

SENATE BOLT ON TARIFF STARTS

HITCHCOCK OF NEBRASKA ASSERTS HIS INDEPENDENCE OF CAUCUS ACTION.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Leaves the Caucus Because His Proposal to Put Graduated Income Tax on Tobacco Production, to Curb Trust Evil, is Turned Down—Myers of Montana Votes for It.

Washington, July 2.—When Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska withdrew from the democratic tariff caucus today because that body voted down his amendment that would put a graduated income tax on tobacco production, he precipitated the liveliest time the senate democrats have had since they began consideration of the tariff measure.

Senator Hitchcock's revolt, which he later declared did not mean that he had withdrawn from the party or that he would not support the party measure, served to determine that there will be a binding resolution adopted by the caucus pledging the senators to support the bill as ratified, to refrain from introducing any amendments not proposed by the finance committee majority, and not to support any amendments offered from the republican side.

It was because he anticipated such a resolution that the Nebraska senator announced that he could not remain in the caucus. He said he intended to introduce his tobacco tax amendment in the senate and to lead a fight there for its adoption. Many of his colleagues who had supported him in the vote on his amendment, pleaded with him, assuring him that he could be granted the privilege of bringing up his amendment without taking such a drastic course. Senator Hitchcock declared, however, that there was no other course open and left the room while the excitement was at its height.

The vote on the amendment was 23 to 18, the senators supporting it being Ashurst, Bacon, Clarke of Arkansas, Fletcher, Hitchcock, Hollis, Kern, Lea, Martine, Myers, Newlands, O'Gorman, Pomeroy, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shepard, Shields and Vandaman. All the members of the finance committee voted against the amendment.

Statements were issued by Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee, who opposed the amendment, and Senator Kern, chairman of the caucus, who supported it.

Senator Simmons said: "The caucus declined to adopt the so-called Hitchcock amendment to the tariff bill principally because it did not consider it wise to attempt in a tariff measure to deal with the trust evil. It was felt that the trust question should be dealt with as a separate question as soon as it could be reached, and after such thorough and mature consideration as the great importance of the subject required. Moreover, such consideration could not now be given by the finance committee, the caucus and the congress without unduly delaying final action upon the tariff bill."

"The vote on Senator Hitchcock's amendment," said Senator Kern, "has no significance as indicating any sympathy with the tobacco trust or any other monopoly by any member of any conference. On the contrary, there was a unanimous sentiment in favor of drastic legislation on that subject. "Nearly all who opposed the resolution based their action upon the theory that the tariff bill should not be laid down with general legislation, es-

STORM BRINGS VETERANS RELIEF

ROARING RAIN AND THUNDER AND LIGHTNING CLEAR THE AIR WONDERFULLY.

MORE STORIES APPEAR

Yarns of the Old Boys Entertain Throughout the Day—One Pair, a "Red" and a "Yank," Buy a Hatchet and Proceed to Battlefield, Where It is Buried With Due Ceremony.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 2.—A roaring storm swept down out of the Blue Ridge over the plateau of Gettysburg today, bringing needed relief to thousands of veterans in blue and gray who have sweltered for four days in an atmosphere that was dangerous to 50,000 old and weary men. For more than a half hour rain came pouring down upon the sun-cracked and wind-swept encampment ground. The rain splashed with violent thundering over the ground that Pickett covered in '63. The salvos of thunder were like the booming guns of Meade and Lee, and the thermometer dropped with wonderful rapidity. Lightning cleared the air of its burden of humidity.

In the vanguard of the storm was a wind that eddied the dust in blinding clouds. The veterans scurried for their tents to lash them down. They showed that they had not forgotten the old days, for not a tent was blown over, so far as reports showed to-night, and not a veteran was injured. At the big tent where the formal exercises were held the army of workmen hurried to listen to the speech-making to put up its side and prepare for the coming of a big wind and men have been stationed to tie it tight if the wind rose above a gentle breeze.

Predictions have been made that a sudden gust would lift the canvas and poles high into the air and spread destruction in its path.

Enjoy Themselves. The veterans were able really to enjoy themselves for the first time since their arrival, although the ground was slippery, the roads a half-inch deep in mud.

This was military day at the big tent, but comparatively few veterans appeared to listen to the speech-making. "On the third day of the battle," he said, "two of my officers were wounded on Cemetery ridge. I went with them to a hospital near by and before I left a wounded confederate officer was brought in. "Just before I left with my battery in pursuit of Lee I went to him and told him that everything possible would be done for him.

"I wish you would see to it that no reports go out that I have been wounded," he said. "My wife is in a delicate condition; I'm afraid if she heard about it, it might kill her. "I went to the doctor in charge and told him the story and he promised to do all he could. "Twenty-three years later that Union doctor was sitting in his office

fighting against anarchy in favor of law and order and for property. "The utter futility of the plan, of action, or rather non-action, advocated in both the republican and democratic platforms last year and chastised by President Wilson with magnificent valiance 'The New Freedom,' has been strikingly shown by what has occurred in West Virginia." Colonel Roosevelt declared. "The New Freedom" is nothing whatever but the right of the strong to prey on the weak, of the big men to crush the little men, and to shield their iniquity beneath the cry that they are exercising freedom."

Colonel Roosevelt's speech this afternoon sounded the keynote of the progressive politics and opened the discussion of party ideals and ideas that will continue two days. Referring again to President Wilson's article on "The New Freedom," Colonel Roosevelt said: "A careful study of the articles that have appeared by President Wilson dealing with this subject since he was president has left me somewhat puzzled as to what he really does mean, but of course, I assume that there must be meaning and if this assumption is warranted then 'The New Freedom' means nothing whatever but the old license translated into terms of pleasant rhetoric."

While Mr. Sayre is not known to Washingtonians, he has made several quiet visits to the White House in recent months and was a frequent visitor at the Wilson home in Princeton, N. J. The announcement was received with keen interest in social circles of

SUMMER SCHOOL



BULGARS, SERBS AND GREEKS MIX IN HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT

MISS JESSIE WILSON WILL BE MARRIED IN FALL

PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILSON ANNOUNCE ENGAGEMENT OF SECOND DAUGHTER.

Washington, July 2.—The president and Mrs. Wilson announced tonight the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, to Francis Bowes Sayre of Lancaster, Pa. The wedding is expected to take place next November at the White House.

Mr. Sayre is at present an attorney in the office of District Attorney Whitman of New York. While close friends of both families have known of the engagement for some time, announcement was withheld until today, the first anniversary of Mr. Wilson's nomination at the Baltimore convention. White House officials accompanied the brief announcement with a biography of Mr. Sayre. He is 28 years old and after preparing at the high school at Pottstown, Pa., and Lawrenceville, N. J., was graduated from Williams college in 1909. He was manager of the football team there, valedictorian of his class and interested in Y. M. C. A. work. He spent two summers with Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell in his missionary work on the coast of Labrador and studied law at Harvard law school where he was graduated last year, cum laude. He has traveled extensively in his vacations, spending last summer in Alaska.

Bulgarian Armies Begin Attack and in Most Cases Are Repulsed—Bayonet Is Used Freely and Fighting So Far Is Bloodiest Ever on the Balkan Peninsula.

Belgrade, July 2.—Since early morning there has been a bloody fight along the entire front, which includes Retkibukwa, Zletovo, Kotehana and Istip. The Bulgarians opened the battle and many hand-to-hand bayonet encounters took place. Both sides lost heavily. One Serbian division captured an entire detachment of Bulgarian infantry of more than 1,000 men and 15 officers with 10 guns. Press dispatches say sanguinary fighting has taken place at ovchepalye, where the Bulgarian losses were enormous and 4,000 Bulgarians surrendered. In this engagement 2,000 Serbians were killed and wounded. According to the best information here, the battle line extended from Kotehana, Istip, and Stumitza towards Guevghel and thence towards the Gulf of Orfani. The Bulgarians delivered their heaviest blows at Guevghel. They still hold Guevghel, but were driven from Istip eventually, with heavy losses, toward ovchepalye, where the Serbian army was massed. The Serbian supporting forces met the Bulgarians at Dermak and Petrishino, where a fierce fight ensued. The Bulgarians suffered heavily. On the other side of Guevghel the Greek armies were concentrated and the Bulgarians risk being caught between two fires.

Further Fighting. Confirmed dispatches tonight report further heavy fighting in the Istip district in which the Serbians were compelled to abandon their fortified positions at the town of Istip and leave behind their wounded. Fifty-four officers, including four colonels, were among the killed, while the losses on both sides numbered several thousand. Although the war has now raged for 60 hours, the Bulgarian minister and his staff still are here. Telephonic communication between Belgrade and Sofia has ceased.

According to the latest advices from the front, the Bulgarians have been driven off the territory which they occupied, when they took the Serbians unawares. The Bulgarian right wing

SLUR UPON LINCOLN BRINGS ABOUT A MELEE

SEVEN MEN IN GETTYSBURG HOTEL STABBED AFTER SLIGHTING REMARK.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 2.—Seven men were stabbed tonight in a fight in the dining room of the Gettysburg hotel, which started when several men aroused the anger of a veteran in blue by depreciating Lincoln. Several of the wounded men are in a serious condition at the Pennsylvania state hospital. The state constabulary is making every effort to find the men who did the stabbing. The wounded men are Edward J. Carroll, sergeant of the quartermaster's corps, U. S. A.; David Barber, Butler, Pa.; a member of the state constabulary; John D. Maugin, Harrisburg; Malcolm G. Griffin, Bedford, Pa.; Charles Suler, West Fairview, Pa.; Hayden Renisbecker, Gettysburg; and Harry A. Root, Jr., Harrisburg. Farber, Maugin and Griffin are in the most serious condition. Their wounds were in the left breast and the surgeons at the Pennsylvania state hospital would not venture predictions as to their chance for recovery. According to the information the authorities could gather the fight started suddenly and was over in a few minutes. It began shortly after 7 o'clock when the dining room was full of people, and caused a panic among the scores of guests. The veteran who was unhurt and disappeared in the melee, was sitting near Farber and Carroll when he heard the slighting remarks about Lincoln. He jumped to his feet and began to defend the martyred president and berated his detractors. The men who were stabbed, according to the information the surgeons could gather, jumped to the defense of the veteran when the others closed in. Knives were out in a second and the room was thrown into an uproar. Women fled for the doors and crowded to the windows ready to jump to the street below. It was all over before the other men in the room could get their breath and the men responsible for it had disappeared.

The fight spurred the medical men again tonight to an effort to have the Gettysburg saloons closed during the remainder of the celebration. The constabulary later arrested a man who gave the name of W. B. Henry and said his home was in Camden, N. J., as one of the men concerned in the affray. They believe that more than one man was responsible. A rumor spread that a man with a stab wound was at the Reading station and the troopers rushed there by automobile. They looked through the crowd but found no wounded man. The man whom the police charge with doing the stabbing gave his name as W. B. Henry, Philadelphia. He claimed to be son of R. R. Henry of Tazewell, Va., a general in the confederate army.

MYERS DEFEATED IN CAUCUS Washington, July 2.—(Special)—The democratic caucus today rejected Senator Myers' amendment providing for marking the wool contents of fabrics so that purchasers may know the percentage of wool in the article purchased. Senator Myers will endeavor to have the proposed legislation passed as an independent measure and will not further urge its incorporation in the tariff bill.

ALLEGED BIGGEST FORGERY WAS FOR EIGHTY MILLIONS

David Lamar, Alias Several Other Names, and a Wall Street Man, Reveals Some Sensational Stories

SAYS HARRIMAN GOT HIS START IN THAT FASHION

Asserts That Union Pacific Books Were Falsified and Road Was Robbed of Surplus—Naively Tells How He Impersonated Congressmen to Get Lauterbach Restored.

Washington, July 2.—A story of misrepresentation, impersonation of public men and organized effort to influence Wall street financiers, probably without parallel in the history of congressional investigations, was unfolded today before the senate lobby committee. A prosperous-looking, self-possessed man, calling himself David Lamar of New York, self-described as "an operator in stocks," and admittedly the bearer of several assumed names, was the principal in the remarkable session. With entire abandon, arousing the committee to laughter at his naive admissions, he told of his impersonations, his participation in attempts to influence Wall street operations and his association with Edward Lauterbach, a New York lawyer, in efforts to have Lauterbach retained by the Morgan firm, the Union Pacific and other great interests to head off congressional activity in Washington. He telephoned to financial men and lawyers in the names of Representative Palmer and Representative Harriman. He assumed the guise of Chairman McCombs of the democratic national committee to telephone to Chairman Hill of the republican national committee.

Lewis Cass Ledyard of New York, counsel for the Morgan firm, was one of the attempted victims. Mr. Ledyard came to the witness stand today armed with almost a verbal account of all the conversations with Lamar, who had represented himself as Congressman Palmer. As Ledyard read the record of the conversations, unusual in their tone, Lamar, sitting nearby, laughed and nodded, saying, "That's right," and slapping his leg with apparent enjoyment.

The purpose of his impersonations, Lamar contended, was to secure reinstatement for his friend, Edward Lauterbach, in the good graces of the Morgan firm. Edward Lauterbach, who recently testified before the committee, was recalled from New York by telegraph, and Henry B. Martin, a local man who had figured as head of the "Anti-Trust League," also was subpoenaed. Lamar declared he prepared the resolution for the Stanley investigation of the steel trust; that it was given to Martin, who gave it to Congressman Stanley. Subsequently, he said, it was introduced in the house by Mr. Stanley with but a few technical changes from its original form.

Lamar denied that there had been any attempt at extorting money from any of the New York financial men. The story evolved through the day, mainly through the Ledyard testimony, indicated that the latter had been to various members of the Morgan firm to tell them of the "steel trust" investigation resolution, which Lamar had prepared; but that none of the Morgan firm members would pay any attention to the matter or make any effort to stop it. Lamar paved the way for Lauterbach to call upon Ledyard, according to the testimony given by Ledyard and corroborated by Lamar. In an interview

on February 8, 1912, between Ledyard and Lauterbach, the latter declared he came direct from Senator Stone, who represented Spencer Clark, and that he had a proposal to make to the Morgan interests, holding off congressional activity against the steel corporation. "Common Lie." Senator Stone took the stand before Ledyard had finished, and denounced the whole thing as a malicious fabrication and a "common lie." Members of the senate committee agreed in the belief that it was a fabrication, and Lamar clinched the matter by breaking in and admitting that there was no truth in the allegations. He admitted that he had proposed the outline of the conditions that should be submitted to the bested corporation's attorney, but he could not make explanation of his purpose except that the whole thing was a farce. The story of how Ledyard had kept Lamar on the telephone line for an hour until he could locate the real Congressman Palmer in Washington; how he had once succeeded in getting Mr. Palmer over the long-distance telephone when the bogus "Palmer" was on another telephone, and how he had finally traced the impersonator to a telephone in Lamar's apartment on Riverside drive, held the committee and spectators almost dumfounded for more than an hour.

Paul D. Cravath, one of the attorneys for the Union Pacific, and Maxwell Everts, counsel for the Southern Pacific, testified briefly as to their experiences with the telephone impersonator. During his testimony early in the day, Lamar interjected a check upon Union Pacific, claiming there had been a falsification in the books of the company in 1901 by which over \$80,000,000 had disappeared from its surplus. Mr. Cravath immediately denied this, terming Lamar a "liar," a characterization which the committee insisted should be withdrawn. Cravath declared the attack had been expected for several days, as a part of a bear raid to depress the value of the stock for speculative purposes. While Lamar was on the stand, Chairman Overman tried to make him give his real name, but the witness refused. He admitted under Overman's questioning that he had been in Denver under the name of David H. Lewis, but denied that he had used the name of Wolf.

He said Lamar was not his name, but declined to give the committee further information. In 1907 Lamar said Russell Sage authorized him to compel the Union Pacific to pay the government \$58,000,000 in bonds owing it. Lamar, with Senator Forsaker, 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 H. Keene when the latter was buying Union Pacific stock that the railroad

MULHALL CHARGES AROUSE THE HOUSE Washington, July 2.—A sweeping investigation of the lobbying charges made by Martin M. Mulhall, involving members of the house, will be authorized by the house probably on Saturday. After two hours of heated debate today, the house referred the matter to the rules committee with instructions to report out a resolution giving a committee broad inquisitorial powers to probe the matter. Chairman Henry called a meeting of the rules committee for tomorrow to begin framing the resolution. The question of appointing a committee to act in conjunction with the senate lobby committee will be taken up, and Senator Overman and other members of the senate committee will be consulted. If a separate house committee is decided upon, an attempt will be made to reach an agreement with the senate committee to divide the subject matter of the inquiry with the idea of allowing the house to probe such matters as concern its own members. Resolutions of inquiry were presented by Representative Shirley of Kentucky, one of the members listed by Colonel Mulhall as "easily influenced," and who declared he did not know Mulhall; Representative Neeley of Kansas and Representative Nolan of California. During the discussion on the floor

MULHALL CHARGES AROUSE THE HOUSE

It was made apparent that the proposed investigation may extend not only to the activities of the National Association of Manufacturers, but to those of labor union agents, temperance association representatives and all others that have interested themselves in congressional legislation.

HORRIBLE IS SUICIDE.

Mount Pleasant, Iowa, July 2.—After saturating her clothing with gasoline and applying a match, Miss Mary Wiggins, aged 48 and prominently connected, ran into the yard of her home a mass of flames this afternoon. Neighbors rushed to her assistance, but she so badly burned that physicians said she would die. The act is supposed to have been the result of temporary derangement caused by the recent death of a favorite nephew.

HARD LUCK.

Portland, Ore., July 2.—Dr. C. T. Cooke of Seattle was today elected president of the Pacific Coast Ophthalmological society, in session here. The other officers elected were: Dr. Edward E. Maxey, Boise, first vice president; John E. Beaumont, Portland, second vice president; Dr. C. F. Welty, San Francisco, secretary and treasurer.

TEDDY DISCOURSES ON NEW FREEDOM

Newport, R. I., July 2.—The demand on the first national platform of the progressive party for regulation of corporations and combinations to "insure their doing justice to their rivals, to their customers, and to their employees," has been emphasized. Theodore Roosevelt declared this afternoon at the clamor which opened the national conference of the progressive party, by what has occurred since election in the West Virginia bituminous coalfields. Colonel Roosevelt pointed to the progressive platform upon which he ran for the presidency last fall as a document which upholders of social and industrial justice in the future will recognize as one of the great documents of American political history. From it he cited two demands—the first that the national government undertake on a gigantic scale the work of harnessing the flood waters of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, using for that purpose the outfit that has been used in the construction of the Panama canal. The second demand already referred to, Colonel Roosevelt dwelt upon at considerable length. He quoted from court decisions and declared that he wished he could make the men of property understand that in fighting such decisions and such conditions as in West Virginia he was