

CHILD LABOR IN U. S. WILL END TOMORROW

The federal law which goes into effect Saturday, will give an eight hour day for child laborers between 14 and 16 all over the United States. It does not affect the labor directly, the nation having no jurisdiction over the work done by any one in the state. But it gets the same result by prohibiting the products of mines, canneries, workshops or manufacturing concerns employing children under 14, from being admitted to interstate commerce. It also prohibits the shipment of goods in a factory where children under 16 work more than eight hours a day. They must not work except between 6 a. m. and 7 p. m.

than seven years old, 27,023 children under 14 years of age employed in manufacturing and mechanical establishments will be released; 17,667 children under 16 years of age who were reported working in mines, and quarries will no longer do that dangerous work. How many children between 14 and 16 will not be employed when their legal day is cut to eight hours, no one can say. In 1910, 119,690 children between 14 and 16 were not protected by an eight-hour law.

These do not include the large numbers of children that have worked during August and September.

Just what the changes by the new law will mean are shown in a report given to The Press by Miss Grace Abbett, director of the division of child labor, in the U. S. Department of labor:—

RELEASES 27,023

"On the basis of the figures of the thirteenth census, now more

LAST WORD TO CLASS
"Our Form of Government" will be the subject of Carl Dreisch Saturday night at the last session of his naturalization class. The naturalization cases of the men in this class will be examined next week before Judge Hostetter in superior court.



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