



The senate investigating committee in session in Milwaukee investigating the methods employed to elect Isaac Stephenson to the United States senate, listened to testimony showing that the sum of \$107,793 was spent to carry the twenty-two hundred precincts of the state of Wisconsin.

In connection with the president's visit to Omaha the World-Herald prints the following:

President Taft and those who have supervised the arrangements for his Sunday afternoon appearance at the Auditorium under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian association, are the recipients of a stirring rebuke through an editorial published Friday by the True Voice, the local organ of the Roman Catholic church.

The editorial, under the heading, "Who Blundered?" is as follows:

"President Taft is to speak in Omaha next Sunday under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. At St. Louis the other day he laid the cornerstone of a Y. M. C. A. building. That, of course, is his privilege. But it must strike many that the president's charity is very broad indeed when he appears under the auspices of a society that would exclude him and everyone of his religious belief from active membership in the organization.

"President Taft is a Unitarian in religion and the Y. M. C. A. bars such from active membership.

"That is the privilege of the society; and it is the privilege of the president to be more tolerant than the organization under whose auspices he will appear in Omaha.

"We understand that a number of Omaha priests have been invited to appear on the platform with President Taft next Sunday afternoon and to participate in a Y. M. C. A. religious service before the president speaks. It is their privilege to decline the invitation; and we shall be much surprised if any one of them accept it. It is unfortunate that those who made arrangements for the president's visit to Omaha should have made it impossible for any priest to participate in the meeting Sunday afternoon. Who is responsible for the blunder?"

The "blunder" as outlined by the above editorial has at least established a delicate situation in the matter of the visit of the chief executive to this city. Whether or not any alteration of the plans already made and perfected will be made to relieve the situation can not be ascertained at time of going to press.

The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Colaneri, chancellor of the diocese of Omaha and secretary to Bishop Scannell, refused to issue a statement of any kind. He simply referred to the editorial as the sentiments he would himself convey. "I, or rather we, are not interested personally in the matter at all. I had not thought of it and knew nothing of the editorial until I myself saw it yesterday," he said.

General Secretary Denison of the Y. M. C. A., who will direct the program at the Auditorium today, could not be located since early in the morning. At his office, however, it was stated that he would probably remain uncommunicative if approached on the subject.

A Detroit, Mich., dispatch, carried by the Associated Press says: Speaking before the Detroit board of

commerce to the topic, "It is the function of the law to punish wrongdoing and not to throttle business," George W. Perkins, the New York banker, said that the people had voted in favor of amending the Sherman anti-trust law. The voters, he said, had approved a plank of the republican national platform in 1908 favoring amendment.

"The democratic party," he continued, "at the same time, in the trust plank of its platform, among other things, declared for a policy that would prohibit the control by a manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce of more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States.

"In place of providing the suitable publicity and supervision which the republican party promised, for which Governor Hughes' speech so ably argued, and which the people of this country indorsed, absolutely nothing at all was done. And the republican party not only failing to carry out the trust plank of the democratic platform is actually vigorously carrying out the trust plank of the democratic platform which it so strenuously attacked and which the American people repudiated.

"The congress which adopted this 'do nothing' policy, which failed to carry out these as well as other instructions received from the people in the last national election, was repudiated by the people at our elections of a year ago, and now chaotic conditions exist in the corporate business world which 'mingle the innocent and the guilty in a common condemnation.'"

An interesting story is told by the Meriden, Conn., correspondent for the Philadelphia North American as follows: Peter B. Hall entered suit in the city court, civic side, against Miss Theresa Aichler to recover \$12.53, which, in his complaint, he says he spent while in her company June 7 to 22, 1910. The bill of particulars is given. There are entrees for trolley fares, ranging from a nickel to a quarter. Other entries include these:

Ice cream, 10 cents; supper, 45 cents; meal at New Haven, 63 cents; shore dinner, \$1; hiring horse and wagon, \$1; chocolate, 35 cents; hiring horse at Willimantic, \$1.50; supper at Hartford, 60 cents; tip to waiter, 25 cents.

Hall, who is a painter by trade, has retained counsel in his suit.

Angus McSween, Washington correspondent for the Philadelphia North American, wires his paper from Topeka that the Kansas delegation in the republican national convention will be against Mr. Taft's renomination and that should he be renominated Kansas will probably go democratic.

Governor Woodrow Wilson controlled the democratic state convention in session at Trenton, N. J. A resolution was offered indorsing Governor Wilson for the presidency but this resolution was laid on the table at Governor Wilson's request. In making this request Governor Wilson said: "I appreciate this great compliment from this convention, but I take the liberty of asking that the resolution be laid on the table. I do not do this from any sense of modesty, for any man should be willing to accept such an honor. But we have provided in the

Geran law a method of allowing the people to express preferentially their choice for all of these offices, and it would be contrary to what we are trying to bring about to take advantage of this convention to get through such an indorsement. It would be contrary to the spirit of the Geran election law. I consider this resolution a personal compliment and ask that in due respect for the wishes of the people—it is their right of preferential vote on such a matter—that this resolution lie on the table."

One man was killed and several others wounded in a railroad strike at Houston, Texas.

J. C. Elliott, editor of the West Point (Neb.) Republican, has been nominated for congress by the republicans of the Third Nebraska district. He will be defeated by Dan V. Stephens, democratic nominee.

Westerville, Neb., has a man who is 117 years of age. W. S. Delano, secretary of the Nebraska farmers' congress, wrote a letter to the Lincoln Commercial club, saying: "We have a man here near Westerville that President Taft ought to see when he visits Nebraska next week. This man was born Jan. 15, 1794, and was two years old when Washington's administration closed. Therefore, he has lived under the administration of every American president. I do not think President Taft has ever seen a man who can say as much."

New Mexico politics begin to boil. A Santa Fe dispatch, carried by the Associated Press, says: The democratic state convention nominated W. C. McDonald as candidate for governor. The platform, as adopted, praises the democratic house of representatives for making statehood possible, thanks the progressive republicans for their aid; declares for a tariff for revenue only; favors direct primaries to nominate all public officials, including United States senators; advocates strict regulation of corporations, a non-partisan judiciary, separate elections for the judiciary and the initiative and referendum. The progressive republican state convention adopted a platform embodying the planks of progressive legislation and "honest government." It declares for a protective tariff, but denounces Schedule K; denounces the republican party of New Mexico and the ticket nominated at its recent convention.

A Cheyenne, Wyo., dispatch to the Denver News says:

"Wumph Whee-e-e!" said Billy Taft, a broncho.

"Whoop! Huh? Ouch!" said Jack Martin, a cowboy.

"Haw, haw, haw!" said William Howard Taft, president of the United States.

Perhaps on no other occasion of his entire trip has President Taft been so gratified as when, at Frontier park, the equine outlaw which bears his name, handily unseated Martin, as skilled and daring a rider as you meet in a day's travel in Wyoming, where good riders are as common as are poor ones elsewhere.

President Taft has met with many disappointments on his western trip. A Cheyenne, Wyo., dispatch to the Denver News, says: President Taft's visit to Wyoming manifestly has failed signally of its purpose to strengthen his waning popularity and it is apparent from public comment that he not only did not make new friends, but that he actually lost the allegiance of many who heretofore have supported him.

The president's Cheyenne speech was a disappointment. One of the largest audiences that ever gathered

in the city was present to hear him explain his attitude on the tariff and his nullification of the results of a congressional session by exercise of the veto. It was a nonpartisan audience present in a spirit of fairness to hear the president's side of the story.

His first complimentary remarks about the state and its officials brought applause, but when he began laying down his ideas and defending his official acts, the evidence of approval, scanty enough at first, grew gradually less, until the latter part of the address was delivered to hearers oppressively silent, save for the efforts of a few to inspire applause by strained example. The president's remarkable statement that he vetoed the wool bill because "no one had provided him with evidence that it would not ruin the wool growing and wool manufacturing industries" was received in dead silence, although wool growing is an industry of such magnitude in Wyoming that it is a vital factor in the prosperity of the state.

The president's visit was followed by wholesale expressions of disappointment and disapproval and the opinion is well-rooted that his visit to Wyoming has not aided him politically.

The town of Black River Falls, Wis., with a population of 2,000 was visited by a flood and wiped off the map.

Lee Halley, a striking working man, was shot and killed at McComb City, Miss. Other strikers were wounded.

A large number of strike-breakers brought into New Orleans by the Illinois Central were driven out of town by strikers.

The Chicago Record-Herald, in local news reports, says: Employers of labor in the United States are facing the most serious situation that

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