DESERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1906.

prepared by the attorney-general at the request of senators or submitted to me by sepators. As to many of the amend-ments (including among others the sub-stance of the so-called Long, Overman, Bacon and Sponer amendment) I stated that I should be entirely satisfied to have them in the bill; as to others I suggested modifications which would make them satisfactory; as to none did I ever say, either to Mr. Chandler or to any one else, that I should insist upon having them in the bill as a con-dition of my approving it. Invalids" dition of my approving it. NO DESIRE TO DICTATE.

"On the contrary, I was always most areful to state that I was not trying to Carnation careful to state that I was not trying to dictate any particular program of ac-tion. In no case, either in the case of Mr. Chandler or in the case of any one else, was there the slightest opportunity for any honest misconception of my attitude or any belief that I had piedged myself specifically to one and cally one amendment or set of amend-ments, or that I would not be satisfied with any amendment which preserved the essential feature of the Hepburn bill as it came from the house. You will doubtiess recall that in the course of the several visits that you personally made me we discussed a number of these proposed amendments, trying to find out for which one there could be obtained a sufficient body of assent to

secure its passage and the passage of the rate bill, ALL REFERRED TO ALLISON.

"To almost every amendment pro-posed by any one I found that there were other excellent men who objected or who at least wished to change it. and I finally became convinced that It was impossible for senators with a vantage to use me as the intermediary coming to an agreement with their olleagues, especially when they only minunicated with me through another intermediary, and I carnestly sug-gested to all to whom I spoke that they should communicate with you, wh purposes and mine were identical. Whom DISAGREEMENT ON AMENDMENT.

ct of the statement he would say of e floor of the senate. He expects that a question will be brought to the front in some way in the senate tomor row. He discussed the president's atatement tonight with former Senato "About this time I was informed by various Democratic senators that they could not come to an agreement upor Chandler, and he urged Mr. Chandler to issue a statement giving a full his-tory of the whole matter. any amendment, and that the best chance for success lay in passing the Repburn bill substantially unchanged was informed and believed that this as senator Bailey's view; and a autoer TILLMAN NOT INITIATOR.

entirely satisfactory

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT.

viding the court review which its sup porters have always contended wa

to consider such actions.

MR. MOODY'S LETTER.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Yours sine

wa

Senator Tillman wanted the facts to of the Republican senators who favo sound of infinite whiled the facts to go into the newspapers that he did not in any way initiate the negotiations with the president regarding the Demo-cratic support for the railroad rate bill, hortly after this you, in company with enalor Cullom, called upon me with amendment which is now com and that he did not ask Senator Chand-er to go to the White House. norly known as the Allison amend-nent. I told you that while I should prefer the Long and Overman amend-ments, yet that your amendment was

let to go to the White House. Former Senator Chandler tonight re-fused to discuss the statement from the White House. He indicated that he did not expect to issue a statement at this time bearing on the subject. He also indicated that he was anxious to have related that he was anxious to have rajiroad rate legislation enacted

CHANDLER INVITED.

"A Food for

Milk is one of the most easily di-

gestedfoods. It requires less gastric juice and less energy to digest it

than any other form of nourishment.

Cream

is pure, because sterilized. All

germs have been destroyed. Try

Tomato Soup

pepper. Boil all but the cream together is each take of a synthe-through a columber. And the cream and let boil until it scales a little. Aid a little for which has been cooked in a separate dish in sailed boiling water.

self which bound the president to any particular amendment.

TILLMAN TALKS.

with a number of his callers about the statement issued by President Roose

vit. He expressed his preference, how, ver, not to be quoted, pointing our that whatever he wished to say on the sub-

Senator Tillman talked freely tonight

same quality of

dash of cayenn

this rich and succulent soup.

One-half can Carns

But it must be pure.

STATEMENT FROM

THE WHITE HOUSE

Is in Reply to Senator Tillman's

Statement About President

And Rate Bill.

WHAT WAS SAID TO CHANDLER

Was, in Substance, Same as Was Said

To Allison and Other

Senators.

Washington, May 14 .- The sensation-

al rate bill incident in the senate Sat-

urday, during which Mr. Tillman, on

the authority of former Senator Chand-

br, made statements regarding the

president's course in connection with pending railroad rate legislation, some

of which statements were denied by Mr.

Lodge on behalf of the president, had

Its sequence this evening, when a state-

ment was issued by the White House

giving an account of the subject on the

part of the president and Atty. Gen. Moody. The statement comprised two letters, one from the president to Sena. tor Allison and the other from Atty.

ien. Moody to the president, both dated

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

'In no case, either in the case of Mr.

Chandler or anyone else, was there the slightest opportunity for any honest misconception of my attitude or any

belief that I pledged myself specifically to one and only one amendment or set of amendments, or that I would not

be satisfied with any amendment which preserved the essential features of the

Hepburn bill as it came from the

The president says that as to many of

the amendments, including the so-called Long. Overman, Bacon and Spooner amendments, he had said he

should be entirely satisfied to have there in the bill, and suggested modifi-

cations as to other amendments, but that "as to none (of the amendments) did I ever say, either to Mr. Chandler

or to any one else, that I should insist upon having them in the bill as a

condition of my approval," and that, on the contrary, he (the president) was careful to state that he was not try-

ing to dictate any particular program of action.

STATEMENT TO CHANDLER.

The president says the statements

made to Senator Chandler were the same, in substance, as those made to Mr. Allison and other senators of both

parties. He says he was asked to see Chandler as the representative of Mr. Tiliman, in charge of the bill, and that

the conferences Atty-Gen. Moody had with Senators Tillman and Balley were such as had been held with many other

senators to determine the phrascology and discuss the effect of amendments

The president says:

Loday.

Regarding his visits to the White House, Mr. Chandler said that previous to his invitation to call to see the pres-ident, on March 31, following which he ident, on March 31, following which he conferred with the president regarding the pending bill, he had not been at the White House for about a month, and that previous to that invitation he had no intention of going there. He said that he did not go to the White House is an emissary of Mr. Tillman, but that it's invitation

Following is the correspondence em-braced in the statement given out at the White House this evening. The cident's letter:

THE CORRESPONDENCE

"The White House, Washington, May 14, 1906, My Dear Senator Allison—As Senator Tiliman brought in your name in connection with mine in the state-ment he made concerning our relations to the rate bill last Saturday, it is, per-haps, due to you that 1 should write you on the matter.

ASKED TO SEE CHANDLER. "After the rate bill was reported

and discuss the effect of amendments proposed by them. The president states that he became convinced that it was impossible for senators "with advantage" to use him as an intermediary, and suggested to all to whom he spoke that they com-municate with Senator Allison, whose purposes and the president's were "identical." The president says that his own opinion, that the Allison smendment in no way changed the court review as provided in the origfrom the committee and after, by vote of the committee Mr. Tillman had been origput in charge of it, many senators a many outsiders came to see me with reference to it. Among others I was asked to see ex-Senator Chandler as representing Mr. Tillman, who was in charge of the bill.

vision limiting the issuance of interlocutory injunctions, as far as was con-stitutionally possible, would be accept-able to you, provided it was decided not to try to pass the Hepburn bill substantially unchanged and you asked me to meet the gentlemen named in conference. "The conference was arranged by

Mr. Chandler and occurred on April 15. It was full and free. It would be impossible to state all that was said in a conference of two hours, but I think no false color is given to the conference by the following state-ment: ment:

WHAT WAS SAID.

"I informed the gentleman of my be-lief that you desired, if the scope of the court review were to be expressed in the law at all, that it should be jim-ited to the two subjects hereinbefore named, that in such case the so-called Long amendment was acceptable to you; that you would be glad to see a Long rigid limitation on the issuance of in-teriorutory injunctions if such limit-ations were possible; and I stated fur-ther that I would not assume to agree to any form of language whatever fo you, but would submit any proposed amendment to you for your considera-Hon.

MOODY'S DOUBTS.

"I also stated my doubt whether in any event it would be possible to en-act a provision entirely forbidding interlocutory injunctions. I found my self in entre accord with Senator Bat-ley as to the rules of constitutional law applicable to the situation, with the exception of those relating to the power of Congress to forbid all interlocutory injunctions, upon which I did not offer any final opinion, only say-ing that Mr. Balley's argument needed

'An attempt was then made to adopt phraseology which would effect the in-tention of the two senators. I made some notes upon this branch of the subject and at the close of the inter-view said to Senator Builey that would put my understanding of their views upon the question of phraseology in writing, send it to him, and if it met with approval, submit it to you. This I did and on the next day sent the annexed memorandum to Mr. Bal ley, inclosed in a letter which read as follows:

MOODY TO BAILEY.

"April 16, 1906.—My Dear Senator: This rough draft is as I understand our suggestions of yesterday. I think It quite likely that this draft might be bettered, but I simply send it to see if I understand you. Very truly yours, 'W. H. MOODY,'"

" Joseph W. Balley, U. S. Senate." " "The draft referred to is the one

printed in last Saturday's Record. "The conference among the Demo-cratic members of the senate then occratic members of the senate then oc-curred, the press reports of which in-dicated that there was not an entire agreement among them. Mr. Tillman, however, called to assure me that the prospects of an agreement among a large number of the Democratic sen-ators was good. I heard nothing further from Senates Belles until a "Your amendment does not in the slightest degree weaken or injure the Hepburn bill. It merely expresses what the friends have always asserted was implied by the terms of the bill. I may add that my ewn opinion that further from Senator Bailey until a later date. I informed you of what occurred at the interview between the two senators and me, and you told me that you had been informed from vari-I may add that my own opinion that your amendment in no way changed, whether by diminishing or enlarging, the scope of the court review as pro-vided in the original Hepburn bill, is also the opinion of the attorney-gen-eral, of Mr. Root and of Mr. Taft. Their judgment is that the amend-ment merely avoids the criticism that the Hepburn bill would be consult. ous Democratic sources that an agree-ment among the Democrats upon any amendment would be impossible. the Hepburn bill would be constitu-tionally invalid in not expressly pro-

SENATORS CALL ON HIM. "The two senators called upon me again on the 23rd or 24th of April. There was some further talk about the form of the amendment. The sugges-tion was made that it might be possi-

plainly implied in the original lan "The original Hepburn bill stated ble ble after voting upon the provision forbidding all interlocutory injunctions that the venue of certain actions was in certain court; the amendment states to agree upon an amendment which should include the Long amendment. that these courts shall have jurisdic then said that in my opinion any amendment drawn by any one repre-senting the executive branch of the government, even though it were in-Te my mind it seems difficult to assert that this works any change whatever in the principle of the bill. spired from heaven, would not be accepted without change by the senate that that attitude was natural and proper, and that, if the exact language of any amendment which could be adopted, should be agreed upon, it ought to be drawn by the senators Hon. William B. Allison, U. S. Sena

The attorney-general's letter to the hemselves.



court review as provided in the of inal Hepburn bill, is also the opi f Atty. Gen. Moody and Secretaries Root and Taft.

MOODY'S ACCOUNT.

The attorney general's letter gives an account, at the president's request, of the conference which Mr. Moody had the conference which Mr. Moody had at the president's direction with Sena-tors Tillman and Bailey regarding the court review feature. He says he ad-vised the president that he should not at any stage become finally committed beyond recall to any form of language in any part of the bill, and the presi-dent affirmed the wisdom of that course. He reviews the discussion of course. He reviews the discussion of iteriocutory injunctions, and concludes that there was nothing in the "conver-sations" between the senators and him-



Spread Rapidly Over Body-Limbs and Arms Had to Be Bandaged and Scalp Looked Dreadful -Suffered Untold Misery for Three Years-Better in Two Months

MARVELOUS CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My son, who is now twenty-two years of age, when he was four months old began to have eczema on his face, spreading quite rapidly until he was nearly covered. We had all the doctors around us and some from larger places, but no one helped him a particle The ecsema was something terrible, and the doctors said it was the worst case they ever saw. At times his whole body and face were covered, all but his I had to bandage his limbs and arms; his scalp was just dreadful. I used many kinds of patent medicines before trying the Cuticura Remedies, all to no avail.

"A friend teased me to try Cuticura. At last I consented, when my boy was three years and four months old, having had eczema all that time, and suffering untold misery. I began to use all three of the Cuticura Remedies; the Cuticura Soap helped as well as the Ointment. He was better in two months; ih six months he was well; but I gave him the Cuticura Resolvent one year, — using tweive bottles, I think, — and always used the Cuticura Soap for bathing, and do now a good deal. He was four years old before he was well, and his skin became perfectly fair when cured. I give you per-fectly fair when cured. I give you per-mission to publish this letter for I am always glad to do good when I can. I think I have told you all there is neces-sary to tell." Mrs. R. L. Risley, Oct. 24, 1905. Piermont, N. H.

Jet. 24, 1905. Priermont, N. H. Complete External and Internal Treatment for every flumor, from Pimples to Scrotha, from Infance to Age-rest, 50c. (in ferm of Chocolate Coated Fills Xa. per vial d'60), may bead of all draghts. A single ret oftware curse he most distressing cases. From all other remedies and rest fib sets physiclassrafil. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sete Props. Boston, Mass. "ar Malled Free, "How to Cure Distiguring Hemory" and "All About the Shin, Scaip, Bair, and Hauds."

WILLING TO SEE HIM.

"I stated in response that I was, of course, entirely willing to see Mr. Till-man personally or to see Mr. Chandler or any one else who could speak for him, and I accordingly directed by secretary to make an appointment for Mr. Chandler to see me. My understand-ing was that he was the representa-tive of Mr. Tiliman. In this first in-terview he stated to me the views of Mr. Tillman on seeming authority. He called on me several times. During the same period I saw other gentlemen, who professed to give the views of othe

SAW MANY SENATORS.

"In addition, I saw numerous senators both Republicans and Democrats, some of them once or twice, some of them many limes. I also saw numerous out-alders, rafiroad men, shippers, newspa-per men and students of traffic regula-tion, including especially the attorney-general and the members of the inter-state commerce commission, and on state commerce commission, and on two occasions I saw groups of newspaper men in a mass

SAID SAME TO ALL.

"To all of these, senators, represen-tatives of senators and outsiders alike, I made the same statements; those that I made to Mr. Chandler being the same substance that I made to you and to those of your colleagues of both poli-tical parties with whom I had any ax tended conferences on the subject letter of the attorney-general, which is enclose, shows fully the facts as to the conferences which at my instance he held with Senators Tillman and Bailey Those conferences were precisely such as, at my instance, he held with many other senators to determine the phrascology and discuss the effect of amend-ments proposed by them.

BILL SATISFACTORY.

"To all whom I saw I stated that the Hepburn bill was, in its essence, entire-ly satisfactory to me. The Hepburn bill, as it passed the house, simply rec-ogrilzed the right of review by the courts--but did not attempt to define it. thus leaving the courts to prescribe the Hmits of their own jurisdiction. This was in accordance with the ideas of the attorney-general, his belief being that thereby we avoided all danger of the bill being declared unconstitu-tionai, because of attempt to confer-cither too much of to little jurisdiction on the courts. COURT REVIEWS PROVISION. To all whom I saw I stated that the

COURT REVIEWS PROVISION. "I also repeatedly stated that while t was entirely satisfactory to me sim-oly to leave the Hepburn bill in subby to leave the Hepburn bill in sub-stance as it was; that is, with the rec-ognition of the jurisdiction of the courts but without any attempt to de-fine that jurisdiction, that I was en-tirely willing that there should be a definition, provided that this definition did not seek to grant a broad review, but explicitly narrowed it to the two subjects, which as a matter of fact I subjects, which, as a matter of fact, believe the courts would alone conside case there was no attenue to de-te the limits of their review that ould limit it to the question as to would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires, and as to whether any man's constitutional rights had been impaired. I stated that if the question of defining or limiting the re-view was brought up at all I person-ally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

TENTATIVE AMENDMENTS.

At diffreent times at least a score of tentative amendments were either Office of the Attorney-General, Wash

ington, D. C. May 14, 1906. "My Dear Mr. President:—I send, at your request, an account of the con-ferences which I had by your direction with Senators Tillman and Balley upon the subject of the court review feature of the pending rate legislation.

CONFERENCE OF APRIL 14.

"On April 14 you told be that Messrs. Tillman and Bailey had com-municated with you through a third person, informing you that they were willing to support an amend-ment to the Hepburn bill, which, while expressly conferring luciadiation man expressly conferring jurisdiction upon the courts to review the action of the commission, should limit the review to the two questions of the authority of the commission and the constitutionality of its action, and include a provision forbidding the issuance of in-teriocutory injunctions.

WHAT PRESIDENT SAID.

"You told me that they were not willing to confer directly with you. but would meet me. You asked me if I thought that Congress had the power prohibit the issuance of interlocutors injunctions by court inferior to the supreme court, and I told you that having read part only of the debate upon that question, the subject being upon that question, the subject being new to me. I had not formed a final opinion. You then asked me whether, if such a provision were declared un-constitutional, it would affect other pro-visions of the law. I told you that, in my opinion, it would not, as that pro-vision would be easily separable from the remainder of the law. ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S ADVICE.

"Recalling the advice which I had the honor to offer to you, that you should not at any stage become finally committed beyond recall to any form of language in any part of the bill and affirming your belief in the wisdom of that course, you then said that a pro-vision limiting the court review to the continuity of the countrision and the

authority of the commission and the constitutionality of its acts and a pro-



San Francisco

ESTABLISHED 1880

HE SUGGESTED ALLISON.

"I suggested Senator Allison as a proper person, for further conference, and the matter, so far as I was concerned, ended there. I remember hear-ing nothing more of it until I was just about taking the train for North Caro-lina on May 4, when I was informed by Mr. Tillman and Mr. Chandler that you had approved another amendment known as the Allison amendment. There was nothing in the conversations between the senators and me which in any way bound you to any particular amendment or in the slightest de-gree impaired your liberty at any time to acquisce in any amendment which you should deem expedient and in the public interest.

iblic interest. "Very respectfully, "W, H. MOODY, "Attorney-General."

MADE HAPPY FOR LIFE.

Great happiness came into the home of S. C. Blair, school superintendent, at St. Albans, W. Va., when his little St. Albans, W. Va., when his little daughter was restored from the dreadful complaint he names. He says: "My little daughter had St. Vitus' Dance, which yielded to no treatment but which yiened to no treatment but privy steadily worse until as a last re-sort we tried Electric Bitters; and I re-joice to say, three bottles effected a complete cure." Quick, sure cure for nervous complaints, general debility. female weaknesses, impoverished blood and malaria. Guaranteed by Z. C. M. I. drug store, 112-114 So. Main St. Price

TO, ST. LOUIS.



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