

# The Commoner.

clined to give the committee further information.

In 1897, Lamar said, Russel Sage authorized him to compel the Union Pacific to pay the government \$58,000,000 in bonds owing it. Lamar, with Senator Foraker, came to Washington and conferred with President McKinley.

"We were charged with being a pair of conscienceless blackmailers," said Lamar, "but that had no effect on us."

When Sage retired from business in 1901, on Sage's recommendation Lamar became associated with James R. Keene. Lamar said he warned Keene, when the latter was buying Union Pacific stock, that the railroad would ruin him to get revenge for Lamar's previous activity. He detailed how, when Keene and his associates had \$43,000,000 Union Pacific stock, he took steps to enjoin the voting of certain stocks so that E. H. Harriman would be compelled to buy Keene's stock at a high figure.

With Keene's approval, he retained Lauterbach's law firm and paid \$25,000. Lauterbach and Lamar came to Washington, paid Foraker a fee and engaged him.

When the injunction was finally decided against Keene Union Pacific stock went down and Keene and his friends lost most of their fortunes.

"As a result of the panic of 1907," said Lamar, "Harriman, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the New York City National bank and Morgan & Co. became bound together as with an iron band."

"For the purpose of rendering my friend Lauterbach a service," he said, "and to restore him to his former friendly relation with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Jacob Schiff and the Union Pacific officials, I did have conversations over the telephone with the Union Pacific officials and others and in those conversations I did use the names of other persons. But there was no suggestion of a fee to Mr. Lauterbach. On the strength of these telephone messages, Judge Lovett came here and charged that Edward Lauterbach had tried to blackmail him."

The Lauterbach incident, he added, paled into insignificance compared with a \$82,000,000 forgery which he alleged was committed on the Union Pacific books in 1901.

"I do not know who did it," said Lamar, "the chairman of the board or the officers, but I do know this \$82,000,000 was the fulcrum which enabled Harriman and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to gain control of these corporations."

He described a double entry of \$82,000,000 representing securities the Union Pacific assumed in taking over the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway & Navigation company. The items, he said, were carried in the "consolidated balance sheet" of the Union Pacific, June 30, 1900, but between that time and June 30, 1901, he alleged some one had erased the \$82,000,000 item from one side of the ledger, leaving it as a credit balance on the other side.

"They took all the securities of the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway & Navigation company," he said, "and used them as security for an issue of bonds. They got that money and used it to finance the deal for the Northern Pacific and Great Northern transactions and the flotation of Oregon ore and other securities which they sold out at an enormous profit."

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## ON DRESS PARADE

The process of extracting political buncombe out of the Caminetti-McNab episode continues.

Never before were so many gentlemen shocked at a white slave case. Never before were so many alleged virtuous persons thundering in the index. More apostles of virtue are on dress parade now than at any time in a century. From the racket raised, one would think there never was a white slave case before. Gentlemen are holding up their hands in holy horror, and many of them are gentlemen who have probably been helping to perpetuate vice, who have been extracting profits from vice and have helped to furnish recruits for vice.

Young Caminetti is vile. No postponement of his case should have been requested by the secretary of labor. Attorney General McReynolds ought not to have postponed the cases at the request of the secretary of labor. The whole incident has been blundering.

But thousands of other cases have been postponed by order of the attorney general. The case against the Chicago beef packers was postponed by order of the attorney general until the packers finally escaped conviction by pleading

the statute of limitation in court. Not one of the gentlemen now yelling their heads off was up protesting against the order of postponement then. Mr. McNab was not then so outraged by a postponement that freed men who have indirectly extorted millions from their countrymen. Congressman Mann, who was virtuously vociferous on the floor, attacking the president, never lifted his voice then.

The Sherman law has been a law more than twenty years, and its provisions for sending trust magnates to jail have been postponed by republican attorney generals so consistently and so studiously that not one captain of industry has ever been jailed.

But no McNab has ever resigned before. No Congressman Kahn of California has ever protested. No Congressman Mann has ever been shocked.

But they are all whooping it up now, whooping it up as though Young Caminetti were the original white slaver and they the cleanest, most virtuous persons outside of Paradise.

Young Caminetti will be thoroughly prosecuted, and he ought to be. But for the itch of some gentlemen for office and but for their desire to do something by which to exploit themselves for office, he could have been tried, convicted and punished and the country been spared the hideous details of his crime.

The main feature of the whole hullabaloo is the willingness of the McNabs and others to capitalize the nasty facts and a white slave case as a means of getting official position.—Portland (Ore.) Journal.

## McNAB AND HIS FEARS

One Mr. McNab of San Francisco, who happened to have held over as United States district attorney for California, worked up a violent wrath a few days ago, and forthwith telegraphed his resignation to the president for immediate action. The McNab grievance was that a couple of criminal cases which he had a palpitating ambition to try at once were postponed for a few months, and immediately he concluded that there was a dark and deep-laid conspiracy hatching somewhere in the department of justice at Washington. Whereupon the president, harking to the McNab anxiety, investigated, found that the California lawyer was wrong, and let Mr. McNab out of a job precisely as the lawyer had requested in various kinds of language following rather voluminous intimation and suggestion.

Now it appears to the satisfaction of every one, save McNab and a few of his cronies close to the singing waves of the Golden Gate, that there never was any intention of deferring the trial of the cases indefinitely, and that everything was done in legal fashion just as is agreed every day in law courts to meet fair and reasonable conveniences. The accused will be tried in the near future, but the prosecutor will not be McNab. This will likely displease the gentleman with the distended and vociferous vocabulary, but it will hardly hurt the administration of justice much.

The McNab idea was to besmirch the character of United States Attorney General McReynolds and incidentally to play a little game of small politics which might inure to the standing of the standpat wing of the republican party, of which he is a stern and inflexible pillar. But between the president and the attorney general they have effectually punctured the scheme. McNab says the incident is now closed. So is McNab, glory be!—Denver News.

## THE RIGHT TO RULE THE CURRENCY

Speaking to a representative of the New York American, Senator Owen, chairman of the senate finance committee, explained the terms of the administration currency bill, which he believes will be enacted into law before the end of September.

"Some of the larger interests of the country," he said, "having set their heart upon the passage of the Aldrich bill and having expended large effort in educating the country in favor of the Aldrich plan, have been discontented in two very important particulars. First, the Aldrich bill gave control of the proposed system to the banks of the country, and, secondly, authorized the banks to issue the currency to the country under this system as bank currency.

"We have been unable to approve these principles of the Aldrich bill, believing that the federal reserve banks, having been established purely for the purpose of stabilizing the commercial and financial operations of the people of the United States, should be governed exclu-

sively by the people of the United States, and in establishing the federal reserve board to exercise their governing function we do not think it proper to permit private persons to have representation upon such governing board.

"We think it no more reasonable to grant this authorize the railroads to have representation and exercise a part of the governing power of the interstate commerce commission. It would, perhaps, be but little different if the beef packers should demand representation in administering the pure food act.

"It had been suggested that some of the largest national banks might go out of this system and become state banks. We feel justified in saying that there is no reason to apprehend that any national bank will go out of the system because of the provision of this bill, but that they will generally rejoice at the opportunity afforded them of having a more stable condition in the financial and commercial world."

## CAPTAIN JACK'S BENEDICTION

Captain Jack Crawford, the famous poet scout, delivered this prayer and benediction at Gettysburg:

Almighty, exalted Commander-in-Chief,  
Dear Father, all wise, of the blue and the gray,  
The old guard is here—'tis the last grand relief  
Of comrades and brothers who muster today;  
And if from the heavenly ramparts above  
Old Abe and brave Stonewall can look down  
they'll see  
This great transformation of hate into love;  
'Tis what they all prayed for—Grant, Logan  
and Lee.

And while our great nation is thankful today  
For our glorious salvation, while counting the  
cost,  
There's a tie that is binding the blue and the  
gray  
In the heroic army of braves that we lost,  
Though lost, we in reverence cherish each name,  
And are eager to tell of the deeds they have  
done,  
While in northland and southland their glory  
and fame  
Are pictured and told in the battles they won.

Half a century has passed, and we muster today  
But a thin line of boys that we mustered of  
yore,  
And millions rejoice that the blue and the  
gray  
Are united beneath the old banner once more;  
And we who survived, who returned from the  
fight,  
Would ask Thee, Commander above, once  
again  
To watch here our actions, that we in Thy  
sight  
May show that our comrades did not die in  
vain.

Dear comrades and brothers, the widow is here,  
The mother, the sister, in prayerful mood;  
They come with a wreath and a memory dear  
For the grave of the loved ones who here shed  
their blood.  
The sons and the daughters of gray and of blue  
Are here with our bright eyed grandchildren  
today.  
They met since the conflict—to meet was to woo  
And to win; Cupid captured the blue and the  
gray.

God pity the hand that would strive to suppress  
The growing affection that comes with the  
years;  
May it live in its glory and never grow less  
As our thin rank the shore of eternity nears.  
Raise your thoughts toward heaven, my  
brothers in gray,  
And in hallowed fancy a picture you'll see—  
Looking down upon us from the bright realms  
today  
Are Lincoln and Jackson, Grant, Sherman  
and Lee.

And now, as beneath dear Old Glory we gather,  
Inspired by the eyes of those heroes above,  
Let this be our slogan, our motto, dear  
Father:—  
Fraternity, charity, loyalty, love.  
Inspire by Thy blessing our love for each other,  
Keep us ever beneath Thy most merciful ken  
And strengthen the love ties as brother meets  
brother  
Through our few years remaining on earth-  
soil.—Amen!