

COAL MINE GUARDS BLAMED FOR REIGN OF LAWLESS TERROR

Paint Creek Deputy Sheriff Who Kept Order for Nine Years Says They Started Trouble.

SHOTS FIRED FROM TRAINS

J. H. Pike Describes Shooting Up of Holly Grove.

GUARDS MAKE MANY ARRESTS

Twenty-Two Men Looked in Box Car All Night.

GLASSCOCK AGAIN TESTIFIES

Former Governor Tells of Fruitless Efforts to Effect Settlement of Differences Between Miners and Operators.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 14.—A happy and contented people, living some lives among the hills of West Virginia, thrown into a reign of lawless terror by an industrial strike, was described by the senate mine strike investigating committee. Former Governor Glasscock and a group of the men and women brought in from the hills to tell their own stories, described conditions to the committee.

The men and women of the strike region told how the detectives brought into the strike zone by the operators precipitated the troubles.

"When these guards paraded up and down the creek with their rifles on their shoulders then trouble broke out," said Ed Bragg, a grizzled old mountaineer, who for nine years as a deputy sheriff preserved law and order on Paint creek single handed.

"I never saw a more happy and contented people up to that time than our people on Paint creek."

Former Governor Glasscock told the committee under cross-examination that the principal complaints of the miners that came to him concerned the mine guards.

Mr. Glasscock made it clear to the committee that he had made two attempts to secure an agreement between miners and operators to arbitrate their differences. In both cases, he said, the miners were willing to arbitrate, but the operators declined.

C. D. Honaker, a conductor on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, was today's first witness. He said that prior to April 30, 1913, mine guards in Cabin creek rode on trains by virtue of passes. He gave the committee the names of a number of guards and the numbers of the passes they carried. These guards, he said, were all armed. Mr. Honaker said his train had been stoned three times during the strike.

Governor Calls Conference. Former Governor Glasscock was recalled to the stand for cross-examination and said that the first trouble broke out at Boomer, a unionized mine outside of the Paint and Cabin creek districts.

A lengthy correspondence between the governor and the operators on the question of arbitration was placed in the record after his first proposal was refused by the operators. Mr. Glasscock framed a new proposition, which he believed eliminated the question of the recognition of the union. This second proposal he said, was likewise rejected by the operators, although accepted by the miners.

Senator Kenyon took up the question of ownership of lands on Paint and Cabin creeks.

"On Paint creek," said Mr. Glasscock, "I have learned that outside men were heavy stockholders. The Cabin creek mines, however, are owned by West Virginia interests."

The witness named Judge Christian of Virginia, former representative of the Council of Cranston, Pa., and John H. Jones of Pittsburgh as some of the outsiders who owned land in the creek.

Under cross-examination by attorneys for the miners, Mr. Glasscock told of calling a "state-wide peace conference," which assembled at the state house, and which was attended by some 400 or 500 "representative citizens" from all over the state. The object of the meeting was to discuss means of preventing and settling labor disputes.

Operators Are Unfriendly. "Was the attitude of the representative operators friendly toward that meeting?" asked Mr. Belcher.

"I thought decidedly otherwise," said Mr. Glasscock.

He said that a resolution presented by an attorney for the operators, outlining the terms on which they would participate in the conference, precipitated an acrimonious debate.

"The meeting thus broke up," he said, "much to my mortification and disgust."

When Mr. Glasscock was excused the

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WOMEN TURN OUT IN FORCE

Great Pageant Escorts Body of Miss Davison to Tomb.

ROUTE OF PARADE IS CROWDED

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, Who Has Been Rearrested, and General Mrs. Drummond, Who is Ill, Are Absent.

LONDON, June 14.—Suffragettes, militant as well as non-militant, came from all parts of England today for the funeral of Miss Emily Wilding Davison, who met her death while interfering with the king's horse in the derby on June 4.

A special train brought the body of the woman suffrage "martyr" to Victoria station, where a procession of 4,000 women were waiting to escort it across the city through the principal streets, to St. George's church, Bloomsbury, where the service was held.

Crowds gathered early in the morning in the vicinity of the militant suffragette headquarters, where the blinds were down and a huge banner hung at half staff. Many detachments of women arrived from the provinces to participate in the parade. They were dressed in white, with purple sashes. They wore black bands round their arms and carried bouquets and wreaths of white flowers. Twenty brass bands furnished the music for the procession.

There was a great display of banners, bearing such legends as "Fight On! God Will Give the Victory," or "Unconquerable and Not Afraid!"

The train bearing the coffin left Epsom station soon after 11 o'clock. The coffin was covered with a purple pall and was accompanied by Miss Davison's brother and a suffragette guard of honor.

Coffin on Open Hearse. The funeral procession started from Victoria station at 2 o'clock. The coffin, covered with flowers, was in an open hearse, drawn by four black horses. The bands played dirges while the members of the various women's societies fell into line behind the hearse, each group headed by its banner and all wearing mourning emblems. Enormous crowds surrounded the station, making progress difficult.

The parade was divided into eleven sections. The suffragettes marched in four, all carrying flowers.

The coffin was in the middle of the procession and the clergy of St. George's church, Bloomsbury, marched at the head.

The rector of the church, Dr. Baumgarten, had issued a statement that he was not a sympathizer with the women's militant tactics.

With the exception of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, who was rearrested today, and "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond, who is ill, all the leaders of the militant organization occupied prominent places in the procession.

Owing to the dense throng of spectators the funeral procession moved very slowly. A young woman at the head, dressed entirely in white, carried a cross aloft. The bands played the dead march.

There was some slight "booming" here and there, but the crowds were for the most part, orderly and sympathetic.

A deal of confusion and commotion was caused by the report that the police would compel the paraders to proceed through secluded streets. There was no serious trouble, however.

Albert Edholm Gets Family Heirloom of Very, Very Old Age

SIoux FALLS, S. D., June 14.—(Special)—Peter L. Edholm, a prominent resident of western South Dakota, has just shipped by express to his brother, Albert Edholm of Omaha, Neb., a family heirloom which had its origin in the eighteenth century, and which indicates the early association of Mr. Edholm's ancestors with the history of Sweden, their native country.

This ancient loving cup holds about three sips and is patterned after the legendary goblets of early Scandinavia, when mystical giants drank mead as a beverage. The cup is known as a "Pokal" in Sweden. It was presented to Osborn Peterson, a soldier of Sweden, in the forefront of the eighteenth century, for military valor. Charles XVI, king of Sweden, presented it to Osborn Peterson, who was Peter L. Edholm's great grandfather.

In 1823 the cup, which is of solid silver, came into the possession of Mr. Edholm's grandfather. In 1899 Mr. Edholm's mother received it as a legacy from her parents, when she died in 1899. She gave it into possession of her son, Peter L., who has kept it until the present time. Now it is turned over to his youngest brother at Omaha, who will have it in charge so long as it remains in the present generation of the family. The cup, which is eight inches in height, bears several examples of the engraver's art of a century and more ago. It is inscribed with the royal coat-of-arms of Sweden, and with the royal monogram "C. XVI, J." the last letter standing for "Johann," which was the middle name of King Charles.

Another inscription reads "E. P. S. and C. N. D. 1823," the initials indicating two great grandfathers of Peter L. Edholm and his brothers and sisters, the great grandfathers having received the cup by inheritance from their grandfather.

An effort may be made to have the interesting old heirloom placed among the historical relics in the collection of the South Dakota Historical society.

GREAT GERMAN CRUISER STICKS ON THE STOCKS

HAMBURG, Germany, June 14.—The great German battle cruiser, hitherto known as "K," was to have been launched this afternoon, but refused to move from the stocks after it had been christened Derfflinger by General August von Mackensen.

The general made a patriotic speech and broke a bottle of champagne on its bow at the moment it should have slid down the ways. It stuck fast, however, and attempts to start it were finally abandoned owing to the falling tide.

The vessel is named after a famous general, George Von Derfflinger, who fought during the thirty-year war.

AWAIT DECISION IN STATE RATE CASES

Rail Troubles of Missouri, Oregon, Kentucky, Virginia, etc., Await Decision.

RULING MONDAY EXPECTED

Finishing Touches Added to Opinion in Secret Conference.

HUGHES TO BE SPOKESMAN

Expected to Announce the Conclusion of Supreme Court.

PECULIAR SITUATION DEVELOPS

Justice Will Review Ruling of Judge McPherson, Lauding Ova Veto of Two-Cent Rate Bill in New York.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Finishing touches to the supreme court's decision in the railroad rate cases from Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Oregon and West Virginia, are being hurriedly added today in secret conference. The decisions with those in the other forty-nine cases before the court, are expected to be announced Monday.

Justice Hughes is picked by most lawyers familiar with the court procedure as certain to announce the conclusion of the court as he did in the Minnesota rate case last Monday. In doing so, he will review the opinion of Judge Smith McPherson of the western Missouri circuit court.

By a coincidence Judge McPherson commented on "moral courage" of Justice Hughes, then governor of New York, for vetoing a 2 cent passenger bill. Judge McPherson held the Missouri maximum freight rate and the 2 cent passenger law confiscated the property of the railroads and enjoined their enforcement.

The relations of a governor to proposed legislation and those of a court to legislation consummated," held Judge McPherson, "are entirely different."

Valuation and Revenue

The apportionment of values and expenses of the railroads on the revenue basis as done in the Missouri cases by Judge McPherson, was disapproved in the Minnesota case. Those errors Justice Hughes said, were not sufficient to change a return of 3.5 per cent into a remunerative rate.

In the Missouri cases, Judge McPherson held that the return from the freight cases would result in a deficit on the Hamilton & St. Louis, and the Burlington, and a return not exceeding 2 per cent on the other sixteen roads concerned. The return from the 2 cent passenger law, according to the findings, would show profit on the Rock Island, St. Louis & Hamilton, Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield and the Great Western; a profit of from 3 to 4 per cent on the St. Louis & San Francisco, 4 and 5 per cent on the Santa Fe, a fraction over 2 per cent on the Kansas City Southern and between 3 and 4 per cent on the Burlington.

In view of the findings, he believes the supreme court will first consider whether errors in valuation and apportionment have been sufficient in the Missouri cases to convert a deficit or low return into a reasonable return. Many think the court may find the laws valid as to certain roads and invalid as to others.

Japan is Willing to Renew Arbitration Pact With America

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, has advised Secretary Bryan that Japan is willing to renew for another period of five years the arbitration treaty with the United States, which expires by limitation August 24.

Secretary Bryan, making the announcement today, said he not only hoped, but expected the senate would ratify the new arbitration treaties already signed with Great Britain and other countries, despite the opposition against them. No date for the signing of the Japanese renewal has been determined.

The senatorial opposition which Secretary Bryan is hopeful of overcoming was originally voiced by Senator Chamberlain, who insisted that in renewing a treaty with Great Britain specific exceptions should be made to remove the Panama canal tolls controversy from the field of arbitration. The question of arbitrating the issues with Japan over the California alien land law also has been a subject of discussion among senators opposed to renewing that arbitration treaty.

President Wilson has had frequent conferences over the arbitration treaties with senators at the White House and at the capitol. Members of the foreign relations committee likewise have been frequent callers at Secretary Bryan's office. Mr. Bryan today would not say on just what representations he based his expectation that the arbitration treaties would receive senatorial approval.

New Haven Engineer Is Arrested, Charged With Manslaughter

STAMFORD, Conn., June 14.—Charles J. Doherty, engineer of the first section of the express train which plunged into the second section on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad here yesterday, when six were killed and many injured, was arrested tonight charged with manslaughter. His bail was fixed at \$5,000. At the inquest he broke down and cried. He said he did all he could do to stop his train.

Charles S. Mellen, president of the road, said the engineer was responsible for the crash by running past his signals. He said the road had taken every precaution to avert accidents of the kind.

Iowa News Notes

SHENANDOAH.—One hundred Shenandoah Elks and thirty members of the order are surrounding the new water works of the excellent ruler, J. J. Doty, at a barbecue on his farm, west of here, Friday. Auto was provided to take the guests to the picnic grounds. Fishing and a program of athletic sports was provided for the afternoon's frolic.

Oh, My! It's a Scream



Drawn for The Bee by Powell.

UNION PACIFIC MAY GET THROUGH LINE

Proposed Deal Will Give it Thirty-Eight Per Cent of B. & O. Stock.

M'REYNOLDS EXAMINES MATTER

At First Glance, He Says, He Can See No Reason Against Exchange of Stock with Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Attorney General McReynolds returned to Washington today and immediately began considering the proposal of the Union Pacific railroad, made to the United States court at St. Paul, to exchange \$38,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock for the Pennsylvania railroad's holdings of Baltimore & Ohio.

Such an arrangement incidental to the dissolution of the Union Pacific merger, the attorney general said did not, on the surface, present a situation which the government could object, but he was studying the inter-relationship of the roads and seeking advice to determine finally whether the transfer could be regarded as obnoxious.

With the present holdings of the Union Pacific in Baltimore & Ohio, the proposed transfer would give to the Union Pacific 38.2 per cent of the entire outstanding stock of Baltimore & Ohio, according to the attorney general's advice. This would consist, in round numbers, of \$38,000,000 preferred stock, or 47 per cent of the whole, and \$55,000,000 of common stock, or 35 per cent of the whole. By acquiring \$38,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock, the Pennsylvania would receive 14 per cent of the entire outstanding stock of the Southern Pacific.

So far the attorney general has not found any indication that competition would be suppressed, as the proposed consolidation seems to relate to continuity, and not parallel, railroad lines.

Hungry Men Fight Fire Many Hours

GORDON, Wis., June 14.—A thirty-six-hour fight with fire was won last night by the male population of this village and early today weary citizens, many of whom had not eaten since Thursday morning, awaited the arrival of food from nearby towns.

Fire in the business district Thursday destroyed all but one store, the supplies of which soon were exhausted. Shortly after the fire had been extinguished in the town it broke out in the timber nearby. Forgetting temporarily the loss already sustained, citizens began a fight against the forest fire, which threatened to destroy the remaining buildings in the town. The village has a population of 200.

MRS. L. C. CALL, MOTHER OF EDUCATOR, IS DEAD

WESTER CITY, Ia., June 14.—(Special Telegram).—Mrs. L. C. Call, mother of Iowa's best known educational family, died here last night, aged 80 years. Her husband and their daughters survive. For twenty-three years Miss Leona Call was professor of Greek at the State university and Miss Myra Call, now professor of mathematics at the State Teachers' college, has held that place eighteen years. A son, now dead, preceded Miss Leona as Greek professor at Iowa City. The third daughter, Mrs. F. E. Whitley of this city, is vice president of the Iowa State Federation of Women's clubs. The family has lived here thirty-seven years, coming from Hampton where Rev. Mr. Call will be held Monday afternoon.

Nineteen Moors Are Killed by One Volley

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., June 14.—Nineteen Moorish soldiers were killed and sixteen wounded in a single volley fired by the Spanish cruiser, Reina Regente, according to an official dispatch received here today. It says: "A large party of Moors boarded the Spanish gunboat General Concha after the crew had been taken off when it went ashore near here. They were pillaging the vessel when the cruiser Regente came up and fired its entire broadside among them, killing nineteen and wounding sixteen."

WILSON WANTS MONEY LAW

President Insists Upon Action by Congress at This Session.

NEEDED TO OFFSET TARIFF

Executive Takes Ground that It Will Make it Harder to Create an Artificial Financial Disturbance.

WILL NOT GET INTO DETAILS

The president, it is understood, however, will not go into detail in his currency message, preferring to back the Owen-Glass bill as an expression of his ideas, but will call attention to the need for currency reform. His argument will be along the line of his letter, recently by Senator Tillman, in which he declared that "in loyalty to the country" currency legislation was necessary during the present session of congress, "so that any attempt to create artificial disturbances after the tariff shall have become law, may be offset by a free system of credit which will make it possible for men, big and little, to take care of themselves in business."

The currency message is not expected to be more than 1,500 words long, and it is not known whether the president will read it to congress as he did the tariff message, or send it to both houses as was the custom before he broke a precedent of a century.

PIONEERS LIVE OVER EARLY OMAHA DAYS

Recount the Time When They Had Indians for Their Nearest Neighbors.

PICNIC AT HANSCOM PARK

Old Friends Meet in Glorious Time—Will Picnic Next Year on the Lawn at Rome Miller's Home.

When the Douglas County Association of Nebraska Pioneers holds its next picnic, one year hence, the members will gather on the spacious grounds of Hillcrest, Rome Miller's country home. This was settled at the pioneers' picnic in Hanscom park yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Miller extended the invitation and it was accepted by unanimous vote.

Even if Governor Morehead was not present to fill the position of orator of the day, the picnic was a most pronounced success and was attended by some 500 of the pioneers, the members of their families and invited guests.

Governor Morehead had been invited to deliver the address of the day and had accepted the invitation. Rome Miller's big seven-passenger touring car was sent to the station to meet the Burlington train on which the governor was to come. The train came, but not the governor. The committee was somewhat disappointed, but a telegram received later by Chairman W. L. Kierstead explained everything. The governor had forgotten about his date until it was too late to catch the train and then he was sorry. His wife, his regrets and the picnic was held just the same as if he had been there.

The pioneers commenced to gather in

College Education Worth Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars

CHICAGO, Ill., June 14.—A college education is worth \$25,000, according to statistics compiled by Northwestern university and made public today. In seeking to prove in dollars and cents the value of higher education, the university took a census of the class of 1912, members of which have had ten years in which to "get settled."

The investigation showed that for the first five years out of school the average earning powers of graduates was \$977, and for the next five years the earning capacity jumped to \$1,922.

According to the United States census bureau the average earning capacity of the educated man in Chicago is \$1,922. An estimate of the value of a college education was arrived at by finding the difference between the earnings of the graduate and the report of the government census and multiplying the sum by forty, which the statistician considered a fair estimate of a man's years of service.

SHENANDOAH MAN TAKEN ILL IN OMAHA

SHENANDOAH, Ia., June 14.—(Special).—A mysterious misfortune befell Charles Fraser, senior proprietor of the Fraser brothers' meat market, while he was in Omaha Tuesday consummating a deal to trade the market to E. D. Maurer of Silver Creek, Neb., for a farm near that place.

Having arranged the business deal, Mr. Fraser left his companions and started to call on some relatives in Council Bluffs. He did not return and was next heard of when a call came from Fort Crook next evening notifying Mrs. Fraser that her husband had been found wandering about that place in a dazed condition. He was taken to a hospital in South Omaha, and Mr. Fraser and the brother, Guy Fraser, went to him and will investigate the case. It is thought that he was taken suddenly ill. His condition is improving.

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BEET SUGAR MAGNATE SPENDS BIG SUM IN WASHINGTON YEARLY

Henry T. Oxnard Says He Has Expended \$20,000 Annually in Behalf of His Industry.

SENATORS ARE HIS FRIENDS

Mr. Reed at Once Asks to Be Eliminated from List.

SELLS MUCH OF HIS STOCK

Action Taken Because of Fear of Free Sugar Law.

WILSON'S NAME BROUGHT IN

H. A. Douglas Quotes President as Saying that Sugar Interests Need Not Be a Bit Afraid of Him.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Henry T. Oxnard, the millionaire vice president of the American Beet Sugar company, testified today before the senate lobby committee that he estimated that he had spent on an average of \$20,000 a year in Washington for the last twenty-three years in behalf of the beet sugar industry.

He declared not a cent had been spent illegally. Each year, when he was at his home in Washington, he declared he came to the capitol to watch legislation and see his friends among the senators. Senator Reed demands that the witness give the names of senators who were his friends.

"Most all the senators," replied Mr. Oxnard.

"You need not include me in that list," declared Senator Reed.

"Well, I call Senator Overman one of my friends, and Senator Chambliss there and—I don't know so much about Senator Nason," said the witness.

Senator Overman promptly asked Mr. Oxnard if he had ever called on him at his office or home, or if he had ever attended any of Mr. Oxnard's entertainments.

Mr. Oxnard replied in the negative. Mr. Oxnard informed the committee that "Havermeyer or some other person connected with the sugar trust" informed him that the "sugar trust" spent \$700,000 in the Cuban reciprocity fight. When asked how it was spent, Mr. Oxnard suggested some of it may have been spent "in subsidizing newspapers."

REED HAS NO LOBBYISTS

John H. Carroll of St. Louis, attorney for the Hill system of railroads, in the lobby investigation testified today that his only tariff advice was the filing of a brief for the Great Northland and Burlington roads, dealing with credits on

"I want to say that the so-called Hill railroads have no use in Washington trying to influence legislation," said he. Mr. Carroll added that James J. Hill and possibly other officials of the Hill roads, had been in Washington recently, but that they did not come in connection with legislation.

Ames Wold, the senate printing clerk, testified about the orders for printing "sugar at a glance," an anti-free sugar argument prepared by Truman G. Palmer, representing beet sugar interests, and circulate free in the mails by hundreds of thousands of copies under the franking privilege of Senator Lodge. The committee has developed testimony on whether Palmer was permitted to change the document after the senate had ordered it printed.

Wold told of the procedure of printing a private document and turning to Senator Overman, referred to a previous conversation about the incident and added:

"I told you then somebody had been monkeying with orders here, and I still think so."