IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS

A SPEECH BY SENATOR SIMMONS

able speech by Senator Simmons, in pecially if measures are not taken to the Senate of the United States, Feb-ruary 16th, on the subject of im-migration, in which the South's great problem is presented in a masterful "Something in the direction of in-ducing and directing immigrants to-

The Senate having under considera- ward the South can be accomplished tion the bill (S. 4403) entitled "An through State agencies for that puract to amend an act entitled 'An act other places of allen debarkation in to regulate the immigration of allens this country. The immigration bill as into the United States,' approved it passed the Senate contained the March 3, 1903"---

Mr. Simmons said:

Mr. President: "I have always of bureaus for this purpose. since I have been a member of the House struck this provision out of the Senate, whenever an opportunity offered, acted with the representatives agencies will help to some extent to of the Pacific coast upon questions af- solve the congestion incident to the fecting Oriental immigration and settlement of a large per cent. of our settlement in this country, bewhile the social and industrial conditions created by the presence in our midst of these unassimilable peoples create a situation of national interest and con- leave the other side, no great measure cern, their concentration in the States of relief from the labor conditions we of the Pacfic coast makes the Chnese have in the South is probable or even and Japanese problem more dstinctly possible from this source. a Pacific coast problem .just as the concentration of the negro in the South makes the negro problem more needs through foreign immigration. particularly a Southern problem.

The people of the South feel that reasonably certain that it must, the being more familar with the negro character and the conditions out of from this source, and at the same which the negro problem arises than time get a fairly acceptable class of the people of the balance of the country, they understand better what kind of legislation is necessary and proper to meet these condtions.

"For the same reasons the people of the South feel that as the people of the Pacific coast are more femiliar "Under our contract-labor laws an the Pacific coast are more femiliar with the Oriental character and the individual or a corporation is not perconditions out of which our Chinese mitted to solicit or aid foreign immiand Japanese problem arises, they understand that problem better than the balance of the country and know ployed can not be found in this counbetter what kind and character of legislation is necessary to meet that situation.

"As the people of the South demand and the right to settl the negro question may, in its local aspects, and as they insist that in its national aspects their interabroad, not only solicit but induce and assist immigration. est and counsel should to a large extent control, so they think the people of the Pacific coast should be allowed to deal with the Japanese problem in its local aspects as they think best, and that in its national aspects their interest and counsel should control, take advantage of the exception with as long as their action they propose reference to skilled labor which I have mentioned. is proper and within constitutional limitations

"These cotton-mill men unable to 'In many ways in public speech and find sufficient skilled labor in this by private assurances Representatives country to operate their plants, and upon this floor and in the other branch being advised that they might import of Congress from the Pacific coast this labor from abroad under the sechave shown their appreciation of fion in our Federal labor laws to these sentiments of the South toward which I have just referred, and which them in respect to their race problem, provides "that skilled labor may be and that they entertain a like sentiimported if labor of like kind, unemment toward the South with respect to ployed, can not be found in this counits race problem. try,' imported a number of mill ope-

try."

"For these reasons I should deeply ratives from England. They did not regret to have to cast a vote affecting intend to violate the law, and they did

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Supersonis the South's Need of the States, where the people at the South's Need of the States, where the people at the South's Need of the States, where the people at the South's Need of the States, where the people at the South's Need of the States, where the people at the South's Need of the States, where the people at the South's Need of the States, where the people at the south's Need of the States, where the people at the south's Need of the States, where the people at the south's Need of the States, where the people at the south's Need of the States are the South 'S Need of the States at the South's Need of the States are the South 'S Need of the States at the South 'S Need of the States at the South's Need of the States at the State at the States at the State sthe States at the States at

competent for a State to send its agent to a foreign country; it is competent for that agent, in the name of the State, to advertise the inducements and the advantages of his State. He may set out climatic conditions; he may set out health conditions; he may state soil conditions; he may set forth the resources and industries of the State; he may set forth the wage scale and the demand for labor, and he may advertise any other inducement, such as free houses and fuel, or shart hours of labor, etc., which his State may and does hold out to settlers. He may go further than that, under this ruling; he may, acting for the State, prepay the transportation charges of the immigrant to this country. He may go even further still. He may give the immigrant an assurance which is, in my opinion, almost, if not quite in effect, a contract that he shall have employment at a fixed scale of wages and a guarantee that, if he is not given such employment, or if he shall find any of the essential representations made to him untrue, or even if he is dissatisfied, he shall be returned to the country from which he has come at the expense of

the State. "It appears from the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury in this case that the money to defray practically all the expenses incurred by the commissioner of immigration of South Carolina in securing and bringing over these immigrants was furnished by certain individuals and manufacturing corporations of that State, and that most of the immigrants upon their arrival were employed by these contributors.

RIGHTS OF A STATE.

"The admission to this country of the immigrants brought over under these circumstances is a recognition by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the right of the State under corporations by which a State existing law to receive these contri-through its agents located butions from individuals and corporations, and with them pay expenses of immigrants so long as it is not shown that there was a contract giving the contributors to this fund preferential

North Carolina have recently had consideration in the distribution and the Department of Justice growing employment of such alien laborers as out of an attempt on their part to might be induced to come. "Now, Mr. President, if the amendments proposed by the conferees are adopted, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor will have to notify to some

extent his ruling as I have stated it; but I do not think that the modification will embarrass the States of the South in their efforts through State. agency to secure needed immigration from abroad. "In what respects, Mr. President

would the opinion have to be changed? Giving full force and effect to the amendments proposed, there will still be left to the State the right to ap-

point an agent, to send that agent to

provides) to investigate the whole side fect of immigration will give special consideration to the feasibility of ap-plying this test. "Every consideration of public pol-ley and equitable treatment of Amer-

among the people of North Carolina against foreign immigration except upon conditions which will guarantee the selection of those classes they de-sire and the exclusion of those they do not desire do not desire.

They believe that if this matter of immigration is left to individual and corporate initiative, following a rule of human nature, the individual or clusions and contentions. "As I understand it, the ruling of the Secretary in the South Carolina case, based upon the legal opinion of Mr. Earle, the solicitor of that de-partment, holds that under the ex-cmption in favor of the States, it is composite the high standard of their citi-serving the high standard of their citithis desirable restriction.' "The people of my State would rather, in my judgment, struggle along with the hard labor conditions they have, there to-day than to open the doors of that State to unrestrict-ed immigration. They are especially opposed to the introduction into that State of immigrants from southern and eastern Furgue and Lars advised senship than in supplying their labor demand.

and eastern Europe, and I am advised When it was suggested to the peo that as immigration bill can likely pass our Legislature which does not expressly provide that State agents ple of my State that, under the me-thod of State encouragement and State stimulation, these dangers could abroad shall not solicit and induce to be avoided, and that the State, through its agents in foreign councome to the State any except persons of Celtic, Scandanavian, or Anglo-Saxon orign and extraction. tries, would invite and assist to com only such foreigners as would make

SOUTH NEEDS LABOR.

"The South must have more labor, and it is willing to get it abroad since it can not get it elsewhere, but it wants those who are to come selected with a view to safeguarding its citiconship from further race and class problems. This State method of stim-ulating immigration obviates the dif-ficulty which has confronted us heretofore. It secures, by the process of judicious and discriminating preference and exclusion, the kind and class of immigrants we want and excludes in a measure those not wanted. We would get a class of people who would come to us, not as the Italians of southern Europe, not as the Huns and Poles come, with the purpose of re-turning just as soon as they can make little money; not at the Chinaman or the Japanese come, with the pur-pose of going back as soon as he has

exploited our labor markets; but with a fixed purpose when they come of staying; with a fixed purpose of making this country their home; with the purpose of adopting our customs and our habits, of learning our languags, of assimulating with our people, of intermarrying with them and becoming a part of a homogeneous whole; with a purpose of making themselves true and loyal citizens of our country, ready to defend its flag, and able to comprehend and understand the genius of its free institutions.

"That is the kind of labor and immigrants we want. If you let down the bars, if you permit corporations to go and bring in immigrants as they may desire, either directly or through a State agent, by furnishing to the State its immigration fund, that can not be accomplished, and the immigration we are likely to get in the South will largely be of a kind that we do not want, that will not help us, ditional labor from abroad. I would that will become an element of discord and disturbance, further complicating the social and labor problems which now, unfortunately, vex and distract us.

"For that reason, Mr. President, so far as I personally am concerned, I am satisfied with this report, because I think it leaves to the States all the power in this regard that is needed, and all that the State has to do is to take up the burden itself and not ask somebody to bear it under an agreement or contract that they shall have an advantage. As it does this, it accomplishes that purpose which I say our people have of safeguarding this

LIERTFORD TEAPPENINGS

"Every nousideration of public pol-icy und equitable treatment of Amer-ican labor requires that some effective restraint should be placed upon the ignorant hordes that are to-day pour-ing in upon us from nearly every quarter of the globa. In my opinion State selection, under conditions which will guarantee perfect Andependence and freedom in selecting the good and passing by the undesirable, is the most effective scheme of accomplishing this desirable restriction." Pea-Picker-Other Happenin metal to The Observer. Hertford, Feb. 17,-To the b

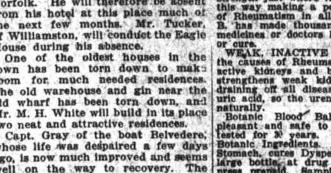
Heritord, Feb. 17.--To the univer-sal regret of pupils, teachers and pat-rons of the Heritord graded schools. Miss Laure F. Oglesby the principal-has felt obliged to resign her posi-tion. At the time when her posi-tion was advising her to surrender her confining work in the school room for some more open work, came an argent invitation from her uncle, Judge N. P. Oglesby, of Bristol, Tenn., to make her home with him. The school trustees with many expressions of regret accepted the resignation. Miss Oglesby will leave for her new home within the next few days. An-other principal will not be elected this year, but the work will be cared

this year, but the work will be cared for by a rearrangement of the work of the present teachers. Mr. R. B. Thach, who lives near here, has perfected his horse-power pes-picker. If the machine does the work, and those who have seen it work say it does, it will be one of the

greatest aids that the farmers of this State have gained in a long time. Thanks to Professor Massey and others, they have already seen that the planting of large quanities of cow the planting of large quantities of cow peas will improve our soil as nothing else. But the question of gathering the peas is becoming an ever harder problem. This the Thach Power Pea-picker will do for them. Mr. Thach will only place a limited aumber on the market this year, but will increase his output as the machine ecomes more generally, known. Mr. Eugene Gordy, mine host of the Eagle Hotel, of this place, has closed a contract to build and operate a hotel

at or near the exposition grounds, Norfolk. He will therefore be absent from his hotel at this place much of the next few months. Mr. Tucker, of Williamston, will conduct the Eagle House during his absence.

town has been torn down to make room for, much needed residences. The old warehouse and gin near the old wharf has been torn down, and Mr. M. H. White will build in its place two neat and attractive residences. Capt. Gray of the boat Belvedere, whose life was despaired a few days ago, is now much improved and seems well on the way to recovery. The whole community felt the deepest in-



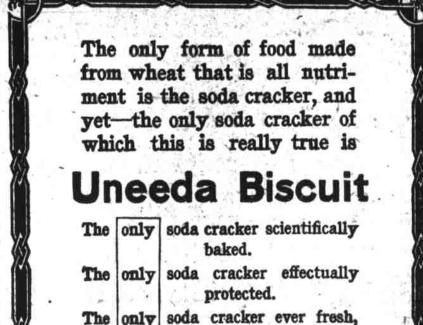


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uric acid, so the urene flows freely and naturally. Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) is pleasant and safe to take. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Composed of Pure Botanic Ingredients. Strengthens Weak Stomach, cures Dyspepsia. Price \$1 per large bottle, at drug stores, or by ex-press prepaid. Sample tree by writing. Blood Baim Co., Atlanta, Ga.



/ crisp and clean.

good citizens, that opposition largely disappeared. I am advised that the Legislature of my State which is now in session will enact before it adjourns legislation looking to the promotion of foreign immigration under State control and guidance along the line followed by South Carolina and cover-

ed by the ruling of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. I hope and believe however, that the amount appropriated for this purpose will be amply sufficient to cover all reasonable expenses. It was the inadequacy of the South Carolina appropriation that made it necessary for the commissioner of immigration of that State to accept contributions from private citizens.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S PLAN.

'The South Carolinal Legislature only appropriated \$2.,000, as I understand it, to defray the whole expenses of its bureau of immigration in prosecuting the work of promoting and assisting immigrants to that State. Of course, \$2,000 was utterly insufficlent, and it was necessary to get the money from elsewhere. It is not shown nor do I mean to charge that these contributions were received with any unlawful or prohibited understanding or agreement; but I do believe and I do say that such a practice tends to defeat the very object of the law, which, while allowing States to promote foreign immigration, denies that right to the private citizen, and I do believe and I do say that it tends to defeat our laws against the impor-

"If I thought, as I said in the beginning, that the charges proposed would so modify and change the present law upon this subject and the decision which has been rendered thereon as to embarrass any Southern State in carrying out its schemes to get adgote against the bill. But, as I have said, I am satisfied that nothing of that kind will happen. I am satisfied that the only effect of these amendments will be to prevent an actual contract between the State and the intended immigrants and to prevent corporations from intervening and by making contributions to the State immigration funds, because the beneficiary of the State success, to the exclusion of the other citizens of the State.

tatation of foreign contract labor.

LEGISLATION UNNECESSARY. 'Mr. President, 1 do not, as I have said before, apprehend any embar-

these questions which would tend to not think they were violating the law. create friction or to alenate the feel- They are among the best men of my ing of mutual sympathy between these State and would not knowingly violate sections upon these questions, and I the law. will not do it except under a strong thought the proviso quoted meant sense of duty and compulsion.

UNFORTUNATE SITUATION. "It is unfortunate, Mr. President, that the bill as amended and framed by the conferees should couple a pro-

vision concerning Japanese immigration satisfactory to the Senators from the Pacific coast with a provision affecting the methods by which the satisfactory to some Southern Senators at least

"This question of exclusion of Japanese laborers by legislation or treaty them by the government upon is in itself a great question-I might contention of the Department of Jussay now an acute if not an over- tice that this proviso does not warrant shadowing question and 1 think it the importation of skilled laborers unwould have been far better for the der contract if laborers of like kind administration and Congress to have unemployed can be found anywhere dealth with it as a separate question in this country and which could be But it has been determined otherwise, and the two questions have been obtains in that section of the country individuals or corporations contribujoined in one measure which is presenied to us in such a form that we standing it may be an entirely differcan not separate them. In a way we ent scale from that obtaining in the can not vote against one and accept section where they are wanted the other, but we must accept or reject both

from Georgia (Mr. Bacon) and as viso, all chance of securing skilled does the Senator from South Carolina larobers for our factories under the (Mr. amendments would, if adopted, handi- ably been destroyed unless the courts cap or embarrass the South in its efforts to secure foreign immigration through State promotion and aid, I would regret to oppose a measure which Benators from the West think offers their section protection against an influx of cheap Japanese coolie la-

"Mr. President, in these conditions I have decided to yote for the bill as done amended by the conference because as the facts in the case are more fulafter careful study of it, I have reached the conclusion that the changes it makes in existing law will not embar- been violated it was a technical and manifestly defeated if the individual mas or injuriously affect the South in not an intentional violation. its efforts to solve its labor problem through means of the so-called South Carolina method of State promotion.

"The Senator from South Carolina (Mr Tillman) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr Bacon) have not overstated or exaggerated the labor situation and demands of the South This is especially true of those Southern States in which manufacturing has American labor, or under State conbeen in recent years introduced and developed as rapidly and as extensively as it has been in States like North Carolina, South Carolina and Geor-gia. States which twenty-five years eration except that of public good, ago were almost purely agricultural may know or believe would make communities and which to-day count good and acceptable citizens. their mills and factories by the hun-Surely they have not over dreds. stated these demands so far as my State is concerned. I believe I am within the bounds of moderation ing the right of the State to induce when I say that in North Carolina we foreign immigration along the lines could probably use in the lines of pursued by the South Carolina comagriculture probably sixty thousand and in our mills and factories probably twelve to fifteen thousand more practical plan to supply from abroad laborers than we now have.

SCARCITL OF LABOR.

"As a result of the labor scarcity hundreds of thousands of acres of land which , would yield profitable crops are uncultivated and between one-fifth and one-fourth of the cotton upindles in the State are idle.

"Unless we can get this labor from elsewhere, either in this country or abroad, it means curtaliment in our activities and a hait in that ient. wonderful development and progress, along both sgricultural and manufacturing lines, which has contributed so much to the wealth and prosperity of the country at large and changed the te of worldstrade in our favor. a have tried to get this labor ter parts of our own country,

They were advised, and they might import 'skilled labor' if 'available' labor of like kind unemployed could not be found in this country, and they claimed there was no skilled labor of like kind unemployed in this country reasonably "available" to them.

substance of a bill which I introduced

two years ago providing for the main-

tenance by the States at Ellis Island

bill, but I am glad to see that the

conferees have restored it. These

present immigration in the great cities

and centres of population, but as the

destination of the great mass of these

immigrants, especially the better class

of them, is determined before they

MUST REACH HIM AT HOME.

and, as I have said before, it seems

only way in which it can supply it

immigrants, is by reaching the immi-

grant before he leaves his foreign

home. This, of course, can be done

only through solicitation of represen-

gration unless the immigrant be a

skilled laborer and "like labor unem-

exemption in favor of the States from

this prohibition against individuals

Some of the cotton-mill men of

rather an unpleasant experience with

Under these laws there is an

"If the South must supply its labor

The

INDICTED IN COURT

"For this they have been indicted South is endeavoring to supply its in the Federal courts 'for importing he came, if he is dissatisfied with the need for more labor in a way un- labor under contract' and suits for penalties under the statute amounting to more than a hundred thousand

dollars have been brought against the employed at the scale of wages which where they could be found, notwith-

Under this strict, and I feel compelled to say rather hard construc-"If I believed, as does the Senator struction of the language of the pro-Tillman) that the proposed initative of the mill owners has probshall everrule the construction placed by the Department of Justice upon the provise to the statute to which I have referred

"I regret that the cotton-mill menof my State have gotten into this trouble. They are all good men. We have none better in the State. They are law-abiding citizens, and did not do the same thing. The right to solicit intend to violate the law, if they have so, and i hope the government. ly disclosed and understood, will beome convinced that if the law has

but laws are wise and that, except in tain against contract labor directly inthat immigration to this country initiative in a large measure obtain should be either voluntary, and then that R should be restricted by suchexclusions as may be necessary to safeguard our citizenship and protect trol to the end that only such classes immigrants may be solicited and

"The success of the South Carolina scheme through promotion by State agency and the ruling of the Department of Commerce and Labor sustainmissioner of immigration offers to the South what I regard as a safe and its labor deficiency while safeguarding it against the dangers of unrestricted immigration. This decision has raised high hopes in the South. I believe it

furnishes the long-sought means of relief from a situation which has been growing more emergent every day.

WILL VOTE FOR BILL

"I would not support the amendments proposed by the conferees if, in ments proposed by the conferees if, in in my opinion, they would change the present law so as to interfere with the rights of the States under the law to promote foreign immgration by solicitation and inducement through its properly constituted officials and agents abroad. I am going to vote for the bill as amended by the conferees because I am convinced it makes no such changes in respect to this right.

any foreign country, with full power to advertise any and all inducements rassment to the States of the South and advantages the State has in truth and in fact to offer to the settler. He may set forth labor conditions; he may set forth the scale of wages: he may give a positive assurance to the immigrant that if he comes he will find that employment at a fixed and certain wage. He can go further; he can, using State funds for that purpose, pay his transportation expenses. He can likewise pay his transporta-

tion back to the country from which conditions as he finds them or if he shall find that he can not secure employment, or can not secure employment at the scale of wages promised and guaranteed. The only thing that the agent may not do, Mr. President. that he can now do is to enter into a contract with the immigrant before his debarkation for services to be performed in this country at a fixed rate of wage, and the bureau of immigration of the State can not receive from tions to defray the expenses of solicitation and importation when those contributions have "a string tied to them,' or when they are received upon an understanding of any kind or nature whatever, whether expressed, implied, or otherwise that the contridistribution of such immigrants as

may thereby be induced to come. SERIOUS OBJECTIONS.

"Mr. President, there are serious country of alien contract labor under individual or corporation initiative. and th se objections obtain with equal force against indivduals or corporations using the State as their agent to and aid foreign immigration, while denied individuals and corporations, is given to the States upon grounds of wise public policy, which would be or the corporation is allowed to do "But while I feel this way about through a State agent what the law this matter. Mr. President, I can not will not permit him or it to do directbelieve that our contract-labor ly. The objections therefore which obcases of great emergency, it is better duced by individual or corporation where the individual or corporation supplies the money and means to the State, because under these conditions he or it will likely be the beneficiary whatever success may attend the of

State's efforts. "For these reasons the law ought not, in my judgment, permit the State to receive from individuals or corporations money to be used in connection with promoting immigration under the exemption allowed to the State with any understanding or expectation on the part of the contributors to such fund that they will enjoy or be given any preference or advan-tage in the distribution of allens who might thus be brought to the State over other citizens.

"Of course, there could be no sort objection to contributions to this of fund by anyone who cntributes solely because of his desire as a citizen to aid in supplying a public demand in this regard, petther reserving or de-manding for himself any greater consideration in the distribution and employment of such laborers as may be induced to come than is accorded to other citizens of the State.

PREJUDIC AGAINST FOREIGNERS

growing out of the amendments under discussion, but I do not think there is any present necessity for this legis-The object sought in making lation. these changes in the law is not to provide against an actual or demonstated evil or abuse, but against a possible abuse and a contingent evil. It would have been just as well to wait until there was an actual abuse by the States in their efforts to promote immigration. So far as the facts show there has been no abuse up to the present time. There may be none. This scheme, Mr. President, of none promoting immigration through State agency has been initiated. But one State has acted upon it-the State of There has been South Carolina. brought over up to this time but one shipload; I think about five hundred persons in all

Mr. Tillman. "Two shiploads." Mr. Simmons. "Two shiploads of five,

hundred each, probably. Mr. Tillman, "Six hundred and fifty in all.

Mr. Simmons. "The Senator says six hundred and fifty in all Nobody up to this time has charged, certainly it has not been shown, that there has been any abuse of the authority butor is to have a preference in the of the State in this regard, so far as our contract-labor laws are concerned in the action of that State. "Other States in the South, encour-

aged by the success of South Carolina, seeing the opportunities that are offerobjections to the importation to this ed by that method, are getting ready to take advantage of the ruling in that case. If the process of development, as the States one after another adopt this plan and begin to operate under it, abuses shall arise, it will be time enough to resort to legislation. If individuals, resulting at least in an obligation which is likely to be recognized and give the contributor to those funds an advantage in the distribution of the immigrants they could probably be effectively dealt with by departmental regulations. WARNED SOUTH CAROLINA.

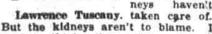
"In fact, Mr. President, I am advised that the Commissioner of Immi-gration has this matter in mind, and that he has warned the authorities of South Carolina that there must be noagreement between State authorities and contributers to immigration funds.

providing for a preference, nor must providing for a preference, nor mass there be actual perferential creat-ment in distribution. I am also in-formed that the Department would, if an unlawful understanding or pref-erence of this kind should be dishold itself authorized under closed. existing law in deporting immigrants brought in under such conditions. 'Mr. President, I wish to emphasize

my opposition and that of the people of my State to unrestricted immigra-tion. I am opposed and the people of my State are opposed to the importa-tion of foreign contract labor under individual or corporate initiative. largely because that would let dawn the bars to indiscriminate immigration. To stop and prevent the present unrestricted and indiscriminate influx into this country of aliens I offered the educational test amenument to the pending measure, which the Senate adopted, but which the House struck out. I am glad to know that the com mission of nine(for which the bill



thing. little Just a tiny bit of acid in the blood the kid-



used to think they were. Now know better. It's that overworked and overcrowded stomach giving the kidneys part of its work and the kidneys can't do it. I found this out Cooper's New Discovery. with It puts the stomach in shape, that's all it does, and yet I have seen thousands of people get rid of rheumatism by taking it. That is why I am positive that rheumatism is caused by stomach trouble. Here is a sample of letters I get every day on the subject: "For a long time I have been a abuses shall arise, growing out of victim of sciatica and inflammatory contributions from corporations and rheumatism, and my suffering has been too great to describe. For veeks I lay helpless with every joint in my body so tender and sore that I could not bear to move. The slightest touch would cause me the

greatest agony. Several doctors reated me, but they failed entirely t tried many remedies, but nothing seemed to reach my case, so I continued to lay helpless. My kidneys

and stomach were affected also. could eat but little, digest less and gradually my strength left. I lost leah rapidly.

"I began the use of the famous Cooper medicines of which I heard so much. To my surprise and delight I improved immediately, and after using several bottles I felt like and another person. My strength and appetite returned. The pain and soreness left me and now I feel better than I have for months." rence Tuscany, 1122 Aldrich Law rence Tuscany, 1122 Alda North, Minneapolis, Minn.

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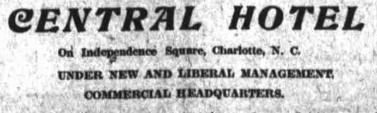


Every mother feels a great dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming

a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery. Mother's Friend is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the

serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of Mother's Friend. "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. \$1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address free upon application to BRADFIELD REBULATOR 00., Atlanta, Ca.





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