

HOUSE KILLS KNOX BILL

By Vote of 179 to 123 Yesterday

ACTION WAS A SURPRISE

Mr. Mann of Illinois, in Speaking Against the Bill, Called It a Violation of the Constitution of the Country.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—The bill which permits Senator Knox to become secretary of state in Mr. Taft's cabinet by obviating a constitutional restriction was defeated in the House yesterday by a vote of 179 to 123. It came up under a suspension of the rules and it required a two-thirds vote to pass it.

The committee on rules later went into executive session and a rule is to be brought in permitting the House to pass the bill by a majority vote.

When the bill obviating the restriction came up in the House, Representative Mann of Illinois, the only Republican to speak in opposition to it, created something of a stir.

"I cannot bring myself," said he, "to be a part of a conspiracy to violate the constitution or to allow or compel the next president of the United States immediately after taking the oath of office to support the constitution to violate one of its provisions. It seems to me unfortunate if the country is so devoid of able men that, in order to secure a secretary of state, it is compelled to violate both the letter and spirit of the constitution, but it is a violation of the proprieties of the occasion."

Mr. Mann observed that complaint had been made of the present executive that he had frequently in disposing of public questions, disregarded a strict observance of the law.

"We had hoped," declared Mr. Mann, "that the next president would consider the constitution inviolable and sacred."

Representative De Armond of Missouri, a Democrat, contended that a constitutional question was not involved. "It is merely a question of propriety," he said.

Representative Gillespie of Texas, Rucker of Missouri, Hackett of North Carolina, Hardwick of Georgia, Cockran of New York, Henry of Texas, and Webb of North Carolina, all Democrats, spoke in opposition; while Representative Parker of New Jersey, Republican, and Representative Lassiter of Virginia, Democrat, spoke in support of the bill.

Debate was closed by Mr. Gaines of West Virginia, who urged that no violence to the constitution was involved, that there was precedent for the action proposed. An aye and no on the measure was demanded.

The bill came up for consideration in the House under a suspension of the rules, the vote on which was 119 yeas to 69 nays.

Representative Clayton, a Democrat from Alabama, permanent chairman of the last Democratic national convention, spoke in support of the bill. He contended that there could be no reasonable

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, neck-stiffness, sediment in the urine, head ache, back ache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and better health in that organ is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. Swamp-Root corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest because of its remarkable health restoring properties. A trial will convince anyone.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, and don't let a dealer sell you something in place of Swamp-Root—if you do you will be disappointed.

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Constipation Hood's Pills

Should not be neglected. Hood's Pills are the best for the bowels. They are gentle and purely vegetable cathartics.

Mr. Clark, minority leader, then took the floor in opposition. He said: "The question here involved is to make a man secretary of state who is ineligible under the constitution of the United States. The bill is simply an effort to override the constitution by a statute. We are asked to stultify ourselves. That is what it amounts to. We are doing it for fear that we will not be persona grata at the White House."

Mr. Clark said that the pending bill, if enacted into law, would not make Mr. Knox eligible for the office for which he has been selected, even though Mr. Knox accepted and was inducted into the office. He said it was not a political question, but a constitutional question.

DELAY MAY BE FUTILE. But the Future of the Census Bill Is Problematical.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The reasons of the delay by the House in its effort to again pass the bill making provision for the taking of the 13th census, which recently was vetoed by the president, are gradually leaking out.

There is no doubt that a large majority, probably the necessary two-thirds of the members of the House, would be willing to vote to pass the vetoed measure regardless of the president's wishes, but they seem to have discovered that such action on their part would probably be futile. They desire the passage of the law because of the fact that it provides for appointment of census employees with requiring them to pass a competitive examination, which is the ground of the president's objection.

The Senate and House might pass the bill over the president's veto, making it a law and enabling members of Congress to name each his quota of appointees for the new census. On the other hand, if it became apparent that the bill would be treated by the House, the president has it in his power to anticipate such action by putting the entire census force in the classified service by an executive order.

The plan of postponing action on the bill until after March 4, when there will be a new president, was then suggested, but it is stated upon what appears excellent authority that the discovery has now been made that Mr. Taft regards the civil service much as did Mr. Roosevelt, and the future of the bill is problematical.

REMEMBERED THE MAINE. Boston Observed Tragic Anniversary Because of Boy's Patriotism.

Boston, Feb. 16.—A salute of 21 guns was fired at the Charlestown navy yard and flags were half-masted on government, state and municipal buildings here yesterday through the real and patriotism of an 11-year-old Dorchester boy, who remembered the Maine.

The credit for Boston's observance of the 11 anniversary of the sinking of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor is due in a marked measure to the efforts of Sigbee Chidwick Donovan, aged 11 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Donovan, of 801 Columbia road, Dorchester.

Born the day the battleship was destroyed, the boy was named in honor of Admiral Charles D. Sigbee, then captain of the Maine, and Rev. Father John P. Chidwick, its chaplain, and his interest in the historic event has been naturally keen.

A short time ago he wrote Secretary of the Navy Newberry asking that 21 one-minute guns be fired at the Charlestown navy yard and flags on Boston's government buildings be half-masted today. The request was granted. Similarly, through the representative of his district and the Dorchester aldermen, the governor and mayor were reached and each saw that the necessary provision was made to have flags placed at half-mast on state and city buildings.

INDIANS TO THE GOOD. Won from the Tigers Three Straight Last Evening.

The Indians took three strings from the Tigers in the city candle pin league last night, the scores being as follows:

Indians 88 91 88—307
Morse 93 71 74—237
Boose 72 85 85—222
Black 87 96 94—277
Marrion 86 82 91—259
Sampson 86 82 91—259

Totals 426 425 412—1263

Tigers 73 70 60—203
Pickering 83 83 76—242
Haskins 88 77 125—300
Carson 90 78 76—244
Imlah 89 88 73—250
Nute 89 88 73—250

Totals 423 396 410—1229

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LUXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

PERKINS AND SON ON TRIAL. Charged With the Murder of Charles A. Strout in Maine.

Auburn, Me., Feb. 16.—A murder trial which will attract more than ordinary interest was begun yesterday before Associate Justice Albert R. Savage in the supreme court when George W. Perkins and his son, John F. Perkins, of Poland were put on trial for the alleged murder of their neighbor, Charles A. Strout, on or near the Perkins farm on Aug. 3, 1908.

The state claims that the shooting was done with malice and intent by the son at the command of his father because of quarrels between the two families, while the defense is expected to contend that the prisoners acted in self-defense and that the victim was trespassing on the property.

The state has summoned 28 witnesses. Twenty extra traverse jurors were summoned. During the trial the jurors will live in the house, a room having been fitted with cot beds for their use.

George Perkins is about 55 years old and his son 17. Strout was 30.

GREAT CRUISE NEARING END

Battle Fleet Not Far From Hampton Roads

MILITARY VALUE OF TRIP

Experience Gained on the Cruise Will Be of Unending Value, from Rear Admirals Down to the Midshipmen.

Old Point Comfort, Va., Feb. 16.—Half way across the Atlantic ocean on the last long reach of their spectacular cruise around the world, the sixteen battleships of the United States Atlantic fleet are steaming in leisurely fashion towards the anchorage grounds of Hampton Roads, whence they sailed just fourteen months ago. During these months of record steaming the heavily armored fighting vessels have traveled approximately 45,000 miles and are returning in condition still fit for "a frolic or a fight." The cruise has been a veritable expedition of the seven seas and task heretofore deemed impossible for the modern ironclad have been accomplished with an ease bordering on the commonplace.

The stories of the cruise have been succeeding chapters of receptions, banquets, balls and merrymaking, but back of all this relaxation and entertaining in the hospitable ports of the two hemispheres has been a test of men and material which has placed the American navy in an enviable position before all the world. The engine-room efficiency in the longer legs of the journey—developing a new and unexpectedly wide steaming radius for a battleship, the facility in following the motions of the flagship in the fleet, squadron and divisional manoeuvres which came with constant experience at sea, and above all the marvelous records made at the targets in Magdalena and Manila lays tell of the real work and the substantial accomplishments that have marked this most notable of post-demonstrations among the navies of the world.

The previously arranged schedule of the journeys from port to port had been adhered to in remarkable manner except in two instances, when violent storms made full speed too dangerous and uncomfortable. To offset these lapses from punctuality the fleet has made some of its largest runs two whole days ahead of time. None of the undertakings imposed upon the ships or the men has been too difficult. The cruise, however, was not inaugurated without serious misgivings at home and abroad. Victor M. Metcalf of California was secretary of the navy when the cruise began. After the ships had set sail from Manila with hoarseword bound pennants flying, Mr. Metcalf said:

"When the purpose of giving this assemblage of battleships the privileges and advantages of a practical cruise was announced, criticisms from high technical quarters were heard. It was suggested that the undertaking was too monumental; that a battleship is too vast and complicated a piece of mechanism to send around the globe on any ordinary occasion; that dangers more than multiplied with numbers in such a case; that disaster lurked on every submerged reef and was borne on every unknown tidal current; that the skeleton of some of the ships would doubtless be left in the straits of Magellan; that, if the fleet should succeed in rounding South America it was reasonably certain that the individual ships would, one by one, arrive with machinery loose and almost unserviceable, with crews reflecting the demoralized condition of the material, and that a woful spectacle of failure would thus be presented.

"As to the material, the cold facts are that the ships have practically taken care of their own repairs on this cruise. The repair lists turned in at the Cavite naval station are negligible."

That the experience gained on the cruise will be of unending benefit to the navy is indicated from the fact that probably one-half of the entire personnel of the naval establishment participated in the epoch-making trip. Three of the sixteen captains who sailed in command of vessels are returning home as rear admirals. Eight other captains are returning with numbers in the same ship on which they began the journey of the world. From rear admiral down to midshipman the training has been such as no other naval cruiser ever afforded. Among the enlisted men the training has been even more valuable. Landsmen shipped just before the start and utterly green in the ways of the deep, are coming home an integral part of a wonderful fleet efficiency and loyal believers in all that the American navy stands for. Desertions on the trip have been few.

STEEL CARS SAVED WRECK. Miraculous Escape From Fearful Fatality

Fast Express Hit a Landslide, Reared Up and Jumped into the Ditch—A Wild Time for the Passengers.

Altoona, Pa., Feb. 16.—The Pennsylvania Special, the eighteen-hour Chicago-New York flyer, eastbound, ran into a landslide in a deep cut two miles east of Altoona, at 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning. Only one man was injured. He is H. H. Mingus, baggage-master of Jersey City, who was slightly hurt about the back.

The train, which left here at 5 o'clock, 1 hour and 42 minutes late, was running at the rate of 45 miles an hour. A fog hung over the tracks.

The train was composed of the locomotive, a combination car, three Pullmans and an observation car. It was in charge of Engineer K. W. Line of Altoona and Conductor J. E. Robinson of Harrisburg. It carried fifty-one passengers.

When the locomotive struck the earth and rock which had been washed down on the track it reared up and fell over on its side. The cars were all derailed but maintained an upright position. The passengers were jolted from their berths by the sudden stop, but escaped with slight bruises. They were transferred to the Manhattan Limited at 9 o'clock and continued east.

It was a miraculous escape from a great disaster. An hour before the flyer reached the cut a freight train passed through and there was no indication then of a landslide.

The landslide tumbled on the track in front of the flyer an immense boulder weighing from twelve to fifteen tons. So tremendous was the force with which the train struck it that the great rock was shattered to pieces.

Following the shock there was a wild panic among the passengers. Many rushed from the cars in their pajamas. Soon the firemen had made an investigation and assured the passenger that they were perfectly safe in the cars.

Order was then restored. The passengers dressed and calmly awaited the arrival of the Manhattan limited.

Railroad men say that a great loss of life was averted by the heavy modern steel cars, which withstood the impact and rebound. Wooden cars in a similar wreck would have been reduced to splinters.

A GREAT RECORD. Dr. Leonard's Internal Pile Remedy Makes 98 Per Cent. of Cures.

Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid has been tested in several thousand cases, and was successful in all but two per cent. Hem-Roid's wonderful record is due to the fact that it is an internal remedy. The cause of piles is internal, and it is too much to expect to cure piles with ointments, suppositories or operations. Hem-Roid cures the internal cause.

Sold for \$1, under guarantee by Rickert & Wells, Barre, Vt. Dr. Leonard's, Station B, Buffalo, N. Y., prop. Write for booklet.

HOME CURE FOR ECZEMA. Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, Glycerine, Etc., Used as a Simple Wash.

It really seems strange that so many people suffer year in and year out with eczema when it is now no longer a secret that oil of wintergreen mixed with thymol, glycerine, etc., makes a wash that is bound to cure.

Old, obstinate cases, it is true, cannot be cured in a few days, but there is absolutely no sufferer from eczema who ever used this simple wash and did not find immediately that wonderfully soothing, calm, cool sensation that comes when the itch is taken away. Instantly upon applying a few drops of the wash the remedy takes effect, the itch is allayed. There is no need of experiment—the patient knows at once.

Instead of trying to compound the oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine, etc., in the right proportions ourselves, we are using a prescription which is universally found the most effective. It is known as the D. D. D. Prescription, or Oil of Wintergreen Compound. It is made by the D. D. D. Co., of Chicago, and our long experience with this remedy has given us great confidence in its merits.

Rickert & Wells, Barre, Vt.

One of the Essentials

of the happy homes of to-day is a vast fund of information as to the best methods of promoting health and happiness and right living and knowledge of the world's best products.

Products of actual excellence and reasonable claims truthfully presented and which have attained to world-wide acceptance through the approval of the Well-Informed of the World; not of individuals only, but of the many who have the happy faculty of selecting and obtaining the best of the world affords.

One of the products of that class, of known component parts, an Ethical remedy, approved by physicians and commended by the Well-Informed of the World as a valuable and wholesome family laxative is the well-known Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists.

APPEAL FOR CHILDREN. President Presents a Special Message TO CONGRESS FOR HELP

Recommends the Establishment of a Bureau in the Interior Department to Consider the Child Problems.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—Governmental assistance in the care of dependent children is the appeal urged on Congress in a special message by President Roosevelt yesterday afternoon. The message embodies the result of the recent conference held at the White House on the president's invitation. He recommends the establishment of a children's bureau in the department of the interior to investigate the infant mortality, rate of degeneracy, and the employment of all matters affecting the children of the country. He urges Congress to set an example for the country by enacting suitable laws.

His part of the message is as follows: On January 25-26, 1909, there assembled in this city, on my invitation, a conference on the care of dependent children. To this conference there came from nearly every state in the Union men and women actively engaged in the care of dependent children, and they represented all the leading religious bodies.

The subject considered is one of high importance to the well-being of the nation. The census bureau reported in 1904 that there were in orphanages and children's homes about 93,000 dependent children. There are probably 50,000 more (the precise number never having been ascertained) in private homes, either on board or in adopted homes provided by the generosity of foster parents. In addition to these there were 25,000 children in institutions for juvenile delinquents.

Each of these children represents either a potential addition to the productive capacity and the enlightened citizenship of the nation, or, if allowed to suffer from neglect, a potential addition to the destructive forces of the community. The ranks of criminals and other enemies of society are recruited in an altogether undue proportion from children bereft of their natural homes and left without sufficient care.

The interests of the nation are involved in the welfare of this army of children no less than in our great material affairs. Notwithstanding a wide diversity of views and methods represented in the conference, and notwithstanding the varying legislative enactments and policies of the states from which the members came, the conference, at the close of its sessions, unanimously adopted a series of declarations expressing the conclusions which they had reached. These constitute a wise, constructive, and progressive program of child-caring work. If given full effect by the proper agencies, existing methods and practices in almost every community would be profoundly and advantageously modified.

More significant even than the contents of the declarations is the fact that they were adopted without dissenting vote and with every demonstration of hearty approval on the part of all present. They constitute a standard of accepted opinion by which each community should measure the adequacy of its existing methods and to which each community should seek to conform its legislation and its practice.

The keynote of the conference was expressed in these words: "Home life is the highest and finest product of civilization. Children should not be deprived of it except for urgent and compelling reasons."

Surely poverty alone should not disrupt the home. Parents of good character suffering from temporary misfortune, and above all deserving mothers fairly well able to work but deprived of the support of the normal breadwinner, should be given such aid as may be necessary to enable them to maintain suitable homes for the rearing of their children. Widowed or deserted mothers, if a good woman, willing to work and to do her best, should ordinarily be helped in such fashion as will enable her to bring up her children herself in their natural home. Children from unfit homes, and children who have no homes, who must be cared for by charitable agencies, should, so far as practicable, be cared for in families.

I transmit herewith for your information a copy of the conclusions reached by the conference, of which the following is a brief summary:

1. Home care.—Children of worthy parents or deserving mothers should, as a rule, be kept with their parents at home.

2. Preventive work.—The effort should be made to eradicate causes of dependency, such as disease and accident, and to substitute compensation and insurance for relief.

3. Home finding.—Homeless and neglected children, if normal, should be cared for in families, when practicable. Cottage systems and institutions should be on the cottage plan with small units, as far as possible.

4. Incorporation.—Agencies caring for dependent children should be incorporated, on approval of a suitable state board.

5. State inspection.—The state should inspect the work of all agencies which care for dependent children.

6. Inspection of educational work.—Educational work of institutions and

WILLIAM'S KIDNEY PILLS. Have you neglected your kidneys? Have you overworked your system and made trouble with your kidneys and bladder? Have you pain in your back, groin and loins? Have you a dusky appearance of the face, especially under the eyes? Too frequent a desire to pass urine? If so, Williams' Kidney Pills will cure you.—All Druggists. Price 25c. Williams' Medicine Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by C. H. Kendrick & Co., Barre, Vt.

Washington Birthday Post Cards. Some of the most beautiful and artistic ever gotten out to celebrate the day.

Scenes from some of the great Father of his Country's battles on sea and on land. Washington monument, his birth-place at Mount Vernon and other historic places to do with his life. Apt inscriptions and embossing on all cards. Selling, 2 for 5c.

D. J. DODGE, The Jeweler, 200 Main St. With Ideal Book Store.

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