

## WASHINGTON NEWS

Rosenthal scandal will precipitate such a break in the ranks of the city's democracy as to cause the loss of both city and state to the republicans this fall, is uppermost in the minds of democratic leaders. They are in a state of panic, and know not where to turn for relief. District Attorney Whitman's haste in accepting the purse raised by millionaires to employ Burns has acted as a forced march upon democracy's entrenchments.

Tammany is not going to have any investigation of Tammany methods which Tammany does not make on its own account, or over which it can not exercise control so as to call a halt at the right moment if it can help it.

Mayor Gaynor and others, who greatly deplore the scandalous facts already bared, view the situation with manifest uneasiness. It is evident that the mayor will fight for a full and fair investigation as far as he can within the limits which circumscribe his power of action. But the fact that he went into office through the votes and power of Tammany worries his honor and worries his friends. Will he break with Murphy, which he must if any investigation is to be made under his orders is to be real and thorough, or will he respect Whitman's challenge and disown at the same time the Burns proposition as outside and unnecessary interference? Whichever course Gaynor takes will land him in difficulties with the general body of the electorate on the one hand or with Tammany on the other.

Burns hesitated about accepting the retainer. He was unwilling to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for a political organization or a political faction. The backers of the district attorney were able to assure him that their action was dictated to clarify the city from the cancerous growth of corruption. Upon this understanding he accepted and will begin work.

Beyond the examination of the widow of the slain gambler before the grand jury, the principal developments of the day were yet unofficially verified allegations and the collection and disbursement of the "murder purse."

Governor Deneen of Illinois announced that he will support Mr. Taft.

Theodore Roosevelt will sound the keynote at his party's national convention to be held in the Coliseum, Chicago, August 5.

The populist national convention will be held at St. Louis Tuesday, August 13th. James H. Farris of Joliet, Ill., is chairman of the national committee.

The balloon "Uncle Sam" made the greatest distance in the flight from Kansas City and will represent America in the international balloon races in Germany.

Emperor Mutshuito of Japan is dead, and Crown Prince Yushihito has ascended to the throne.

Police Lieutenant Becker was arrested in connection with the Rosenthal murder in New York city.

Sugar refinery frauds at Philadelphia have been settled by the payment of a fine of a quarter million.

### PUZZLED

Willie—"Pop, what are 'anestors?'"  
 Father—"Well, I'm one of yours—your granddad is another."  
 Willie—"Oh! But why is it that folks brag about them?"—New York Globe.

An Associated Press dispatch says: The postoffice appropriation bill, shorn of the good roads provision proposed by the house, but embracing a revised parcels post system with charges based on zones of distance, was reported to the senate by the postoffice committee.

The total appropriations proposed by the bill are above those of the house measure, which carried approximately \$260,000,000. One of the principal increases is in the pay of railroads for transporting mails, the senate committee adding more than \$2,500,000.

In striking out the Shackelford good roads feature of the house bill, which provided for federal improvement of highways, the senate committee recommends an investigation by a special commission of three senators and provides for no highway improvements until this commission has reported.

The Barnhart amendment in the house bill for the regular publication of the names of stockholders of newspapers and periodicals is changed to provide for publication once a year, when lists of the stockholders are required to be filed with local postmasters.

The parcels post section is radically different from that incorporated in the house bill, which provided a flat rate of postage for all distances. The senate provision is that of the Bourne bill, slightly modified.

Senator Bourne recommended that third and fourth-class mail matter be combined for the parcels post service; but the bill makes the parcels post apply only to fourth-class matter.

Senator Gardner declared it would cost more to operate the Bourne parcels post plan the first year than to buy the express companies.

The senate committee struck out the provision giving postal employes the right to combine in labor unions and to petition congress for redress of grievances.

It provided for the abolishment of the present system of carrying second-class mail by fast freight under what is known as the "blue-tag" system. Under the senate bill all second-class mail would be put back into regular mail cars after August 31.

A special commission is proposed to investigate the subject of pneumatic tube service, and whether the government shall purchase that now in use in various cities. A \$10,000 appropriation is authorized for improved mechanical devices in the Chicago postoffice.

By a vote of 70 to 62 the democratic house voted to stand by its determination to oppose any appropriation for new battleships.

In the District of Columbia supreme court, Samuel Gompers was sentenced to one year. Secretary Frank Morrison to six months and Vice President Mitchell to nine months. The charge was contempt of court growing out of the Bucks Stove and Range company case.

Mr. Taft has consented to a repeal of the Canadian reciprocity act.

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: Chairman Henry D. Clayton, of the house judiciary committee announced that he considered unnecessary further impeachment proceedings against Federal Judge Hanford, of Washington, who resigned. In a lengthy statement, Chairman

Clayton declared that while congress has the power to try a federal official for impeachment even after he had resigned, he did not believe that course necessary in this case.

Chairman Clayton instructed the subcommittee, now in Seattle taking testimony in the Hanford case, to discontinue its work. He received the following message from Representative Graham, chairman of the subcommittee:

"Judge Hanford has just forwarded his resignation to the attorney general. We are not quite done taking testimony, but nearly so. The subcommittee unanimously favors to discontinue the taking of further testimony."

In his statement, Chairman Clayton cited the precedent of the case of Secretary of War Belknap, who was impeached and tried by the senate after his resignation had been accepted by President Grant. The articles of impeachment against Belknap failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote in the senate. In conclusion, Mr. Clayton said:

"The main object of impeachment, being to get rid of an unfaithful officer, having been accomplished in this case by the resignation of Judge Hanford, if it is true that he was unfaithful, there seems to be no necessity for impeaching him in order to disqualify him to hold any office of honor or profit under the United States.

"I take it that no president will ever appoint him, and no constituency would ever elect him to any office of honor or profit.

"Of course, there will be no formal action on the part of the committee on the judiciary until a report is made by the subcommittee which I appointed to investigate the alleged misconduct of Judge Hanford."

Judge Hanford's resignation was received at the White House as President Taft was starting for the golf links.

Judge Hanford's telegram to the president read as follows:

"I hereby resign my office as United States federal judge. Letter will confirm."

President Taft will take no action until the letter reaches Washington.

Frequent conferences between the president, Senator Jones and Representative Humphrey, of Washington, in the last few weeks caused a report that Mr. Humphrey might be considered for Judge Hanford's place. Mr. Humphrey's friends urged his appointment to the federal bench several months ago, but another man was appointed.

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: Ten progressive republicans overthrew the regular republicans in the senate and joined with the democrats in passing the La Follette woolen tariff revision bill as a substitute for the democratic measure framed by the house of representatives. The La Follette bill was adopted by a vote of forty-seven to twenty less than two hours after the republican leaders had achieved what they believed was a victory when a compromise submitted by Senator Penrose was passed in the committee of the whole.

A sudden termination of the wool tariff fight came as a climax of a day full of surprising events. The democratic house bill for a revision of the wool tariff was technically before the senate. The progressives first voted for Senator Cummins' substitute, the rates of which were slightly above

those of the democratic bill. They were defeated, fifty-seven to fourteen. Then Senator Penrose came forward with a compromise measure considerably higher than the democratic bill which regular and progressive republicans believed they could agree upon.

Led by the defeated Senator Cummins, who said he would accept the Penrose bill, "as a step in the right direction," all but three of the progressives rallied to the support of the Penrose measure and it was adopted by the narrow margin of thirty-four to thirty-two. This took place in what was known as the committee of the whole. The amended measure then passed into the senate proper.

The Washington correspondent for the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal, says: Enough support has been secured in the senate, it is said, to insure the passage of the excise bill, extending the corporation tax to individuals and co-partnerships, several progressive republicans having changed in favor of the bill. Senate leaders predicted defeat of the democratic wool bill.

Declaring the United States can not regain its prestige in Mexico in fifty years, Senator Fall, of New Mexico, arraigned the policy of the state department in its attitude toward the southern republic.

An Associated Press dispatch says: Democrats and progressives united again in the senate, and by a vote of thirty-seven to eighteen passed the democratic excise bill, extending the present tax on corporations to the business of individuals, private firms and co-partnerships. Attached to the measure, also, by the aid of re-

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