YOU WILL NOT OFTEN NEED TO BUY ANYTHING

that is not advertised—nor will you often find in such purchases. The man who is sufficiently alive to get up a really good article is so much alive that he is talking over with enthusiasm; can't help it, you know; wants everybody to share in it, and rushes into print. The public takes it up and success is the answer.

The Salt Lake Tribune.

HURRAH FOR THE G. A. R. CONVENTION.

A one-fare rate for the round trip, promised by the Western Passenger association, means the biggest thing Salt Lake City has ever seen. It means a visit of tens of thousands of people who have never before crossed the Rockies, a visit under favorable conditions, and thousands will return and establish a permanent residence.

VOL. LXXVIII, NO. 110. WEATHER TODAY—Fair. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1909. 12 PAGES—FIVE CENTS.

PRESIDENT WRITES TO GOV. GILLETT

Anti-Japanese Legislation Is the Subject Under Discussion.

LETTER OF SECRETARY ROOT ALSO INCLUDED

Authority of California Lawmakers Is Gone Into at Great Length.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 31.—The following is a copy of President Roosevelt's letter to Gov. Gillett, received today regarding the anti-Japanese legislation now pending in the Legislature:

White House, Washington, D. C., January 26.

Dear Governor—Prior to receiving your letter and accompanying copies of bills you and sent identical telegrams to the secretary of state and myself, and to the secretary of state answered as follows:

"January 25, 1909.

"Hon. J. N. Gillett, Governor of California, Sacramento, Cal.—I see no objection to the passage of a law which treats aliens alike in acquiring and transferring real property. To avoid conflict with the constitution of the United States, however, such statute should contain an expressed provision excepting from its operation any rights secured by treaty between the United States and foreign nations. See decisions of the supreme court of the United States in the case of Chirac vs. Chirac, Hughes vs. Fetrow, Hauenstein vs. Lynham, Geofroy vs. Riggs, and a long line of similar decisions by the supreme court.

"ELIHU ROOT."

First Impressions.

I have now received your letter and the copies of the bills. The secretary of state submitted to me the following memorandum, which has my cordial approval: "Memorandum for the president on bills of California legislature relating, or supposed to relate, to Japanese.

"I have been able only to make a very hasty examination of these bills and my first impressions. It is possible that upon careful consideration other ideas might present themselves.

"State bill 71 is entitled an act to prohibit alien ownership of lands in the state of California. This appears to apply to aliens generally, and in that view it is free from specific objection, except that the act provides that aliens shall have rights as to personal property as may be given to citizens of the United States or to citizens of the nation to which the alien belongs, or by treaties with the United States, except as the same be affected by the provisions of this act or the constitution of the state. This introduces a new element of authority. It is beyond any possibility of doubt or question by repeated decisions of the supreme court of the United States that a treaty made in pursuance of the constitution is controlling as against inconsistent provisions of either the statutes or the constitution of any state.

Expressed Provision.

"Due to the expressed provision of the constitution of the United States under which the state of California was admitted into the Union. The treaties between the United States and a considerable number of foreign nations have reciprocal provisions for reciprocal rights of aliens with regard to holding real and personal property. It is perfectly well settled that the making of such reciprocal provisions is within the treaty-making power, and instead of aliens having in the state of California such rights as are secured to them by these treaties exactly as they may be affected by the provisions of the act or of the constitution of California, the precise reverse is necessarily true. The proper statement is that their rights are prescribed and limited in the act except as they are secured and declared by the treaty. This general statement is true of all aliens, citizens or subjects of nations which have such treaties as I have described with the United States.

Case of Japan.

"As to the particular case of Japan, the second article of the treaty of November 22, 1894, provides that the citizens of each of the other country may trade in any part of the territories of the other, by themselves or retail, in all kinds of produce, manufactures and merchandise of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly or in partnership with foreigners or native citizens or subjects; and they may lease or hire and occupy houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops and stores which may be necessary for their business, and lease land for residential and commercial purposes, conforming themselves to the laws, police and customs regulations of the country like native citizens or subjects.

"In my opinion, this provision is limited to owning and hiring lands and the structures thereon for residential and commercial purposes, including within commercial purposes both manufacture and trade. To the extent that these go, that is to say, as to residential and commercial purposes, it is not competent for the legislature of California to interfere in any way the provisions of the treaty or to impose any limitations inconsistent therewith. To the extent of owning or hiring land for agricultural purposes, so far as Japan is concerned, it is quite competent for the state of California to enact its own laws, and it is satisfying to observe that it is the purpose of this bill to make those laws general as to aliens.

Regarding Ownership.

"Assembly bill 78, entitled, 'An act to prohibit ownership or possession of lands by aliens.' The observations which I have made regarding assembly bill 71 apply with equal force to this act. As bearing upon both acts, I transmit herewith a copy of the telegraphic correspondence between the governor of California and myself, consisting of a telegram from the governor dated Saturday last, and my reply of this morning. In my reply to this I perceive that I suggest the insertion of a clause in any legislation regarding the holding of lands by aliens which will save their treaty rights, and I also refer to some of the decisions of the supreme court on the subject.

"Assembly bill 14, entitled, 'An act to amend section 1662 of the political code.' This bill is in the form which created so much natural resentment on the part of the Japanese two years ago in the matter of discrimination against Japanese in the schools. It was by securing the abandonment of this discrimination on the part of the San Francisco school board that the national government was enabled to bring about the informal agreement or understanding with Japan under which the two countries are now harmoniously and successfully preventing the coming of Japanese laborers to this country. The essential feature of this arrangement is the adoption by Japan of a series of strict and effective regulations deter-

Continued on Page Two.

QUESTION OF SUING NEW YORK WORLD

United States District Attorney Stimson Writes to Mr. Jerome.

FORMER SECRETARY ROOT MIXED UP IN MATTER

Opinion Is Expressed That the State Court May Take Up the Case.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—United States District Attorney Henry L. Stimson made public tonight a letter in reply to one written by District Attorney Jerome on the subject of beginning an action for criminal libel in the state courts against the publishers of the New York World because of published charges regarding the Panama canal purchases.

Mr. Stimson tells Mr. Jerome to go ahead.

Mr. Jerome had asked if action in the state courts on behalf of Douglas Robinson, the president's brother-in-law, would be an unwise interference with the actions begun under federal jurisdiction.

Mr. Stimson answers this question negatively, but he does not state that the federal inquiries or prosecutions will cease if Mr. Jerome begins an action.

It is apparent that, while the federal authorities concede to Mr. Jerome the right to appear as the protector of Douglas Robinson's good name, they reserve to themselves the privilege of acting in defense of the reputation of "a gentleman who occupied the position of head of the war department," in any federal jurisdiction where the case applies.

The reference to the "gentleman who occupied the position of head of the war department," gave rise in some quarters to speculation as to the person meant by Mr. Stimson. An official of the government who declined to permit the use of his name said the statement was intended to refer to Elihu Root, who was secretary of war when plans for the purchase of the Panama canal property were concluded, though the deeds of the property were actually turned over to this country when William H. Taft was secretary.

Mr. Stimson's Letter.

"My Dear Sir:—I have received your letter of January 26. The series of publications in the New York World to which you refer have for some time been under my consideration. These publications, which I concur with you in considering libelous, appear to have been circulated by the newspaper in a number of distinct and independent jurisdictions, and to contain charges reflecting upon the personal character of a number of men, of whom some are in public life and some are private citizens. In each of these jurisdictions, under well-known principles of law, each of these publications would constitute a separate offense, and as it happens in this case, each one is characterized by distinct and peculiar features.

"Your letter makes clear the offense against the laws of New York state constituted by the attack upon the reputation of Mr. Robinson. The circulation of similar charges of personal corruption or dishonor against a gentleman who occupied the position of head of the war department, among the officers and men of the army, resident upon the military reservations in my district, or among the residents of the District of Columbia, where the war department is situated, may well engage the attention of the officials whose duty it is to enforce the law in those localities.

"In accordance with your request, I have conferred with the attorney general.

"In answer, therefore, to your query as to whether a prosecution on your part as to the alleged libel upon Mr. Robinson would be regarded as 'an unwise interference with a matter over which the federal courts have jurisdiction, and in which action has already been taken by the federal authorities,' I beg to assure you that such action on your part will in no wise be regarded as such an interference, but, on the contrary, we shall regard it as our duty to co-operate with you in all proper and lawful ways.

"In all of these several jurisdictions the truth of the alleged libels would in the present case constitute a complete defense to the prosecution. Should such a defense be attempted, it is manifestly of the utmost importance that this question as to the truth or falsity of the publications should be presented to the court in the light of the fullest possible evidence, and be settled for all time beyond the possibility of a doubt.

"You may, therefore, be assured of my cordial co-operation in bringing to light all facts relating to this transaction. Very respectfully yours,

"HENRY L. STIMSON,
"United States Attorney."

In Memory of Lincoln.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—Only the number of people who can be crowded into a great tent, 4000 in all, will be permitted to witness, near Hodgenville, Ky., on February 12, the exercises in commemoration of the centenary of Abraham Lincoln's birth. President Roosevelt, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Galloway, and other distinguished personages will make addresses. At this time the cornerstone of the memorial hall is to be laid by the president.

Still Another Shock.

MONTREAL, Jan. 31.—A slight earthquake shock was felt in this city about midnight. No damage has been reported.

First Use of Channel.

PANAMA, Jan. 31.—The new Pacific channel to the canal will be used for the departure of a steamship for the first time tomorrow.

"THERE'S A NIGGER IN THE WOODPILE!"

GOSSIP RELATING TO NEW CONGRESS

Selection of Committees and Award of Chairmanships Principal Features.

WATERWAY IMPROVEMENT WILL CUT BIG FIGURE

Representative Davidson of Wisconsin Is Being Boosted for Chairman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—With the convening of a new congress scarcely more than a month distant, the selection of the standing committees of the next house, and particularly the award of chairmanships, has become the subject of keen speculation.

The understanding among members is that the rule of seniority will be followed in selecting chairman, but there may be some exceptions. There are, however, some important committees whose chairmen will not be members of the next house, and the selection of their successors is causing no little speculation.

Among these committees are those on judiciary, of which Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin is chairman; interstate and foreign commerce, of which Colonel Hepburn of Iowa is chairman; rivers and harbors, Senator-elect Burton, chairman, and postoffice and postroads, Mr. Overstreet of Indiana, chairman. These are four of the most important committees of the house and the chairmanship of each is highly prized.

Representative Alexander of Buffalo, N. Y., will be the ranking member of the committee on rivers and harbors, after Senator Burton of Ohio takes his seat in the senate.

With the renewed agitation in the middle west for waterway improvement, there has sprung up a keen desire to keep the chairmanship of the rivers and harbors committee in that territory, and the western members want Representative James Davidson of Wisconsin.

Problem to Be Solved.

Unless Colonel Hepburn of Iowa decides to contest for his seat in the house, and the chairmanship of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce is left vacant on that account, there will be a big problem to be solved in that committee. The ranking member below Mr. Hepburn is James S. Sherman, vice-president-elect. Next come Messrs. Wanger of Pennsylvania and Mann of Illinois, respectively.

Representative William H. Stafford of Wisconsin may be selected for the postoffice chairmanship, although Joseph F. Gardner of New Jersey, who outranks him on that committee, is said to be associated with the chairmanship of the committee on labor. Representatives Sperry of Connecticut, the oldest man in the house, is mentioned as successor to Mr. Overstreet as chairman.

It is generally conceded that Representative Perkins of New York will succeed Mr. Cousins of Iowa as chairman of the committee on foreign affairs.

Vaudeville Player Shot.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31.—Cameron Clemens, playing in vaudeville here, was seriously shot today in his dressing room by Willis Brown, a member of his company. Brown, who was arrested, declared Clemens was the cause of him losing his position with a vaudeville company to which both belonged. The audience did not hear the shot.

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TO TRY VACCINATION TO PREVENT TYPHOID

Military Authorities to Adopt New Precaution Against Disease.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Immunization against typhoid in army camps by vaccination is to be undertaken by the military authorities. The whole matter is frankly to be put before the army, and individuals will be invited to volunteer for vaccination. No soldier or officer will be compelled to submit to anti-typhoid vaccination, but an effort will be made by lectures and examples to show the soldiers the advantage of availing himself of such a simple way of escaping one of the worst and most dreaded of army camp diseases.

Included in the physicians' board making the recommendations were Doctors Victor Vaughan of Ann Arbor, William F. Councilman of Boston, John H. Musser of Philadelphia, Alexander Lambert of New York, Simon Flexner of New York and William S. Thayer of Baltimore.

A summary of the board's conclusions made public today points out the well known fact that both during the civil and the Spanish-American wars typhoid fever prevailed to a great extent among the troops. In the last few years 1500 men have been treated this way, with excellent effect.

M. Bonheure Dead.

SAIGON, French Cochin-China, Jan. 31.—M. Bonheure, lieutenant governor of Cochin-China, was found dead in bed today, having died from a bullet wound in the head. The autopsy indicated suicide. He had suffered from neurasthenia.

Socialists Fight Police.

HANOVER, Germany, Jan. 31.—The socialist demonstrations held here today in protest against the Prussian election laws resulted in a collision betwen the socialists and the police. Between twenty and thirty persons were wounded.

GOVERNOR SMITH TO THE FILIPINOS

Assembly in the Islands Opens With Very Simple Ceremony.

MESSAGE OF EXECUTIVE STRICTLY TO THE POINT

Growing Gulf Between Americans and People of Philippines Deplored.

MANILA, Feb. 1.—The Philippine assembly opened to day with simple ceremonies, President Osmena presiding. The first business to come before the body was the annual message to the assembly of Governor-General James F. Smith, which read in part as follows:

"My last word to the Filipinos is that until the great majority and not a small minority of the citizens are prepared to make intelligent use of the franchise; until democratic usages and customs have permeated throughout the population and become a part of the daily life of the people; until the power of unconscionable agitators and demagogues is broken; until education has created a just public sentiment which spurious arguments and false doctrine cannot destroy; until a citizen has not only the power to judge, but also the courage to act for himself, the best future of the islands lies with the land which has given the Filipinos freedom of speech, liberty of the press, freedom of worship; the right of the accused to meet witnesses against him face to face, the exercise of the franchise, free schools, autonomy in municipal and provincial affairs, the right to participate in making laws through the assembly and many other rights, liberties and privileges not enjoyed by peoples which had independence and national existence for hundreds of years."

Governor Smith deplored the growing gulf between the Americans and Filipinos in the Philippines, and strongly urged that they draw closer together and act in unity for the best interests of both. His message sharply criticises the municipal government of Manila and the municipal police force.

The provincial government Governor Smith pronounced to be entirely satisfactory.

The annual report on the revenues of the islands shows a decline of about a million pesos (about $500,000) for 1908 under the figures of 1907.

FORMER SALT LAKER IS DEAD IN KANSAS

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 31.—Stiles D. Jones died today at the home of his sister, Mrs. J. A. Hutchings, in Kansas City, Kas. Mr. Jones was an electrical engineer. He built the street railway lines in Salt Lake City for the Mormon interests.

Mr. Jones and his brother, R. M. Jones, were in partnership in Denver. A son and daughter reside here. The body will be sent to Denver for burial.

Quake Near Beja.

LISBON, Jan. 31.—Slight earthquakes shocks, accompanied by subterranean rumblings, have occurred in the region near Beja. No damage has been done.

Dies in China.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Word was received in Chicago today of the death of T. S. Remy at Canton, China. He was an engineer of the Canton & Kankow railway.

AMERICAN SHIPS ARE AT GIBRALTAR

Boats of Other Nations Give the Yankees an Enthusiastic Greeting.

PROGRAMME ARRANGED TO TAKE PLACE WEDNESDAY

Fleet Now Expects to Be Reviewed at Hampton Roads February 22.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 31.—The first division of the United States Atlantic fleet, composed of the Connecticut, Vermont, Kansas and Minnesota, under command of Rear Admiral Sperry, arrived here this morning. From the moment the glistening white hulls of the American ships were mere specks upon the blue water of the Mediterranean every point of vantage on the rock of Gibraltar was occupied by the population.

The two British battleships, Albemarle and Albion, and the four ships of the second cruiser squadron just returned from South American waters; the Russian battleships Tzarevitch and Slava and the protected cruisers Bogatyr and Oleg, the French gunboat Cassine and the Dutch gunboat Heimadal, lying inside the breakwater with sides manned, flags dipping and bands playing, greeted the Americans as each in turn entered and was berthed.

The American battleships responded with flags and music, the band on board the Connecticut playing the national anthem of each country represented. As they passed the jackies aboard the Russian warships uncovered and stood with bare heads, while the American bands rendered "God Save the King."

Vice Admiral Goodrich, the admiral in command of the naval establishments at Gibraltar, also Admiral Sperry's superior in rank, did not wait for the latter's visit, but immediately boarded the Connecticut to extend his greetings, at the same time insisting that the ships of the divisions due here tomorrow, as far as possible, anchor in the basin instead of on the Algeciras side, as previously arranged.

Sperry Returns Calls.

The senior officers of the foreign warships followed suit, and later in the day Rear Admiral Sperry returned the calls, going first to Admiralty house to repay Vice Admiral Goodrich's courtesy.

At sundown the Georgia and Nebraska, under command of Rear Admiral Wainwright, arrived from Tangier. Five colliers and the auxiliaries Panther and Yankton already are here, and the coaling of the first division will begin tomorrow.

Besides entertainments for the men to be arranged by the various crews, such as athletic, boxing and rowing matches, and dinners and parties ashore and afloat for the officers, the functions will include a dinner at the admiralty house, Wednesday, and a race meeting and a dinner to be given by the military governor, General Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, which will be followed by a ball at the assembly rooms, arranged by Richard L. Sprague, the American consul.

Gymnastic Tourney.

There will also be a big gymnastic tournament, in which the American officers are expected to participate as competitors.

The programme for the reception of the fleet on its return to Hampton Roads has been completed. It practically reverses the programme carried out when the fleet sailed. President Roosevelt, on board the Mayflower, anchored between the Horseshoe and Lynnhaven bay, will review the fleet as it passes in at noon on February 22. Rear Admiral Sperry, the other commanders and executive officers will then go aboard the Mayflower to receive the president's greetings, after which the president in turn will visit the flagship of each division and meet the assembled officers and six representative sailormen selected from the division.

The Yankton will leave here for Hampton Roads tomorrow.

Cold Wave Continues.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The cold wave continues to hold that part of the country east of the Mississippi within its grasp, although low prevailed, freezing being as far south as Florida, fair weather conditions have prevailed generally. Warmer conditions are reported west of the Mississippi. In the central valleys and the upper lake region and the gulf states, temperatures will rise, while over the western half of the country they will change but little.

Lewis Is Re-Elected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 31.—President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, will inaugurate a strictly business programme at tomorrow's session of the convention and stop filibustering as far as possible. The tellers who tabulated the vote for the national officers will report tomorrow. President Lewis is understood to have been reelected by a majority of 16,269.

Appointments Gazetted.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The following diplomatic appointments have been gazetted, as follows: Maurice Hellmann, vice consul at New York, transferred to Philadelphia in place of M. de Lobet-Maly. M. Veltene, commercial attache at Washington, appointed to the consulate at Dublin.

Avalanche at Romara.

CEUTA, Morocco, Jan. 31.—Accounts of the recent avalanche at Romara say it came during the night and was preceded by loud subterranean noises which threw the inhabitants into panic. A sudden and terrible shock occurred and huge rocks swept down, completely burying the village. None of the several hundred inhabitants had time to escape.

Determined to Marry.

TURIN, Jan. 31.—Notwithstanding official denials, it is still asserted that the duke of the Abruzzi has resigned as an officer of the Italian navy. It is also stated that he has expressed his determination, after his expedition to the Himalayas, to marry Miss Katherine Elkins either as a royal prince or a private individual.

WHO WROTE LIQUOR BILL FOR BUNCH?

Prominent Politician Says It Is the Handiwork of Fussy Jimmy.

CLAUSE PERTAINING TO DRUG STORES SHOWS THIS

Measure the Result of Several Meetings Held in Headquarters of Col. Loose.

"I see that the bill in the interest of the brewers and liquor dealers which has been prepared by the federal bunch and which is to be introduced in the state senate the coming week has been made public," said the Prominent Politician to The Stroller on Sunday.

"Now, the printed statement in which the salient points in the proposed bill are set forth does not conform to the text of the bill," he continued. "So I infer that the printed statement is intended to deceive.

"This bill, which no single individual appears to care to father, is the result of a series of meetings held in the hostelry in which Colonel Ed Loose makes his headquarters when in Zion; in fact they were held in his room. At these several meetings rough drafts were handed in of what those who attended believed should be embodied in a bill.

Drafts Given to Committee.

"These drafts were carefully gone over, and finally it was decided that they should be turned over to a committee. Colonel Loose, who is chairman of the church Republican state committee, attended all these meetings, and as he is the political representative of Apostle-Senator Smoot, it was understood, so I am told, that the ideas of the apostle must be incorporated in the bill.

"No, I don't know that any one of the brewers was present at these meetings, and my informant did not enlighten me, but he did say that the brewers and their attorneys were consulted frequently by participants in the meetings.

"As I have said, it was finally decided to hand over the several drafts of bills to a committee, with instructions to formulate a bill and present it at a meeting to be held later. This committee consisted of five, viz. United States Attorney Booth, Postmaster Thomas, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue James H. Anderson, Register of the Land Office Thompson and Assayer in Charge of the United States Assay Office J. U. Eldredge, Jr.

"This committee went to work and the bill as made public this morning was mainly the work of Mr. Anderson, whom you designate as Fussy Jimmy. Fussy is a churchman first, last and all the time. He never loses sight of this, and this being so, the Z. C. M. I. drug store and the Smoot drug store are not forgotten.

Snap for Drug Stores.

"Why do I say this? Well, look at section 1244 in the proposed bill, which defines the several kinds of manufacturers and dealers and fixes the license to be paid. Here is the definition of a druggist:

A druggist is defined as a person, corporation, firm, partnership or association which compounds or disposes of drugs or medicines, and in the course of its business also disposes of intoxicating liquors, in bottles, not to be consumed upon the premises in any form, or in mineral water, soda water or soft drinks or soft beverages of any kind.

"Now, as the license of a druggist in counties like Salt Lake and Utah is fixed under the bill at $100 per annum, look what a snap a druggist has. He can sell in bottles, size not stated, hence a fortune is in store for druggists, for they can sell bottles that contain one drink or in bottles that hold any quantity. While a liquor dealer must pay $1200 per annum, and the only difference is that he can sell so that it can be drunk upon the premises.

"My informant tells me that Fussy Jimmy was insistent upon this clause, and when it was suggested that it would be misinterpreted, he became almost wild with rage, hence it was left in the bill.

Inconsistencies in Bill.

The inconsistency of the proposed bill is seen under section 1257, which says:

No druggist shall sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal purposes and then only upon the written prescription of a duly licensed physician of this state; provided, that a druggist may sell alcohol for mechanical and medicinal purposes only, without such a prescription; any person violating this provision of law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $100 nor more than $500, or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment.

No druggist or other person shall sell, dispose of or give away any proprietary, patent or compound medicines classed by the United States commissioner of internal revenue as subject to the United States internal revenue special tax as an intoxicating liquor insufficiently medicated to render them unsuitable as beverages, except upon the prescription of a licensed and practicing physician of this state; any person who violates this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, and to imprisonment not more than six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

"These inconsistencies, I have no doubt, were made with one purpose in view; that is, that should the bill become a law that it could be easily knocked out in the courts. Yes, indeed; Fussy Jimmy is crafty. He is the real brains of the federal bunch, and in view of the fact that Smoot is his close friend, he is always listened to, and in most instances his idea prevails. No, Kinky Booth, as you designate him, may have written a section or two in the bill, but the master mind in its preparation was Fussy Jimmy Anderson.

"Were there any senators or repre-

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