

CANNON BILL PASSED BY OVERWHELMING VOTE

House Adopts Prohibition Measure as Amended in Committee—Ballot Resulted in 39 Ayes, 4 Nays and 2 Absent and Not Voting—Filibustering by Opposition is Lead by H. A. McMillin.

FOR PROHIBITION.—N. G. Allen, William Archibald, E. C. Ashton, L. L. Baker, Braxton Barnett, H. B. Bower, J. J. Cannon, Brigham Clegg, C. R. Dorn, E. J. Eardley, Thomas Englund, G. A. Fuller, C. L. Funk, P. B. Hammond, Martin Jensen, A. F. Haycock, W. L. Hayes, J. N. Henrie, Joseph Hodges, J. M. Holt, W. S. Hansen, V. M. King, J. B. McCracken, William McMillin, D. H. Morris, J. M. Murdoch, H. A. Nelson, Francis Nielson, T. J. Paruley, R. M. Pope, J. R. Porter, H. P. Randall, C. J. Smith, O. L. Thompson, J. W. Thornley, J. J. G. Webster, C. H. White, J. H. Wootton and Speaker E. W. Robinson.

AGAINST PROHIBITION.—T. L. Holman, H. A. McMillin, Daniel McRae and Claud Y. Russell.

ABSENT.—J. N. Davis, P. P. Dyreng.

The committee. The motion failed by a large majority.

McMillin then moved that the enactment of the Cannon bill be stricken out, and that H. B. 32, by Pope, restricting the sale of liquor, be substituted. The motion failed.

Representative Clegg moved an amendment permitting druggists to sell liquor for medicinal purposes only, but the motion failed.

Representative Thompson moved that the bill be placed upon its final passage, and notwithstanding the objections of Holman, this was done. The vote was taken by which the bill passed by an overwhelming majority.

The house at 6 o'clock adjourned until 2:30 o'clock Monday.

While the discussion of the bill was in progress and while the vote was being taken, the members of the senate were interested spectators and listeners. Their appearance at this time in the house, not as the senate, but merely as visitors, occasioned quite a little comment in the house and on the streets after the adjournment.

THE BILL AS PASSED.

Following is the Cannon prohibition bill as it passed the house yesterday:

An act to prohibit the manufacture, sale, barter, giving away or otherwise furnishing of alcoholic liquors within the state, providing for the enforcement of the provisions of this act together with penalties for the violation of the same, and repealing sections 1242 to 1260-XI, inclusive, relating to intoxicating liquors; also subdivision 6 of section 302, Compiled Laws of Utah, 1897, and all other acts in conflict herewith.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of Utah:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, individual or corporate, to manufacture, sell, barter, give away or otherwise furnish, within the state, any alcoholic liquor, or to solicit the sale or purchase of any alcoholic liquor, either in person or by sign, circular, letter, card, price list, advertisement or otherwise, or to distribute or display any advertisement, sign or notice, where such alcoholic liquor may be manufactured, bartered, sold, given away or otherwise furnished, or to have the possession of any such alcoholic liquor with the intent of violating any of the provisions of this act. A violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be a misdemeanor.

Sec. 2. The term alcoholic liquor, as used in this act, shall be construed to mean all spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors or any imitation thereof or substitute therefor or compound of any kind or description whatsoever, whether or not such liquor contains any alcohol and which is capable of being used as a beverage.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this act shall prohibit the sale of wood or denatured alcohol for fuel, scientific, or mechanical purposes.

Sec. 4. Every person who shall within this state directly or indirectly keep or maintain by himself or by association, or by combination with others, any club, room, saloon, or other place in which any alcoholic liquor is received or kept for the purpose of selling, bartering, giving away, or otherwise furnishing, or for distribution or division among the members of any club or association by any means whatsoever, and every person who shall sell, barter, give away or otherwise furnish, or for distribution or division among the members of any club or association by any means whatsoever, any alcoholic liquor so received or kept shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. If it shall be made to appear to any judge of a district court or to the justice of the peace that there is probable cause to believe that alcohol liquor is being manufactured, sold, bartered, given away or otherwise furnished, or is being kept for the purpose of selling or otherwise furnishing, or for distribution or division in violation of this act, such judge or magistrate shall issue a warrant directed to the sheriff of the county or constable of the precinct commanding him to search the premises described and designated in such warrant, and to seize all such alcoholic liquor there found, together with the vessels in which it is contained and to safely keep the same and to make return within three days of said warrant, showing all acts and things done thereunder, with a particular statement of all alcoholic liquor seized, of the person or persons in whose possession the same was found, if any, and if no person be found in the possession of said alcoholic liquor, his return shall so state. It shall be the duty of the officer immediately to report to the county attorney of the county his acts under such warrant; and if the facts reported satisfy the county attorney that the alcoholic liquor sold was in violation of this act, he shall forthwith cause a warrant to be issued for the person so violating the provisions of this act. The officer seizing such alcoholic liquor shall return the same to the person from whom it was taken.

Sec. 6. If upon the trial of any person arrested under the provisions of the next preceding section, he shall be found guilty, the alcoholic liquor so seized shall be forfeited to the state and shall, upon the order of the court, be destroyed.

Sec. 7. No alcoholic liquor or vessels seized by virtue of any warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be taken from the possession of the officer seizing the same under any penalty or other process, until he shall have been ordered by the court to do so, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation describing as particularly as may be the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized.

Sec. 8. When a violation of any provision of this act shall occur in the presence of any sheriff, constable, marshal, or other officer having power to serve criminal process, it shall be the duty of such officer, without warrant, to arrest the offender and seize the alcoholic liquor and vessels belonging to the offender, and to take such of the court or judge having jurisdiction in the premises, and there to make complaint under oath, charging the offense so committed, and he shall make return setting forth a particular description of the alcoholic liquor and property seized, and of the place where the same was seized, whereupon the court or judge shall issue a warrant commanding directing the officer to hold the property so seized in his possession until discharged by due process of law, and such property shall be held in like manner as if the seizure had been made under a warrant therefor.

Sec. 9. It shall be unlawful for the owner or owners of any real estate, building, structure, or room, to use, rent, lease or permit the same to be used for the purpose of violating any provision of this act. Any person who shall willfully violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in any sum not less than \$150, and not more than \$1,000. The fine so imposed shall continue a lien on the property and premises so used, leased or rented in violation of this act from and after the date of the judgment, after judgment execution shall issue, and the said property shall be sold to satisfy the same.

After a debate occupying three and a half hours, the house of representatives of the legislature of Utah passed the Cannon prohibition bill by a vote of 39 for, 4 against, and absent 2.

On the final vote, however, Holman and McRae, who voted against the measure, changed their votes to aye, in order to move for a reconsideration of the vote on Monday next.

The fireworks started immediately after the adoption of Thompson's motion that the report of the majority of the judiciary committee on the prohibition be adopted. Filibustering tactics were begun by the opponents of the measure, and when the proposition came up to read the petitions which had been presented before the house both for and against the bill, Representative Holman moved that every petition be read in full, and every name that was signed to them. An acrimonious passage between Clegg, who had moved the reading of the petitions by title, and Holman then followed, Holman stating that "as a matter of fact, Clegg knows but little about petitions," and accused him of having played to the grandstand. Clegg resented the insult, and Thompson took up the cudgel against Holman, accusing the latter of using tactics for delaying the consideration of the bill. Holman replied that between haste and delay, he was in favor of delay.

The debate continued until 10:30 p. m., 75,000 signatures appended to petitions favoring prohibition, and 19,792 opposed, the motion to have the names read was lost.

McMILLIN'S FEINT.

Representative Hugh A. McMillin offered the first amendment, to the effect that "for other beverages" be inserted in the first paragraph, which would have the effect of prohibiting the manufacture or sale of any kind of beverage. McMillin claimed to be "representing the Mormons of the Fourth ward, but did not intend to say any attention to their wishes in voting for the bill, but would vote according to his own conclusions in the matter."

Representative Cannon raised a point of order that McMillin was not talking to the motion, and McMillin then said he would get back, and stated that as "coffee and ice water are injurious to many, the sale of those beverages should be prohibited." McMillin also suggested that paregoric be included in the list.

Representative Cannon then offered an amendment, permitting county commissioners in each city to establish dispensaries where physicians may attend to the health of their patient required liquor, a pint at a time might be had upon prescription.

McMillin opposed the amendment, saying that he objected to the opening of a "back door speakeasy."

ARCHIBALD'S POSITION.

Representative W. Iam Archibald of Summit then took the floor and made a stirring address in favor of the bill. Among other things, Representative Archibald said: "We do not need whiskey for medicinal purposes. I have been told by medical men that there are other ways of getting the medicinal value of liquor, but I do not want to see whiskey sold at all. If we are going to have prohibition, let us have it as it should be, without any special privileges to anybody. I am opposed to the Cannon amendment."

Holman again secured the floor to discuss the amendment. He said he was a "nigger in the woodpile" and said the amendment was inconsequential, the position taken by the members who advocated prohibition. "The vote on this amendment," declared Holman, "will show just how consistent some of the members are on this matter."

Representative Joseph J. Cannon then talked in favor of the amendment offered by him. He said that while there was no doubt a long medical men of the real need of liquor as a medicine, yet he was of the opinion "that there ought to be a place designated, where under proper restrictions it could be purchased."

The amendment was then voted down by a clamorous "no."

STILL PROVIDES PUNISHMENT.

Representative Clegg then moved to strike out section 12 of the bill, which provided punishment for policemen, executive officers, etc., for accepting bribes to protect violators of the law. This amendment was also voted down.

An amendment offered by H. A. McMillin, to strike out section 11 of the bill, which provided that a violation should be declared a nuisance and punishable under the act.

Representative Cannon offered an amendment prohibiting the sale of alcohol for medicinal purposes which was rejected.

McMillin was not yet through. He stated that a prohibition bill, H. B. 32, had been presented by him, and claimed that the measure had not yet been considered by the committee. For this reason he moved that H. B. 32, the Cannon bill, be referred back to



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10408 NEW YORK, SAT., FEB. 12, 1909

IMPORTANT.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

The President's Death. The Last Moments. The President's Death. The Last Moments. The President's Death. The Last Moments.

SECRETARY REWARD

REWARD IN HIS HAND

NOT MORTALLY WOUNDED

Cure and Treatment of the President's Wound.

ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSIN

Intense Excitement in Washington.

Scene at the Deathbed of Mr. Lincoln

The President's Last Words.

THE REBELS.

THE SILENT APPEAL TO THE DEEDS.

THE SILENT APPEAL TO THE DEEDS.

THE SILENT APPEAL TO THE DEEDS.

THE SILENT APPEAL TO THE DEEDS.

EXTRA.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

Further Details of the Great Crime.

Additional Despatches from the Secretary of War.

Has in Hand the Assassination.

FIRST STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

Original Issue of New York Herald Containing Account of Lincoln's Assassination, in Possession of the Late John E. Hansen's Family.

The above cut is a reproduction of a newspaper published on the morning after Lincoln's assassination, which came into the hands of the late John E. Hansen, city editor of the Desert News for many years. The paper is much worn, but has been so carefully preserved that the reading is legible throughout. Containing, as it does, an account of the tragedy as it appeared to those of the actual time and place in which it occurred, the paper is a most valuable memento, and is treasured as such by Mrs. Hansen's family.

The lead story contains the telegram from Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, to Maj. Dix at New York, telling him of the assassination. The edition was printed after the death of President Lincoln at 7:22, the morning of April 15, 1865. The regular price of the Herald at that time was 10 cents. It was full of news of the war, nearly all of the news being that of the progress of the war. The extra was issued at 5:10 a. m.

A few years ago in Kansas City there was an old-time printer, still working at the cases, who was on the Herald and helped to "set up" this very edition. He said the Herald, in its anxiety to get a scoop on the story, plumed a dollar bill to every "take" of copy, hung on the book, and the more "takes" a printer set the more dollars he got. The "takes" were cut up very short as an additional facility.

"There were fast printers in that shop about then," this old veteran said. "I never saw type thrown together as fast in my life as we boys stuck it on that story."

CALL FOR REPUBLICAN STATE MASS CONVENTION.

Owing to the Salt Lake Theater not being available next Tuesday night, together with the fact that should the Republican state mass convention be held on Tuesday it would be inconvenient for out of town delegates the date of the convention has now been set for Wednesday, Feb. 24 at 7:30 p. m. This is the only night available at the theater. An effort is being made by those issuing the call to secure special rates from the railroads for the event. At the meeting this morning it was decided to hold the mass convention at night so as to give the governor and the members of the legislature an opportunity to be present.

The new call as issued today is as follows:

Whereas, It has been declared editorially in the Inter-Mountain Republican that the movement for state-wide prohibition in Utah is not favored by the Republican voters of the state, but that prohibition is intended to injure and disrupt the Republican party; and

Whereas, The undersigned Republicans repudiate the statements so made and all others of like tenor, and believe that an immense majority of those who cast the vote by which the present Republican state officers and legislature were elected favor the enactment of a bill for state-wide prohibition by the present legislature.

Now, therefore, in order to have a public expression of the sentiment of all loyal Republicans of Utah favor prohibition, we hereby call a state mass convention of Republicans who favor the enactment of such prohibition law, to assemble at the Salt Lake Theater on Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1909, at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of memorializing the governor and the legislature to enact a prohibition bill that will effectually abolish the liquor evils in our state.

It is suggested that representative Republicans in the various counties who favor prohibition arrange for the sending of delegations from their respective counties to this convention.

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| NEMPH L. MORRIS,
REV. J. C. ANDREWS,
MRS. E. E. SHEPARD,
C. W. NIBLEY,
JOSEPH F. SMITH, JR.,
JOSEPH H. KEELER,
L. H. STORR,
GEORGE M. CANNON,
RUTH M. FOX,
EDWARD H. ANDERSON,
PETER S. CONDIE,
MARY M. ANDREWS,
B. F. GRANT,
GEORGE R. EMERY,
MAE T. NYSTROM,
HEBER C. IVERSON,
MRS. LORENA H. HERR,
DAVID O. M'KAY,
V. D. CRAM, | EMMA A. EMPEY,
SPENCER CLAWSON,
E. F. SQUIRES,
EDWARD T. ASHTON,
C. H. WILKINSON,
ALPH A. HIGGS,
A. J. SMITH,
HYRUM G. OLSEN,
RUDOLPHE G. CANNON,
CHARLES W. SYMONS,
HYRUM M. SMITH,
CATHER FOX,
A. S. REISER,
FRANK S. TINGEY,
QUAYLE CANNON,
ELIAS S. WOODRUFF,
B. S. HINCKLEY,
HUGH J. CANNON,
JOSEPH W. MCMURRIN, JR., | A. MILTON MUSSER,
C. A. CARLSON,
C. S. MARTIN,
REYMOUR B. YOUNG, JR.,
JAMES G. DUFFIN,
ALFRED O. MILLER,
JAMES N. LAMBERT,
WILLIAM M'CALLAN,
DAVID A. SMITH,
EMMELINE B. WELLS,
ANNIE WELLS CANNON,
GOMER M. RICHARDS,
JESSE W. FOX,
M. F. BAKLE,
CHARLES H. HYDE,
EDWIN F. PARRY,
LESTER N. LAMBERT,
JOSEPH ANDERSON,
H. J. SMITH. |
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used for the purpose of violating any provision of this act. Any person who shall willfully violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in any sum not less than \$150, and not more than \$1,000. The fine so imposed shall continue a lien on the property and premises so used, leased or rented in violation of this act from and after the date of the judgment, after judgment execution shall issue, and the said property shall be sold to satisfy the same.

Sec. 10. It shall be unlawful for the owner or owners of any real estate, building, structure, or room, to use, rent, lease or permit the same to be used for the purpose of violating any provision of this act. Any person who shall willfully violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine in any sum not less than \$150, and not more than \$1,000. The fine so imposed shall continue a lien on the property and premises so used, leased or rented in violation of this act from and after the date of the judgment, after judgment execution shall issue, and the said property shall be sold to satisfy the same.

ROOSEVELT LINCOLN

One of Two Greatest Americans. One of Greatest Men in World's History.

RISE OF THE RAIL SPLITTER.

Knew Greatness, but Not Ease: Success Came to Him, But Never Happiness.

On His Gaunt Shoulders He Bore the Destinies of a People—A Brave And Gallant Fighter.

Hodenville, Ky., Feb. 12.—Reverent and curious Americans to the number of several thousand today dedicated the mean little cabin, in which liberty wrought her last great miracle. The present head of the nation, the governor of Lincoln's native state, two eminent lawyers in the struggle through which Lincoln brought forth the nation reunited and free; another, late the governor of a state given like Kentucky between the fires of sectional devotion and duty; all these and a host of others in the forefront of American life joined in the act of consecration.

Something of the uncouthness so inseparable from Lincoln during his lifetime was distinct in the heart of the ceremony of today, which celebrated his one hundredth birthday. The enshrining of a flower-mantled, but withal dingy structure of logs, within a noble structure of marble, one block of which would buy a settlement such as that in which the Lincoln lived when Abraham was born, cannot but retain some element of the rural and the homespun.

THE CABIN.

The tent which will serve as an auditorium was roped off from the crowd which gathered around the hallowed spot. In the center besides the platform for the speakers, the machinery of the cornerstone laying, is the cabin itself, a little building not over 16 feet square, built of logs, notched and laid together in pioneer fashion. The logs are worn smooth where the bark has peeled off and rotted and now they are dirty and leaden gray.

The board roof is in fair condition and the pulpit floor, patched as though "Shiloh's Tom," as Abraham's father was known had knelt down one afternoon and done the very chore.

The tall farmers' boys and grizzled old men, spring from the same soil and nursed the same rough land's breast, gazed at the cabin from day-light on, reinforced by the city dwellers, who had come out early to the scene.

These native people had known the cabin from childhood, but it appeared at is now in its carnival trappings as though it might at any time glow from its window holes with the genius that was in the place before the Lincolns crossed into Indiana and young Abe began that pilgrimage from which his feet were not to rest until he reached Ford's theater."

HODGENVILLE.

Early morning revealed that Hodgenville had, with some trepidation taken a temporary position as capital of the world.

The little place is a fair specimen of brisk Kentucky town, with a commercial club, a mayor and corporation, and a clean main street. This is well, the entire residence portion and every farmhouse passed along the route to the Lincoln farm was shot through with the colors of the national ensign.

Less than three miles from the depot to the farm and the farmers, hawks and holding the rein over the backs of every quadruped in La Rue, gave lifts to many a century jubilation, who had not calculated the distance from Hodgenville itself to the dedication site. As the cabin itself was the only antique on actual display many a horse and perhaps a shay or two which remembered Lincoln, passed unsmiling.

By the suggestion of some of the kindly Kentuckians, whose indigenous co-operation made the entire celebration possible in a rural county, the native cabin was set in a canopy of flowers, the gift of the school children of Kentucky.

The cabin stands a half mile inside the gate of the farm and as none was allowed to bring his vehicle within this gate there was a forking dea of humanity and color setting toward and around the cabin during the time before the ceremony and when it was seen that there was no more room within the tent.

Five special trains that set out early from Louisville kept the air in the little town vibrating with their whistles until near the hour of the dedication. The first came at 7:15 o'clock with spectators aboard; the second, and third an hour apart and the fourth arriving at 11 o'clock brought Gov. Augustus B. Wilson of Kentucky and his company and staff.

PRESIDENT ARRIVES.

A long drawn out look at a quarter of seven announced to the waiting hundreds surrounding the station the president's train, and when it pulled in and the distinguished citizens alighted, the air crackled with cheers. When the president, his wife and daughter, with Secy. Loeb, had entered the two closed carriages reserved for them and the band and Company I of the First Kentucky regiment had formed at the beginning of the line, the parade was ready to move on to the cabin site.

Following the band and the soldiers came Gov. Wilson and his staff. The parade drew up at the side of the cabin and the governor, the president, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt, Mr. Loeb and members of the centenary committee entered the tent to the applause of the occupants and took their seats on an improvised platform near the flower mantled cabin.

Close to this lay the cornerstone of the new memorial temple in its bed of mortar, and a derrick was manned, ready to take the huge stone into the place when the president had agreed the cement in its broad side with the silver trowel which lay upon the altar. Following the delivery of the impressive invocation, Chief Justice Joseph Folk of Missouri, who is president of the Lincoln Memorial association,

(Continued on page two.)

SENATE POLLED ON CANNON BILL

Nine Votes Against Measure and Opinions of Three Are Lacking.

THREE ARE NON-COMMITTAL

Senators Benner X. Smith, Hulaniski and Wilson Are Absent from City.

Williams, Burton and Hyde Decline to Say Which Way Their Strength Will Be Thrown.

HOW THEY STAND.

Total for Cannon bill..... 2
Total against Cannon bill..... 9
Non-Committal..... 3
Not polled..... 3

Those Who Will Vote Aye.
Miller..... Washington
Brinkerhoff..... Emery
Horsely..... Boxelder

Those Who Will Vote No.
Marks..... Salt Lake
Stokey..... Salt Lake
Smith, John Y..... Utah
Bullen..... Cache
Seely..... Sanpete
Sevy..... Garfield
Gardner..... Wasatch
Kuchler..... Weber

Non-Committal.
Hyde..... Juab
Burton..... Davis
Williams..... Salt Lake

Not Polled.
Smith, Benner X..... Salt Lake
Wilson..... Wasatch
Hulaniski..... Weber

(Special to the "News.")

Ogden, Feb. 12.—The special train carrying the senatorial party over the Ogden cut-off arrived in Ogden at noon after an hour's run from Salt Lake. An hour's rest was taken in Ogden, where dinner was indulged in with becoming dignity by the lawmakers. The depot hotel was the scene of the assault upon the vials and "trimmings" and D. S. Spencer, assistant general passenger agent of the O. & L., was at the supervisor's post throughout the meal.

The party will continue their trip after luncheon to the cut-off, and will return to Salt Lake at 6 p. m. The members of the senate participating in the trip are: Senators Miller, Marks, Brinkerhoff, Hyde, John Y. Smith, Bullen, Stokey, Seely and Sevy. The party also includes many friends of the senators and representatives of the press.

During the trip the "News" polled the senatorial party on the Cannon prohibition bill, with the result that the following senators declared they would vote for the measure when it came to the senate from the house for final passage: Miller, Brinkerhoff and Horsely. Senator Hyde was non-committal and the following declared they would oppose its passage: Marks, Stokey, John Y. Smith, Bullen, Seely and Sevy.

The "News" today polled the following senators who could be reached in this city with regard to their votes on the Cannon bill: President Gardner, Senators Badger, Burton, Hulaniski, Kuchler, Benner X. Smith, Williams and Wilson. The result of this poll, together with the one made on the train, is given at the head of this article.

THEIR VIEWS EXPRESSED.

Senator Carl A. Badger said in explanation of his position:

"If I have an opportunity of voting for a comprehensive county local option bill and strict regulation wherever county local option law does not make absolute prohibition, I shall vote for that in preference to the Cannon bill, because I believe that the agitation for prohibition at this time has not been long enough before the people, and because I think that the people should expose themselves to the ballot box. But if I cannot vote for a measure which substantially embodies my views in regard to local option and strict regulation, I shall vote for the Cannon bill."

Senator Christopher Burton, Jr., who was at his home in Kayville, Tenn., said: "You may say I am in favor of prohibition, but I cannot say at this time whether I shall support the Cannon bill in its present form or not."

President Gardner, who was found at his home in Spanish Fork, said in response to the query as to how he would vote on the Cannon bill, said: "I shall vote against it, decidedly."

Senator Rudolph Kuchler said: "I shall vote against the Cannon bill. My attitude all along has been against the measure. Yes, I shall vote against it."

Senators Wilson, Hulaniski and Benner X. Smith could not be located, but it is pretty well understood that Senators Hulaniski is against the bill, while Senator Wilson is probable in favor of the measure.

Senator Williams, who interviewed by telephone from the "News" office, declined to commit himself as to whether or not he would vote for the Cannon bill.

REMARKABLE SKIN GRAFTING OPERATION

Charlestown, N. Y., Feb. 12.—A remarkable skin grafting operation recently successfully performed at the University of Virginia hospital, was the last of a series of operations performed by Dr. W. J. Wells of the university hospital first transplanted a flap of skin from the patient's back to the patient's face. After growing in the forehead, it was brought up and attached to the face and the patient's face was about two weeks to secure a good supply, was cut off from the arm and moved into position.