasing for several years in spite of wage increases. There is urgent need of provision by industry, under the guidance of the government, for some regular method of adjustment of wages and salaries to the purchasing power of money.

"High wages are desirable as a general principle, since they mean, or should mean, a fairer share of the industrial product, greater purchasing power, and consequently stimulated trade and greater happiness, health and hopefulness for the workers and their families. It should be kept in mind that under machine production, with a proper method of distribution, all might work and all might share in comparative plenty.

## SILVER BUTTONS NOW READY FOR ISSUE TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Bronze Buttons for All Participants in World War Soon Available.

The government is issuing the "Victory" button for use with civilian clothing to all who participated in the World War as soldiers of the United States. The design is a five-pointed star which bears the initials "U. S." and is superimposed upon a laurel wreath five-eighths of an inch in diameter. For those who were wounded the buttons are of silver and for all others of bronze.

A supply of the silver buttons has been received by the U. S. Army Recruiting Office, 334 1-2 S. Elm St., Greensboro, N. C., and application by those entitled may be made direct. Announcement will be made through the press as soon as the bronze buttons are available.

The War Department has recently announced, as a part of its general vocational training scheme, that enlistments for one year, without regard to whether or not the applicant has had prior service, will be accepted for the Quartermaster and Medical Corps.

There has developed a marked inclination for service on the Mexican border. A few years ago the Rio Grande was not deemed particularly desirable, but following the erection of barracks, the installation of comforts and added facilities for recreation there has been a decided change in the attitude of our military forces. Over a third of the garrison of Eagle Pass, Texas, has enlisted for service at that point, and one-fourth of the force at Columbus, N. M., has indicated a desire to stay on. Sixteen hundred soldiers at El Paso and vicinity have elected to remain in that delightful locality.

For those of adventurous spirit, the present interesting situation in Siberia is offering an attractive prospect. The service of our troops in China has continued interest for the lover of travel and new experiences, while the waving palms of the Philippines are still beckoning to those who sing "Ship me somewhere east of Suez."

## EXTENSION WORKERS TO GIVE RURAL DRAMA.

As a part of the social entertainment to be provided visitors to the Farmers' and Farm Women's Convention to be held at the State College of Agriculture on August 27, 28, and 29, some of the county men and women agents, together with other extension specialists, will endeavor to present a rural drama, "Kingling the Hearth Fires," by Estelle Cook, of the University of Minnesota.

This is a royalty play in three acts founded on the line "Keep a clean hearth and a clear fire for me" in Tennyson's "Enoch Arden." Practice will begin on this production shortly. A committee consisting of Mr. H. H. B. Mask, Assistant State Agent in farm demonstration work; Miss Laura Wingfield, District Agent in home demonstration work, and Mrs. T. E. Browne, have charge of the presentation of the drama. Already enough copies for all those taking part have been bought and the right to present the play secured.

Mr. W. F. Pate, Secretary of the Convention, states that this one attraction is enough to guarantee any one to make the trip to the Convention. However, he has provided many other attractions and is now preparing a lecture program for the day sessions that will have a special appeal to the farmers and their wives. Several noted men and women agricultural workers from different sections of the country have been secured, among whom are Dr. H. J. Watres, of the Kansas City Star, a noted livestock specialist; Mr. Sam Jordan, the noted county agent of Missouri; several speakers from the Federal Department of Agriculture, and leading farmers and specialists from North Carolina.

## CHARLOTTE MACHINISTS WIN.

After a record short strike, the Union machinists employed by the Jarrell Machine Company, Charlotte, won their fight. The walk-out was of short duration, occurring Monday, agreement reached between employers and employees Tuesday, and back to work Wednesday.

President Jarrell announced Monday that a closed shop proposition was handed him which he declined to consider, with the statement that as long as he owned a dollar of stock in the company, the plant would be operated as an open shop and would stand for no dictation from any one. The walk-out was complete, not an employee left in the plant. On Tuesday Mr. Jarrell changed his mind, which resulted in an amiable agreement being reached, as announced by both employers and employees, and that work would resume Wednesday.

## Telephone Operators Demand Recognition of Their Union

### Several Systems Completely Tied Up as Result of Walk-Out Last Saturday Morning

Cleveland, Ohio.—Telephone service was tied up here when approximately 900 union operators and electrical workers of the Cleveland (Bell system) and Ohio State Telephone Companies went on strike at 6 o'clock last Saturday morning to enforce their demand for union recognition.

Miss Ross Sullivan, of Boston, international organizer for the telephone section of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, is in charge of the strike for the girls.

Union officials declared requests for increased wages for the operators are to be added to the demands.

company of their recently organized union. Switchboard men, installers, and linemen of the telephone company have been on strike two weeks.

Springfield, Ill.—A strike of telephone operators and electrical workers affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio, has been sanctioned, according to announcement of Secretary Ford, of the Electrical Workers' Union. Mr. Ford said officials of the telephone companies in both cities had refused to follow out the provisions of the Burleson order, which extended to the operators and electrical workers the right to organize.

Youngstown, Ohio.—Operators brought from other cities are partially maintaining telephone service here during the strike of 200 Bell telephone operators. Meanwhile the striking girls are conducting an orderly campaign for public support of their demands for recognition by the

The situation in the Pacific Coast district, where 10,000 telephone operators and electrical workers have been on strike for a month, is unchanged, Mr. Ford said. The strike of operators employed by the Bell Telephone Company in St. Louis, which was called several weeks ago, is still in effect.

## STATE TAKES ADVANCED STEP IN SANITATION WORK.

In a session lasting two days the North Carolina State Board of Health tackled the biggest problem created by legislation enacted by the last General Assembly and worked out plans and detailed specifications for the installation and maintenance of sanitary closets in all urban and semi-urban communities in the State.

This measure, providing for the proper disposal of sewage, is considered the biggest undertaking yet attempted by the State health authorities. Communicable diseases are spread through three sources: secretions of the mouth and nose; the mosquito; human excrement. In attacking this last-named source of disease, which is responsible for the spread of typhoid fever and the various diarrheal diseases, North Carolina is setting a pace that is attracting attention from all sections of the country.

The act of the legislature provides for the installation and maintenance of an approved method of sewage disposal in all homes and places of business located within three hundred yards of another, this being considered the fly range and flies being recognized as the chief agents in the dissemination of typhoid fever and allied diseases. The members of the board adopted the necessary rules and regulations to carry into effect the provision of the state law.

## FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR EDITORS.

### Northcliffe Establishes It on His Daily Newspapers.

The London correspondent of the Associated Press says that all the regular editors: special writers and reporters of the Times, Daily Mail and Evening News are to have two days each week for rest or recreation under the "five-day working week" which Lord Northcliffe is introducing in his newspaper properties.

The writing staffs of the Times and Daily Mail have already been reorganized on this basis, and the system is to be extended to the Evening News.

The same system is to be arranged in the near future for all others on these papers, including all members of the business staffs and the printing and mechanical forces. This is not possible at present on account of the scarcity of skilled labor.

Lord Northcliffe's view is that all men, especially those engaged in brain work, attain their highest efficiency by this division of work and recreation and by a complete change at these regular and frequent intervals.

The chief rival of Lord Northcliffe in adherence to the theory of short hours and better work is the great soap manufacturer, Lord Leverhulme, formerly William Lever. His ambition is to have a working day of six months for all his thousands of employes, and he has even hinted at a four-hour day as a possibility of the future.

## Army Foodstuffs to be Sold at Actual Cost

### Labor Unions of Newport News to Purchase Supplies and Dispose of Them to Public at Cost Price.

Newport News, Va., July 15.—Approval of the plan of organized labor of Newport News to buy \$2,500 worth of food supplies from the government storehouses and sell it to the public at cost was given by the common council when labor leaders appeared before the council and asked that they be allowed to buy and sell the goods without license. The council granted their request, for a period of 60 days, and members of the body offered to personally assist in the work which is designed to relieve the excessively high cost of living in this city.

he believed in that way the consumers of the city would be relieved of a portion of the excessive cost of foodstuffs.

Mr. Clinedinst stated that he, with a number of his associates, had investigated the matter and had arranged for the purchase of these army supplies on a satisfactory basis, and that the labor unions had sufficient funds to finance the proposition, with other money available if they needed it.

J. D. Clinedinst of the Painters' Union, headed the delegation of labor men which explained to the council the proposed plan. He stated that the labor unions of the city now operate a commissary at Thirty-first Street and Huntington Avenue, and that this building will be used in disposing of the goods to be bought from the government. At present the labor commissary sells goods only to labor men, but the goods purchased from the government will be sold to any citizen who offers to buy it.

The plan, as now being framed, is to dispose of the goods two or three days each week at the labor union commissary, and it may be necessary to limit the sale of the quantity of goods to individuals, in accordance with the quantities available for purchase. "For instance," Mr. Clinedinst explained, "if we are able to buy 5,000 hams we may be able to sell five hams to a man, but if we can't get but 2,000 hams we may have to cut down the number to be disposed of to one individual."

The Salvation Army and members of the labor unions have volunteered to handle the business without cost, and Mr. Clinedinst declared that not a dollar will be spent in the expenses of the transaction except in the actual cost of the goods.

The supplies will be purchased in Norfolk, and will be brought here without additional cost to the public and sold without further expense. The price the public will be asked to pay will be the actual price of the goods paid to the government in the original purchase.

J. Reyner, prominent groceryman and said to be head of the biggest grocery business in the city, appeared before the council and told them he had come expressly to tell them he believed the proposed plan a most excellent one, and recommended that the city itself, if possible, buy as much as \$100,000 worth of the government supplies because

At the warehouse where the goods are kept, Mr. Clinedinst said he was quoted at random the following prices paid for foodstuffs at local government warehouses last week by Chicago, New Orleans and other far off interests: flour (best grade), 5 1-2 cents a pound; pickles (15 gallons kegs), \$2.50 per keg; white corn meal, 3 cents a pound; best peas, 9 1-2 cents a can; best corn, 10 cents per can and ham 20 cents per pound.