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WASHINGTON CITY LETTER

(Continued from Page 7)

other democratic senators. He said his purpose slowly and carefully, and in exact substance his statement was this: That he reached the conclusion that the best plan for railroad rate legislation was to expressly grant a court review, but to distinctly limit it to two points; first, an inquiry whether the interstate commerce commission had exceeded its authority, and second, an inquiry whether the constitutional rights of the carrier had been violated. He said that he had been much troubled by the advocacy of any unlimited court review by some of the lawyers of the senate—naming Senators Knox, Spooner and Foraker as trying to injure or defeat the bill by ingenious constitutional arguments, but that he had come to a complete disagreement with them. He made this point emphatic by repetition; said that he would go thus far and no farther and

that his decision would be unalterable. He declared there could be united action in the senate among the friends of the bill so that it could be surely passed without injurious amendments and he named various republican senators who he thought were true friends of the bill, but said that it would take nearly all the democrats to carry the limitation and defeat all obnoxious provisions.

"After the president had made his statement, I replied that I had reason to believe that most of the democrats in the senate would sustain his limitation of the courts' powers, but that I was sure that Mr. Bailey and Mr. Tillman would insist upon coupling with the limitation some restriction upon the power of the courts to issue injunctions against the orders of the commission. Before I finished my statement on this point the president interrupted me, saying that I need not explain further because he was warmly in favor of such restriction. "That evening I saw Mr. Tillman and told him what had occurred."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT

On May 14 the president gave out the following statement:

"The White House, Washington, May 14, 1906.—My Dear Senator Allison: As Senator Tillman brought in your name in connection with mine in the statement he made concerning our relations to the rate bill last Saturday, it is perhaps due to you that I should write you on the latter. After the rate bill was reported from the committee and after, by vote of the committee, Mr. Tillman had been put in charge of it, many senators and 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. I stated in response that I was of course entirely willing to see Mr. Tillman personally or to see Mr. Chandler or anyone else who could speak for him, and I accordingly directed my secretary to make an appointment for Mr. Chandler to see me. My understanding was that he was the representative of Mr. Tillman. In this first interview he stated to me the views of Mr. Tillman with seeming authority. He called on me several times. During the same period I saw other gentlemen who professed to give the views of other senators. In addition I saw numerous senators, both republicans and democrats, some of them once or twice, some of them many times. I saw numerous outsiders, railroad men, shippers, newspaper men and students of traffic regulation, including especially the attorney general and members of the interstate commerce commission and on two occasions I saw groups of newspaper men in a mass.

"To all of these, senators, representatives of senators and outsiders alike, I made the same statements, those that I made to Mr. Chandler being the same in substance that I made to you and to those of your colleagues of both political parties with whom I had any extended conferences on the subject. The letter of the attorney general, which I enclose, shows fully the facts as to the conferences, which, at my instance, were held with Senators Tillman and Bailey. Those conferences were precisely such as at my instance were held with many other senators to determine the phraseology and discuss the effect of amendments proposed by them. To all whom I saw I stated that the Hepburn bill was in its essence entirely satisfactory to me. The Hepburn bill as it passed the house simply recognized the right of review by the courts—that is, the jurisdiction of the courts, but did not attempt to define it, thus leaving the

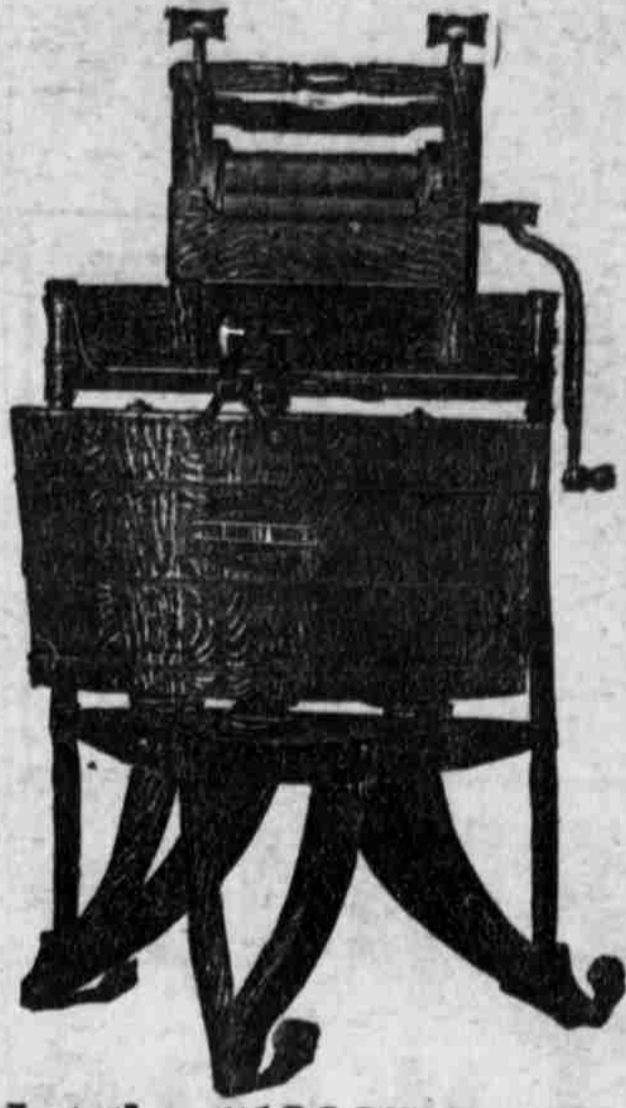
courts to prescribe the limits of their own jurisdiction.

"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 unconstitutional because of an attempt to confer too much or too little jurisdiction on the courts.

"I also repeatedly stated that while it was entirely satisfactory to me simply to leave the Hepburn bill in substance as it was; that is, with the recognition of the jurisdiction of the courts, but without any attempt to define that jurisdiction, yet that I was entirely 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 believed that the courts alone would consider in case there was no attempt to define the limits of their review; that it would limit it to the question as to whether the commission had acted ultra vires, and as to whether any man's right had been impaired. I stated that if the question of defining or limiting the review was brought up at all I personally felt that this was the way in which it should be limited or defined.

"At different times at least a score of tentative amendments were either prepared by the attorney general at the request of senators or submitted to me by senators. As to many of those amendments (including among others the substance of the so called Long, Overman, Bacon and Spooner amendments) 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.

"To none did I ever say, either to Mr. Chandler or anyone else, that I should insist upon having them in the bill as a condition of my approving it. On the contrary, I was always most careful to state that I was not trying to dictate any particular program of action. In no case, either in the case of Mr. Chandler or in the case of anyone else, was there the slightest opportunity for any honest misconception of my attitude or any belief that I had 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 feature of the Hepburn bill as it came from the house. You will doubtless recall that in the course of the several visits that you personally made me we discussed a number of



Let this "1900" Gravity Washing Machine do your Washing Free.

An unseen power, called Gravity, helps run this washing machine. By harnessing this power, we make it work for you. You start the washer by hand, then Gravity-power takes hold and does the hardest part. And it makes this machine turn almost as easy as a bicycle wheel does.

Gravity, you know, is what makes a stone roll down hill. This machine has just been invented and we call it the "1900" Gravity Washer. These are slats on the inside bottom of the tub. These slats act as paddles, to swing the water in the same direction you revolve the tub. You throw the soiled clothes into the tub first. Then you throw enough water over the clothes to float them. Next you put the heavy wooden cover on top of the clothes to anchor them, and to press them down. This cover has slats on its lower side to grip the clothes and hold them from turning around when the tub turns. Now we are all ready for quick and easy washing. You grasp the upright handle on the side of the tub and, with it, you revolve the tub one-third way round, then gravity pulls it the other way round. The machine must have a little help from you, at every swing, but Gravity-power does practically all the hard work. You can sit in a rocking chair, and do all that the washer requires of you. A child can run it easily full of clothes.

When you revolve the tub the clothes don't move. But the water moves like a mill race through the clothes.

The paddles on the tub bottom drive the soapy water THROUGH and through the clothes at every swing of the tub. Back and forth, in and out of every fold, and through every mesh in the cloth, the hot soapy water runs like a torrent. This is how it carries away all the dirt from the clothes, in from six to ten minutes by the clock.

It drives the dirt out through the meshes of the fabrics WITHOUT ANY RUBBING,—without any WEAR and TEAR from the washboard.

It will wash the finest lace fabric without breaking a thread, or a button, and it will wash a heavy, dirty carpet with equal ease and rapidity. Fifteen to twenty garments, or five large bed-sheets, can be washed at one time with this 1900 "Gravity" Washer. A child can do this in six to twenty minutes better than any able washer-woman could do the same clothes in TWICE the time, with three times the wear and tear from the washboard.

This is what we SAY, now how do we PROVE it? We send any reliable person our 1900 "Gravity" Washer free of charge, on a full month's trial, and we even pay the freight out of our own pockets. No cash deposit is asked, no notes, no contract, no security.

You may use the washer four weeks at our expense. If you find it won't wash as many clothes in FOUR hours as you can wash by hand in EIGHT hours, you send it back to the railway station,—that's all.

But, if, from a month's actual use, you are convinced it saves HALF the time in washing, does the work better, and does it twice as easily as it could be done by hand, you keep the machine.

Then you mail us 50 cents a week till it is paid for. Remember that 50 cents is part of what the machine saves you every week on your own, or on a washer-woman's labor. We intend that the 1900 "Gravity" Washer shall pay for itself and thus cost you nothing.

You don't risk a cent from first to last, and you don't buy it until you have had a full month's trial.

We have sold approaching half a million "1900" Washers on a month's free trial, and the only trouble we've had has been to keep up with our orders.

Could we afford to let eight or ten thousands of these machines every month, if we did not positively KNOW they would do all we claim for them? Can you afford to be without a machine that will do your washing in HALF THE TIME, with half the wear and tear of the washboard, when you can have that machine for a month's free trial, and let it PAY FOR ITSELF? This offer may be withdrawn at any time it overflows our factory.

Write us TODAY, while the offer is still open, and while you think of it. The postage stamp is all you risk. Write me personally on this offer, viz: E. F. Biebet, General Manager of "1900" Washer Company, 6038 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y., or 35 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

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