WEEK'S NEWS Summarized for Very Busy Readers

Washington

Congressmen of both the Republican and Progressive parties found their aims and principles set forth in President Wilson's message, according to comment heard about the lobbies in Washington. The majority gave almost unreserved approval of the plan for trust legislation outlined.

A fat fight between Representative Johnson of Kentucky and John R. Rhoads, an attorney, broke up a meeting of the house committee at Washington on District of Columbia.

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, eldest daughter of the president, rose from her seat in the audience at a civic improvement meeting in Washington and made a plea for the movement to have the schoolhouses of the country opened to the public as "social centers."

Radium was described to the house committee on mines at Washington as the only cure the medical world has discovered for cancer. The resolution empowering the president to withdraw from entry public lands known to contain radium deposits in mineral form was discussed by many physicians

The nomination of John Skelton Williams, now assistant secretary of the treasury, to be comptroller of the currency and, as such, ex-officio member of the federal reserve bank board, was confirmed by the senate at Washington.

Charges that $250,000 of public property has been destroyed and that for seal herds of Alaska virtually extermination is worth a few individuals were made by Representative Rothermel of Pennsylvania in making public the results of an investigation by the house committee at Washington into expenditures in the department of commerce, of which he is chairman.

Co-operation among the farmers instead of competition, that the farmer may receive the whole of the consumer's dollar for his product, instead of 25 to 45 per cent, as is now the case, is the aim of a bill introduced by Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, when he took his seat in congress at Washington in a bill.

Individuals whose net income from March 1, 1912, to December 31, 1913, was $7,500 or more must make return of their net income for the year according to a regulation issued by the treasury department at Washington. The tax for 1913 is assessed only for the months mentioned. Hereafter only persons having incomes of $3,000 or more must make returns.

Representative Stanley of Kentucky, after a conference with President Wilson at Washington, introduced an amendment to the sherman law which would make illegal the monopolization or restraint in trade to any degree. It is designed to eliminate the "rule of reason" laid down by the supreme court in the Standard Oil case.

Rear Admiral Fletcher, commander of the Atlantic fleet, and Rear Admiral Howard, commander of the Pacific fleet, were received by Secretary Daniels at Washington.

Senator Fall of Nevada has just made the discovery that one of his wife's ancestors was a soldier. He is now on duty in the senate at Washington, despite the injury.

Domestic

In addresses at a joint banquet of the Illinois Bankers' association and the Illinois club of Chicago, William McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, and Paul Warburg, member of the federal reserve board, declared that the new system under it, a name would be impossible to

William Glackmeyer and Harold Shirley, convicted in the federal court at Mobile, Ala., of abducting Mckee Barton Langdon, a wealthy cotton broker, from a home, were fined $500 and six months in the Atlanta federal prison.

Tottering under the weight of eighty years, William Eberwein stood in the criminal court at Philadelphia and told how his wife, 18 years younger, had plotted with Hans to kill him and how he committed the deed. He was sentenced to seven years in jail.

The strike on the Delaware & Hudson railroad in New York which began in the morning and by noon had tied up the entire system, was settled the same day, it was announced that the union demands that restore two firemen engineers

After being awarded by Mercer county officials Robert Higgins, North Carolina, was confirmed in the charge of murdering his wife with a shotgun so that Higgins could marry Miss Ida Hall with his daughter, Julia Blake.

The industrial Lumber company's plant and warehouse was destroyed by fire at North Augusta S. C. Rumor spread to the North Augusta dispensary, but this establishment was saved with small loss. Loss $50,000, covered by insurance.

Declaring that they had information that wages would be cut, 400 employes in the Toledo plant of the General Electric company struck.

Declaring the Wisconsin eugenic law unconstitutional, Judge F. C. Eschweiler of the circuit court at Milwaukee granted a writ of mandamus directing County Clerk Wahle to issue a marriage license to Alfred Peterson without the previous physical examination a health certificate, which the law requires.

H. H. Hanna, who was a member of the monetary commission appointed by President McKinley, and former head of the Atlas engine works at Indianapolis, Ind., has filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy in the federal court. He listed his liabilities at $1,210,275, and his assets at $1,060.

Half of the estate of Richard D. Lankford, vice-president of the Southern railway, who was found dead in his Brooklyn home from gas asphyxiation, is bequeathed to his fiancee, Miss Nellie Patterson, in the will which was filed for probate. The other half is given to his mother.

Seven persons were killed and three others wounded, one a girl telephone operator, in a pistol battle at the Oklahoma state penitentiary at McAlester. The convicts were killed Among the dead is John B. Thomas, formerly U. S. district judge and a former congressman.

An investigation extended to determine the truth of insinuations of corruption of officials of Lancaster, Pa., in connection with the recent "white slaves" case against Jack Johnson, negro pugilist, was instituted by James H. Wilkerson, United States district attorney.

Forty-one New England heirs of Abel Stearns, a pioneer who died in Los Angeles, will contest at Los Angeles in their contest for the $7,000,000 estate of Mrs. Arcadia De Baker, formerly the widow of Stearns and at one time the richest woman in southern California.

Mexican Revolt

Fighting between a scouting party of the Zapata forces and a small detachment of federals at Tirapan, a village in Morelos City, has restarted the fear of another series of raids within the federal district. Some of the government forces deserted to the rebels.

Rosalio Zeballa, District Minister of Foreign Affairs, has left Mexico City and has been arranged by the British foreign office. Notice now is on the way to him by mail. The foreign office at Mexico City has been informed that he is to go to Washington.

Personal

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, high commissioner for Canada, died in London. Hon. Mrs. Robert Howard who was Margaret Charlotte Smith, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Smith, is his heir. She not only will inherit his former residence, valued more than $100,000, but also his title.

Miss Eva Booth, commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, is ill at Buffalo N. Y., suffering from bronchitis. Pneumonia is likely to develop.

Gutzon Smith, the heavyweight pugilist and Miss Lillian Hurlbut of New York were married by a justice of the peace of that town, Ill.

Carl Jewett, lieutenant of the Jewett band, who led an army of men employed to Washington in 1894, died at Washington and after he was stricken with acute indigestion.

Ambassador Page is confined to his home in London suffering from a bad cold.

Foreign

The task of inventing greater secrecy for ships of the British navy in time of war was dealt with in a thorough and secret manner Hatfield of Wood Virginia to inquire if they can assist in caring for refugees in the war zone.

Senator Pacheco of Portugal has just made the discovery that one of his wife's ancestors was a soldier. He is now on duty in the senate at Washington, despite the injury.

Domestic

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Secretaries from the South African Federation of Trades and his band of union agitators who have been wandering through the Transvaal and Natal districts, endeavoring to induce the white miners to "eat with us" award dismissal from their positions by the South African rich industrial magnates, with the hope expressed by the agitators that the government of the Transvaal and Natal districts, with the help of the British admiralty that the peace policy of President Wilson is a weakness.

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BAD PRACTICES OF TRUSTS TO BE FORBIDDEN

Law and Penalty Must Be Made Equally Plain, Says the President.

WILL NOT HAMPER BUSINESS

Antagonism Between Government and Business Is Over—Would Give Interstate Commerce Commission Power to Regulate Finances of Operations of Railroads.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Before a joint session of both houses of congress President Wilson today delivered a special message on trusts. The message follows:

"Gentlemen of the congress:

"In my report to the State of the Union,' which I had the privilege of addressing to you a year ago, now last, I ventured to reserve for discussion at a later date the subject of additional legislation regarding the further control of the conduct of corporations in connection with the recent 'white slaves' case against Jack Johnson, negro pugilist, was instituted by James H. Wilkerson, United States district attorney.

Business of Interpretation.

"Legislation has its atmosphere like everything else, and the atmosphere of recommendation and mutual understanding which we have now happily come to both of whose business it is to interpret and administer the law. It ought to make our task very much easier that it has been made it impossible to approach such questions with partisan feeling. I am sure that the atmosphere of suspicion and antagonism which has so long existed between business and government is fast clearing away. It ought to be the business of neither to conduct the other's affairs. Each has its own legitimate province in the development of the nation's life, and the peculiar province of government is to see that the relations between its various parts are just and fair and impartial. Nothing can be more fatal to the welfare of business than that it should be exploited for the profit of those who control it rather than for the profit of those who conduct it honestly and efficiently in the interest of the public. Nothing can be more necessary to the public welfare than that the business of the country should prosper and that the rate of profits should be high enough to attract intelligent capital and to keep it employed. Doubtless many kinds of business can safely be left to take care of themselves in the matter of profits, but there are many others in which investment is largely determined by the conviction that profits are being limited by unfair methods, and there is no more certain way of killing business enterprise than to impose such limitations upon profits as will prevent the building up of reserves with which to make headway against adverse circumstances.

Must Punish Unfair Trade.

"In the second place, business men as well as the public should be safeguarded by the law against unfair competition. Such competition is sometimes as direct and obvious as the fraudulent use of another's trade-mark, but is sometimes also very subtle indeed, consisting in forms of action which are not fraudulent at all in the sense that they violate the letter of the law. It consists rather in violations of the spirit of the law, violations which exploit the facilities of one business for the benefit of another with which the first has special relations, or which make use of the power of great railroads or other public agencies through rebates and other preferential privileges which, though they may not be corrupt, are certainly inconsistent with the public interest. It is clear that the law ought to prohibit such practices, and that it ought also to prohibit many others which will readily suggest themselves to experts in the matter of business. It is also clear that the business men of the country desire to be protected against them. The honest business man finds himself in a very embarrassing position where he must either himself practice methods which he condemns or else see his business slowly strangled by competitors who scruple at no practice which promises success. He is entitled to the law's protection.

Private Monopoly Indefensible.

"We are all agreed that private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable, and our program is founded upon that conviction. It will be a comprehensive but not a radical or sweeping program, and those are its items. the changes which it contemplates are exactions and for which business waits.

"It awaits with acquiescence in the first place the creation by law of an effectually prohibitive and prevent such interlockings of the directorates of the great railroad corporations—directorates as formidable, influential, and unchallenged in their power as the banks and railroads. Individuals, can be, and in fact often are, directors of many different corporations, and sometimes the power of such individuals to make the personnel of boards virtually self-perpetuating is very great indeed. Such a prohibition will work much more than a mere negative good by destroying the process with which have arisen because, for example, the men who have been the directing spirits of the great investment banks have arranged the plans which have brought the great industrial management working in its behalf. It will, in short, go very near the energies, a new spirit of initiative, new blood in the whole economic life of our business enterprises.

Must Prevent Injustice Done.

"In the second place, business men as well as the public should be safeguarded by laws, now recognize and recognize with entire definiteness, against certain unjust and indefensible which has been done to many. If not all of the practices which have been followed in the past in which they have been practiced have been actually against the interests of the public, they have been against the interests of their business enterprises which those men have undertaken.

"The country is ready therefore to sanction and encourage by the law such as approval, a law which will correct the grosser evils of competition—one which will prevent the organization of such unfair competition as has been worked out in connection with the control of credit, and one which will make it impossible to approach such questions with doubtful scruples. Constructive legislation, when successful, is the result of long periods of convincing experience and of the mature public opinion which finally springs out of that experience. Legislation is therefore not unfrequently the last of organization, and it is now plain what the opinion is to which we must give effect in this matter. It is not recent or hasty opinion.

"The people and businessmen who organized and financed monopoly and those who got into it in order to profit by it have been made it impossible to approach such questions with discretion