STRANGE VISITOR GIVES TURKS PANIC

Garrison in Syria Wildly Excited Over Cruiser and Its Aeroplane.

WAR MADE INTO COMEDY

Shouting, Shooting and Imprecations Fail to Frighten Enemy, Which Coolly Makes Reconnaisance and Then Sails Away.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The panic of the Turkish garrison and population of a small port near Beirut over the arrival of a British cruiser and its accompanying aeroplane is described in a letter from a young woman missionary.

"A two-funneled cruiser came in sight from the south at 9 o'clock this morning," she writes. "At once there was great excitement. Everybody who had a roof went up on it and crowds lined the seashore. Panic-stricken Moslem women, carrying bundles and babies, ran for the orange groves. Carts belonging to an orange man tore up the street loaded with disheveled, distracted soldiers, while their officers galloped alongside.

War Like Opera Bouffe.

"War in this corner of the world is like opera bouffe. Sections of Bedouin cavalry in swirling groups of 30 or 40 pranced by, yelling vociferously. Then the High Commander, his great self half stepping out of his vehicle, dashed past in his carriage, recently 'captured' from an English lady resident in the city. All were making for the trenches to the south among the sand hills.

"Meanwhile, however, the cruiser had passed the southern end of the city and was opposite the northern suburbs. That was most troublesome, for the commander, the Bedouins and the soldiers all had to rush back down the streets and frighten her away from the north end of the town. Their tactics were evidently effective, for the cruiser turned slowly and came back again to the south. Of course they all followed her there. The boat stopped and anchored opposite the northern end of the town.

Aeroplane Causes Surprise.

"Then came a new development. A neat, small thing, like a brown bird, dropped over the side of the cruiser into the sea, skimmed the water, and gracefully rose up into the air. The soldiers hid under cactus hedges and fired their rifles at it, the Bedouins galloped about, shouting and firing; the commander himself fired at it, but it paid no attention. It hovered over the town a few moments and then disappeared toward the interior.

"The town waited and watched the motionless warship. An hour and a half passed and the seaplane returned. It seemed to circle affectionately around a group of English buildings to which the commander had transferred his household at the beginning of the war. That was a trying coincidence, so immediately more orange carts were brought and the commander's baggage, every scrap of it, including also some things 'captured' from the former English occupants, was taken away off inland to a place of safety.

Imprecations Fail of Purpose.

"On flew the threatening brown bird, circling the German colony. The German Consul gave orders, and the colony was evacuated at once. But the aeroplane soared harmlessly back again, southward towards its nest, on which everybody thought it was going to drop.

"It dropped. A shout of joy went up from the soldiers in ambush under the cactus trees, for it had dropped into the sea, instead. Now it would sink, lost forever. The shouting, the shooting, the imprecations were taking effect, and the commander ordered more of it, to complete the destruction of the brown bird.

"But the aeroplane was darting like an arrow straight through the water, leaving a shiny white track behind it. It came alongside its nest, a crane stretched out its long arm and gently drew it up, and in a few minutes it disappeared.

People With Sunshades Flogged.

"'Now, what next?' wondered the onlookers. 'Why, nothing,' replied the cruiser. Her funnels began to smoke furiously, she turned her back on us all and slowly moved off towards the horizon. The crowd could not get over the marvel of the aeroplane. 'In the air it can fly, on the water it can walk,' said a tall Moslem. 'What can you do with a thing like that? Let us go home!'

"But disaster followed close on the heels of the brown bird's visit, for that afternoon several persons were arrested by order of the commander. It had been a day of hot sunshine, and some had, unfortunately, put their sunshades up. The commander was a bright man, and he knew at once that they had been signalling to the aeroplane. So they were all taken to the government house; some were flogged, some were imprisoned for a day or two, some were merely advised that they must mend their ways."

WOUNDED DIE ON FIELD

Snow in Vosges Covers Fallen and Artillery Prevents Succor.

GENEVA, Feb. 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The German counter-attack on the village of Aspach-le-Bas developed a formidable clash of the two forces at the point of the bayonet. It was impossible to pick up the dead or succor the wounded, as the artillery continued to sweep the position with a fire that could not be withstood.

Among the dead lying about 400 yards from the French trenches were 27 wounded French soldiers who were unable to get back and whom it was impossible to reach. During the conflict seven of these men were seen to huddle together in a heap to keep themselves from freezing and share their last rations. A heavy fall of snow came on and covered not only the dead but the 27 wounded.

Ramming Submarine Encouraged.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—One of the leading British shipping journals has offered a reward of $2500 for the officers and crew of the first British merchant vessel to succeed in disabling a German submarine by ramming it. Submarines, the paper points out, are the most vulnerable form of craft afloat. A ship may easily escape torpedoes by running in a circle, and may thus find a favorable opportunity for ramming its adversary.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

CHRONOLOGY OF CHIEF EVENTS OF WAR TO DATE.

PROGRESS OF THE PAST WEEK.

February 14—German Emperor summons United States Ambassador Gerard to conference on Eastern battlefront; Albanians invade Serbia, later retreating.

February 15—Danish press considers war between United States and Germany possible; Germany offersto recede from war zone decree if Britain permits entry of food for German civilians; British steamer Wavelet blown up.

February 16—Forty British aeroplanes bombard German bases in Belgium; Holland and Italy protest against German war zone decree.

February 17—German submarine sinks French steamer; Great Britain denies undue interference with United States merchantmen.

February 18—German submarine blockade of Britain begins; Germany replies to United States protest again war zone decree, reiterating intentions.

February 19—Norwegian (neutral) and French steamers sunk by Germans; Great Britain justifies use of United States flag; United States steamer Wilhelmina taken to British prize court; United States does not accept German excuse for probable sinking of neutral vessels without warning crews.

February 20—British steamer sunk by German submarine in Irish Sea without warning; Germany and Austria complain of shipments of submarines from United States to allies.

February 21—United States steamer Evelyn sunk near Bremen, Germany.

EARLIER EVENTS OF THE WAR.

June 28, 1914—Grand Duke Francis Ferdinand, heir to Austrian throne, and his wife assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia, as result of Pan-Slavic propaganda.

July 23—Austria sends ultimatum to Serbia; 28, Austria declares war on Serbia. Russia mobilizes against Austria; 29, Austria bombards Belgrade; 31, Germany demands that Russia demobilize. Belgians and Germans order mobilization.

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia; 3, German troops enter Belgium; 4, Great Britain sends ultimatum to Germany demanding respect for Belgian neutrality. Germany declares war on France and Belgium. Great Britain declares state of war exists with Germany; 6, Austria declares war on Russia; 7, French enter Alsace; 10, France declares war on Austria; 12, Montenegro declares war on Austria. Great Britain announces state of war exists with Austria; 15, Japan sends ultimatum to Germany, demanding that she withdraw ships and evacuate Kiau-Chau, China; 17, Belgian capital moved to Antwerp; 20, German army enters Brussels; 23, Japan declares war on Germany; 25, Austria declares war on Japan; 28, British fleet victor in sea fight in Heligoland Bight, Germany losing cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers.

September 5—Great Britain, France and Russia sign agreement to make no peace save together; 21, German submarine U-9 sinks British cruisers Cresey, Hogue and Aboukir in North Sea.

October 9—Antwerp capitulates to German forces; 17, four German destroyers sunk by British cruiser in North Sea; 20, Japanese occupy Ladrone Islands, in Pacific Ocean; 27, British super-dreadnought Audacious, third in tonnage and armament in British navy, sunk by torpedo or mine off north coast of Ireland; 31, Turks annex and invade Egypt; German submarine sinks British cruiser Hermes.

November 1—British squadron defeated by German fleet off Chilean coast; 3, Great Britain and France formally announce state of war with Turkey; 7, Tsing-Tau, German stronghold in China, falls; 10, German cruiser Emden destroyed by Australian cruiser Sydney. German cruiser Koenigsberg bottled up; 26, British battleship Bulwark blown up and sunk near mouth of Thames from explosion of own magazine.

December 8—German commerce destroyers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipsic and Nurnberg destroyed off Falkland Islands by British fleet. Cruiser Dresden escapes; 16, German fleet raids east coast of England, Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby bombarded. Eighty-four persons, mostly civilians, killed.

January 1, 1915—British battleship Formidable sunk in English Channel by German submarine; 19, German fleet of airships raid Sandringham and other cities in England; 24, German cruiser Bluecher sunk and three sister ships damaged trying to raid English coast.

February 3—British rout first Turkish force reaching Suez Canal; 4, Germany declares blockade of British waters; 12, British fleet of 34 aeroplanes raids German passes in Belgium.

JAPANESE WOULD AID

Movement Begun to Send Volunteers to Europe.

PEACE PURPOSE ASSERTED

Manifesto Makes Appeal to Chivalry and Urges All to Join in Extirpating "Root of Menace to World's Peace."

TOKIO, Jan. 23.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The question of sending an army to Europe to assist the allies continues to be vigorously discussed by the Japanese public. Meantime considerable interest has been caused by the issuance of a manifesto by the promoters of a movement to dispatch a volunteer corps. The ambition is to send an army corps comprising two infantry divisions and one artillery corps as well as cavalry—about 40,000 in all. The promoters say they have 400 men enlisted already and have sent out a call for funds.

What is said to interest the allies however, is not the question of a volunteer corps, but the dispatch of an army of 400,000 or 500,000 by the empire, and this question is still an open one.

War Meant to Establish Peace.

The manifesto of the volunteer promoters follows:

"Peace is coveted by all nations of the world; war is the object of universal hatred and is a curse to the world. The war in Europe has turned the whole European continent into a great battlefield and the disasters occurring from the conflagration are spreading unavoidable calamity to humanity in every nook and corner of the world. Great Britain, France, Russia and Belgium are fighting for the common object to extirpate the root of the menace to the world's peace and reinstate the world in the condition of happiness and tranquility.

"We, Japanese, who are bound with them by alliance or by convention, though living in distant climes and of different race, cannot but entertain profound sympathy with those nationals who are bravely fighting for the cause of humanity and civilization. History furnishes many noble examples of patriots who helped other nationals fighting for the lofty cause of independence and liberty, such as Lafayette in the American Independence, Lord Byron in the independence of Greece and Garibaldi in the Franco-Prussian war.

Appeal Made to Chivalry.

"We, the sons of the land of Yamato (an old classical name for the Japanese nation) have been and are known as a nation of chivalry, loving justice and righteousness for which we are always willing to sacrifice ourselves and all our own. We feel it our duty to assist our European compatriots in their hard task to chastise the disturber of the world's peace, and to accelerate the termination of the war and thereby restore the world's peace as speedily as possible. With this object in view, we have decided to organize a volunteer army corps and join the allied armies to support their noble work for the extirpation of the sources of the menace to the world's peace.

"In this sense we appeal to our fellow-countrymen, who are anxious for the happiness and welfare of humanity and the restoration of the world's peace to come and join us."

WAR WRITER IS RIDICULED

Work of Official Amateurs Resented by London Press.

LONDON, Feb. 21—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—London papers are having a fling at the War Office by making Professor Pares, who is the official eyewitness of the British press with the Russian army, a victim of amusing ridicule.

Although Professor Pares is a Russian scholar of note, his efforts as a correspondent are regarded as amateurish. Even the London papers, which often allow their representatives to write in the first person singular, rebel against Professor Pares' description of his trip to the Polish front, during which all of his meals appear to be religiously chronicled. Whenever the professor tells of what he has eaten, his fare is printed in black-faced type in the London papers. Thus, when the casual reader picks up the professor's article his eyes are arrested by such heavy-typed phrases as, "A plain meal without any alcohol"; "lunched on bread and milk"; "ate more bread and milk"; a cottage dinner"; "drank tea with the battalion commander"; "white bread and chocolate"; "we lunch"; "cakes and tea."

This is not done with a view to offending the sensibilities of the professor, but by way of protest to the War Department, which keeps all correspondents, not only out of the British lines and base camps in France and Flanders, but also out of the military areas in England. Only tros, it is charged, are allowed to describe camp and battle scenes for the British public.

The latest eyewitness to be chosen is Sir Max Aitken for the Canadian forces. Sir Max is known as a business man who acquired a fortune in Canada and later won a seat in Parliament in England, where he is the right-hand man of Bonar Law. He has never taken part in any military organizations nor done any descriptive writing for the press.

PRINCESS' CHANCES FEW

WAR PROMISES TO RESULT IN MANY ROYAL OLD MAIDS.

Intermarriage of German and English Houses Improbable—Russia Has Seven Eligible Granddukes.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—(Correspondence to the Associated Press.)—One of the effects of war may be to produce a record crop of royal spinsters. The number of possible combinations in European royalty is necessarily limited, but with the international enmities aroused by the war and the loss of at least some of the princelings, the chance of a princess changing her name is now comparatively slight.

In the case of England, there are Princess Mary and the Princess Maude of Fife. Intermarriage between the English and German houses, owing to the supply of princes from the smaller Germanic states, is traditional. That may not now be continued because of the bitterness aroused by the war.

Russia has seven granddukes on the eligible list, most of them enormously wealthy. The young and handsome Duke Constantine may be the more attractive, but Duke Dmitri Paulovitch stands nearer the throne.

Duke Dmitri's name, however, has been coupled with the Czar's eldest daughter. At the end of the war, treaties between the Balkan states will probably be sealed by several royal intermarriages. But the British do not look to the Balkans for royal mates and the Germans and Austrians cannot.

NEWSPAPER PLANT LOST

DES MOINES TRIBUNE AND LEADER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Newsboy's Cigarette Is Reported to Be Cause of Loss of $200,000; New Outfit to Be Installed.

DES MOINES, Feb. 21.—The building and entire plant of the Register and Leader, morning, and Des Moines Tribune, afternoon newspaper here, were destroyed by fire early today. The loss exceeds $200,000, about three-fourths of which was covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is not certain. It broke out about 7 o'clock after the night force had left, and one report was that a newsboy in the circulation room in the basement had dropped a lighted cigarette in some waste paper. This could not be verified, however.

The flames quickly shot upward through the building to the composing-room, where practically the whole of the plant was wrecked in a short time. Falling floors destroyed the presses in the basement.

Gardner Cowles, publisher and principal owner of the two papers, said tonight the plant would be rebuilt immediately. Temporary quarters in the Des Moines Daily Capital offices were accepted by Mr. Cowles and no issues of either the Register and Leader or the Tribune will be omitted.

TURKEY DECLARES SELF OUT OF PAWN

War Entered Because of Hypocrisy of Triple Entente, Says Grand Vizier.

OTTOMANS UNIT, HE AVERS

Sympathy of World Is Lacking Because Nation Is Misunderstood, Is Explanation—German Domination Is Not Feared.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via London, Feb. 21.—Prince Said Salim, the Grand Vizier of Turkey, in the first interview he has ever given has outlined to the Associated Press Turkey's reason for entering the war.

"We have rejected the Triple Entente's offer to guarantee Turkey's integrity for 30 years," said the Grand Vizier, "because acceptance would have been detrimental to Turkey's sovereignty. Turkey's experience with the promises made by the powers forming the Triple Entente (Great Britain, France and Russia) has not been favorable to the promotion of confidence.

Russia Is Hereditary Enemy.

"Turkey knew that to enter into relations with Great Britain, France and Russia would have been a harmful factor in respect to the country's interest. Russia, moreover, is our hereditary enemy, from whom we could not expect lasting effects of a change of heart. Had the past actions of these powers been different, the page of history which is now being written might have read differently.

"We were tired of the hypocrisy actuating the powers of the Triple Entente when dealing with Turkey, so we did what provocation forced us to do—went to war.

"Turkey was made the object of many falsehoods by the Entente. Now the allies assert that the government lacks the support of the people. Could we make such a good military showing, after the recent wars and other troubles, if the government had not obtained the hearty co-operation of all Ottomans?

Racial Elements United.

"The fact is the present war shows Turkey even more united than we had expected. The assertions that we would be unable ever to force the many racial elements into a strong whole have been completely refuted. That Turkey is capable of developing the highest form of national solidarity is a demonstrated fact.

"The Turkish people want a chance to work out their destiny. Our start six years ago was good. Much has been accomplished already everywhere in material and intellectual progress. We have initiated many measures promoting the well-being of the people in Constantinople. Today we have electric traction, telephones, street lights, good police, clean, well-paved streets, public schools and a university admitting women. Public health has been conserved, vice curbed.

Means Are Limited.

"I realize that there is much to do, but the world should not forget that our means are limited and that we have heretofore been much hampered by the capitulations.

"We are not a barbaric people, not savage, not black, not brown, not yellow, but white, with every right of the other white races, a people willing to invest its wealth and blood in the opportunity to make good, as Americans say.

"Turkey has been misrepresented and misunderstood; hence she is lacking the sympathy to which she is entitled. Heretofore we were the pawn in Europe's politics and our interests were wholly unconsidered. We were tired of this and now are fighting for the chance to have Turkey exist for the sake of Turkey.

"The claim that Turkey is bound to pass under the sway of Germany is absurb. Have Austria-Hungary and Italy passed under the sway of their powerful ally in the Alliance?

American Example Followed.

"The matter of foreign schools is simple enough. We propose to give these institutions the status enjoyed by them in the United States, the management continuing to be independent.

"The time has come when Turkey is anxious to extend to all within her borders the protection and guarantees given by other governments. Apprehension in that respect would be equivalent to denial of all we have accomplished in the past six years. Our critics overlook the obstacles which have been met with success by the strong, rejuvenated Turkey."

The Grand Vizier answered questions in excellent English, directly and tersely. The interview was over coffee and cigarettes and the Grand Vizier's demeanor was exceedingly pleasant and most democratic.

NORWEGIANS ARE ANGRY

Newspapers Express Indignation Over Germans' Sinking Vessel.

CHRISTIANIA, via London, Feb. 21.—Indignation at the sinking of the Norwegian tank steamship Belridge by a German submarine near Folkestone is expressed by today's papers, which discuss possible means of demanding satisfaction.

The Norwegian Journal of Commerce and Shipping says: "The torpedoing of the Belridge is an event which it is unnecessary to characterize further. The ship was bound from one neutral port to another. She had been ordered to paint the word 'Norway' in large letters on her sides, which surely was done. A repetition of the case may easily raise the greatest obstacles in the way of good relations with Germany. Needless to say, we shall not abandon the right of thousands of years to sail the open seas as neutrals."

GERMAN BOMBS DEADLY

Small Cylinder Makes Hole 45 Feet Wide and 30 or 40 Feet Deep.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Germans are using an explosive in trench warfare so powerful that a cylindrical case of it a foot long and six inches in diameter can blast a hole in the ground from 45 to 55 feet wide and 30 to 40 feet deep, says a correspondent of the Daily News, who gives a French officer as his authority. These small bombs, with explosive effect of a charge of 125 pounds of melanite, are hurled from mortars and can be plainly seen on their course. The French believe that the material used is either liquid air or liquid carbonic acid gas.

The officer says that this new type of bomb recently caused the French to evacuate trenches at Arras, which had previously been carried by assault.

KENTUCKY STOCK INFECTED

More Than 1000 Cattle to Be Killed and All State Is Menaced.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 21.—A dairy herd of 86 and a score of hogs in Jefferson County were slaughtered today in an effort to stamp out the foot-and-mouth disease which officials say menaces the whole livestock industry of the state, valued at $40,000,000.

A herd of 984 cattle valued at $60,000 is to be slaughtered here as soon as arrangements are made.

C. W. Newman, Commissioner of Agriculture called on all county judges today to summon mass meetings and arouse the people to fight the disease.

TRAVEL PLAN ABANDONED

Teachers' Foundation Finds Foreign Itineraries Impossible.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The trustees of the Kahn Foundation for the Foreign Travel of American Teachers announced today that because of the difficulties of foreign travel and the consequent impossibility of attaining the ends of the foundation, no fellows will be appointed for the years 1915-16.

The experiences of the present appointees, who have been unable to carry out their itineraries, have led to this decision.

BRITONS TO AVOID STRIKES

Committee Named to Prevent Labor Trouble in War Material Plants.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—With a view to preventing interruptions of work in the trades which supply war materials, the government has appointed a committee to consider all disputes which the parties directly concerned are unable to settle.

The committee consists of Sir George Asquith, of the Board of Trade; Sir Francis Hopwood, of the Admiralty, and Sir George Gibb, of the War Office.

Furniture Factory Gets Orders.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Feb. 21. — (Special.)—C. O. Gingrich, president of the Chehalis Furniture & Manufacturing Company, has returned from a business trip to California. The furniture factory at Chehalis runs steadily throughout the year, and Mr. Gingrich brought home considerable business for the company as a result of his trip.

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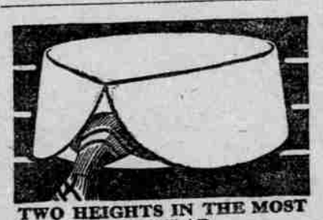

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3—"Twice Rescued"—Clever presentation of life of today. Features the bill.
4—Insurance Nightmare—Comedy, slap-stick variety. Lots doing.
5—Hearst-Selig Weekly.
6—Carney and Ingram—Organ music.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY.
The Wrong Girl; Thes Dansants; Good People; Breaking Ice, and Nashville Students.

MELVIN G. WINSTOCK GEN. MGR.

SENATE UNLIKELY TO ADOPT CLOTURE

Free Right of Amendment Necessary to Atone for Carelessness in House.

DEMOCRATS LOOK AHEAD

Farseeing Members of Present Majority Realize Rule Will Be Weapon Against Them With Republicans in Control.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Feb. 21.—The United States Senate may adopt a cloture rule some day, but no such rule is likely to be adopted this session, nor at any other time when the Senate is in the midst of a bitter and determined filibuster. If cloture is to come it must come at a time when there is no immediate need for cloture.

The talk of limiting debate in the Senate is not new. It has bobbed up every time the Senate has run into a filibuster. The Senate's attitude toward cloture is much like the Arkansas farmer's attitude toward his leaky roof. When the weather was fair he did not need to mend the roof, and when it rained he could not mend it. The Senate never thinks of cloture until it needs it. That is just the time the Senate cannot force its adoption.

Subject Willingly Changed.

After the Senate has wasted five or six weeks in a useless discussion of the shipping bill the Administration leaders conceived the idea of amending the Senate rules in a way to limit debate. Immediately the motion was made to amend the rules the filibuster shifted from the shipping bill to the proposed cloture rule, and Senators who had been filibustering against the shipping bill turned their fire against the cloture resolutions. It was as easy for them to talk cloture as the purchase of ships, and they were just as willing to change the subject, for everyone in the Senate knew that once a cloture rule was adopted the shipping bill would be forced through under orders from the White House.

If the House of Representatives was more liberal in the matter of debate and gave more consideration to important legislation than it does under its rules there would be less justification for unlimited debate in the Senate. The House, as it operates under Democratic control, however, is virtually legislating by committees. Bills of the first magnitude are shaped up by committees, many of them made up of men none too well informed. These bills, when reported to the House, are considered under special rules which limit debate to one, two and three days, or a week at the outside in one instance, and then the right is denied the House to amend the bills as reported by committees.

House Has Little Choice.

The House must accept the bills as reported or vote them down. Under the present control of the House, and with pressure from the White House, the committee bills are always passed.

Experience has demonstrated that the House has been reckless and careless in the shaping of important bills. Many of the bills were half-baked when they passed the House and some members saw their weak spots. But the right was denied the House to perfect those bills, and what changes were made by the Senate, after considerable discussion, which carried with it the unrestricted right to offer and obtain votes upon amendments. Knowing the disposition of the Senate to consider important legislation at length and to amend it, the House has grown more and more careless. So long as this situation continues in the House, the Senate feels it is justified in insisting on the unrestricted right of debate.

Many Senators, even Democrats, do not believe in the cloture idea. Cloture, once adopted, will be a weapon in the hand of the majority to shut off the minority, and while the Democrats are now in control there are some Democratic Senators long-headed enough to realize that the time will come when the Democrats are again in the minority, and when that time comes these Senators will want the same right of filibuster that is now enjoyed by the Republican minority.

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4 x 34	19.40	20.35	4.00
4½ x 36	27.35	28.70	5.20
5 x 37	32.30	33.90	6.25

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