

THE BLUNT TRAGEDY

RELATIVES OF YOUNG FARMER CALL ON GOVERNOR.

ALSO VISIT CONVICT MORLEY

Object of Call to Get the Governor Interested in Inquest Concerning Mr. Blunt's Death.

Relative of Roy Blunt, the innocent victim of the pursuit of the convicts, Gray, Dowd and Morley, were at the capitol to see Governor Aldrich. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Peter Anderson, father and mother of Mrs. Roy Blunt; a sister, Miss Anderson, the father of Roy Blunt and the brother, Lloyd, who was at the house when the convicts called there, and in addition the widow of the unfortunate young man.

While all the other members of the party appeared to be moved by a strong impulse to see that the wrong righted, they undoubtedly firmly believe the blame has been perpetrated, the young widow sat quietly in the governor's waiting room, her face conveying no other impression than one borne down and her mind solely occupied with a great sorrow.

After the conference with the governor the members of the party were decidedly reticent and refused to talk. The governor was no less inclined to secrecy, but when asked whether he as governor intended to take a hand in the inquest he replied: "You may quote me as saying that I am not a court or an examining magistrate and can take no part in the inquest. I am willing, however, to do anything within my power to help these people ascertain the facts concerning the killing of Roy Blunt."

It was evident from the little dropped by the members of the party that they believe the fatal shot was fired by Chief John Briggs of South Omaha and that an effort will be made to have a grand jury in Sarpy county indict not only Briggs, but also the other two men who were in the rig with him, John C. Trouton of So. Omaha and Sheriff Chase of Sarpy county. Sheriff Chase, while in the city, expressed the opinion that such was the fact. It also appears from what was dropped that if any of the posse claim the reward offered by the state they will at once become the target for action, as there is no doubt that not only relatives but the friends and neighbors of young Blunt are thoroughly in earnest.

After the visit to the governor the entire party went to the penitentiary where they had an interview with Morley, the sole survivor of the party in the wagon when the shooting occurred. Morley told them he did not know who the man was who fired the shot which killed Blunt, but it was the man who sat on the front seat with the driver of the front rig of pursuers.

Water Power Rights.

The preliminary skirmish in the Rose-Cosad hearing, involving water power rights on the Elkhorn and Platte rivers, came to a conclusion before the state irrigation board. The board ordered the attorneys for both sides to prepare briefs for immediate submission and set April 12 as the date for the oral argument of the case.

Chadron Cases Decided.

Judge T. C. Minger has decided two land cases from the Chadron district in favor of the homesteaders, the government seeking to cancel the entry on the ground of fraud. The cases are those of Sadie Greary, formerly Sadie Ellwanger, and Nicholas G. Lehman, present owner of the land.

Help for State Farms.

Congressman Maguire has written Secretary Mellor of the state board of agriculture that the bill to appropriate \$100,000 for each state fair for a government building, the structure to be used mostly for state fair purposes, will be taken up in committee April 24.

Plainview Wants Union Depot.

Fred H. Free, of Plainview, in a complaint filed with the railway commission, scores the station facilities of the Northwestern and Burlington roads at that town and asks the commission to compel the two roads to build a union station at the point where the railroad tracks cross.

Attacked by a Vicious Sow.

While playing out in the yard the little 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. James Adams, living out in the country north of Bradshaw, wandered out to the hog yard, where the little fellow was attacked by a vicious sow and would have lost his life but for the arrival of his father.

Canvass Comes Any Time.

In response to inquiries of county clerks and after consulting with the attorney general, Secretary Wait has written officials that the returns of the primary election can be canvassed at any time after they are all in the hands of the clerks. The old law provided the canvass should be held the Friday following the election. The new primary law makes no such provision and as the primary is held on Friday, if the old law was followed it would be a week after election before the canvass.

Road to Sell Gold Notes.

The Missouri Pacific railroad has asked and been granted permission by the railway commission to sell 5 per cent gold notes to the amount of \$5,000,000 payable in three years, sale price to be 95 per cent. The purchase is the Union Trust company of New York. Some time ago the company was granted permission to issue bonds to pay for equipment already ordered and for future equipment purchased and for betterments. The bond market was in such condition that the bonds could not be floated.

CHECKS CAR WEIGHT.

Expert Powell Finds Marks on Sides Are Wrong.

Railroads may have their business down to an exact science as is often asserted, but figures compiled by U. G. Powell, expert rate man for the Nebraska railway commission, would not indicate it. He has been digging up some facts concerning weights to present to the Interstate Commerce commission at Chicago.

The custom of the roads is to mark on cars the weight of the cars, which marks are permanent. When a loaded car is weighed this amount is taken from the total to get at the contents. Out of 1,100 cars weighed by the commission on tested scales 402 showed a variation from correct weight of 400 to 7,300 pounds, the others varying in lesser amounts. The one which was off 7,300 was a North-western car and the stenciled weight was that much less than its real weight, the company thereby cheating itself out of that much on each carload if it weighed up to the maximum. In others the stenciled weights were too great, the whole showing there was design in the incorrect weights.

In reweighing 500 cars of coal four different scales were used and differences in scales amounting to as high as 13,000 pounds were discovered in one instance.

Cambridge Files Complaint.

The city of Cambridge has filed a complaint against the Burlington road in which the allegation is made that the road discriminates against the town and gives smaller and less important places better train service and better accommodations for passengers.

The Commercial club which files complaint, wants the board to order all trains stopped at Cambridge and a new and adequate depot provided. The complaint will be referred to the company and time granted to file an answer, after which a date will be set for a hearing in case the company and the residents of Cambridge cannot get together on a solution of the trouble.

Investigating Penitentiary Affairs.

A. W. Ricker, a staff correspondent of the socialist paper, Appeal to Reason, was in Lincoln making an investigation of affairs at the Nebraska state penitentiary. This paper is the same one which, about a year ago, investigated the federal prison at Leavenworth and in return therefor had three of its men indicted for sending obscene matter through the mails.

Mrs. Blunt May Sue.

Word has been received in Lincoln, that Mrs. Roy Blunt, widow of the farmer killed in the convict hunt may sue for damages. Legal talent has been consulted in the matter.

Increase of Cold Storage Cars.

State Food Commissioner Hansen, after a conference with freight managers of railroad companies, announces that the railroad companies have promised to willingly increase their cold storage car service in Nebraska.

Sheriff's Recommendations.

Sheriff Myers of Lincoln believes a law should be passed that would make it necessary for every man who purchases a gun or revolver to have a permit from some competent authority. Further, a record should be kept of every gun sold and of the purchaser.

Stubbs Orders Name Off.

Governor Stubbs of Kansas wired to Secretary of State Wait asking that his name be taken off the primary ballot as a republican candidate for vice president. The governor says he is not a candidate for that office. The request will be complied with.

Law Being Compiled With.

Labor Commissioner Guye has completed the inspection of forty-four stores, shops and factories in Lincoln, Omaha and Plattsmouth. He reports that the new law relating to the protection of machinery so as to prevent injury of employes and facilities for the comfort of working men and women is being complied with willingly by property owners and employes.

Wait Changes Ruling.

Secretary of State Wait is sending out a supplemental certificate of nomination to county clerks throughout the state. The original list provided for the selection in the primary of the district electors by a vote of the entire state. The attorney general, after carefully looking into the law has informed the secretary that while the elections are voted for at large in the general election in November, they are nominated by districts in the primary, with the exception of the two electors at large. That matters may be set right this information is sent out to the county clerks.

Protection for Fruit.

Nebraska fruit is to be especially protected by the United States weather bureau, according to an announcement by Observer G. A. Loveland of the Lincoln office. Jack Frost is to be watched carefully by the government bureau and is to be given no opportunity to catch the fruit grower unaware. Whenever a cold wave seems imminent the weather bureau will issue an emergency warning to all fruit growers, especially to those who are equipped with heaters for protecting their orchards.

Letter to Assessors.

In a letter to county assessors urging them to assess property at its actual cost value Secretary Henry Seymour of the state board of assessment and equalization says he realizes that there will doubtless be some complaints if property is assessed at its actual value, but declares that there is no reason why anyone should be obliged to pay any more tax on account of being assessed in that manner, as the levies can and should be made in accordance with the valuations returned.

TAFT'S RECORD AGAINST TRUSTS

Sherman Law Enforced Without Fear or Favor

EXCELS HIS PREDECESSORS

Both in Civil and Criminal Prosecutions Taft Administration Breaks All Records—Legal Accomplishments of Five Presidents Compared.

TAFT'S ANTI-TRUST RECORD

Under the last five administrations prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust act have been brought as follows:

Year	Civil	Criminal	Total
Under Harrison, (Three years) ...	4	3	7
Under Cleveland, (Four years) ...	5	2	7
Under McKinley, (Four and one-half years) ...	18	25	43
Under Roosevelt, (Seven and one-half years) ...	18	25	43
Under Taft, (Two years and 11 months) ...	22	40	62

* One property seizure.
The ratio of prosecutions, allowing for length of time in office, of the Taft administration as compared with the records of its four immediate predecessors, is approximately as follows:
Taft over Harrison... 9 to 1
Taft over Cleveland... 12 to 1
Taft over McKinley... 30 to 1
Taft over Roosevelt... 4 to 1

President Taft's administration has broken all records for prosecutions brought and won under the Sherman anti-trust law. Without fear or favor it has brought to the bar of justice corporations and persons engaging in illegal combinations in restraint of trade, the ultimate purpose of each combination being to create a monopoly and to raise the prices on its products. In two years and eleven months of his administration President Taft has caused to be brought four more civil suits and fifteen more criminal prosecutions than Mr. Roosevelt brought in the seven and one-half years of his administration.

Until Mr. Taft became the president the administration of Mr. Roosevelt held the record in both particulars. Thus has President Taft, who was Mr. Roosevelt's right arm during his last administration, kept his pledge to the American people to uphold and maintain the policies of his predecessor in punishing the criminal and undesirable element in the big business of the country.

In the Republican national platform of 1908 reference was made to the prosecution of evil trusts and monopolies as one of the great accomplishments of the Roosevelt administration, and the platform declared that the Sherman anti-trust law had been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless executive. In his speech of acceptance Mr. Taft pledged himself to the enforcement of this law. How faithfully he has kept this promise the record of his administration shows.

Problems Confronting Taft. Stripped of controversy as to the exact meaning of certain language of the Sherman anti-trust act, the questions that had to be determined by those in administrative authority and those who judicially determine their acts, were, first, how effective the law was to reach the great aggregations of formerly competitive producers and dealers, individual and corporate, who, through inter-corporate stock-holding mergers, consolidations and otherwise, had acquired so great a control over a particular line of industry as to enable them to dominate it, and to exclude or admit competition as they might choose upon their own terms.

Secondly, to determine whether that construction of the law was correct which had been given to it by some of the judges of the circuit court in New York in the tobacco case, and in the opinions of some of the justices of the Supreme Court in other cases, to the effect that any combination, which in any respect operates to restrain to any degree a pre-existing competition in interstate commerce, was necessarily condemned by law.

In the three years of the Taft administration all of the sixteen cases left pending by the previous administration have been disposed of except two, which have been argued and submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States and are now awaiting decision. Of the remaining cases, the Standard Oil case was argued early during the present administration, and, after an appeal, decided entirely in favor of the government. The same was also true of the tobacco case, with the ultimate result of the disintegration of that big trust into fourteen separate and distinct corporations. This, it is believed, will effectively prevent a continuance of the monopolistic conditions complained of.

First Coal Baron

"It must be borne in mind that men amassed wealth in Pittsburgh before steel became the dominant money-producer," writes Isaac F. Maroonson in an article in The Munsey entitled "The Millionaire Yield of Pittsburgh." "Take coal, without which there would be no steel empire today. It created a dozen millionaires. None were more picturesque than William Henry Brown, the earliest of the Pitts-

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE

What the Republican Platform of 1908 Pledged and What President Taft and His Party Have Performed.

PROMISE.	PERFORMANCE.
Tariff revision along protective lines, with a maximum and minimum provision.	Payne bill, Reduction Downward, Tariff Board, Maximum and Minimum; Veto of Bills that Violated Principles of Protection.
Free interchange of products with Philippines.	Embodied in Payne Tariff Act.
Development of Permanent Currency System.	Report of Currency Commission submitted and pending.
Establishment of Postal Savings Banks.	Postal Banks in operation. Millions already deposited.
To increase power of Government to control trusts and secure greater publicity of corporation methods.	Federal Incorporation Act recommended; Anti-Trust Law Strictly Enforced; Corporation Excise Tax; providing for Publicity Imposed by Payne Tariff Act.
National supervision of railroad stocks and bond issues.	Stocks and Bonds Commission created; exhaustive report on subject submitted.
Enactment of employers' liability law and other laws further advancing interests of American workmen.	Employers' Act submitted; Law Limiting Hours of Employment Enforced; Compulsory Compensation Act Pending; Bureau of Mines Established.
To define authority of courts with regard to writ of injunction and uphold integrity of courts.	Measure based on President's recommendation pending; Arizona recall provision vetoed.
Extension of rural free delivery.	Rural Free Delivery extended.
More Federal aid in agricultural experiments.	Operations of Agricultural Department vastly enlarged.
Enforcement of 14th, 15th and 16th amendments to the Constitution.	Strictly enforced. Sixteenth adopted by Congress submitting Income Tax Amendment to the States.
Conservation of Natural resources and improvement of waterways.	Bond issue for Irrigation Projects; "pork barrel" method of River and Harbor Appropriations Abolished; Comprehensive Conservation Policy Adopted.
To maintain and promote American Army and Navy.	Army reorganized; maneuvers that gave it Mobility; Two Battleship program submitted.
Expansion of foreign commerce.	China opened to American finance; Increased Commerce with all the world.
Liberal pensions for war veterans.	Pension roll liberally maintained.
Protection of American citizens abroad.	Russian treaty Abrogated because of Discrimination against American citizens.
Obedience to and maintenance of civil service laws.	Laws Obedied to the Letter and Enforced; Extensions put in Effect and Others Recommended.
Greater efficiency in public health agencies.	Bureau of Health Recommended; Pure Food Laws Enforced.
Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona.	New Mexico and Arizona Admitted.
Extension of principle of arbitration.	Arbitration Treaties with Great Britain and France negotiated; Ratified with Amendments.
Citizenship for Porto Ricans.	Measure Pending.

DELEGATES FOR TAFT

On Saturday, March 23, 1912, the number of delegates elected to the Republican national convention, pledged to President Taft, were as follows:

Alabama	20
District of Columbia	2
Florida	12
Georgia	22
Indiana	4
Iowa	8
Michigan	4
Missouri	6
New Mexico	7
Oklahoma	4
Philippines	2
South Carolina	14
Tennessee	14
Virginia	24
Total	143
Necessary for choice—59.	

Taft's Efforts for Peace.

Honesty of intention, stability of purpose and a firm faith in the principles of the party of Lincoln, Grant and McKinley are some of the characteristics of President Taft. Familiar with the horrors of war, as well as the enormous expense that it entails, independent of the vast expenditures required to keep a great nation upon a constant war footing, the president has persistently sought to promote a world-wide peace of nations by international agreement. Any failure of accomplishment in furthering this worthy cause cannot be charged to the president.

Taft Does Things.

According to the opinion of Representative Roberts of Massachusetts, the New England states are solid for President Taft, because, as he puts it, "he does things." In a few sentences Mr. Roberts gives his views as follows: "When the administration of President Taft is reviewed in the calm light of history, it will be found to have been one of the great periods of accomplishment of the history of this country. Not only has he inaugurated and carried through many valuable principles, but he has seen to it that promises and hopes held out by his predecessor have been accomplished facts."

keeper. From this humble start grew what was the largest individual coal business on the inland waters.

To Have Purpose is a Duty. Working to a purpose is everything as a key to life. When man consciously made the choice of civilization he imposed the duty of purpose on every individual and sharply differentiated himself from the other animals. From that time purpose and work have been absolute essentials to happiness.—The Economist

Hints and Advice on Social Forms

By MME. MERRI

Advice to an Orphan Girl.

I am a young girl of fifteen, although I look much older. I am an orphan and live with my aunt. I am said to be very charming and pretty, and the boys all seem very fond of me. I would like to ask you if it is wrong to let the boys kiss me home from parties and such places. Also is it wrong to go to lunch rooms with boys of seventeen and eighteen after dances or plays? The boys I am friends with all attend the same high school as I do and are approved of by my aunt. Please answer in your column as soon as possible and let me know how I should act, as I have no mother of whom I could ask advice. "LAUGHING EYES."

I am very glad you wrote to me on the subject and I do hope you will not think I am very old-fashioned and strict when I tell you not to let the boys kiss you or take you home with you whatever. It is just what your own mother would have told you. Be good friends and comrades, only have all the good times possible, only keep the love-making out of it.

Then I would not go to public places for refreshment after theaters or after dances unless chaperoned or with a crowd of at least six or eight, and some of them should be older than you. It does not look right and you cannot be too careful. The boys will have far more respect for you and you will never be sorry if you maintain your dignity. No matter how hard it is, do it and you will not have any heartaches, and they are bound to come if you permit things you should not.

Questions From "Faithful Readers."

We are two young girls, our age fifteen. Is it proper for girls of our age to have boys escort them home from a picture show? Is it proper for girls to be taken, by boy friends, to picture shows? FAITHFUL READERS.

I am always glad to answer questions from my girls, and I hope they will be able to get my ideas. It all depends upon the picture show; some are good and some should never see the light at all. So much depends upon the boys and more depends upon the girls. If father and mother do not ob-

ject to either the shows or the boys I do not, but do not go too often and try to go in the daytime and not as chaperon.

Reply to "Miss Mary."

Your letter is too long to print in detail, but I must say it is almost impossible for me to believe that young people can be so rude as to talk about you and make you uncomfortable, even when in Sunday school. Don't you suppose that you imagine a good deal and if you are not well everything seems so much worse. The only remedy I know is to try to forget yourself and think what you can do for others. There is room for everyone in this world and something for each one of us to do. Brooding over our own ills is just the worst thing possible, for nothing is ever so bad but it might be worse.

Marking the Bride Lines.

In marking a bride's lines, is it proper to use the initial of her first name, or her future husband's? It has caused quite a discussion here, the majority thinking it should be the husband's since none would be used until after the marriage. SHELLY.

All bridal lines, both personal and for the new home, is marked with the bride's initials and not those of her future husband, as it is always prepared before the wedding, and you know "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip."

Reply to "Chums."

As you say "mother does not object" to the young boys calling upon you, I certainly do not, but be sure that "mother" knows all about them, and I do not believe I would accept invitations from boys whom you have met "only twice." If you are allowed to go to "theaters and parties" and both, only wearing hair ribbons, the boys must certainly see you home, for you two girls should not be on the streets alone. I think there is no prettier way to wear the hair than looped up with ribbons or coiled around the head in braids with a ribbon bow on the side.

Suggestions for a China Shower.

When giving a china shower what should be served? Would also appreciate a few suggestions as to the decorations and how to entertain. ANXIOUS READER.

There is no special decoration for a china shower besides flowers, and no entertainment is necessary besides opening the parcels and enjoying the bride-elect's pleasure with her pretty things. Cards are always permissible, providing the guests like to play. Serve a salad, sandwiches, olives, salted nuts and coffee. MADAME MERRI.

Lace Butterfly Hat Is a Feature of Spring Fashion



Photo. Copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Here is an example of new Spring millinery fashions. The butterflies made of lace worn during the winter were so popular that the idea is now carried out in the lighter designs for the coming season.

ROSES THE ONLY TRIMMING

They were sewed down tightly all around, which gave the effect of an applique of embroidery.

New Straw Hats Employ the Artificial Flowers, Though Now They Are Not Grouped.

Girls who have learned how to make the flat roses of chiffon, crepe and satin which have been so popular for some time used in groups of three or four on beaver and velvet hats will now have a new use to put these flowers to, for many of the newest straw hats are trimmed with them, not in little groups, as has been the case, but spread over the entire crown of the hat in a sort of embroidery effect. Some of the smartest new straw hats have these flowers as the only trimming. One such hat was of dull red straw, trimmed with flowers of the same shade of dull silk. The hat was something like a mushroom in shape and not very wide. All the trimming was on the sides of the crown, running a little over the top. The silk roses were connected by a vine made of the same silk twisted around wire. The roses were not close together, but spread pretty well over the crown.

Built on Quaker Lines.

The latest in negligees will appeal to all femininity. This novel is built on the popular Quaker girl model, with a dainty fish of lace, and comes in all colors. There are also charming Quaker girl boudoir caps to match.