

SENATE PASSES RATE BILL

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so that he knew of no such agreement.

Senator Long said that Senator Allison had stated yesterday that the retention of the words "in its judgment" was a part of the amendments presented by him.

Senator Carter announced his intention to vote against the retention of the words, knowing that the amendment would be death with in conference.

The amendment was adopted 50 to 24 as follows:

Yeas—Alger, Allee, Ankeny, Bacon, Bailey, Berry, Blackburn, Brandegee, Bulkeley, Burnham, Carmack, Carter, Clark (Mont.), Clark (Wyo.), Clay, Culberson, Dick, Dillingham, Dryden, Flint, Foraker, Foster, Frazier, Gallinger, Hale, Hansbrough, Kean, Knox, Lodge, McCreary, McCumber, McEnery, Mallory, Martin, Millard, Morgan, Nixon, Overman, Penrose, Pettus, Platt, Rayner, Scott, Simmons, Spooner, Stone, Tallaferro, Teller, Tillman, Wetmore—50.

Nays—Allison, Beveridge, Burkett, Clapp, Clarke (Ark.), Crane, Cullom, Daniel, Dolliver, Elkins, Frye, Fulton, Gearin, Hemenway, Hopkins, LaFollette, Latimer, Long, McLaurin, Nelson, Newlands, Perkins, Piles, Warner—24.

The clerk was permitted to read the amendments covering ten pages without interruption, and it looked as if he might proceed to the end, when Senator LaFollette offered an amendment permitting railroad companies to grant passes to the officers of the railroad employes' association. The amendment was adopted.

At 1:45 p. m. the reading of amendments was concluded and after announcing the third reading of the bill the chair asked: "Shall the bill pass?"

There were, however, some general speeches to be made and the passage was deferred.

After the senate concluded the third reading of the railroad rate bill today, Senator Rayner took the floor to discuss the general aspects of the measure. His speech dealt mainly with the president's connection with the legislation and was largely personal throughout. Mr. Rayner said he was of the belief that the president would again change his mind before this controversy was over and if the speaker of the house would nominate a man on the conference committee who had the courage of his convictions and would not waver on the question of constitutional review, the president would abandon the Allison amendment and go back again to the Long amendment, the place that he started from. He said that Addison had once made the remark that a woman who deliberates is lost, and that while there was no chance of anybody ever losing the president, there was no telling if within the next few days some new Chandler, to fortune and to fame un-

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known, might not get possession of the president and tide him over the breakwater of the Allison amendment, back again to his original terminus.

Mr. Rayner said that he would not pretend to make an assault upon the president or pretend to charge him with selfish or dishonest purpose, but that the processes of reasoning, through which he reached a conclusion were so changeable that it was impossible to follow him. He said that he resembled an unadjusted kaleidoscope whose reflecting surfaces, after shaking it up frequently, exhibit its beautiful colors in symmetrical form, but after you have adjusted and focused it it flies into its original fragments and resolves itself into its component parts. He said this was a great era for natural disturbances and that the president seemed to be somewhat jealous of the earthquakes and volcanic eruptions that had taken place and was going through a sort of meteoric performance himself, illuminating the horizon, but tearing through space oblivious of where he was going. Mr. Rayner said he (Rayner) was perfectly serious in his expectation that, owing to these peculiar fancies of the president, he would change his whole position again, unless the senate adjourned on him and prevented it.

In concluding his remarks about the president, Mr. Rayner said he might have reuinted his party on the floor of the senate, but that he had unhappily divided the people.

Says Amendment is Fatal

When he came to discuss the Allison amendment Mr. Rayner said he hesitated to vote for the bill and had never supported a measure of this sort with more reluctance, because he thought the words contained in the amendment were fatal.

Mr. Rayner insisted in the strongest way that this unfortunate amendment destroyed the efficiency of the entire measure and that, in his judgment, if it is finally adhered to "we might as well abolish the commission and ring down the curtain on the comedy."

"I deplore the fact," said Mr. Rayner, "of the president's interference. I regret it with all my heart and I am sorry for it. He has debilitated and mutilated this measure, while if he had only persisted in his purpose a few days longer, a united senate, in response to the voice of a united people, would have put upon the statute book a law that would gratify their expectations and respond to the exigencies of the hour."

Senator Teller expressed the opinion that the bill as amendment by the senate was a much better measure than when it came to the senate. He expressed regret that there had been an effort to give the bill partisan coloring and denied the right of the president to call senators or members to the White House and instruct or request them how to conduct themselves. He would, however, give the president credit for giving life to the measure, for without that initiative he did not believe the republican party would have permitted the passage of the measure.

Senator Foraker said there were some sections that he would like to see enacted into law and that if he could vote upon those sections as such he would be relieved of great perplexity. He, however, had an unchangeable opinion on the right of congress to enter upon the rate making power and could not secure his own assent to cast an affirmative vote for the measure as a whole. Hence, though he stood alone, he meant to cast his vote against the bill, knowing if he voted alone he had support in the real convictions of many other senators.

Senator LaFollette took exception to Mr. Dolliver's contention that the pending bill was a compliance with the president's recommendations, saying that the contrary was true and that it did not contain provisions that would enable the interstate commerce

commission to ascertain what are either just or reasonable rates. He also deprecated the idea of making it a party question. "It may be done here, but not in the country at large," he said. "You can not divide the people at large on the question as to whether the railroads shall serve the people equitably and justly."

Speaking of the defeat of his own amendments, he said:

"They were voted down by republican colleagues, who had been lined up under the leadership of New England senators."

He contended that the addition of his amendments would have strengthened the measure and they should have accepted. He then entered upon an argument against overcapitalization and said that so long as it was permitted the question would remain a live issue.

"It will not be possible to keep it within the closed doors of the committee rooms," he said in conclusion.

Senator Bailey announced his conviction that the bill was a vast improvement over the existing law, and said he would vote for it.

"If not perfect it can be amended and if the carriers do not respect and obey this milder law congress will pass a law with teeth in it—with teeth of metal that will hurt."

Anxious as were senators by this time to reach a vote, there was nevertheless much interest manifested when Senator Tillman took the floor. After announcing his intention to vote for the bill as "the best he could get," he entered upon the task of acknowledging the instrumentality of the president in securing the legislation. He came bluntly to the point, saying:

"But for the work of Theodore Roosevelt in bringing this matter to the attention of the country we would not have had any bill at all. It is true that the idea was not his and the demand for the legislation was made in three democratic platforms; nevertheless he seized upon the idea and the success of the issue is largely due to his advocacy. I can't congratulate him on his victory, for I think he should have had a better bill."

The consideration of the bill was concluded with the reading of a brief statement from Senator Dubois, absent because of illness, to the effect that he desired to be recorded as favorable to its passage.

After the last of the general speeches on the rate bill had been heard, Senator Frye, who occupied the chair, was prompt in putting the bill to a vote.

"Let us have the ayes and nays," was heard from a dozen senators. A roll call was ordered. There was an unusual attendance and the voting proceeded with exceptional rapidity. Explanation was made on behalf of practically all of the absentees that if present their votes would be in the affirmative. The roll call resulted in the passage of the bill by a vote of 71 to 3 as follows:

Yeas—Alger, Allee, Allison, Ankeny, Bacon, Bailey, Berry, Beveridge, Blackburn, Brandegee, Bulkeley, Burkett, Burnham, Carmack, Carter, Clapp, Clark (Mont.), Clark (Wyo.), Clay, Crane, Culberson, Cullom, Daniel, Dick, Dillingham, Dolliver, Dryden, Elkins, Flint, Foster, Frazier, Frye, Fulton, Gallinger, Gearin, Hale, Hansbrough, Hemenway, Hopkins, Kean, Knox, LaFollette, Latimer, Lodge, Long, McCreary, McCumber, McEnery, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Millard, Nelson, Newlands, Nixon, Overman, Penrose, Perkins, Piles, Rayner, Scott, Simmons, Smoot, Spooner, Stone, Tallaferro, Teller, Tillman, Warner, Wetmore—71.

Nays—Foraker, Morgan, Pettus—3. The absentees were—Aldrich, Gamble, Patterson, Burrows, Burton, Depew, Dubois, Gorman, Heyburn, Kirtledge, Money, Platt Proctor, Sutherland, Warren.

It was 4:53 p. m. when the chair announced the result and eight minutes afterwards the senate adjourned until Monday.

CHANDLER STANDS PAT

Ex-Senator Reaffirms Statement of Tillman and Proves He Was Acting for President

Senator Tillman received from former Senator William E. Chandler a statement of his course as intermediary in negotiations between President Roosevelt and Senators Tillman and Bailey on the railroad rate bill. The communication bears upon Senator Lodge's denial for the president of Mr. Chandler's statement quoting the president as saying he had lost confidence in Senators Foraker, Spooner and Knox. It was offered in the senate by Senator Tillman, and printed in the Congressional Record. The text of the statement follows:

Former Senator Chandler addressed to Senator Tillman the following letter, by way of reply to the president's charge that the statement attributed to Senator Chandler was "a deliberate and unqualified falsehood:"

"My Dear Mr. Tillman: As the telephonic denial by President Roosevelt sent to the senate through Senator Lodge remains in the Congressional Record of May 12, it seems to me that I should take some notice of it, which I do now by reaffirming the essential truth of the statement I made to you and which you repeated in the

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