

WASHINGTON NEWS

A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says: The president's caddy has told what Mr. Wilson says when he makes a poor golf stroke. He exclaims, "Tut, tut!" Robert Emmett Taylor, 14 years old, has caddied for the president ever since he joined the Washington Country Club. He thinks the president, with more experience, will be a "regular golfer." Young Taylor says: "The last time the president came to the links he struck the ball and it rolled to the very edge of the hole, hung there for a second, while it whirled around, and then stood still. I sneaked over near the president. I know what they generally say when such a thing happens on the course. The president looked very peeved. He opened his lips to say something. I pricked up my ears to hear what he was going to say. 'Tut, tut!' said the president. That was all."

An Associated Press dispatch says: A sweeping investigation of the lobbying charges made by Martin M. Mulhall, involving members of the house, will be authorized by the house. After two hours of heated discussion the house referred the matter to the rules committee, with instructions to report out a resolution giving the committee broad inquisitorial powers to probe the matter.

Chairman Henry called a meeting of the rules committee to begin the

work of framing the resolution. The question of appointing a committee to act in conjunction with the senate lobby committee will be taken up, and Senator Overman and other members of the senate committee will be consulted. If a separate house committee is decided on an attempt will be made to reach an agreement with the senate committee to divide the subject matter of the inquiry with the idea of allowing the house to probe such matters as concern its own members.

Resolutions of inquiry were presented by Representative Sherley of Kentucky, one of the members listed by Colonel Mulhall as "easy influenced" and who declared he did not know Mulhall, and Representative Nolan of California. During the discussion on the floor it was made apparent that the proposed investigation may extend not only to the activities of the national association of manufacturers, but to those of labor agents, temperance association representatives and all others who have interested themselves in congressional legislation.

When the house convened an outbreak of pleas of "not guilty" to the Mulhall charges began. Representative Shirley declared that if the Mulhall charge meant that he had been influenced in any way it was a "malicious, wanton, deliberate lie."

Republican Leader Mann, in a spirited speech said it was impera-

tive that the house proceed at once to defend itself.

Mr. Mann asked the rules committee to draw a broad resolution. "While we are going into this national association of manufacturers," he said, "let's investigate the other side of this matter—the labor end. Let us find out about the temperance organizations, the labor unions and the others who have been interested in legislation before this house."

A dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger says: How copious and uninterrupted has been the flow of patronage in the postoffice department under the management of Postmaster Burleson forms the substance of a press notice given out recently. In four months, according to the story, the postmaster general has appointed 7530 postmasters of all grades, practically all the appointees, except some civil service, fourth-class men being democrats. This is at the rate of 1882 a month, or 162 a day. When Postmaster General Burleson took hold he found 1800 vacancies of the presidential class on hand, which number in the last four months has increased to 2400. These presidential offices he disposed of at the rate of 16 a day, including Sundays and holidays, and now there remain to be filled only 471 vacancies in the presidential class. Of the fourth-class postoffices there have been 5,600 vacancies, and these have been filled at the rate of 46 a day. The democratic senate has shirked its share of this work, having confirmed, up to date, 1111 presidential postmasters.

A peculiar thing about the situation is that 471 postmasterships of the three presidential classes virtually have gone begging. Not that there are not plenty of applicants for these, but the senators and representatives who chose the men and women to fill them have made no recommendation in any of the 471 cases, and the president will be privileged to fill the vacancies.

In Pennsylvania there are 39 political postoffices unfilled because the democratic representatives have not recommended anybody to fill them. There are 74 fourth-class offices in Pennsylvania to be filled by examination and 45 by postoffice inspectors.

In other nearby states the existing vacancies in presidential postoffices which have not been filled because democratic congressmen have neglected to make recommendations are as follows:

New Jersey, 16; Connecticut, 5; and Massachusetts, 20.

President Wilson has appointed as American ambassador to Austria-Hungary, Frederick C. Penfield, of Pennsylvania.

When the democratic tariff caucus defeated Senator Hitchcock's amendment to put a graduated income tax on tobacco production, the Nebraska senator withdrew from the caucus in order that he might be able to fight for the amendment on the floor of the senate.

Forty democratic senators stood up in party caucus July 7 and declared their intention to vote for the tariff revision bill as finally approved by the caucus. The Associated Press report of the caucus says: Two senators, Ransdell and Thornton of Louisiana, stated that they would not make such promise because of the proposal to place sugar on the free list in 1916. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska and Culbertson of Texas were absent, but both are known to be in favor of the bill. This gives the democrats forty-nine votes for the bill, or a slender ma-

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PACIFIC MERGER PLAN ENDED

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: St. Paul, June 30.—

Federal Judges Wallace H. Sanborn, William C. Hook and Walter I. Smith, sitting as the district court of the United States for the district of Utah, late today approved the plan agreed upon by Attorney General McReynolds and attorneys for the Union Pacific railroad and the famous Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger, known as the great Harriman combine, practically came to an end.

The decree signed today will become effective with its filing in the federal court at Salt Lake City, Utah, which probably will take place next Wednesday or Thursday.

With the handing down of the final decree years of litigation came to an end, the first suit of the government to dissolve the merger having been filed at Salt Lake City in 1908.

The decision today came as a surprise. There was a brief hearing this morning, at which the government was represented by C. Carroll Todd, special assistant to the attorney general, and the road by N. H. Loomis and H. W. Clarke. Then the court took the case under advisement, a number of times calling in the respective attorneys to question them further concerning the plan, but there was no hint that a decree would be given.

Shortly before 4 o'clock Judge Sanborn, who presided, called in the attorneys and announced that the court had decided to enter a final decree, approving the plan as presented by the attorney general and the road's counsel, with practically but one exception.

This exception was the naming of Louis C. Krauthoff of New York city as a commissioner of the court to see that the letter and spirit of the plan is carried out. The court also directed him to report to it from time to time.

In brief the plan, which had the approval of President Wilson, presented by the attorney general and counsel for the road and approved by the court, provides that the Union Pacific shall exchange \$38,000,000 of its \$126,000,000 holdings in the Southern Pacific for the Pennsylvania railroad's entire holdings in the Baltimore and Ohio, virtually an equal amount; that the remaining \$88,000,000 shall be sold to the general public through the Central Trust company of New York; that no present stockholders in the Union Pacific, continuing as such, may buy any of the Southern Pacific stock so sold; that the transaction shall begin Nov. 1, 1913, and if not completed by Jan. 1, 1916, the court should direct the disposition of any Southern Pacific stock remaining unsold.

By its decision the court disregarded the desire of the attorney general that final decision be withheld for the interposing of objections by interested parties. This portion of the attorney general's plan was opposed by Mr. Loomis at the hearing today as unfair to the road.

The attorney general also had asked in this connection that there be publication of the plan as in the American Tobacco company case, calling the attention of interested parties so that objection might be made, but this also was overruled by the court.

"We deem a decree of dissolution more necessary at present than any other action," said Judge Sanborn, after announcing the decree.

The government, however, in the plan approved, expressly stipulates that should any illegal conditions arise from the exchange of stock, either under existing or future laws or future interpretation by the courts of present statutes, the government

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