

A Remarkable New Book  
by Woodrow Wilson

# THE NEW FREEDOM

The publication on Monday, February 17, of a book by Woodrow Wilson, is the most important political event of the spring. It is one of the most striking events of the political history of the nation. Never before had a president-elect, on the eve of his inauguration, addressed to the country a profession of faith and a statement of his intentions.

Speaking of this remarkable book, the Mobile (Ala.) Item says: "The work is one of the most remarkable ever put in the field, both by reason of the bitterness of its arraignment of the present financial system and by its exploitation of a future presidential policy. No other chief executive of the United States since the declaration of independence has performed the feat of Mr. Wilson on the eve of taking office. He not only attacks the trusts and monopolies of the country, but makes it clear that he will do all in his power to legitimately restore trade competition and individual opportunity and to disentangle community centralization which, he says, has become dangerously co-ordinated."

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W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.

## WASHINGTON NEWS

An Associated Press dispatch under date of June 9th says: The power of the states to fix reasonable intrastate rates on interstate railroads, until such time as congress shall choose to regulate these rates was upheld by the supreme court of the United States in the Minnesota freight and passenger rate cases.

At the same time the court laid down far-reaching principles, governing the valuation of railroad property for rate making purposes, and, according to these, held that the state of Minnesota would confiscate the property of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad company by its maximum freight and two cent passenger law. It enjoined the state from enforcing these laws as to this road for the present. In the cases of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, however, the court held that these roads had failed to show that the rates were "unreasonable" or "confiscatory" and consequently reversed the United States district court of Minnesota which had enjoined their enforcement as both confiscatory and a burden on interstate commerce.

The decision, regarded as one of the most important ever announced by the court, had been under consideration for fourteen months. Railroad commissions from eight states and the governors of all the states filed briefs in support of the state in the cases, recognizing that the principle involved affected them all.

Rate cases from Missouri, Arkansas, Oregon, Kentucky, Nebraska and West Virginia were not decided today, but the points announced in the Minnesota cases are regarded as governing them generally. These cases probably will be disposed of tomorrow when the court will hold another session, as it will also do Monday, June 16, the final day of adjournment for the term.

The criticism of the apportionment of value between interstate and intrastate business on a gross revenue basis and the apportionment of express by regarding intrastate freight business as two and a half times as expensive as interstate business was regarded here as favorable to the state of Missouri in its fight to uphold the validity of the maximum freight and two cent passenger law enacted by it.

The states of Oregon and Kentucky were regarded as almost certain to win their rate cases, involving the validity of state freight rates because in each instance practically the only objection to the laws was their reputed interference with interstate commerce.

An Associated Press dispatch says: China became the fourteenth nation to indorse Secretary Bryan's peace plan. Minister Chang chatted with the secretary and told him that his government accepted the idea in principle and would like to consider the details.

Representative Ben Johnson, of Kentucky, was unanimously elected chairman of the democratic congressional committee. He declined to accept on the grounds of his many duties as a member of congress.

An Associated Press dispatch says: Meats and flour will not go on the free list in the democratic tariff law if the recommendation of the senate finance subcommittee in charge of the agricultural schedule is accepted. This important alteration of the Underwood bill as it passed the house was determined upon by

the sub-committee, composed of Senators Williams, Shively and Gore. It was decided in carrying out the determination to perfect the Underwood bill by equalizing raw materials and their products that it would be wiser to levy nominal duties on meat and flour products than to put live stock and grain on the free list.

In accordance with this decision the sub-committee, in revising the schedule, took from the free list in the house bill fresh meats—beef, mutton and pork—and made them dutiable at 10 per cent ad valorem. Wheat flour was restored to the dutiable list at the specific rate of 45 cents a barrel, with other wheat products at 10 per cent ad valorem, and the Underwood duty on oats was reduced from 10 cents per bushel to 6 cents per bushel, with a compensatory duty on oatmeal, said to be approximately 5 per cent ad valorem. This recommendation will be to take oatmeal from the free list.

Ambassador Chinda, of Japan, has conveyed to Secretary of State Bryan formal notification of the acceptance in principle by his country of the proposed plan for universal peace.

An Associated Press dispatch says: A class of sixth grade school girls showed Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president, how well they have learned to clean house and how much they have learned of domestic science. The president's wife and Mrs. Archbald Hopkins, both of whom are taking a keen interest in the domestic science courses in the public schools here, visited one of the schools to see a class actually at work. They inspected the model home, in which the little girls were working. The girls receive a lesson each week in the art of making beds, sweeping and cleaning the rooms and preparing a simple meal and in doing other things that a good housekeeper must know.

Government revenues from customs receipts fell off more than \$6,000,000 in May, compared with the same month of last year.

Secretary McAdoo has asked for the resignation of Fred S. Stratton, collector of customs at San Francisco.

An Associated Press dispatch says: Japan's rejoinder to the United States' reply to her protest against the California anti-alien land law, delivered personally by Ambassador Chinda to Secretary Bryan, sets out

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