

Gleaned From the Month's News

delivered a greeting to the delegates, paying high tribute to the work of the league and congratulating it on the hearty co-operation and inspiration which it has given the members of the democratic party.

The convention was closed January 8 with the election by acclamation of Mrs. Wm. A. Cullop, wife of Representative Cullop of Indiana, to the presidency. Mrs. Edward Taylor, wife of Representative Taylor of Colorado, was elected first vice president; Mrs. Duncan U. Fletcher, wife of Senator Fletcher of Florida, second vice president; Mrs. John E. Raker, wife of Representative Raker of California, third vice president; Mrs. L. G. Hoffman, Washington, D. C., recording secretary; Mrs. Randolph D. Hopkins, Washington, D. C., corresponding secretary.

Under the income tax law senators and representatives will have lighter pay envelopes than usual this month, as the \$45 will be held out for each unmarried man and \$35 for each married member.

President Wilson let it be known that some other corporations besides the American Telephone and Telegraph company had shown a disposition to take the initiative in reorganizations to conform with the Sherman anti-trust law.

A general outline of the tentative draft of anti-trust legislation prepared by majority members of the house committee on the judiciary for action by the full committee, subject to a conference with President Wilson, was made public January 8, and covers these main points: 1. Interlocking directorates. 2. Trade relations and prices. 3. Injunction proceedings and damage suits by individuals. In every case President Wilson's idea of providing penalties for individuals as well as for corporations in case of violations, has been followed.

A sweeping declaration in favor of the principle of government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines and an assertion that the postal service now is self-supporting for the first time since 1883 are features of the annual report of Postmaster-General Burleson, transmitted to congress. Concerning the acquisition of telephone and telegraph lines, Postmaster-General Burleson says that the government has demonstrated its capacity to conduct public utilities, and, from his present information, he is inclined clearly to take over by the postoffice department of the telegraph lines, and possibly also of the telephone lines.

The free wool schedule of the new tariff act went into effect January 1. The date originally fixed was December, but it had been extended by the secretary of the treasury.

The democrats of South Dakota have named the following ticket: Senator—E. S. Johnson, of Yankton; congressmen—First district, T. M. Bailey, Minnehaha; Second district, J. H. King, Hand; Third district, Harry T. Gandy, Pennington; governor, J. W. McCarter, Edmonds; lieutenant-governor, J. T. Heffron, Lawrence; auditor, Charles B. Fousek, Aurora; attorney-general, L. W. Bicknell, Day; land commissioner, W. J. Toner, Perkins; treasurer, Jacob Fergen, Hutchinson; secretary of state, J. E. Bird, Coddington; railway commissioner, J. J. Batterton, Roberts; superintendent of public instruction, Will Chamberlain, Yankton; state chairman, Dr. Rock, Brown.

Kansas City, Kansas, has adopted an ordinance prohibiting the display of liquor advertising in street cars, on sign boards, in windows, on wagons or on motor cars. The penalty is a fine of \$500 and a jail sentence of thirty days.

A movement to build a \$1,000,000 monument in Nashville to the memory of General Andrew Jackson, the hero of the battle of New Orleans and seventh president of the United States, was launched at a banquet held in Nashville, Tenn., January 8. Messages of approval of the project have been received by the committee in charge from all parts of the country.

General Simon Bolivar, former governor of Kentucky and candidate for vice president on the gold democratic national ticket in 1906, died at his home in Lexington, Ky., at the age of nearly 91.

Sex hygiene lectures in the public schools of Chicago were ordered discontinued by the board of education. The lectures had been a special course during the last school term. It was decided that no more should be given pending a general expression from the public.

The withdrawal of J. P. Morgan & Co., the leading American banking firm, from more than a score of great corporations, and the statement shortly afterward by George F. Baker, another dominant figure in finance, that he would take similar action, is taken in Wall street to indicate a momentous move toward the ending of interlocking directorates and the adjustment of "big business" along the lines of public sentiment.

A movement is on foot to secure the passage of a bank guaranty act at the coming session of the Louisiana legislature. At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Waterproof (La.) a resolution introduced

by Louis T. Hunter, and unanimously adopted, placed that bank on record as being in favor of a state bank guarantee law, such as is now similarly in force in the states of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and calls upon the representatives and senator from its district to use their influence toward the enactment of such a law.

The state of Missouri won a final victory in the 2-cent passenger and maximum freight rate cases, when Judge McPherson of Iowa dismissed the suits of thirteen railroads enjoining the state from enforcing the rate laws.

The supreme court of Missouri fined twenty lumber companies \$436,000 and suspended oyster decrees pending their compliance with anti-trust laws. Four firms not incorporated in Missouri received similar treatment.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young was reinstated as superintendent of the Chicago schools by the board of education.

Mrs. Adelia Stevenson, wife of former Vice President Stevenson, died at her home at Bloomington, Illinois. Mrs. Stevenson was 72 years old, and was survived by her husband and three children.

A false alarm of fire at a Christmas eve celebration at Calumet, Mich., that had been arranged for the families of the striking copper miners of that section, caused the loss of seventy-five lives in the panic that followed.

A Johns Hopkins specialist at Baltimore used \$100,000 worth of radium in an operation designed to cure a cancer in the shoulder of Congressman R. S. Bremner of New Jersey.

A silver dollar, bearing the date of 1804, and said to be valued at \$3,500 by collectors, was unearthed at New Haven, Conn., seven feet below the street near the new Yale ice rink.

Fourteen men were lost and \$1,000,000 damage done to property in a storm which swept the upper New Jersey coast, December 26, the wind attaining a velocity of 123 miles an hour, the highest ever recorded.

It was announced at Los Angeles that many railroad projects of great import to the southwest were taking place, large material orders were being placed and equipment orders were under consideration.

The supreme court of California decided that the state railway commission could not fix the rates which the Bell telephone system in that state should charge independent lines for long-distance calls.

It was announced at Chicago that a new steamboat line connecting Chicago and New Orleans with Kansas City would enter into active competition with the railroads for freight and passenger business in the spring.

Governor West of Oregon ordered his private secretary, Miss Fern Hobbs, to proceed to Copperfield, a mining town, and close the saloons and gambling houses there.

Henry Ford, head of the Ford Motor company, announced in Detroit that his company would give employees \$10,000,000 of the profits

of the 1914 business; would establish a minimum wage scale of \$5 a day; would run the factory continuously instead of eighteen hours a day, giving employment to several thousand men who are out of work now by employing three shifts of eight hours each instead of only two nine-hour shifts and would not discharge a man except for unfaithfulness. Mr. Ford said that 4,000 more men would be engaged to inaugurate the change to an eight-hour basis.

A check for \$500,000, the contribution of the Knights of Columbus to the Catholic university at Washington, was presented to Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore.

The sentences of twenty-five of the labor union officials convicted in Indianapolis of conspiracy to transport dynamite were confirmed January 6 by the United States circuit court of appeals of the Seventh district at Chicago. Six of the thirty-one were granted new trials. They were: Olaf A. Tveitmo, San Francisco; Wm. McCain, Kansas City, Mo.; Fred Sherman, Indianapolis, Ind.; Wm. Bernhard, Cincinnati, Ohio; James E. Ray, Peoria, Ill.; Richard H. Houlihan, Chicago.

Statistics supplied by the Minneapolis chamber of commerce showed that the annual consumption of flour in the United States averages one barrel per capita, Minneapolis millers producing one-fourth of the total supply.

Joseph Chamberlain, the veteran British statesman, announced the decision to give up his seat in the house of commons he has held thirty-seven years.

The supreme court of the state of Washington upheld, by an eight-to-one vote, the right of manufacturers having no monopoly to maintain prices on their trade-marked goods.

Japan will establish a line of steamers with its terminus at Boston, by way of Panama. Calls will be made at New Orleans and New York.

What is regarded as the highest price paid in a single land transaction was \$50,000,000 paid for nineteen acres in the heart of London for the Duke of Bedford's freehold property. Embraced in the territory are several theatres, hotels and great printing houses.

On January 1 free railroad passes passed out of existence in Illinois. Neither politicians, newspaper men nor big shippers will be allowed to ride free. The law also prohibits public service corporations from furnishing free gas, light, water or telephone service to any person.

President Wilson attended divine service at the Presbyterian church at Gulfport, Miss., and listened to a remarkable sermon on the subject of the personal accountability of the individual to his Creator.

Badly beaten, suffering from three bullet wounds, two in his shoulder and one in his head, Charles H. Moyer, president of the western federation of miners told the story of his ejection from the Michigan copper country, December 27. Moyer was accompanied by Charles Tanner, auditor of the western federation of miners, who was also a victim of the assault and ejection. The federation president is seriously but not fatally wounded. He was taken to Chicago for treatment and later recovered.

Congress reconvened Monday, January 12, after a holiday recess dating from December 23.

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