STOP CHILD LABOR

SENATOR BEVERIDGE ARGUES IN FAVOR OF BILL.

STIRS UP TWO COLLEAGUES

TILLMAN AND SPOONER TAKE A FLING AT IT.

Southern States Represented as Being Section Most Violently Opposed to Proposed Re-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.-Senator Beveridge occupied the attention of the senate during the day with a continuation of his argument in behalf of the child labor bill. He had only reached the legal and constitutional phases of the question, after speaking for more than four hours, and an arrangement was made whereby he will conclude tomorrow. In taking the position as to power, congress could exercise any restraint it saw fit on interstate commerce, Mr. Beveridge met a fusillade of questions by his colleagues and his progress in argument was slow. While he said the power to regulate was absolute, he maintained that the question of policy would always restrain any hurtful regulations.

The senate adopted a resolution directing the interstate commerce commission to report as to the commission in its employ held by C. S. Hanks. who recently stated before the Boston chamber of commerce that railroad rates could be reduced 10 per cent without impairing dividends. The resolutions also asked for the facts on which this statement was based. Both houses today adopted a joint resolution continuing the joint postal commission until its affairs can be wound

South Opposed to the Bill.

Mr. Beveridge in his address stated that three-fourths of the cotton factories of the south were opposing the bill; that the railroads of the south were opposing it and that the coal mine operators of the south were op-posing it. He said he would set forth evidence of these conditions in the form of affidavits.

Senator Tillman acknowledged the very great evil of child labor in his tate, but he believed the question one for state rather than federal control Adding to the difficulty in his state, he said, was the northern millionaire, who invested his money in cotton mills and then influenced the legislature against child labor laws.

"The senator is to a certain extent right," interrupted Senator Gallinger. "There is northern money in South Carolina, and God help South Carolina if there wasn't northern money there."

"Rather than have northern money there exercising its lobbying influence. retorted Mr. Tillman, "I would to God the senator and all others would keep northern money out of my state."
Colloquy With Spooner.

A spirited colloquy resulted between Senators Spooner and Beveridge when the former asked if it was the position of the Indiana senator that congress had power to enact, under the commerce clause of the constitution, a law which would prevent child labor in the states. Mr. Beveridge replied that he so held. Mr. Spooner indicated that he should later have something to say against that position, whereupon Mr. Beveridge retorted that the senator could issue a "flat" if he saw fit, indicating at the same time that this flat would be from the senate judiciary committee.

"I issue the fiat for myself," retorted

Mr. Spooner. "You did give a flat yourself," con-tinued Mr. Beveridge, "when you introduced a resolution directing the judiciary committee to advise the senate on the constitutionality of the question involved." He then said that the effect of the resolution was to make Senator Spooner chairman of the subcommittee which would report on the

Mr. Spooner replied that he had been a member of the senate for some time somewhat longer than the senator from Indiana, but he added he did not expect to be a senator as long as the senator from Indiana-and that it was not an unusual thing for the senate to refer a matter to the judiciary committee to report as to the power of congress to act on a given matter. "The fiat lay in the adoption of that resolution," he concluded.

Ready to Answer Questions.

Mr. Beveridge then remarked that he had yielded to the senator, and that he had announced when the senator was not in the chamber that he would be glad to answer any question.

To this Mr. Spooner replied that the



MRS. ADDIE HARDING.

RS. ADDIE HARDING, 810 Court IVI street, Syracuse, N. Y., writes:

"I have been a user of Peruna for the last twelve years and can truthfully say that there is no better medicine on earth. "With me it is a sure preventive for

"A SURE PREVENTIVE."

other ills. In my night. Many pohome can always | be found a bottle of Peruna. Two or three times a year I

am troubled with my throat.

my physician two or three times in each case.

"Although a user of Peruna, I never thought of taking it for my throat until about two years ago.

"I tried Peruna to check it, and to my great delight I was not troubled with the smothered and choked feeling and never have since.

"I can check it every time with

Peruna.

Peruna one minute." The fight against consumption is becoming a national problem.

Everywhere we hear of sanitariums established at the expense of the state for the treatment of the vast army of consumptives.

The open air treatment, fresh air and sunlight, are recognized by the medical profession generally as being the greatest necessities in the treatment of consumption in all of its stages.

Dr. Hartman has for many years advocated the fresh air treatment for consumption. At the same time he has recognized Peruna as a useful palliative for the many distressing symp.oms which accompany the white plague,

MRS, MARY MEYER.

Mrs. Mary Meyer, Thomson avenue, | near Shell Road, Winfield, L. Y., N. Y., Clinton, Mass., writes:

"I have been annoyed with a cough

"Often it was so bad that I could not colds and many sleep half the

ple thought I had consumption.

CONSUMPTION WAS FEARED.

"A woman recommended Peruna to me two years ago. I began to take "I always had to have the services of Peruna and now I am perfectly free cine." from a cough.

"I am glad to say that Peruna cured me entirely. I take Peruna occasionally when I do not feel well and I also thoroughly established, is wellgive it to my children.

"Peruna is the best medicine for coughs and colds. I have told many people how much Peruna has helped reliable prophylactic against consump-

Peruna tends to lessen the cough, de-"I certainly would not be without creases the expectoration, strengthens the patient, increases the appetite and in many cases procures sound, refreshing sleep.

> But the value of Peruna in the treatgreat as it is in the prevention of consumption.

Since it is well known that consumption begins with a common cold or catarrh, any medicine that can be relied manent good. upon to relieve these must be regarded as a preventive of consumption.

Thousands of cases of incipient consumption, or chronic coughs, or settled colds, have reported Peruna as being a safe and reliable remedy for these ail-

Mrs. Frances Wilson, 32 Nelson street,

"Had you seen me at the time of my illness and now, you would not wonder that I take delight in sounding the praises of Peruna.

"My ailment was a severe cold which attacked the bronchial tubes and lungs. "I followed your special directions and after using six bottles of Peruna I was on my feet again.

"I think Peruna a wonderful medi-

The promptness with which Peruna relieves a fresh cold, and even removes chronic colds, that have become known through-

CONSUMPTION PREVENTED.

out the entire country. This ranks Peruna as a

Mr. Wm. Swain, 4245 Stiles street, W. Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"Before I commenced taking Peruna I had used almost everything I could think of for catarrh.

"I felt so tired when getting up in the ment of a case of consumption is not so morning and my lungs felt dry and sore. No one who has not experienced it can imagine how I suffered.

"I tried nearly everything recommended, but nothing did me any per-

"The first bottle of Peruna did me so much good that I continued taking it until completely cured. "I cannot praise Peruns high enough.

I wish every one could know of it."

Those suffering from colds can do nothing better than to procure a bottle of Peruna and give it a fair trial.

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committee would be glad to get information from the senator on the jail for not being eighteen years old?" question and that he would be glad to asked Mr. Carmack.

"Of course," retorted Mr. Beveridge, "I cannot give the senator information, nor can anybody else." He then added: "Well, I might, but

the senator does not think so.' Mr. Beveridge closed the incident by remarking that it might be well to postpone action until the supreme court had pronounced on the subject.

"But there seems to be here," he added, "a junior supreme court with a desire to relieve the supreme court of the United States of constitutional questions and the senate of all constitutional responsibility, and above all, I think this practice is extremely dangerous."

Senator Beveridge continued his remarks until 5 o'clock when he suspended until tomorrow. His position is that the power of congress to enact the legislation is ample, but when asked by Mr. Rayner if this power could be exercised to absolutely prohibit commerce between the states he replied that the question was an impossible

"If you would ask me if congress could prevent the entrance into interstate commerce of a pail of milk nalked from a cow by a young lady eighteen years old, I would say yes."

"Could you put the young lady in

UNIVERSITY ACCOUNTS.

Comments on the bill providing for open meetings of the board of regents indicate that the general public does not understand the publicity of accounts afforded by existing laws. Every item of expenditure is now open to public inspection. Each employe on the pay roll from the chancellor down to the janitors is paid by a warrant issued by the state auditor, and this warrant is paid by the state treasurer. Before the warrant issues there must be filed with the auditor a certificate of the regents stating the amount due the employe for salary, and the period for which it is earned. The state's auditing officer therefore knows the exact salary paid to each employe and any citizen may ascertain the facts by inquiry at the auditor's office. Every day in the year the public may learn just what salary Professor Bessey is receiving, or any other professor or employe, by consulting the public record in the auditor's office,

All incidental and current expenses are paid in the same way. A warrant issues to each person who has an account against the university and the certificate of the regents states what the account is.

The present law also requires the regents to publish biennially a printed report of all items of expenditure. Under this law the regents transmit to each legislature a full detailed statement. If it is too much trouble to consult the auditor's office, any citizen may examine this printed report which is a public record.

If any citizen of the state is not thoroughly familiar with the accounts of the university, the salary paid to each professor and employe, and the aggregate salary account, items of current expense and the total expense, it is because he has neither examined the records of the auditor's office, nor the official printed biennial report.

If a thing isn't true, why do you take comfort in believing it is true? And you know you find comfort every day in believing things you know are not



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