

LOBBYING AS A FINE ART OCCUPIES THE COMMITTEE

TRAIL OF THE QUARRY MAY BE FOLLOWED STILL FURTHER, IF POSSIBLE.

SENSATIONS CONTINUE

Senator Gallinger reiterates that the President has come dangerously near lobbying—Publicity Agent for Sugar Men Tells of Campaigns of Wilson and Underwood.

Washington, June 13.—Lobbying as a fine art, how it is done, and who is responsible, what ends are sought and what results accomplished, probably will be investigated by the special senate lobby committee before it concludes its work and submits a report to the senate.

For nearly two weeks the five senators of the committee have listened to testimony that has dealt almost exclusively with the influence exerted on the tariff bill, but it has uncovered enough trails to lead members to believe that campaigns of every sort, political and economic, have been conducted along the same lines through paid agents in the efforts to create public sentiment favorable to the cause concerned.

The committee decided tonight in executive session to submit to the senate the question of a further broadening of the scope of its inquiry.

May Extend Time.

It was believed tonight that the time limit of 20 days imposed on the committee would be extended and the investigation would go into every possible phase of what the committee suspects is lobbying. Any skeletons that have dangled in the closets of congress and any scolded linen that may have hung there will be exhibited to the public eye and legislation to impose drastic restrictions upon lobbying and the "acceleration" of public opinion may result.

The committee's decision came at the end of a day filled with sensations. On two occasions President Wilson figured in the testimony. Senator Gallinger told the committee that in his opinion the president had once come at least dangerously near to lobbying, and Truman G. Palmer, Washington representative of the United States beet sugar industry, declared that a "plate matter" campaign much similar to the one conducted in newspapers by him had accompanied the campaigns of the president and Representative Underwood before the Baltimore convention.

Senator Cummins cross-examined Mr. Palmer at length about the details of his newspaper campaign and developed that, to the best knowledge of the witness, many of the big interests of the country were engaged in similar efforts to mold the opinion of the country.

Mr. Palmer had been on the stand for several hours when Senator Cummins led him into a description of what he knew of other publicity campaigns like his own.

The Same Concern.

"I understand the same concern that we used, the American Press association, was used by both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Underwood in the nominating campaigns in the same way," said the witness. "I am speaking of campaigns that are made to affect public opinion, which in turn is intended to influence legislation."

Senator Cummins went on to ask if the railroad and banking interests in New York did not employ men to "do the very thing" that he had been doing "to create public opinion that shall be of a certain kind."

"I have heard it so stated," said Mr. Palmer.

Can you give the committee the

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"BRIDGIE" WEBBER MYSTERIOUSLY CUT

New York, June 14.—Bridgie Webber, one of the principal witnesses in the Rosenthal case, was stabbed in the back on an east side street early this morning.

It was reported at 3:15 that Webber had lapsed into unconsciousness, and the hospital physicians admitted his condition was serious on account of the great loss of blood.

Shortly before 1 o'clock a man whose identity was then unknown, walked up to a policeman at the corner of Ninth street and Broadway, and complained that he was suffering from loss of blood as the result of a stab wound.

He described himself as Harry Lewis, a broker, 35 years old. When he had been removed to St. Vincent hospital, the police recognized the wounded man as Webber. He refused to tell the police who had stabbed him or any of the circumstances.

Shortly after the conviction of Police Lieutenant Becker and four gu-

JAMES J. HILL STOPS CONSTRUCTION WORK

St. Paul, June 13.—Orders have been issued by James J. Hill stopping all work on the Great Northern line that is not absolutely necessary, according to an announcement made today at the general offices of the road. It was said the action was taken as a result of the recent supreme court decision in the Minnesota rate cases. Work on several pieces of construction in Montana was discontinued today, while a report from Superior, Wis., says that 300 men employed on track repair work on the Missoula division of the road have been laid off. It was intimated that the policy of retrenchment would be continued until the effect of the recent decision was made.

ENGINEER DECLARES HIS AIRBRAKES FAILED

PILOT OF WRECKED NEW HAVEN TRAIN SOBS OUT HIS STORY OF THE ACCIDENT.

Stamford, Conn., June 13.—Declaring emphatically that the brakes had failed to respond properly, that he had tried to take precautions and had done all he could to avert the accident, Engineer Charles J. Deberry of New Haven, told a dramatic story today at the inquest into the wreck here last night of the Springfield express by his engine of the second section, on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, which resulted in six deaths and injuries to many passengers.

He described his trip in detail from Bridgeport to Stamford. He first discovered, he said, that his airbrakes were in trouble at Norfolk, and because of that fact had applied them sooner than ordinarily and before seeing the distant signal at Stamford. When he found this set against him he gave the brakes "one air," and when that did not work, he added, "let her have the whole thing."

Failing to stop the train he threw on the emergency brake and applied sand to the rails, but could not stop the train.

"That was all I could do," he cried, and, breaking down completely, sobbed for several minutes. When asked if he had tried to reverse his engine, he replied that he did, but the lever was stiff, and because of an injury to his back, received last Tuesday, he could only move the lever a few notches. He thought if he could have gotten it over it might have made things better, but did not think it would have averted the collision.

UNDERTAKER'S BODY FOUND.

Anacosta, June 13.—(Special)—The decomposed body of William Roberts, formerly an undertaker's assistant here and for eight years in the employ of Richards in Butte, was found by three children this morning in the hills. Roberts had cut his throat. He disappeared from Anacosta six weeks ago.

NEGRO LYNCHED.

Andarko, Okla., June 13.—Denny Simmons, a young negro, who was jailed here Wednesday on the charge of assault and murder of Miss Susie Church, 29 miles north of Andarko, Tuesday afternoon, was lynched today.

men as the murderers of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, there were many rumors of plots against the witnesses, but the attack on Webber this morning is the first instance of harm that has come to any of the men.

The stabbing, it was reported, occurred just as Webber had kept an appointment with Sam Paul, leader of the Sam Paul association, which figured in the early investigations of the Rosenthal murder. It was at an outing of the association, according to stories then printed, that there was talk to the effect that Rosenthal would be "croaked" because he had "squeaked" on Police Lieutenant Becker as a gambling protector and graft collector.

Webber and a friend, John Michaels, were walking from Third avenue to the Astor place subway station when the stabbing occurred. Webber evidently tried to hide his wound.

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WESTON'S RIVAL



WALL STREET MEN BACKING CURRENCY LEGISLATION TALK

SCOTCH MILITANTS DESTROY MORE MAIL

Edinburgh, Scotland, June 13.—The militant suffragette campaign was resumed here tonight with the biggest raid that has yet been made on mail boxes. Twelve of these receptacles from one end of town to the other were attacked. Chemists' test tubes, filled with a colorless acid, which caught fire when the glass was broken, were dropped into the boxes by the suffragettes, and many letters were damaged. A bomb, sewed up in an oil-soaked cushion, was found tonight in the railway station at Eden Park, Kent. Attached to the bomb was a clock which was timed to explode at 2 o'clock Saturday morning. The clock had stopped when the bomb was discovered.

RETALIATORY DUTY AGAINST CANADA PROPOSED

PROVISIONS OF RECIPROCITY ACT REGARDING PRINT PAPER MAY BE ADOPTED.

Washington, June 13.—Amending the section of the Underwood tariff bill, which would place on the free list all print paper valued at not more than 2 1/2 cents a pound, the majority members of the senate finance committee voted today to incorporate in the bill the provisions of the Canadian reciprocity act passed in 1911.

This action would extend the free list to include all print paper valued at not more than 4 cents a pound, on condition "that no export duty, export license fee or other export charge of any kind whatsoever, or any prohibition or restriction in any way of the exportation shall have been imposed upon such paper, board or wood pulp,

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Representative Henry Declares Big Bankers Want New Law Framed So They Can Issue Currency on "Rotten Securities"—Many House Democrats Are With Him.

Washington, June 13.—An undercurrent of opposition among a considerable number of house democrats to the plan for currency legislation at this session of congress took definite shape today when Representative Henry of Texas, chairman of the rules committee, openly charged that Wall street was back of the propaganda for currency legislation. While favoring revision of both the banking and currency laws at the next session of congress, Mr. Henry insisted that further investigation of the so-called money trust should be pressed immediately.

Barely Scratched Surface.

The Pugh committee, he declared, barely scratched the surface of the facts underlying the concentration of control of money and credit, because the controller of the currency retained access to his records, making it impossible for the investigators to expose completely the existing relations between the Wall street bankers and their allies, with their trusts and monopolies, stock gamblers and financial conspirators.

"Wall street bankers," he added, "now are demanding legislation on the currency question in order that they may make a market for their commercial paper, much of it based on rotten securities, and have currency issued on their assets."

Mr. Henry introduced a bill to amend the banking laws so as to make banking associations subject to the visitatorial powers "exercised or directed" by congress or by either house of congress.

Message Expected. While this was going on it became known that the administration measure would be introduced in the house next Tuesday and that the full committee of the house probably would meet to take up the bill within the next day or two. President Wilson is expected to send a message on the subject probably Tuesday.

"It is an imperative duty to pass currency legislation at this session of congress," said Representative Glass.

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PORTLAND ENJOYS HER BATTLE OF ROSES

Portland, Ore., June 13.—A battle of roses this afternoon was the only event today of the rose festival, which will conclude tomorrow night. Seven electric cars were laden with countless roses, which were showered over those in the street, while from the curb and neighboring windows another countless number of blooms were thrown.

Pagets and royalties will end the festivities tomorrow night. In the afternoon the annual track meet of the Amateur Athletic association will be held on Multnomah field. Entries include athletes from practically all the cities of the northwest.

LANE IS DILATORY AND DISCOURAGES MONTANA MEN

SENATOR MYERS GOES DIRECT TO THE PRESIDENT TO OBTAIN SATISFACTION.

Washington, June 13.—(Special)—Discouraged over his failure to secure from Secretary Lane any definite promises concerning the Montana reclamation projects, Senator Myers yesterday went direct to President Wilson and asked him to order the San river contract approved. The president showed great interest in Senator Myers' presentation of the case and promised to "see Secretary Lane about it at once." Later in the day the president broke another precedent by going to the interior department to see the secretary, where he conferred with him about the Montana situation.

Senator Myers was unable to learn

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GLASSCOCK FIRMLY AVERS THAT MILITIA WAS NEEDED

JOB OF WHALEY HELD UP BY SMOOT

Washington, June 13.—(Special)—The nomination of A. Whaley to be collector of internal revenue for Montana has been held up by Senator Smoot of Utah, who desires an investigation of alleged violations by Whaley of the regulations of the treasury department governing the manufacture of butter. It is alleged that Whaley recently had a fine of \$500 imposed on him for selling butter from his creamery which carried over 16 per cent of moisture, the minimum percentage permitted by the government. An effort was made today by Senator Walsh to have the finance committee report favorably on the nomination, but Senator Smoot objected.

THERE WAS A "REIGN OF TERROR" AND A "STATE OF WAR" WAS EXISTING.

MARTIAL LAW NECESSARY

Former Executive Says Severe Sentences Were Never Meant to Be Carried Out in Full—They Were Only for "Moral Effect"—Committee Makes Good Progress in Inquiry.

Charleston, W. Va., June 13.—After hearing from former Governor Glasscock his explanation of the conditions under which the Point creek and the Cabin creek mining districts were placed under the domination of military rule, the senate mine strike investigating committee hurried its hearings along tonight with but a single branch of its inquiry to be concluded here. The testimony of Governor Glasscock and the civil officials of Kanawha county in power during the strike, concluded the record under the head of "arrest and conviction of citizens contrary to the laws and constitution."

Senator Kenyon's branch of the inquiry as to general conditions and causes leading up to the strike, was all that was left tonight to be taken up in Charleston.

The committee decided to leave the matter of violations of immigration laws to be taken up in Washington. The big question as to agreements and combinations "contrary to the laws of the United States, for the purpose of controlling the production of West Virginia coal," will not be investigated by the committee at this time. It was decided, owing to the fact that officials of the United Mine Workers have been indicted on this charge, under the Sherman anti-trust law in the federal courts.

Glasscock in Defense.

In no uncertain terms Governor Glasscock and the civil authorities of Kanawha county defended the declaration of martial law in the strike zone. Governor Glasscock told the committee that the sheriff and county prosecutor of Kanawha county informed him they were unable, through the civil courts, to control the strike district, and that they urged the declaration of martial law.

Reign of Terror.

"There was a reign of terror in the strike district," said the former governor. "Twenty-five or thirty murders had been committed and no prosecutions had been held. I considered that martial law was absolutely necessary." The former governor said he had been reluctant to take charge of the situation with the military, but that both parties to the controversy had urged him to do so.

Senator Borah ascertained that the governor believed that the "mine guards" in the strike district, most of them employees of the Baldwin-Feltz Detective agency, were the main cause of the trouble and that one of the principal reasons for his declaration of martial law in the first instance was his desire to rid the district of the mine guards.

After the guards had been driven out, he said, the question of unionizing the field became acute and the trouble again broke out.

State of War.

The governor was unequivocal in his defense of the actions of the military commission which tried prisoners in the strike zone.

"I considered that a state of war existed on Point and Cabin creeks," he said, "and I considered that under the martial law regime the will of the commander-in-chief—myself—was supreme in the affected territory. I regarded the proceedings by the mil-

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VINCENT ASTOR GETS NEARLY SEVENTY MILLIONS

ESTATE OF THE COLONEL IS APPRAISED AT EIGHTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS.

New York, June 13.—The estate of Colonel John Jacob Astor, who perished in the Titanic disaster, was officially appraised this afternoon at close to \$88,000,000, of which Vincent Astor receives \$68,988,444, Mrs. Madeline Force Astor \$7,678,964, Muriel Astor \$4,866,758 and John Jacob Astor, son of his second marriage, \$2,992,872. The estate is declared to be the



VINCENT ASTOR WAS BY AMERICAN YACHT ASSOCIATION

largest ever appraised in this country. There are two features of special interest in the appraisal. One is the affidavit of the examiners that the property embraced in the ante-nuptial agreement for Mrs. Ada Willing Astor, amounting to about \$1,738,000, which was to have reverted to her at the time of her husband's death, now terminates and goes to Vincent Astor for the reason that the youth's mother, although once Colonel Astor's wife, never was his widow.

The second feature concerns the inheritance tax of Colonel Astor. The estate saved a large sum by paying \$3,150,000 to the state last October, within six months of Colonel Astor's death, this payment earning a 5 per cent rebate.

The appraisers placed the real estate valuation at about \$62,100,000 and the value of the personal property close on to \$25,000,000. The real estate includes the old Astor house property, the Waldorf-Astoria, the St. Regis and Knickerbocker hotels and other hotel and office buildings.

LA FOLLETTE SEEKS LAW'S AMENDMENT

Washington, June 13.—Senator La Follette introduced a bill today to amend the Sherman anti-trust law so as to provide that when any person, firm or corporation is held guilty of restraining trade the burden of proof to establish the reasonableness of such restraint should be on the defendant.

Any concern controlling more than 20 per cent of the business in the United States in any commodity would be barred from claiming reasonable restraint.

The bill also would define as conclusively unreasonable any business which restrains the purchase of an article from any other person or restricts the use of any given article; any discrimination based upon quantity of a commodity purchased or upon an aggressive price; curtailing or limiting distribution of an article in any given territory or agreement to withhold any commodity from sale in any given locality; underselling to prevent competition; and main-

NAVAL PRISONER ESCAPES.

Vallejo, Cal., June 13.—E. P. Burke, a naval prisoner confined in the Mare Island hospital, where he was under treatment, escaped early this morning, taking with him two indorsed checks drawn to the order of fellow patients for sums aggregating \$50. Outside confederates are believed to have aided in his escape.

AUTHOR MADE HISTORIAN.

Phoenix, Ariz., June 13.—Thomas Edwin Farish, a writer of early western history and author of "Gold Hunters of California," was appointed state historian of Arizona today. The office had been vacant since the beginning of the present administration.

Quick and Accurate Service

LOST—BROOCH SET WITH SMALL diamond. Return to Missoulian for reward.

Here is another instance of the effectiveness of The Missoulian Class Ad. One publication of this little ad accomplished the return of the brooch to its owner. A small boy found it and brought it at once to The Missoulian office. He got his reward and the owner got the brooch. The Missoulian Class Ad does its work quickly and well, because it is read by more people in the early morning hours than any other advertising in the western Montana field. For the trifling sum of one cent a word, you can state your wants to more than 15,000 people every morning. Why not get the class-ad habit right now? It will pay you. If you are out of work and want a job, the class ad in The Missoulian will not cost you a cent.