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COMMENDS EIGHT-HOUR LAW

Industrial Commission Says States Should Have Uniform Labor Hours.

OPPOSES ANY KIND BUT CASH PAYMENT

To Provide Adequate Irrigation in West, Commission Recommends National Control of Sources of Water Supply.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The third part of the industrial commission's final report was made public today. It treats of labor, immigration, taxation and irrigation.

Regarding labor, the following recommendations are made: Congress having no power to legislate directly upon the subject, it is recommended that the several states establish uniform hours of labor and also especially regulate the hours of employment of persons between the ages of 14 and 21.

The working day of all public employment, the report says, should be eight hours in the hope that it would bring private employment to the same standard.

It is recommended that congress, under its powers as to interstate commerce, prevent any person under 18 years of age being employed as a telegraph operator on railroads; that all engineers and switchmen should submit to an examination for color blindness, that it should be a misdemeanor for an engineer or switchman to be intoxicated while on duty.

Should Pay Labor in Cash. The report says the states should adopt a law providing that labor should be paid in cash or cash orders without discount and not in goods or due bills, and that company stores should not be allowed.

Regarding injunctions, the commission says: The question of the enforcement of the labor contract by injunction or by contempt in equity process is a very difficult one.

A statute to prevent intimidation at federal elections is recommended. Congress should legislate to prevent the importation and sale of convict-made goods from one state into another without the consent of the state into which the goods are imported, or where they are sold.

On the subject of railway labor, which, by the interstate powers of congress, the commission is of the opinion that congress should adopt a consistent code of law regulating all matters concerning employment in that industry.

Commissioners Smythe and Harris do not concur in the recommendations of the majority.

The recommendations of the committee on the subject of immigration are:

General revision and codification of the immigration laws, in order that such revision as may be necessary to make the existing principles of legislation effective.

Effective inspection along the Canadian and Mexican borders, to be secured through the establishment of detached frontier posts of entry by the secretary of the treasury.

Exclusion and deportation of anarchists. Renewal and continuance of the Chinese exclusion laws and the introduction of administrative amendments, in order to render those laws less onerous than they are at present.

Extended Period of Deportation. The period of deportation, it is recommended, should be extended to five years, the expenses during the first year to be paid by the steamship company for all aliens unlawfully landed.

As to taxation, the commission recommends:

That the states abandon the general property tax and raise their revenues by taxes upon corporations, inheritances, etc., incomes, supplemented when necessary by indirect taxation.

That corporations, public service and other, be taxed by state boards at rates fixed by legislation upon the value of their franchises, assessed to the actual value of their stocks and bonded debts, less the value of the real estate owned by them, be taxed locally as other real estate is taxed.

That notices, mortgages and other like property be taxed by the state at full value, but at low fixed rates through appropriate listing and recording systems.

Regarding irrigation, the commission recommends that congress enact laws: To provide for national control of sources of water supply upon which two or more states may depend for irrigation.

To provide for surveys of arid lands of the United States and for an immediate estimate of the water supply available for reclamation thereof, for the construction

of storage reservoirs and irrigation works which will utilize the water surplus of the arid regions to the greatest possible extent.

To reclaim said arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective states and territories and the holding of such lands for actual settlers for homestead entries.

To provide for beginning the construction of one or more large reservoirs or diversion works where the results of surveys and examination have shown that vacant public lands can be reclaimed.

TURNER ON THE WARP

Senator from Washington Assails Administration in Philippines.

HURLS INVECTIVE AT THE COMMISSION

Makes Declaration that So-Called Laws Are Not Enacted in the Interest of People of the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Throughout nearly the entire session of the senate today the Philippine tariff bill was under consideration. Mr. Turner of Washington concluded his speech begun last Friday on the legal and constitutional phases of the Philippine question.

Mr. Turner delivered a speech on the pending measure, but he scarcely introduced his arguments before he requested that he be allowed to continue his address tomorrow.

Senator Foraker of Ohio has offered an amendment to the Philippine tariff bill providing that the rate of duty on Philippine products coming into the United States shall be 25 per cent of the Dingley rates. The committee bill provides for a 75 per cent rate.

A bill appropriating \$500,000 for the erection of public buildings in Spokane, Wash., was passed.

Turner's Bold Charge. Resuming his speech Mr. Turner exclaimed, with great vehemence: The leaders of the republic have dishonored the nation by their greed for power and spoils.

There will come an awakening," said he, "and the day of awakening is not far distant. If I did not believe so, I should despair of my country."

Mr. Turner then discussed in detail, the attitude of the United States toward the Philippines under the principles of international law. He maintained that under these principles the United States had no right in the islands, and has no right to prevent the Philippines from setting up a free and independent government.

Bitterly Denounces Commission. He denounced the Philippine commission as puppets of the executive and declared that their so-called laws are not enacted in the interests of the people of the islands.

When Mr. Turner concluded the house adjourned. Mr. Patterson of Colorado presented an amendment providing for the repeal of the sedition laws applied to the Philippines.

Teller Will Amend Bill. Mr. Teller gave notice of an amendment, declaring that it is not intended by the government of the United States to permanently annex the Philippine islands as an integral part of the United States.

Mr. Teller said that in 1898 the question was raised as to whether the constitution of the United States by its own force went into operation in the Philippine islands. He expressed the opinion that it did not and it could not until congress put it there by a positive declaration of law.

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AMERICA IS IN EARNEST

Determined to Bring Russia to Better Terms in Manchuria.

WILL NOT SACRIFICE RIGHTS OF TRADE

In Order to Remain in Field as Commercial Competitor a Protest is Also Addressed to China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Negotiations between the United States government and the government of Russia relative to Manchuria are progressing with the exhibition of a great deal of energy on our part.

The attitude of the Russian government in this matter has shifted materially since the beginning of the negotiations. A treaty was drawn up originally between Russia and China providing for the evacuation of Manchuria by the Russian troops.

It was quickly perceived that the provision, if executed, practically would exclude Americans from competition in Manchuria, which is very valuable as a market for our manufactured goods.

It is now believed that the Russian government is not so much desirous of touching the Russo-Chinese bank as was drawn from the treaty, and that convention, save in some minor respects, was regarded as unobjectionable.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that the committee on rules report resolution as a substitute for those now pending in subcommittee, providing in substance that a select committee be appointed by a committee consisting of eleven members.

Resolved, That a committee composed of six members be appointed by the chairman to work in conjunction with the above committee, which committee of six shall report to a future caucus such information and findings as facts as may be determined by the committee.

Resolved, That all resolutions pending before the republican caucus be referred to the select committee on the census, house of representatives, which committee has, under the direction of the house of representatives, jurisdiction of the census, house of representatives.

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ONE WOMAN'S ADVICE TO ANOTHER.

Immediate Relief from the Use of Paine's Celery Compound.



BOSTON, Jan. 13, 1902.

TO THE SUFFERING PUBLIC: It is with a feeling of extreme gratitude and thankfulness and a humane desire to benefit others that I write out my own experience in the use of Prof. Edward E. Phelps' wonderful preparation, called "Paine's Celery Compound."

The surgical operation was successful, but nervous prostration followed. A summer in Newport, with the best medical attendance, failed to restore my nerves to their normal condition. I was absolutely unable to digest any solid food, and this weak condition of my digestive organs, combined with insomnia caused the deepest depression.

It was in this melancholy frame of mind that I chanced to meet a Boston lawyer, who said to me, "I was in almost the condition that you are now in, and after spending hundreds of dollars without receiving any benefit I was induced by a friend to give Paine's Celery Compound a trial, which I did, and it cured me completely when everything else had failed."

I was rather skeptical about trying a prepared medicine, but I ordered a bottle from my druggist and began to take it according to directions. Much to my surprise I slept soundly at night and did not wake in the morning with the usual dull headache. Then, too, I developed an appetite for solid food and soon I was able to digest a course dinner without any unpleasant sensations.

With the sincere hope that others may be benefited as I have been by the use of Paine's Celery Compound, I am Very truly yours, MRS. FRANCES L. BERNHARDT.

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