LABOR DISCUSSION

Bill Pending Before Nebraska Legislature the Topic of Debate.

VICTOR ROSEWATER EXPLAINS POSITION

Not Opposed to Child Labor Legislation, but Points Out Objections to Some Portions of the Pending Measure.

The Child's Labor bill and the Juvenile were the topics of discussion at the Lyric theater Tuesday night with Dean echer, Victor Rosewater, Judge Kennedy, Judge Sutton and W. H. Pennock as the speakers, M. G. Rohrbough preided and the music was furnished by Mrs. H. K. Wheelock, Mrs. G. W. Hamilton, Miss Helen Sadilek and Frank Zentmire. Other prominent men occupying the platform were Dr. R. L. Wheeler of South Qmaha, Rabbi Cohn, Doc. Carver and Mogy Bernstein of the juvenile court, John Dale and Judge Estelle.

"We as a community and state are deeply interested in these subjects," said Mr Rohrhough in calling the meeting to order. t has always been a question, what will be done with our boys. We have invited prominent men here tonight who will intelligently discuss these important ques-

Dean Beecher spoke entirely on the subect of the juvenile court and said: "The uvenile court as it exists today is prac-Scally the chief safeguard which the state has thrown up against the rapidly increasing forces of crime which threaten our welfare and safety. Several years ago several states became worked up over the condition of the boys who were growing up with practically no home training. What could be expected except the criminal tendencies? Parents were permitting their children to grow up as animals, without moral training. When a boy or girl is permitted to run without guidance the time comes soon when some restraint must be put on by e state and so the states stepped in. The iden of the court is to provide for the delinquent child that he might enjoy his childhood. It is not the alm of the juvenile court to punish the child. The juvecourt finds why the child went wrong

a hardship upon some family dependent upon them is not borne out by statistics and there are other avenues open. The burden should be borne by the community mther than by a 12-year-old child. No law enforces itself, but it needs the public pentiment behind it, as well as officers. Those opposing this measure, with few exceptions, are those who are employing shild labor. Their motive is profit from the labor of children."

Not Advocate of Child Labor. The chairman next presented Hon. Victor Rosewater, editor of The Bee, who spoke, in

"When I was asked to speak here this evening the invitation was to enter into a ant debate on the question of child labor

part, as follows:

egislation, and I refused point blank, benause I was not in favor of child labor, though I thought that the present proposed pending at Lincoln was open to serious criticism. I said I would be willing to speak to that measure with reference to the features that I thought were not commendable, and I am here in answer to that invitation on that condition. "At the outset I want to resent respect-

fully the imputation which the speaker just before me has put out. He noted some exceptions, but with the evident purpose to prejudice the audience, that anyone who would criticise this bi't was trying to grind down poor, innocent children and make some personal pecuniary profit out of it. I say I resent that because while I criticise the bill I say that of all the young men who have ever worked for the institution with which I am connected not one ever worked but who received good pay for his by it. And there are hundreds and hundreds of young men around this city who have worked for that institution and who have been paid good wages before they were 16 years of age, and they are good citizens in our midst today.

"I will make my position more clear by referring to some correspondence. I was among others to become one of the Nebraska child labor committee organized to promote the cause of child laber legislation. I received that invitason from Mr. Owen B. Lovejoy, assistmat



ealize Difference \$5.00 \$3.00 \$2.00 And save it!

secretary of the national child labor committee, about a month ago, and in reply this is what I wrote to him:

this is what I wrote to him:

Replying to your letter dated February inviting me to become one of the Nebraska child labor committee, I wish to say that I believe it would be better for me not to serve. I am in sympathy with the movement to prevent children from working in harmful pursuits, but I do not regard all gainful pursuits as harmful. For this reason I am not in full accord with the child labor bill which you had prepared and presented to the Nebraska legislature. I believe that adequate compulsory education laws with restrictions upon employments injurious to the physical or moral well-being of children is all that is demanded in our state.

Bill Not Considered Perfect.

"I received another letter from Mr. Lovejoy which I will read in part, because I think it will give light upon the subject, and also show that what Judge Kennedy thinks is a bill which should not be will have to work one hour without the apchanged in any particular is not entirely satisfactory to the national child labor

sile court to punish the child. The juvesile court flods why the child went wrong
and tries to start him on the right road."

Kennedy on Child Labor.

Judge Kennedy took up the discussion
of the child labor law and spoke of the
good the law would do for the children if
passed by the present legislature.

"This is a materialistic age, certainly a
time of unprecedented prosperity, and the
danger is at such times to think of things
only as we see them," said Judge Kennedy.

"I am glad to see this institution turn
aside from thoughts of money making and
consider the souls of the students.

"The purpose of the child and the state which
has no greater interest than the interest
of the children. The period of infancy of
animal. A child is perfectly helpless and
man is greater than that of any other
dependent. There is a law on the statute
books now which is inadequate because it
admits children of 10 years to work and
does not limit the hours. Prof. Howard of
the University of Nebraska said the other
aw.

"The bill at Lincoln was drafted after
laws in other states. The bill is not perfect,
but it is a good bill and we think it the
best bill we could have passed at this
tims.

"Children under 16 years shall not
work before 6 a. m. or after 5 p. m.

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a hardship upon some family dependent
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experience has proven essential to effective egistation "Now we have been told that the laws to be useful citizens. of Nebraska are not as favorable for the prevention of child labor as those of Rusof Russia provide, but I have taken the trouble today to run over the statutes of Nebraska to see what our laws are touching upon this question. I do not want Nebruska to be put in the same category with Russia if it implies that Nebraska has been negligent or has been backward in doing what is needed to protect the children. The laws of Ne-

raska at present provide: "I. Against cruelty to children, which includes not only the depriving of food, clothing and shelter, but also permitting the life of the child to be endangered or the health to be injured, or to permit such children to be overworked.

"2. Against employing minors in or upon premises occupied as a billiard hall.

"3. Against allowing a girl under 18 or boy under II in any house of ill fame or bad repute.

boy under II in any nouse bad repute.

Against selling intoxicating liquor to "4. Against selling intoxicating liquor to under II years of age. any minor under il years of age.

5. Against employment of an, child under 10 years of age in any manufacturing, mechanical, industrial or mercantile estab-

"6. Against employing any child under 14 in any such establishment except during vacations, unless the child has during the year next preceding such employment attended school at least twenty weeks and in addition attends school twenty weeks each successive year. successive year.

Against employing any female child

"7. Against employing any female child 'n any manufacturing, mechanical or mer-cantile establishment, hotel or restaurant' more than sixty hours during any one week or ten hours in any one day, nor before a o'clock in the morning or after 10 o'clock at night.

"8. The compulsory education law in Ne-

o'clock at night.

"S. The compulsory education law in Ne-braska requires that every child over the age of 7 and under the age of 15 shall at-tend school during each school year for a period of not less than twelve weeks, with a few unimportant exceptions.

"S. In cities truant officers are employed to see to it that all children subject to the compulsory education law are in school and have ample authority to compel them to attend.

to attend.

"10. The juvenile court law places all dependent children under the age of 16 under jurisdiction of the juvenile court and gives the juvenile court officers wide authority to restrain any dependent child, any neglected child, any delinquent child.

"11. Paid probation officers are employed in countles having over 40,000 population to see to the enforcement of provisions of the juvenile court law.

ne juvenile court law.
"II. The curfew ordinance in Omaha pro-

hibits children under specified age from being on the streets or in public places after 9 o'clock at night. "With that showing from our statute books, while I do not say that is all that should be done, I am here to maintain that we have done considerable already, and are not to be classed with Russia in

these matters." (Applause.) Good and Bad Features.

Rosewater then took up the proposed bill section by section and called attention to the good and bad features. He endorsed unequivocally the first section prohibiting the employment of children under 14 years of age, and the thirteenth section prohibiting the employ-ment of children between 14 and 16 in any work dangerous to life or limb, or injurious to health or morals. He criticised severely the method of certification required for the employment of children between the ages of 14 and 16.

"It seems to me," he declared, "that in the certificate some things are required which ought not to be required and should not be required in any place outside of Russia. In the first place it must give the date and place of birth, and describe the color of the hair, the height and weight and any distinguishing facial marks of each child. That is what we do to penitentiary convicts. We take their measurement, height and weight, and we ote whether they have a wart or a mole at any place on their bodies. (Applause.)

"We are to have a record placed in the school of every child who has a wart on his nose to prove that he is fit to earn some money to help support his family. The color of his hair, his height and weight, too. If you take the height and weight at 18, I do not know what you would find at 15. I do not believe they would correspond very well. It is ridfculous. If we cannot identify them by some more polite and civilized way we ought not to identify them at all."

"As to the hour limits for employment provided in the bill, I suggest that the present law governing the labor of women was at variance with the new provisions for children, and would require a readjustmen all around. I presume some of them are under 16 years of age," he added, "but under this bill the apprentice cannot work the same hours that the journeyman works, If the journeyman works nine hours he prentice.

The speaker picked up a large book is sued by the census bureau, on child labor statistics, and called attention to the fact that Nebraska was mentioned in it but three or four times. While it covered all the main employments of child labor of the enumerated list, Nebraska contained not a single cotton mill, silk mill, mine or quarry employing child labor, and not enought cigar factories to be noted separately. Nebraska figured only in children employed in agricultural pursuits.

"Out of 144,000 children in Nebraska ove the age of 9 and under the age of 16, only 12,000 of the boys and 2,500 of the girls are mployed at actual wage earning. But of that list 10,175 of the boys are employed in agricultural pursuits, which are not affected by this bill, and 292 of the girls, leaving 2,107 boys and 2,202 girls who might possibly be affected by this bill. From my observation and my knowledge of the conditions in Omaha and in the state, I do not believe any large number of these 4,000 boys and girls earning wages of some kind in the 1900 schedule were employed in harmful pursuits as distinguished from gainful pur-

sults, Two Essential Clauses.

"Concluding, let me say that I came here to discuss this particular bill dispassion ately, to subject it to the criticism of ommon sense. I subscribe to all the noral preachings of preceding speakers. I believe in the sanctity of the home; I believe the child should not be ground down to support the family and be deprived of an education in doing so; but, at the same time I believe many things may happer to the children a great deal worse being put to work where they will learn

"I trust I have made my position clear. I trust I have shown you what I believe sia. I do not know exactly what the laws is wrong in this bill; what I believe is embarrassing to the children; what I believe is depriving them in many cases of an opportunity to start to work when an opening presents which may never come again. I befieve this bill would be best in just the first and thirteenth sections were taken and the balance excluded, and the rest accomplished through the compulsory educational law."

Pennock Explains His Views.

W. H. Pennock entered during the discussion, and Mr. Rohrbough called upon him as the framer of the bill now before the egislature at Lincoln. "I agree with Dr. Rosewater that the first and thirteenth sections are the principal ones of the bill," said Mr. Pennock, "but you cannot enforce a law without you have the penalties. The child labor people have proved it impossible to trace children unless they have these provisions. In eastern states the parents slip one child in the place of another. The women of Omaha had the bill printed as originally drawn, and it was this bill which was cut with scissors. This bill was taken from the accumulated experience of many states. Of 2,000 factories in this state 1,200 employ women and children. While we are first in education, let us be near the top in child labor."

Children in Beet Fields. Judge Sutton was the last speaker, and

after a few statements on the child labor law, gave some statistics on the juvenile court as they had come to his notice. He told of visits to the beet fields in Nebraska, where he saw many children who should have been in school. "Young children are found in beet fields,

canning factories and in packing houses,' said Judge Sutton. "While the shores of this country welcome foreign children, we are going to give them the same chance our children have. The factory tells us we must have child labor to compete with child labor in other parts of the country I would rather have no factories if competition is so flerce we have to put the children to work.

"We have spent too much time in this country punishing the little fellows when we should have been after the big felows. We are spending more money to keep down and punish crime than is spent for educational work or for the churches "We spend for humanitarian and educational purposes each year \$549,000,000, and the total cost for suppression of crime was \$1,076,327,606 last year."

LABOR ORGANIZATION

Nebraska Branch of the National Committee Formed. (From a Staff Correspondent.)

LINCOLN, Feb. 21 .- (Special.)-The Nebraska branch of the National Child Labor Committee was organized here today with the following officers: President, Dr. George Elliott Howard, Union; first vice president, Mrs. H. H. Wheeler, Lincoln; second vice president, Mrs. Draper Smith Omaha; secretary-treasurer, S. P. Morris, Omaha; executive committee, Rev. J. B. Russing, president State Conference Charities and Corrections, West Point; Mrs. H. W. Pennock, Omaha: Mrs. H. L. Keefe. Walthill, president Nebraska Federation of Women's clubs; Mrs. B. F. Hayward, Kearney; Mrs. H. F. Rose, Lincoln

The meeting was called at the instance of Samuel McCune Lindsay of New York, president of the national committed in an

If you have snything to of these tinsel it in the For Exchan-Bee Want Ad page

AFFAIRS AT SOUTH OMAHA daily. Several of them have made the regular meeting of the auxiliary at the number of the undemonstrative public would be found to favor union of the cities. Perpetratore of Efficy Trick Are Still in The annexationists of South Omaha have not coveted the torrent of abuse which AFRAID TO MAKE THEMSELVES KNOWN who has courage enough to make a public Board of Education Declares Holiday Thus far the men or women who perpetrated the "hanging in effigy" of W. W. force at least are openly in favor of annexation, even though the latter are de-Fisher, who has advocated annexation pendent for their positions on the parties

have not come from under cover and made known their identity with the dirty work. E. Burke, whose name appeared on the coat worn by the effigy, disclaims any connection or knowledge with it, and he says The Board of Education has lent a hand

to the officeholders' raid on Lincoln by declaring today a holiday, so that all teachers who will may go down to the legislature and help swell the pandemonium. The board members wish it to be distinctly understood that as a board they are indifferent to the action of the teachers in this respect, whatever their private opinion might be. As a further inducement for the young women to go, Morgan Heafey has offered of the law. a bouquet of flowers to each of the feminine auxiliary. Today will mark the big effort of the antis, and they are determined to omit no effort to get a full delegation. The mayor did not appear very jubilant last night, and when asked how many were going said that he could not

the mayor's office before 8 o'clock and will be marshalled to the depot by John ceived, it is thought, in a street car ac-Franck's band. These preparations have caused no alarm to the believers in the cause of annexation. They believe that the legislature will not be greatly influenced in their feeling toward the question. None are better acquainted of Joe Woods from Kilpatrick's grading with the temper of the people of the city

say, as the men who had handled the

parties have to shoulder the expense them-

wholesale. The delegation is to meet at

the Park.

So Teachers May Go to Liu-

coln to Swell the

Chorus.

neither of his sons was implicated.

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submitted to a vote that a surprising is indiscriminately hurled at every man fight. Were hanging in effigy the only insult offered by the ring and their friends they might stand it. But the persecution is carried to business relations in several instances. The annexationists for lately purchased large holdings of land in the most part prefer to be left out of disthe most part prefer to be left out of discussions; but they are ready when the Two mail men and as many of the police

Shoemaker and Money Missing.

John O'Leary, the shoe man on Twentyfourth, reported to the police that his col bler had absconded with \$138 of the store's funds. The cobbler's name was William Myers and the police have his description. It is believed, however, that the man has left town and will not be found in Omaha. O'Leary suspected the man before because he was well acquainted with his habit of getting drunk. He asked the police to take him up and give him a good reprimand, but he did not wish to have him prosecuted. He now thinks he would have saved money if he had given the cobbler the full limit

Riveter Takes Off Finger.

Fred Brix, living in Albright, a workman in Armour's shops, had a finger taken of by a riveting machine. His duty was to direct the machine and as he was holding two pieces of metal to be joined he pressed the foot lever and the machine closed or tickets had not reported. A fair delegation his finger. It snipped the flesh off cleanly will be secured, if the most interested on the second finger of the right hand. The parties suffering from hurts at the selves and distribute free transportation South Omaha hospital all show slight improvements. A man was taken there last night suffering from a scaip wound recident at Twenty-fourth and O streets. He was too much under the influence of liquor to determine the exact extent of his injuries and for that reason his name also could not be learned. A man by the name camp, was attended for severe injuries to as a whole then are the carriers who his left hand. It required considerable dressing to close the wounds, and he may yet lose the hand. He got it caught in some of the grading machinery.

William Roberts, a driver for Carpenter. was slightly hurt in a street car accident yesterday evening. He was driving a four-horse team at Washington streets in Albright and in some manner turned the wagon across the track in front of the southbound car. The car stove in a front wheel of the wagon and threw tho driver to the ground. His clothing was hadly torn, but he himself escaped with slight brulses. The front end of the car was stove in and several windows suffered. The team escaped injury.

Report of E. J. Seykora's Death. It is reported from Seattle, Wash., that E. J. Seykora died in that city Monday. He was an old time citizen of South Omaha and left about two years ago. He was engaged while here in the drug business. Y. M. C. A. Notes.

No doubt catching the inspiration from the great activity in Omaha, the South Omaha Young Men's Christian association has begun a campaign of most prom ising action. The secretary records the following past or prospective happenings of the association:

The George Washington reception given by the Women's auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian association at the resi dence of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Cressey netted over \$30. This sum will be given toward a fund for better quarters for the Young Men's Christian association.

Mrs. George F. Copper, president of the Women's auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian association, is asked almost every day if arrangements cannot be made whereby young women and girls may enjoy gymnasium privileges here in South Omaha. There is a crying demand for better facilities for helping these young people. This matter will be discussed next Tuesday, March 5, at the

Twenty-fifth street. Everybody is invited to these meetings. Tea will be served, proceeds to aid association work.

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FOR MENAND WOMEN

Magie City Gossip. Lewis Fuksa, Thirty-sixth and Jackson, eports the birth of a son. Jetter's Gold Top Beer delivered to all parts of the city. Telephoen No. 8 The Rebekah lodge will give a ball at Workmen Temple Thursday evening, Feb-ruary 28.

The initiation of the Odd Fellows' lodge

It is reported that Louis Sandwick of the South Omaha fire department is to be married in Council Bluffs today. married in Council Bluffs today.

The Magic City King's Daughters will meet with Mrs. Eastman, Twenty-third and C streets, Tuesday afternoon.

The Independent Order of Forestern will hold a special meeting Thursday night to take action on the death of Julius Hanuse.

Bjorn lodge No. 20 of the Independent Order of Vikings will give its second an-nual dance at Workmen temple Saturday evening, March 2 The Aid society of the English Lutheran church will meet Thursday afternoon with Mrs. William Reschke, 2414 D. A welcome extended to all.

Degree of Honor No. 193 will meet Wednesday evening. February 37. There will be a class initiation and a large at-tendance is desired. Swan Larson and Edward Stone returned Monday from Chicago, where they have been attending the national convention of the Independent Order of Vikings.

The Swedish-Norwegian Republican club meets at Nels Lundgren's hall Thursday evening, February 28, at 8 o'clock. Im-portant business will be before the meeting. H. M. Christie reports that the deal for twelve acres of land just south of the Krug brewery has been practically closed and the contract has been let for extensive grading. Bradford & Kennedy are the

George Gottschalk, the 6-year-old son of George Gottschalk, sr., died Monday night. The funeral will be held today at 2 p. m. from the residence at 22 North Twenty-sixth. The burial will be at Laurel Hill

Now is the time to make your wants known through The Bee Want Ad page.

EXTRAVAGANZA AT THE KRUG

Williams Company Furnishes a Lively Show of Good Sort to Big Audience.

Harry W. and Sims Williams' extrava ganza company drew a good house at the Krug last night. They presented a twoact comedy, "The Other Fellow," a hodge podge of buffoonery, jingles, acrobatic work and minstrels, embellished with musical diversions and veneered with wit. It is well staged and is under the personal management of Sims Williams. work of Frank O'Brien is the feature. He does some clever work in the role of a tramp. He is entertaining and funny in nonologue and song, and does some meriorious acrobatic work. Margie Hilton and chorus sang "If the Man in the Moon Were a Coon" in a manner that evoked the plaudits of the audience, and a sextette sang "Its a Shame to Take the Money." The chorus girls were prettily costumed and exhibited evidences of having had some drill in ensemble. While they can hardly be classed as "all stars," they sang with enthusiasm, and their voices were sufficient for the class of music attempted. The performance was entertaining throughout, with diversion enough to satisfy the most fastidious. It will be repeated at the Krug at a matinee today and tonight.

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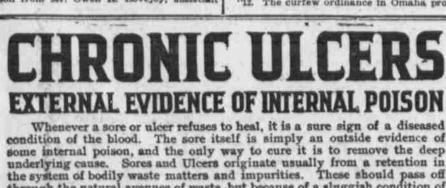
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through the natural avenues of waste, but because of a sluggish condition of the different members they are retained in the system to be taken up by the blood. This vital fluid soon becomes unhealthy or diseased, and the skin gives way in some weak place and a Sore or Ulcer is formed. The constant drainage of impurities through a sore causes it to fester, grow red and inflamed and eat deeper into the surrounding flesh, and often there is severe pain and some discharge. S. S. S. is the remedy for Sores and Ulcers. It is nature's blood purifier, made entirely of vegetable matter, known to be specifics for all blood diseases and disorders. S. S. S.

oure matter, so that the sore is no longer PURELY VEGETABLE fed with impurities, but is nourished and cleansed with a stream of healthy, rich blood. Then the place begins to heal, new flesh is formed, the inflammation subsides, and when S. S. S. has thoroughly cleansed the circulation the place heals permaneutly. Special book on Sores and Ulcers and any medical advice desired will be sent free to all who write.

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