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SPECIAL FAVORS TO TENNESSEE CANNERS

Amendment to Child Labor Law
Passed This Year.

NEED FOR A FEDERAL LAW.

An effort made in New York last winter to grant canneries special favors by permitting them to work their operatives longer hours was strongly condemned by the press throughout the country, and the attempt failed. But no attention was paid to Tennessee when she did the same thing at about the same time. In fact, the National Child Labor Committee regards the Tennessee amendment as far more serious than the New York one would have been since the change in the New York law would not have affected any children under sixteen, while the Tennessee amendment permits children under fourteen to work in canneries and for unlimited hours per day.

"It is strange how many states fail to realize that children are more valuable than fruits and vegetables," said Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, in commenting on Tennessee's action. "The idea is so common that canning goods is more important than protecting children that we find not only Tennessee, but Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Maine and Virginia, making special exemptions to their child labor laws for the benefit of canneries, while Mississippi does not regulate them at all. I do not know why the idea should prevail that employment in canneries cannot possibly be harmful to children when the conditions there are usually worse than in factories.

"We feel that the only successful way to meet the cannery situation is through the federal law which will be introduced in the next congress and which, if passed, would prohibit the shipment outside the state of canned goods which children under fourteen had helped to manufacture or on which they had worked more than eight hours a day. A letter came to us the other day from a woman who wished to know what variety of canned goods she could buy and feel sure that no children had worked on it. We could not tell her, but we did tell her that if she would help us in passing a federal law she could buy any kind of canned goods with safety."

MESSANGER SERVICE A "CRIME FACTORY."

So Lewis W. Hine Tells Child Labor Conference.

"Crime factory" is the term which an investigator for the National Child Labor Committee made use of in describing the evils of the messenger service at the Eleventh Annual Conference on Child Labor. This man, Lewis W. Hine, believes that there is not a messenger boy of any experience who does not know more about the underworld than the average citizen, because one very common phase of messenger work is the serving of prostitutes by carrying messages, running errands and procuring dope. Investigations of the night messenger service during the past five years in cities representing every section of the country



Photo by National Child Labor Committee.

THE PRODUCT OF THE "CRIME FACTORY," have failed to reveal a single night messenger whose work had not brought him into personal contact with vice.

The chances of promotion in the messenger service were summed up by one boy as follows: "Nothing to it unless you are the right kind of guy. You can get to be a check boy or a file clerk after being in the service a year or two if you stick to it, but ordinarily nobody wants to stick. . . . There is nothing to do when we're not on calls. You can go into the office and sit down and loaf, or you can go outside and stand up and loaf. In our office the manager never cared what became of you as long as you were within calling distance."

The attitude of other employers toward the boy who has worked as a messenger was brought out last winter by Miss Anne Davis of Chicago at a hearing on the proposed Illinois child labor law, which included a twenty-one year limit for night messengers. "Employers tell me," said Miss Davis, "they always specify that a boy shall not have worked as a messenger when they employ him."

WOULD BE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT

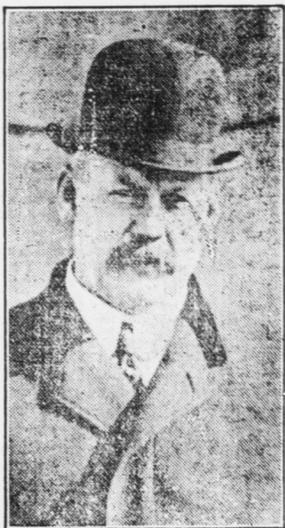


Photo by American Press Association.
SENATOR J. W. WEEKS.

A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR

The announcement that Montenegro has asked the central powers for a separate peace was made by Count Tisza, Hungarian premier, before the Hungarian parliament.

Trenches in the Oslavia sector on the Italian front, which had been taken by the Austrians recently, were evacuated by their Austrian occupants, owing to the concentrated fire of the Italian artillery, it was announced by Austrian army headquarters in the official statement received from Vienna.

It is officially announced that the French submarine Foucault, attached to the Italian fleet, torpedoed and sank in the Adriatic sea an Austrian scout cruiser of the Novara type.

The German government has transmitted to Great Britain, through the American embassy, a note which declared that as a result of Great Britain's not fulfilling Germany's demand for an explanation of the circumstances surrounding the sinking of a German submarine by the British patrol boat Baralong, Germany will adopt suitable measures of reprisal.

Reports from Constantinople say Turkish troops have entered the so-called new Persian capital, Kerman shah, and were heartily greeted by the population of the town, which was decorated with bunting.

France has declined "for military reasons" to permit shipments of condensed milk by charitable organizations in the United States to Germany and Austria-Hungary for use of the babies of those countries.

Berlin newspapers, according to the Overseas News agency, express the belief that the landing of allied troops at Phaleron, five miles southwest of Athens, is considered as supplying proof that the entente powers intend using extreme means to force the hand of Greece.

Turkish forces occupying positions on both banks of the river Tigris, twenty-five miles south of Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia, are retreating, according to an announcement made by the British official press bureau.

According to reports received by the vatican Emperor William underwent an operation last Thursday. Although the operation is described as having been successful, it is said that a week must elapse before his majesty may be pronounced out of danger.

The Servian cabinet ministers, including Premier Patitch, arrived at Brindisi on their way to Rome.

The Austrians have proclaimed a state of siege at Cetinje and have arrested a number of citizens on suspicion. They have searched the houses of the town and have requisitioned foodstuffs and disarmed the inhabitants.

A new offensive along a front of almost 100 miles has been undertaken in the Caucasus by reinforced Russian columns, according to an official statement issued at the Turkish war office.

JOINT MINERS' CONFERENCE

Operators and Union Men Will Meet at Mobile Feb. 1.

A joint conference of operators and union miners from the central competitive bituminous coal districts will be held in Mobile, Ala., beginning Feb. 1, to endeavor to arrange a wage scale for the four districts interested.

All the bituminous coal operators in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania will be represented in the wage conference.

The reason given for taking the conference to the southern city was to get away from the influence of miners and operators that might prevail if the meeting were held in one of the states composing the central competitive districts.

Oklahoma Town Fire-Swept.

A thousand persons are homeless, due to the almost entire destruction of Wirt, in the Healdton (Okla.) oil field, from a fire that started in the Oil Exchange cafe.

BANDITS KILL TWO MORE AMERICANS

Men Shot Last Week Had Been
Guaranteed Safe Conduct

SENATE WILL GET RECORD

Albert Simmons and Victor Hamilton, Prospectors, Killed by Villistas Near Torreon on Account of Citizenship.

Albert Simmons of Los Angeles and Victor Hamilton of Chicago were murdered at Pedricena, Mexico, by Villa bandits, according to a dispatch from Juarez.

The report of the killing of the two Americans comes through the Carranza military officials at Juarez. They declared that Simmons and Hamilton had been killed by bandits under the leadership of the Arreta brothers. The men were mining prospectors.

The Carranza officials said that so far as they have been able to learn, the two Americans were killed without a chance to get out of the country and that the murders were committed simply because the men were Americans and citizens of the United States, which is supporting the Carranza government.

Pedricena, the place where the Americans were killed, is sixty miles west of Torreon.

Facts accumulated at the state department in Washington concerning the circumstance of the massacre of the seventeen Americans and one Canadian near Santa Ysabel, by the Villista bandits completely disprove the original statements from the department and the White House tending to show that the Americans went into the bandit-infested district regardless of warnings.

These facts, summed up in a lengthy report from Collector of Customs Cobb at El Paso, and a brief dispatch from United States Consul Edwards at Juarez, show:

1. That Consul Edwards, acting on what he declares to have been instructions from Washington, applied for and obtained from the Carranza authorities assurances of protection for the properties of the Cusi Mining company near Santa Ysabel, to which the Americans were proceeding when slain.

2. That C. R. Watson, manager of the company, who was among those slain, obtained from the Mexican immigration authorities at Juarez a general passport covering all members of the party and from the Carranza governor of the state of Chihuahua a personal passport for himself.

3. That the Carranza authorities at Chihuahua assured Watson that it was perfectly safe for him to resume operations at the mines as they had sent a garrison of 1,000 soldiers to guard the properties at Cusi.

Secretary Lansing has about completed the collection of the data which he will send to the senate in response to the resolution of Senator Fall of New Mexico calling on the state department for a full report on all facts relating to the Mexican situation prior and subsequent to the recognition of Carranza by the American government.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1
Butter—Prints, 35 1/2 @ 36c; tubs, 34 1/2 @ 35c. Eggs—Fresh, 37 @ 38c.
Cattle—Choice, \$8.50 @ 8.75; prime, \$8.25 @ 8.50; good, \$7.75 @ 8.15; tidy butchers, \$7.50 @ 8; fair, \$6.75 @ 7.25; common, \$5.50 @ 6.50; choice heifers, \$6.50 @ 7; common to fair heifers, \$4.50 @ 6; common to good fat bulls, \$4 @ 7; common to good fat cows, \$3 @ 6.50; fresh cows and springers, \$40 @ 35.
Veals, \$4 @ 11.50.
Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$8 @ 8.25; good mixed, \$7.40 @ 7.85; fair mixed, \$6.50 @ 7.25; culls and common, \$4 @ 5; heavy ewes, \$6 @ 7; lambs, \$7 @ 11; veal calves, \$11 @ 11.50; heavy and thin calves, \$6 @ 8.50.

Hogs—Prime heavy, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$7.45 @ 7.55; light Yorkers, \$7 @ 7.25; pigs, \$6.75 @ 6.90; roughs, \$6 @ 6.50; stags, \$5 @ 5.50.
Cleveland, Jan. 1
Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$7.50 @ 8; good to choice butcher steers, \$7 @ 7.50; fair to good butcher steers, \$6 @ 7; good to choice heifers, \$6 @ 7; good to choice bulls, \$6 @ 7; good to choice cows, \$5.25 @ 6; fair to good cows, \$4 @ 5; common cows, \$3 @ 3.75.
Calves—Good to choice calves, \$10.50 @ 10.65; fair to good, \$9 @ 10.75; heavy and common, \$6 @ 9.
Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice lambs, \$10.50 @ 10.60; fair to good, \$9 @ 10.25; good to choice wethers, \$7 @ 7.50; good to choice ewes, \$6.50 @ 7; mixed ewes and wethers, \$6.75 @ 7.25; bucks, \$5 @ 5.50; culls and common, \$4.50 @ 6.
Hogs—Yorkers, mediums, \$7.50; mixed, \$7.20; pigs, \$6.75; roughs, \$6.60; stags, \$5.25.

Chicago, Jan. 1
Hogs—Bulk, \$6.85 @ 7.20; light, \$6.65 @ 7.15; mixed, \$6.85 @ 7.30; heavy, \$6.85 @ 7.30; roughs, \$6.85 @ 7; pigs, \$5.50 @ 6.50.
Cattle—Native beef steers, \$6.50 @ 9.80; western steers, \$6.80 @ 8.30; cows and heifers, \$3.30 @ 8.50; calves, \$7.25 @ 10.75.
Sheep—Wethers, \$7 @ 7.75; lambs, \$8.25 @ 10.70.
Wheat—May, \$1.28 1/2. Corn—May, 79 1/2 c. Oats—May, 79 1/2 c.