

WASHINGTON NEWS

President Wilson sent to the senate the following nominations:

To be member of Panama Isthmian canal commission, Richard L. Metcalfe, Nebraska.

To be commissioners for the District of Columbia, Oliver P. Newman and F. L. Siddons.

To be members of the committee on industrial relations, Frank D. Walsh, Missouri, John R. Commons, Wisconsin, Mrs. John Borden Harriman, New York, Frederick Delano, Illinois; Harris Weinstock, California; S. Thurston Ballard, Kentucky; John B. Lennon, Illinois; James O'Connell, Washington, D. C.; Austin B. Garretson, Iowa.

To be commissioner of immigration at San Juan, Porto Rico, Lawson Evans, Mississippi.

To be minister to Norway, Albert G. Schmedman, Wisconsin.

To be minister to Peru, Benton McMillan, Tennessee.

To be consul at Milan, Italy, Nathaniel B. Stewart, Georgia.

To be secretary of the embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, J. Butterwright, Wyoming.

To be secretary of the legation at Brussels, Belgium, Fred Morris Dearing, Montana.

To be United States district attorney of New Mexico, Summers Burkhardt, New Mexico.

To be rear admiral in the navy, Captain Clifford J. Boush.

To be register of the land office at Harrison, Ark., Bryce B. Huddons.

The president withdrew the nomination of Meredith Nicholson of Indiana to be minister to Portugal, and that of Edward W. Exum, Alaska, to be United States marshal for division No. 3, district of Alaska.

The following postmasters were also named:

Austin, Tex., Jefferson Johnson.

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: The story of an effort to sell a gold brick to Wall street and how it was foiled was told in part to the senate "lobby" investigating committee in one of the most sensation-producing sessions it has held in its stormy career. It was a tale of how influences were to be exerted in the seats of the mighty in Washington to prevent unfavorable investigations into the doings of the street, how a lawsuit with the financial interests in New York would likely be prevented, and how the gold brick seller was generally to protect the interests of the clients he sought in the political game in the capital.

Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, one of the prominent democrats in the house, mentioned for secretary of war in the pre-inauguration and a close friend of the president, told the story after Edward Lauterbach, New York lawyer, and Representative J. Riordan of New York gave the committee some light on its details.

According to Mr. Palmer, Lewis Cass Ledyard, another New York attorney, was the man who was largely instrumental in foiling the plot. The name of the man who proposed to do all these things in Washington was not given to the committee, although Mr. Palmer acknowledged that he had strong suspicions of his identity.

Mr. Palmer told the committee the representations of influence in Washington had gone so far as to

bring in the names of the speaker and the majority leader in the house and of at least two other prominent members whose names he did not give. He said that after Mr. Ledyard had engaged in many telephone conversations with the man who had all these goods for sale in Washington he had met Edward Lauterbach, a New York attorney, under the supposition that Lauterbach was representing the use of the telephone.

Lauterbach was in the committee room and listened to all the testimony of Mr. Palmer, who spent nearly two hours on the stand. Later he denied that he had tried to secure employment with the big interests in New York on the strength of supposed power in the capital. He swore that his only effort was to "restore the entente cordial" he had previously enjoyed with Morgan & Co., and which he thought had been broken because of his friendly relations with David Lamah, whom he described as a "Wall street operator" who usually operated on the "bear side of the street."

As a result of Mr. Lauterbach's testimony the committee probably will call Lamah, George F. Baker, of the First National bank of New York; Paul D. Cravath, Francis Lynde Stetson and Mr. Ledyard, all New York attorneys, and Charles Steel of Morgan & Co. To several of these men Lauterbach maintained he had talked about the reinstatement in the good graces of the house of Morgan. His only reference to anything in Washington, he said, was as to the general situation here, the tendency to investigate things and the apparent desire for suits against big concerns. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair, but it reserved the right to summon Lauterbach to the stand after they had heard from the other New Yorkers.

Both Mr. Lauterbach and Representative Daniel J. Riordan of New York appeared before the committee to tell what they knew about the charges made by Judge Robert Scott Lovett, of the Union Pacific Railway company, that an attempt had been made through the use of Riordan's name to secure the employment of Lauterbach as counsel for the railroad in the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific dissolution suit. Judge Lovett told of telephone conversations between himself, Maxwell Evarts, counsel of the Southern Pacific, and a man purporting to be Riordan about the employment of Lauterbach. Both the congressman and the attorney denied any effort to secure such employment and acknowledged only a slight acquaintance with each other.

Mr. Lauterbach later took the stand and made a statement denying that he ever had claimed to have influence with congressmen.

"I don't know people in Washington," he said. "I don't know any of the people investigating things this year."

An Associated Press dispatch says: President Wilson will withdraw his nomination of Meredith Nicholson, the Indiana novelist, to be minister to Portugal. When objections were raised to the nomination on the ground that Nicholson was not a "good democrat" the novelist urged the president to withdraw his name if it embarrassed him politically, but the president declined to do so. Mr. Nicholson has insisted on the ground that he can not take his family abroad.

An Associated Press dispatch, says: Washington, June 25.—Robert Scott Lovett, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad company, told the senate "lobby" investigating committee to-

day that a long continued and determined effort had been made to have Edward Lauterbach, a New York lawyer, retained by his company "to grease the wheels" in Washington and prevent unpleasant agitation in congress against the dissolution plan of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific systems, ordered by the supreme court and now before the department of justice. Judge Lovett made no charge that any corrupt methods had been used to secure the employment of Lauterbach. He did swear, however, that someone purporting to be Congressman Riordan of New York had urged over the telephone the retention of the New Yorker and had suggested the likelihood of difficulty in congress which might be averted by his employment as counsel. A similar telephone conversation had occurred, he said, between a man also representing himself as Mr. Riordan and Maxwell Evarts, counsel for the Southern Pacific.

An Associated Press dispatch says: Indorsement of Secretary Bryan's peace plan and the re-election for the tenth time of Representative Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, as president, featured the annual meeting here of the American group of the inter-parliamentary union. The group is composed entirely of members of congress. Senator Burton of Ohio and Representative Broussard of Louisiana, were re-elected vice-president and secretary, respectively. Representative Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, was elected treasurer to succeed former Representative John E. Andrus of New York, retired. Representative Henry N. Goldfogle, of New York, and William Murray of Oklahoma, were chosen members of the executive committee.

The democratic congressional committee organized by the election of the following officers: Chairman, Representative Frank E. Doremus, of Michigan; vice chairman, Representative Cline, of Oregon, Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, Representative Goldfogle, of New York, Representative Raker, of California; secretary, Representative Pepper, of Iowa; assistant secretary, Representative Murray, of Massachusetts; Sergeant-at-arms, Joseph J. Sinnott, of Virginia.

President and Mrs. Wilson celebrated their 28th wedding anniversary June 24th.

An Associated Press dispatch says: Resignations of collectors of customs whose offices will be abolished by the customs reorganization. July 1 poured in today to the White House and treasury. The reduction of the number of customs districts from 162 to forty-nine eliminates 113 collectors. All the resignations were formally required by Secretary McAdoo. Two collectors declined to resign holding that they had been appointed for four years. Treasury officials declared they were not worried over the situation as the new law automatically turns the collectors out of office.

ONE

Trotter—"While I was in England I met one nobleman who actually believed in the abolition of the house of lords."

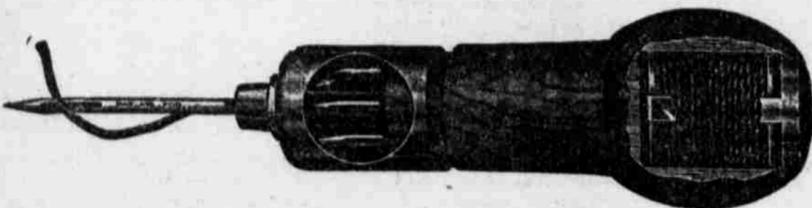
Blotter—"Did you, really?"
Trotter—"Yes. He said it was such a nuisance to go there."—Puck.

ALWAYS HAPPENS

"What happened to his business when he let it run down?"
"The last I heard of it the bankruptcy court was winding it up."—St. Louis Republic.

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