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ago, was active in a subordinate capacity in the lobby operations of the N. A. M.

"(N)—Frank F. Porter, chief of the membership division of the N. A. M., collector of campaign and labor funds.

"(O)—Edward Hines, head of the lumber lobby, celebrated for 'putting Lorimer over' as United States senator from Illinois, from which office he was dismissed in disgrace; handled various sums of money to promote the election of Congressman John J. Jenkins of Wisconsin.

"(P)—H. E. Miles of Racine, Wis., chairman of the executive committee for the creation of a tariff commission; active director in the N. A. M. and instructed to pay Watson money for services rendered as lobbyist; sought appointment as member of the tariff commission created to head off tariff revision.

"(Q)—D. M. Parry, former president of the N. A. M.; very active as director of lobby operations upon his retirement from presidency; took a conspicuous part in creation of tariff commission in 1909.

"Nine—That the National Association of Manufacturers, through its agents, including Cushing and Mulhall, successfully conducted the campaign to break the strikes of the job printers in 1905-6; 23,000 shoemakers at St. Louis in 1907; 10,000 hatmakers at Danbury, Conn., and New Jersey points in 1909, and of 4,000 shoemakers at Portsmouth, O., in 1907.

"Ten—That these agents of the N. A. M. planted spies in the labor unions with which the strikers were connected, corrupted minor labor leaders, personally paid them sums of money which are set forth in the correspondence turned over to the World by Colonel Mulhall; enlisted the support of clergymen to break the strike at Danbury and even sought to influence Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore to compel a settlement favorable to the hatmakers through local clergymen. In carrying out this campaign Colonel Mulhall enlisted the assistance of the Rev. H. C. Meserve of the First Congregational church of Danbury and of the Rev. Fathers Shanley and Kennedy. In its strike-breaking undertaking the N. A. M. had the co-operation of many men high in the councils of the republican party and a few in the democratic party, either by reason of political affiliation, friendly sentiment, business prejudice or personal gain.

"Eleven—That the National Association of Manufacturers conducted a relentless warfare against public officials and labor leaders who opposed its legislative and industrial plans; financed the campaigns of candidates against them and sought to retire them from congress, the information upon which these undertakings were based being secretly supplied to the N. A. M. by its agents in Congress and among the labor unions, and that this 'blacklist' included the following:

"(A)—Congressman John L. Burnett of the Seventh Alabama district. (Beaten in 1908 because he was too active on floor of congress against bills favored by the National Association

of Manufacturers, which organized an effective propaganda against him in his district.)

"(B)—Former Congressman Henry L. Maynard of the Second West Virginia district. (Beaten for the same reason in 1908.)

"(C)—Speaker Champ Clark of Missouri. (Unsuccessfully opposed by every influence at the command of the National Association of Manufacturers both in 1908 and 1910.)

"(D)—Congressman Henry A. Cooper of the First Wisconsin district. (Unsuccessfully opposed because of his radical opposition to Cannon, though otherwise friendly to the National Association of Manufacturers.)

"(E)—Former Congressman Thomas D. Nichols of the Tenth Pennsylvania district. Beaten in 1910 because of his persistent opposition to the interests of the National Association of Manufacturers and for his championship of labor interests; elected in 1910 by a diminished majority.)

"(F)—Former Congressman Herbert Parsons of the Thirteenth New York district. (Defeated in 1910 because of his opposition to Cannonism.)

"(G)—Congressman W. S. Green of the Fifteenth Massachusetts district. (Unsuccessfully opposed in 1908 because of his opposition to Cannon and the other interests of the manufacturers' association.)

"(H)—Congressman Gilbert N. Haugen of the Fourth Iowa district. (Opposed with all the influence at the command of the National Association of Manufacturers in 1908, but re-elected by a very small majority.)

"(I)—Former Congressman William D. Wilson of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania. (Beaten in 1912 because of his opposition to the plans of the National Association of Manufacturers and his championship of labor; appointed by President Wilson secretary of labor.)

"(J)—Former United States Senator Louis E. McCombs of Maryland. (Opposed for every office he ran for because of his authorship of the general eight-hour bill and his championship of labor interests in general.)

"(K)—Former Congressman George E. Pearre of Maryland. (Beaten because of his authorship of the Pearre national injunction bill.)

"(L)—United States Senator William Hughes of New Jersey. (Beaten for congress in 1904 and opposed at all times and barely escaped defeat in 1910 because of his activities in behalf of labor reforms.)

"(M)—Former Congressman John Kelliher of Massachusetts. (Beaten in 1910 for the same reason.)

"(N)—Former Congressman Connolly of Massachusetts. (Beaten in 1910 for the same reason.)

"(O)—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. (Made the target of many forms of attack to discredit him after repeated failures to bribe him by agents of the National Association of Manufacturers.)

"(P)—John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, member of the civic federation. (Opposed by every influence at the command of the National Association of Manufacturers.)

"(Q)—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor. (Made the object of attacks by agents of the National Association of Manufacturers.)

"Twelve—That Colonel Mulhall has personal knowledge and accounts to show that during his lobby, political and strike-breaking work for the National Association of Manufacturers he paid out to accomplish the purposes of that organization a sum approximating \$200,000, all of which was supplied to him by officials of the association."

LAMAR'S REMARKABLE STORY

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: Washington, July 2.—A story of misrepresentations, impersonation of public men and organized effort to influence Wall street financiers, probably without parallel within the history of congressional investigations, was unfolded today before the senate lobby investigating committee.

A prosperous-looking, self-possessed individual, calling himself David Lamar of New York, self-described as an "operator in stocks," and admittedly the bearer of several assumed names, was the principal in the remarkable session. With entire abandonment, arousing the committee to laughter at times by his naive admissions, he told of his impersonations, his participation in attempts to influence Wall street operations and his associations with Edward Lauterbach, a New York lawyer, in efforts to

have Lauterbach retained by the Morgan firm, the Union Pacific and other great interests to head off congressional activity in Washington.

He telephoned to financial men and lawyers in the names of Representative Palmer and Representative Riordan. He assumed the guise of Chairman McCombs of the democratic national committee to telephone to Chairman Hilles of the republican national committee.

Lewis Cass Ledyard of New York, counsel for the Morgan firm, was one of his attempted victims. Mr. Ledyard came to the witness stand today armed with almost a verbatim account of all the conversations held with Lamar, who had represented himself as Congressman Palmer. As he read the record of the conversations, in themselves unusual in their tone, Lamar, sitting nearby, laughed and nodded, saying, "That's right," and slapping his leg with apparent enjoyment.

The purpose of his impersonations, Lamar contended, was to secure reinstatement for his friend, Edward Lauterbach, in the good graces of the Morgan firm.

Members of the committee tonight decided that Lamar should remain in Washington for reappearance tomorrow. Edward Lauterbach, who recently testified before the committee, was recalled from New York by telegraph tonight, and Henry B. Martin a local man, who has figured as head of the "anti-trust league," also was subpoenaed to appear.

Lamar declared he prepared the resolution for the Stanley investigation of the steel trust; that it was given to Martin, who gave it to Congressman Stanley subsequently, he said it was introduced in the house of representatives by Mr. Stanley with but a few "technical changes" from its original form.

Lamar denied that there had been any attempt at extorting money from any of the New York financial men. The story evolved during the day, mainly through the Ledyard testimony, indicated that the latter had been to various members of the Morgan firm, to tell them of the "steel trust" investigation resolution which Lamar had prepared, but that none of the Morgan firm members would pay any attention to the matter or make any effort to stop it.

Lamar paved the way for Lauterbach to call upon Ledyard according to the testimony given by Ledyard and corroborated by Lamar. In an interview on February 8, 1913, between Ledyard and Lauterbach, the latter declared he came direct from Senator Stone who represented Speaker Clark, and that he had a proposal to make to the Morgan interests for the heading off of congressional activity against the steel corporation.

Senator Stone took the stand before Ledyard had finished and denounced the whole thing as a malicious fabrication and a "common lie."

Members of the senate committee agreed in the belief that it was a fabrication, and Lamar laughingly clinched the matter by breaking in and admitting that there was no truth in the allegations. He admitted that he prepared the outlines of the conditions that had been submitted to the steel corporation attorney; but he could give no explanation of his purpose except that the whole thing was a farce.

The story of how Ledyard had kept Lamar on the telephone time after time until he could locate the real Congressman Palmer in Washington; how he had once succeeded in getting Palmer over the long distance telephone when the bogus "Palmer" was on another telephone; and how he had finally traced the impersonator to a telephone in Lamar's apartments on Riverside drive, held the committee and spectators almost dumfounded for more than an hour.

Paul D. Cravath, one of the attorneys for the Union Pacific, and Maxwell Evarts, counsel for the Southern Pacific, testified briefly as to their experiences with the telephone impersonator.

During his testimony early in the day Lamar interjected an attack upon the Union Pacific, claiming there had been a falsification in the books of the company in 1901 by which nearly \$80,000,000 had disappeared from its surplus.

Mr. Cravath immediately denied this, terming Lamar a "liar," a characterization which the committee insisted should be withdrawn. Cravath declared the attack had been expected for several days, as a part of a bear raid to depress the value of the stock for speculative purposes.

While Lamar was on the stand Chairman Overman endeavored to make him give his real name, but the witness refused. He admitted, under Overman's questioning, that he had been in Denver under the name of David H. Lewis, but denied he had used the name of Simon Wolf. He said Lamar was not his name, but de-