

WILSON AND McREYNOLDS ARE EXCORIATED BY MANN

REPUBLICAN DECLARES PRESIDENT AND ATTORNEY GENERAL ATE THEIR WORDS.

SPEECH IS BITTER ONE

"Frightened Rabbits," He Says, "Never Got Away Quicker Than the President and the Attorney General When This Matter Was Brought Up"—Prosecutors Named by Executive.

Washington, June 26.—In a vigorous speech in the house today, Representative Mann of Illinois, republican leader, attacked Attorney General McReynolds for postponing the white-slave cases in San Francisco; criticized Commissioner General Caminetti of the immigration bureau, father of one of the defendants, and declared that District Attorney McNab had "made the president and attorney general not only to beg the question, but eat their words."

"Frightened Rabbits," Mr. Mann said, "never got away quicker than the president and the attorney general when this matter was brought up."

Mr. Mann declared that the president and the attorney general "had permitted themselves to be used to prevent the enforcement of a great moral reform law" and insisted that the administration excuse for the postponement "offered to cast ignominy upon one official in the department of justice who has bravery, courage and knowledge of how to do things, was worse than the offense."

"The young Caminetti is a youthful boy of 27 years; with, I believe, several children," continued the speaker, "and it was desirable to have his father at the trial to protect him in his guileless innocence, having only seven lawyers so to do. His father had been appointed commissioner of immigration, one of the duties of which office is to enforce both the Mann and Bennett white-slavery laws in reference to the deportation of aliens brought here for prostitution—a fine man to place in that position whose principal object is to leave his office in order to go to the side of his 27-year-old son, on trial for a white-slave offense."

Pure Hypocrisy.

"The action now taken is pure hypocrisy. Manliness such as I would have expected from the Christian moral gentleman occupying the White House would have required him to ask the district attorney to withdraw his resignation and try these cases, he being most familiar with them. They have accepted the resignation of the district attorney and dismissed the officer who worked up these cases."

"I suppose the elder Caminetti and possibly the junior Caminetti may be quite willing to have the case speedily tried, when the jurymen who were familiar with the case and who have worked it up are fired out of the service, before anyone else has time to learn all the circumstances of the case."

"A former member of this house," (Secretary Wilson) he said, "telephones to the attorney general's office and the attorney general says that 'without stopping to go through the files and as refresh my recollection concerning any particular circumstances of the case, I sent the following telegram to the district attorney ordering him to postpone the cases.'"

"What sort of a department of justice is it? What kind of an attorney general is it? No doubt the attorney is a great lawyer and a great man, but if the democratic administration intends to proceed upon the theory that when a cabinet officer telephones the attorney general,

(Continued on Page Seven.)

PRETZELS BARRED IN MISSOURI SALOONS

Jefferson City, Mo., June 26.—The last bone of the Missouri burster and his "free lunch" devotees was shattered today when Assistant Attorney General W. T. Rutherford ruled that "pretzels are food and serving them in saloons violates the anti-free lunch law." Application for a ruling on the right of the twisted German delicacy in the barroom was made by Patrick Larkin, secretary of the police department of Kansas City.

INJURED COUNTIES ARE UPHELD BY KELLY

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENDERS OPINION CONCERNING DIVISION OF FORESTRY FUND.

Helena, June 26.—According to an opinion by Attorney General Kelly, more than half a million dollars received by the state from the revenues of national forests in Montana have been illegally distributed by the state. He holds that these moneys should have been distributed only among those counties in which the reserves are located, whereas it has been the practice to distribute them among all the counties.

"It thus becomes apparent," says the attorney general, "that some counties have benefited at the expense of others," and adds: "I suggest, therefore, that the remedy to aggrieved counties is by petition to the next session of the legislature."

Money Tied Up. Mr. Kelly holds also that the auditor is not now clothed with authority to make any distribution of such moneys, and that they must lie in the state treasury until the legislature prescribes for their distribution as provided by congress.

Missoulian Told Story.

A week ago this morning The Missoulian told the story of the question that had been raised by several western Montana counties, including Missoula, Ravalli and Lincoln, as to the method employed by the state in the distribution of the fund mentioned in the above dispatch from Helena. The fund was provided for by an act of congress of May 23, 1908, which provides as follows:

"That hereafter 25 percentum of all money received from each forest reserve during any fiscal year, including the year ending June 30, 1908, shall be paid at the end thereof by the secretary of the treasury to the state or territory in which said reserve is situated, to be expended as the state or territorial legislature may prescribe for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which the forest reserve is situated; Provided, That when any forest reserve is in more than one state or territory or county, the distributive share to each from the proceeds of said reserve shall be apportioned to its area therein."

The distribution has been made upon a basis of national forest acreage in the various counties, regardless of the fact that some of these forests have not produced any revenue.

While the matter has been brought to light by the officials of the three counties named above it is probable

(Continued on Page Seven.)

MRS. TYLAR B. THOMPSON IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF WOMEN'S FEDERATION



MRS. TYLAR B. THOMPSON.

Livingston, June 26.—(Special).—Mrs. Tylar B. Thompson of Missoula had the field to herself in the race for president of the Montana Federation of Women's clubs today, Mrs. E. L. Houston of Bozeman deciding at the last moment not to allow her name to be presented, left it entirely to Mrs. Thompson.

Mrs. Minnie Tennis of Butte was chosen vice president for the western district and Mrs. Perham of Glendive for the eastern district. Mrs. David Dickson of Butte was elected secretary; Mrs. J. F. Kilduff

was re-elected treasurer and Miss Ellen Cortelyou of Missoula, corresponding secretary. Lewistown was unanimously chosen as the next meeting place at this afternoon's meeting. The date will be determined later. The delegates to the national convention were elected by ballot, as follows: Mrs. Little, Kalispell; Mrs. Una B. Herrick, Bozeman; Mrs. Tylar Thompson, Missoula; Mrs. E. L. Houston, Livingston.

(Continued on Page Five.)

SPEER DENOUNCES SPYING ON JUDGES

Federal Jurist from Georgia Denounces System of Espionage Used by Department of Justice Against Occupants of the Benches—Methods Are Un-American.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 26.—Criticism of the department of justice for "arbitrary espionage or investigation" of federal judges by means of examiners, by Judge Emory Speer, United States judge for the southern district of Georgia, was a feature of the annual meeting of the Iowa State Bar association, which met here today.

Judge Speer declared the situation was "intolerable." He said in part: "More dangerous than the power to disqualify a judge is the power to disgrace and defame him. I ask you to consider, if in the utter absence of all charges against him, he not the recently adopted method of arbitrary espionage or investigation of a judge made by examiners as they are termed, of the department of justice, under the direct order of the attorney general, to maltreat American judges with cruel and apparently callous indifference to their reputation and good name? I speak impersonally and with all due deference and respect for the head of a department who is exalted in the eyes of the American bar. He is, however, also the leading counsel for the government and no matter how considerate, how equitable in thought and language, how completely non-partisan he may be, ought any lawyer to have inquisitorial power over the judge who is to try his case? And, least of all, should this power be exercised in a land where the independence of the judiciary is the very foundation stone of the national structure. It is indeed, intolerable that the lawyer who is the leading counsel for the government shall have within his

power and control the right to question the honor and character official and personal of the judge upon whom the determination of all national jurisdiction must depend. True, the attorney general can act at any time and make any accusation he thinks proper, as can any citizen, but can be constitutionally exert his powers, detail the officials, utilize the machinery and expend the money of the government in inquisitorial examinations of a judge appointed by the president and confirmed by the senate and who holds his office during his good behavior? Where is the constitutional right or statutory authority? Does not this commit to a lawyer on one side of a multitude of cases the right to investigate the title to his office of judge and if this could ever be properly done, should it ever be done without notice to the judge and information to him of the complaints against him? Would even the president, with all his initiative and power attempt this, and if the attorney general has no such power, can his examiner lawfully appear at the court and officially enter upon the inquisition of a judge? And finally, if there ever should be a shred of propriety in such action, should it ever be done when the court is in actual session and when the judge should be undisturbed in those absorbing, intense and exacting intellectual efforts and labor on which the rights of property and liberty must depend? Who is the examiner of the department of justice?"

(Continued on Page Three.)

PLOT TO SELL GOLD BRICK TO WALL STREET INTERESTS TOLD TO LOBBY COMMITTEE

Washington, June 26.—The story of an effort to sell a gold brick to Wall street and how it was foiled was told in part tonight to the senate "lobby" investigating committee at one of the most sensation-producing sessions it has held in its stormy career. It was a tale of how influence was to be exerted in the seats of the mighty, in Washington to prevent unfavorable investigations into the doings of the street; of how lawsuits that the financial interests of New York would not like were to be prevented, and of 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 of the house, mentioned for secretary of war in the pre-inauguration days, and a close friend of the president, told the story, and Edward Lauterbach, a New York lawyer, and Representative Daniel J. Rorand of New York, gave the committee some light on its details.

Foiled.

According to Mr. Palmer, Lewis Cass Ledyard, another New York lawyer, was the man who was largely instrumental in fanning 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 that the representations of influence in Washington had gone so far as to bring in the names of the speaker, of 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 been 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 user of the telephone.

Lauterbach was in the committee room and listened to the testimony of Mr. Palmer, who spent nearly two hours on the stand. Later he denied that he had tried to secure employment with big interests in New York on the strength of supposed power in the capital. He swore that his only effort was to restore the entire content of the diary he had previously enjoyed with Morgan & Co., and which he thought had been broken because of his friendly relations with David Lamar, 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 Lamar, 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 Steele of Morgan & Co. To several of these men, Lauterbach maintained, he had talked about his 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, and the tendency to investigate things and 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 stand again after they had heard from other New Yorkers.

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

Mr. Palmer took the stand at his own request. "In view of the turn which my investigation has taken by reason of Judge Lovett's testimony yesterday," he said, "I felt it my duty to acquaint you with an experience of my own of that kind, so that you might have the benefit of it, if you cared to pursue this branch of the investigation deeply. "Early in February last, when I was called to the telephone to answer what my clerk said was a call from New York. A voice at the other end of the wire said, 'This is Mr. Ledyard.' "He spelled his name, and said he was Lewis Cass Ledyard, and added, 'You ought to know, for you have been talking with me over the telephone.'"

"I said: 'You are very much mistaken, Mr. Ledyard. I have never seen you; I have never spoken to you, directly or over the telephone, or had any communication with you. You will have to explain yourself a little further.' "He then went on to say that if that were true, there was a very strange and remarkable conspiracy afoot in which my name had been used, and then he went on to tell me what to me was a very amazing story.

An Amazing Story.

"He said that he had been called on the telephone a short time before by a gentleman, who, after some hesitation about giving his name, saying that he was a representative in congress, finally said he was Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, and that this person told him that he was in a position by reason of his membership in the house and his relation with prominent members of the house, to be of service to the interest which Mr. Ledyard represented, even going so far as to say, as I recall it, that he thought the money trust investigation report could be controlled, that various investigations then proceeding, both in congress and in the courts, affecting large financial interests in New York city, could be adjusted satisfactorily, and promising most amazing results from his efforts in Washington.

"Mr. Ledyard detailed that conversation, and in the next two or three days he had perhaps a half-dozen other telephone conversations with the same person, in which this person went even into greater detail about how and why he was in a position to grant legislative favors.

"After each of these telephone conversations that Mr. Ledyard had with this person over the wire in New York, Mr. Ledyard called me on the telephone and repeated them to me, for the double purpose of having evidence at first hand that it was an impersonation; that I was actually at that time many miles away from New York, and also to acquaint me with the proceeding, thinking that perhaps as a member of the house I ought to know about it.

"Mr. Ledyard endeavored to get a personal interview with the man. He fought shy at that, saying, as I recall it, that no good would be accomplished with a personal interview with him, but promised to see him later, and even went so far as to declare that in the next day or so he was obliged to be in Bethlehem, which is in my district, so that he could not meet Mr. Ledyard at an hour that Mr. Ledyard suggested for a conference.

"Mr. Ledyard, through the telephone company, and I think through various other agencies, made a very earnest effort to locate the person who talked to him over the telephone. The best he could do was to trace the telephone calls and he traced them to a place which satisfied him as to who the person was.

"If the committee wants to go further into this, it seems to me Mr. Ledyard should be called, and I will leave it for him to say what he found out as to who this person was.

"This person who declared he was Representative Palmer when Mr. Ledyard was unable to secure a personal interview with him, declared he would name a person in whom Mr. Ledyard would have confidence and to whom he could talk freely, and who would be able to produce evidence that he and this alleged Representative Palmer would be able to do what they said.

"These statements finally led to Mr. Ledyard's making an appointment to meet the gentleman whom this person named, and at the hour of the appointment there appeared at Mr. Ledyard's house, Mr. Edward Lauterbach, a member of the bar of New York city, as I understand.

"Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Lauterbach had a long conversation about this matter, Mr. Lauterbach taking it up apparently from the thread which had been laid down by the pseudo Palmer over the telephone. Mr. Lauterbach declared that he spoke for several important gentlemen in the house of representatives who were able to do the things which the person who had been telephoning to Mr. Ledyard said could be done; and when doubt was expressed by Mr. Ledyard as to the truth of such allegations, Mr. Lauterbach, as I recall it, urged Mr. Ledyard to come to Washington or to meet elsewhere in person certain gentlemen high in the house organization, even going so far as to mention the name of the speaker and the floor leader, and I think one or two other important members of the house.

"After this had been told to me, I told Mr. Ledyard I did not see that I had any interest at all in the matter. It was an amazing proposition to me. I had never seen or heard of Mr. Lauterbach.

"These statements finally led to Mr. Ledyard's making an appointment to meet the gentleman whom this person named, and at the hour of the appointment there appeared at Mr. Ledyard's house, Mr. Edward Lauterbach, a member of the bar of New York city, as I understand.

"Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Lauterbach had a long conversation about this matter, Mr. Lauterbach taking it up apparently from the thread which had been laid down by the pseudo Palmer over the telephone. Mr. Lauterbach declared that he spoke for several important gentlemen in the house of representatives who were able to do the things which the person who had been telephoning to Mr. Ledyard said could be done; and when doubt was expressed by Mr. Ledyard as to the truth of such allegations, Mr. Lauterbach, as I recall it, urged Mr. Ledyard to come to Washington or to meet elsewhere in person certain gentlemen high in the house organization, even going so far as to mention the name of the speaker and the floor leader, and I think one or two other important members of the house.

"After this had been told to me, I told Mr. Ledyard I did not see that I had any interest at all in the matter. It was an amazing proposition to me. I had never seen or heard of Mr. Lauterbach.

"These statements finally led to Mr. Ledyard's making an appointment to meet the gentleman whom this person named, and at the hour of the appointment there appeared at Mr. Ledyard's house, Mr. Edward Lauterbach, a member of the bar of New York city, as I understand.

"Mr. Ledyard and Mr. Lauterbach had a long conversation about this matter, Mr. Lauterbach taking it up apparently from the thread which had been laid down by the pseudo Palmer over the telephone. Mr. Lauterbach declared that he spoke for several important gentlemen in the house of representatives who were able to do the things which the person who had been telephoning to Mr. Ledyard said could be done; and when doubt was expressed by Mr. Ledyard as to the truth of such allegations, Mr. Lauterbach, as I recall it, urged Mr. Ledyard to come to Washington or to meet elsewhere in person certain gentlemen high in the house organization, even going so far as to mention the name of the speaker and the floor leader, and I think one or two other important members of the house.

"After this had been told to me, I told Mr. Ledyard I did not see that I had any interest at all in the matter. It was an amazing proposition to me. I had never seen or heard of Mr. Lauterbach.

(Continued On Page Five.)

CONVENTION CHOOSES WILL A. LOGAN PRESIDENT OF THE MONTANA EAGLES



W. A. LOGAN.

Great Falls, June 26.—(Special).—Abe Cohen of Butte, is first delegate of the Montana Eagles to the grand aerie of Eagles which meets at Baltimore August 4, and W. F. Zietz of Helena is the second, with W. A. Trembley of Miles City and John S. Murphy of Butte as the alternates. That was among the last things decided by the Montana state convention of Eagles prior to its adjournment this afternoon. It had thus completed three busy days of business of greater importance to Eaglesdom, in the opinion of leading members of the order, than any session ever held by the state aerie. As forecasted in The Missoulian of today, the session voted to meet in Helena in 1914, there being no other city a candidate when the vote was called for.

The officers were elected at the morning session. Another time The Missoulian made an accurate forecast, for W. A. Logan easily defeated A. E. Caulfield of this city. Other officers chosen were: C. L. Harris, Billings, state vice president; Dr. A. V. Fluhrer, Red Lodge, state chaplain; A. E. Caulfield, Great Falls, state secretary; W. W. Watkins, Billings, state treasurer; I. Ed Whalen, Miles City, state conductor; Henry Terou, Hamilton, state guard; The state trustees selected are Ike Neibo, Chinoek; J. M. Baldwin, Roundup; Gust Fischen, Butte.

This afternoon the officers were installed by Past State President E. D. Weed of Helena and a social session followed during which there was a general exchange of good wishes among the delegates on the eve of their departure for their homes. Then the convention reconvened and resolutions were taken and a very profuse "thank you good people" was handed out to the Great Falls aerie and the Great Falls people by the visiting delegates. Then to make the closing scenes of the convention as happy as possible, Past President Weed took the floor and made an eloquent presentation speech in which he delivered to retiring State President Zietz, on behalf of the aerie of the state, an elegant diamond ring bearing the designations of the Order of Eagles. President Zietz was visibly affected when he received the ring but he made a neat and effective response that brought rousing cheers from the delegates and changed the closing into one of the happiest scenes ever witnessed in an Eagles' convention. This evening the local aerie gave a ball in Luther hall for their visitors and it drew a large crowd. During the day several of the out-of-town delegates visited the smelter, but general sightseeing was prevented by a heavy rain which fell most of the day. The Eagles began leaving for their homes this afternoon and all will have gotten away by noon today. There was a slight demand to send the next convention in Anaconda, at the opening session this morning, but it fizzled and Anaconda was not considered in the voting.

FIRST OLD VETERANS ARE IN GETTYSBURG

Gettysburg, Pa., June 26.—Gathering from north and south for the 50th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, several hundred civil war veterans arrived here today, coming early, they said, "in order to avoid the rush of the early part of next week."

Mingling with the blue uniforms were some in gray and the men of the south were given a hearty greeting. With their uniforms of gray topped by campaign hats, the southerners soon became the central figures on the streets and scarcely a person they passed failed to stop and ask the privilege of a handshake. Warmer than all others was the welcome extended them by the men in the blue of the Union veterans, many of whom are here for the opening of the state encampment tomorrow.

Commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., Alfred Beers of Bridgeport, Conn., of the arrivals for the battle anniversary celebration, was one of the speakers tonight.

Final arrangements at the big camp were completed today. The first squadron, Fifteenth United States cavalry, Major Rhodes commanding, arrived today in a heavy downpour of rain, after having been on the march from Fort Meyer since Monday. The cavalry will be used in patrolling the battlefield, regulating traffic there, and guarding the monuments from vandalism.

Confederate Flags Allowed. Nashville, Tenn., June 26.—S. A. Cunningham, Tennessee's commissioner for the Gettysburg celebration, has received a telegram from Secretary E. L. Bellier of the Gettysburg commission at Harrisburg, in which Mr. Bellier declares that reports that only United States flags will be permitted at the reunion are utterly unauthorized. The statement was in response to an inquiry as to whether Confederate battle flags were to be allowed.

Not Always in a Day--But Always a Winner

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS FOR RENT 147 SOUTH FIFTH WEST.

This Class Ad and its record furnish an argument in favor of persistence in advertising. It didn't find a tenant the first day it was printed, nor the second. It was printed nineteen days before it found the right person. Yesterday there came a man to Missoula to live. He was looking for a home. He read The Missoulian-Sentinel classified page and on the nineteenth day of its publication, this little ad met the eye of the man who wanted the rooms. Persistence in this case won. The first day of this man's stay in town was the nineteenth day of this ad's publication. If its publication had been stopped in eighteen days, it would have missed this man. The cost of the twice-a-day class ad is so slight that a persistent campaign is easily possible. If you are out of work and want a job, your ad will cost you nothing.