

WASHINGTON NEWS

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An Associated Press dispatch says: Edgar H. Farrar of New Orleans telegraphed to Chairman Pujo his resignation as associate counsel for the house banking and currency committee in the conduct of the so-called "money trust" investigation. His reason was that he was unable to spare time from his own affairs to serve the committee. The lines in which the "money trust" investigation will proceed were indicated in a telegram to Chairman Pujo. Lacking the power to conduct a thorough examination of national banks, the attorneys agreed upon a line of investigation, Mr. Farrar said, that would go into every feature of the control "by a handful of men in New York."

An Associated Press dispatch says: Officials of the department of justice declined to grant a further personal conference to W. H. Gray, an attorney of Houston, Tex., to urge the immediate arrest of John D. Archbold, H. C. Folger, jr., and W. C. Teagle, of the Standard Oil company, on their indictment at Dallas, Tex., for the alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Mr. Gray issued a statement criticising Attorney General Wickersham for not having served the warrants on the Standard Oil officials. He was requested to present in writing all evidence in his possession in connection with the case to the department.

An Associated Press dispatch says: A nation-wide raid, involving the arrest practically simultaneously of 173 persons in the principal cities of the country, was made by post-office inspectors and United States marshals upon doctors and drug concerns, charged with misuse of the mails to solicit criminal medical practice, or to dispose of medicines or instruments connected with such practice. The raid, the most extensive and far-reaching ever made by any department of the government, was under the personal direction of Postmaster General Hitchcock and Chief Inspector Robert S. Sharp of the postoffice department. So carefully had its details been guarded that until the first of the arrests were made at Indianapolis, early in the day, practically nothing was known of the government's contemplated action. Working with clocklike precision, the inspection forces spread over twenty-two states, carried out the prearranged plans, and at an early hour the postoffice department had received word that practically all of the designated persons had been arrested.

Following is a dispatch to the Lincoln, Neb., Journal: Agricultural lands in forest reserves amounting to over 1,200,000 acres have been listed for segregation by Director Graves of the forestry service, and will be opened for homestead entry in the near future, according to an announcement just made by the chief forester. Mr. Graves has just returned to Washington after several months' absence in the west, during which time he has been making a tour of inspection of the national forests. The trip was undertaken immediately at the close of the last session of congress.

"I gave special attention to the work of classification of agricultural lands in the forests," said Mr. Graves. "Since authority was granted by congress in 1906 for the segregation of agricultural lands we

have listed for segregation over 1,200,000 acres, in addition to areas entirely eliminated, totaling about 10,000,000 acres, which contain considerable agricultural land. There still remain many scattered tracts, mostly small, which have an agricultural value."

An important decision was handed down in the bath-tub trust case by the United States supreme court. The court laid down the broad principle that there can be no monopoly in the unpatented product of a patented machine without violating the Sherman anti-trust law. Justice McKenna delivered the unanimous opinion of the court.

Referring to this opinion the Washington correspondent for the Philadelphia North American says: In accordance with this doctrine, the court struck down as illegal the "license agreements" by which manufacturers of 85 per cent of the sanitary enameled ironware in the United States were bound together in combination. The license agreements allowed the manufacturer to use a patented dredger, but only on condition that they abide by an attached price list, would not sell to jobbers who bought from independents, would not sell in certain territory and would not sell "seconds."

Officials of the department of justice were highly elated over the decision, which, it is claimed, will have an important bearing upon several investigations now under way by Attorney General Wickersham, as well as anti-trust suits already filed against the moving-picture trust and the United Shoe Machinery company.

The decision is regarded as vitally important because of the government's claim that the "patent license agreement" plan was being adopted by many concerns as a result of the judicial ban upon the "pure trust" plan, as exemplified in the case of the Standard Oil company, of Ohio; the "holding company" plan, as declared invalid in the Northern Securities case; and the combination of a holding company and a manufacturing company, as shown in the Standard Oil and tobacco cases.

A special dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal says: The question of holding primaries in their districts to decide who shall get federal jobs under the Wilson administration is dividing democratic members of congress. Representative Jack Beall, of Texas, and Benjamin G. Humphries, of Mississippi, who are taking the lead in advocating that all democratic congressmen adopt that course, were today opposed by Representative Robert L. Henry, of Texas, that President-elect Wilson, who, after all, will make the appointments, will be asked for an opinion on the perplexing problem.

Mr. Henry received a petition from some of his constituents in which it was stated that the patronage question is worrying the democrats down in the cattle country. The document concluded with a plea that Mr. Henry stand by the old system and recommend his friends for appointment as postmasters, revenue collectors, district attorneys, etc. Mr. Henry replied that he took no stock in the new fangled idea.

As Mr. Henry is a progressive democrat, and was one of Mr. Wilson's earliest supporters, his attitude on this advanced primary idea is regarded as important.

"A primary to determine who

would be postmaster in a certain city," said Mr. Henry, "would be unfair, because there is no law under which it would be safeguarded. Republicans could vote as well as democrats, and there would be no assurance that the proper man would be selected. I prefer to take the responsibility in my own district and shall do so. I guess if I can't find enough good democrats for the federal jobs in my district, I had better go out of congress."

A Louisville Courier-Journal dispatch says: Six brokers in as many cities were arrested in raids which government officials declare are the expose of a gigantic swindle in connection with the promotion of corporations and inventions.

Senator O'Gorman favors a general legislative program for the special session of congress, and says he is an advocate of reforming the tariff, schedule by schedule.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger says: The opening attack upon the constitutionality of the sections of the recent postal appropriation act, requiring newspapers to publish a list of their subscribers, stockholders and bondholders, as well as to label paid political articles as advertisements, was made before the supreme court of the United States in a printed brief filed by Robert C. Morris and G. B. Plante on behalf of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, of New York. The case is set for argument orally on December 2.

The attorneys for the newspaper contend principally that the act violates the constitutional liberty of the 25,000 newspapers, magazines and periodicals published throughout the United States.

Unlike public service corporations, the newspapers, the attorneys claim, possess no elements which give the government a right to regulate their business except in so far as the public morals or public welfare is concerned.

A Philadelphia Public Ledger dispatch says: The vexing questions of where the line shall be drawn between books and periodicals in the mails of the United States was passed on today by the supreme court when it refused to interfere with the postmaster general's decision to withdraw second-class mailing privileges from the Tiptop Weekly and Work and Win, two New York publications.

A newspaper dispatch says: Senator Works of California will introduce a resolution when congress reconvenes for the amendment of the constitution providing for the election of president and vice president by the direct vote of the people. The senator will urge in support of the measure that in addition to its directness, it would have an advantage of the present method in that it would avoid the possibility of a presidential election by the house or vice presidential election by the senate.

Assistant United States Treasurer G. C. Vantz, at Washington, was removed from office by Secretary MacVeagh. He was succeeded by C. S. Pearce. Carmi A. Thompson, who has been secretary to the president was appointed treasurer of the United States.

Congress will meet for the short session, December 1.

Senator Isador Rayner of Maryland, died at his apartments at Washington. His death "ties" the senate and gives the vice-president the deciding vote.