

TRUST PROGRAM IS OUTLINED

President Sends Special Message to Congress Advocating Additional Legislation.

SUPERVISION OF STOCK ISSUES

All Certificates Should Represent Cash or Its Equivalent.

OPPORTUNITY FOR COMBINATION

Big Corporations Should Be Given Chance to Change Methods.

SHERMAN LAW IS TO STAND

Present Act to Be Supplemented by Measure for Federal Incorporation of Large Interstate Companies.

The full text of the president's message will be found on pages 11 and 12.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—President Taft's special message to congress recommending amendments to interstate commerce and the anti-trust laws was laid before the house of representatives today.

The reading of the document was begun without delay and members on both the republican and democratic sides followed the clerk closely. Unusual quiet prevailed during the reading.

Representative Townsend of Michigan, who was among the most attentive listeners, was understood to have in his possession the administration bill amending the interstate commerce law in accordance with the recommendations of the president. This will be introduced next Monday.

The message was referred to the appropriate committees.

The message followed closely the forecasts that have been made from time to time and in the suggested legislation as to railroads embodies all of the suggestions that the president has made from time to time in his speeches on the subject.

No Change in Sherman Law.

Mr. Taft suggests no changes in the Sherman anti-trust law at this time. The anti-trust feature of the message deals solely with the subject of federal charters.

The president thinks that an opportunity should be given the big industrial combinations to bring their business once more into the "zone of lawfulness" by taking out a federal charter under certain prescribed conditions before it becomes necessary to proceed against every corporation which has a business in interstate commerce.

"It is the duty and the purpose of the executive," says the message, "to direct an investigation by the department of justice, through the grand jury or otherwise, into the history, organization and purpose of all industrial combinations with respect to which there is any reasonable ground for suspicion that they have been organized for a purpose and are conducting business on a plan which is in violation of the anti-trust law."

Effects of Wholesale Prosecution.

Such a wholesale investigation and possible prosecution, the president points out, however, would result in serious disturbance and "produce a bad in our present property that will cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocent many for the faults of the guilty few."

"The question which I wish this message to bring clearly to the consideration of congress is whether it is better in order to avoid such possible business danger, something cannot be done by which these business combinations may be offered a means, without great financial disturbance, of changing the character, organization and extent of their business into one within the lines of law under federal control and supervision, securing compliance with the anti-trust statutes."

The conditions upon which federal charters are to be granted under the president's recommendation are these:

The issue of stock to be in amount equal to the cash paid in on the stock, or if stock be issued for property, then at a fair valuation ascertained under a private supervision of federal authority after a full and complete disclosure of all the facts pertaining to the value of the property and the interests in it of the persons to whom the stock is to be issued.

Restrictions on Federal Corporations.

Corporations taking federal charters are to be prohibited from acquiring and holding stock in other corporations, except for special reasons upon approval by the proper federal authorities. Full reports of operations are to be made to the Department of Commerce and Labor at regular intervals. The federal incorporation is to be voluntary, but the president feels that most of the corporations will be glad of the opportunity to re-form themselves by these methods if given the opportunity. Otherwise, the department of justice will investigate them. Nothing in the federal charters is to exempt any corporation from prosecution for violations of the anti-trust law.

In that portion of his message dealing with changes in the interstate commerce laws, the president recommends:

The establishment of a United States court of commerce of five judges to hear and determine appeals from the interstate commerce commission, the only appeal from this court lying in the United States supreme court.

The commission is to be relieved of prosecuting cases in the courts, this duty being placed in the department of justice.

Pooling arrangements as to rates to be allowed under direct supervision of the commission.

The commission is to be empowered to pass upon freight classifications.

The commission is to be empowered to hold up new rates or classifications by railroads until an inquiry can be made as to their reasonableness. If found to be unreasonable, the commission may forbid the increase.

Shippers to be given the choice of established routes on through freight.

Stock in Competing Lines.

From and after the passage of the amendments, it is provided that no railroad shall acquire any stock or interest in a competing line, except that where a road already owns 50 per cent or more of the stock of another road, it may complete the purchase of all the stock. Also in cases where one road is operating another under a lease of more than twenty-five years duration, it shall have a right to acquire the leased road. Allowing these acquisitions

(Continued on Second Page.)

Dartmouth's New President Will Speak in Omaha

Dr. Ernest Fox Nichols to Be Guest of Local Alumni Wednesday Evening.

President Ernest Fox Nichols of Dartmouth college will be the guest next Wednesday evening at the Omaha club of local alumni. An informal dinner will be served at 7 o'clock and will be followed by an address of welcome by the president of the local association and a speech by the college head.

President Nichols is taking his first trip since his induction into office at Dartmouth as the successor of William Jewett Tucker, while in Chicago, Thursday night he made an address at the University club in which he strongly advocated college reform and had a few words to say on the college football question. His visit to Omaha has awakened keen interest.

Omaha alumni of the New Hampshire school believe what is known as the Dartmouth Alumni Association of the Plains which comprises Nebraska, South Dakota, Kansas and Western Iowa. Prof. Daniel Ford of Lincoln is president of the organization and Dr. Charles W. Pollard of Omaha is secretary. Notices of President Nichols' visit here have been sent to over 100 members of the alumni body.

Nine-Dollar Hog Arrives

Market in Chicago Boosted to Point Exceeded But Once Since Civil War.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The \$9 hog arrived today at the Union stock yards here and his coming marked an epoch in high prices. With the exception of a short period in 1882, when swine sold at \$9.35 per hundred weight, the \$9 hog has not been seen here since the civil war. Continued intense cold, impeding transportation and apparent hoarding of producers to market their hogs, are the chief causes of the abnormal advance.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 7.—The top price for hogs at the South St. Joseph stock yards today was \$8.90 per hundred, the highest ever paid here.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 7.—Hogs again reached a record price when one carload sold for \$5.75 per hundred here today. This price has not been reached since 1882.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 7.—The price of live hogs at the stock yards here today was \$9.10, the highest according to stockmen in the history of this market.

LATE in the afternoon a few sales of hogs were made at \$9.05.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 7.—The price of hogs reached \$9.20 in the local market today, said to be the highest mark in the history of the local stock exchange.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—One load of hogs sold at the stock yards here today for \$9.10 per hundred. This is the highest price since 1882.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The price hog of the state recently was marked by the George Waters, a bonanza farmer of the Crow Bench region of Lawrence county. The animal when dressed weighed 625 pounds and brought Waters a total of \$312.

Wool Growers Demand Tariff

Congressman Cole Says Protection is Necessary to Industry in This Country.

OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 7.—Tariff protection for the wool industry at least at the present figure, is highly necessary, according to a statement made by Congressman Ralph D. Cole of Ohio, in an address today before the National Wool Growers' association.

L. Tashmura of Japan, said he had been sent by his government to study the sheep industry of the United States for the purpose of increasing the flocks of Japan to meet the growing tendency of those people to a meat diet and the manufacture of woolen goods.

He said his government wanted American sheepmen to become interested in the growth and breeding of sheep and goats in that country.

INDIAN VILLAGE SWEEP AWAY

Wall of Water Twenty Feet High Floods Cataract Canyon in Arizona.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., Jan. 7.—A report reached here today that the entire Indian village of the Supai, located in Cataract canyon had been destroyed by a wall of water twenty feet high that swept down the canyon Sunday. A number of Indians are missing and are supposed to have been carried down in the flood.

Bright Newsie Wins Course in College by His Keen Wit

Glenn Johnson, "newsie" on the Rock Island line, swung off Train No. 18 at Union station and made his way to the bureau of information.

"Got any new time tables?" he asked the clerk.

He was handed the latest folders of the Union Pacific and Northwestern lines, which have just been issued.

"If there's any town in those folders that I haven't heard of I'm going to look them up and get wise," said the boy. "There's a lot of information in these railroad maps and things."

Inquiry disclosed the fact that the 14-year-old train "butcher" could give the location of every town on the network of lines of the Rock Island's great system. He could describe the location of practically every town or little railroad station in the twenty-seven states which the Rock Island passes.

"I'm going to college some day," stated the boy as he turned the leaves of the folder and glanced down the index to the towns.

The eagerness of the newsie to learn

HOUSE AMENDS THE RESOLUTION

Members of Joint Committee to Investigate Interior Department to Be Elected.

MAJORITY OF FOUR VOTES

Insurgents and Democrats Join Forces in Supporting Change.

DEBATE LASTS SEVERAL HOURS

Attempt to Strike Out Inquiry Into Forestry Bureau Fails.

HEARINGS TO BE PUBLIC

This Amendment Agreed to Without Division—Addresses Made by Norris, Hitchcock, Martin and Scott.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The house late today adopted the joint resolution providing for an investigation by congress of the interior department and the forest service, supported by the democrats, the house insurgents succeeded in having the Ballinger-Burkett resolution of inquiry so amended as to require that the appointment of the investigating committee shall be made by the house, and not by the speaker. The vote was 119 to 145. The amendment was proposed by Mr. Norris of Nebraska.

Representative Fitzgerald of New York offered in the house today an amendment to the joint resolution providing for an investigation of the interior department and the forest service, eliminating the forest service from the inquiry.

It became evident that the joint resolution authorizing the investigation of the interior department and the forestry bureau would encounter a stubborn resistance from the democratic side when Chairman Dailzell reported a privileged resolution to the house providing for immediate consideration of the resolution.

Representative Fitzgerald of New York was prepared to lead the fight against the joint resolution, for which Mr. Dailzell appeared as champion.

In explaining why the rules committee reported a joint resolution, Mr. Dailzell said that after adoption by both houses of congress and its approval by the president it would become law and would clothe the special investigating committee of twelve with ample authority to summon witnesses and to require them to testify.

Mr. Fitzgerald's opposition was based on the fact that the forestry bureau was included in the inquiry, which he considered unnecessary, in view of the fact that there were no charges against the office.

An agreement to limit the debate to three hours was proposed so as to eliminate amendments, was reached and the discussion immediately opened and Mr. Fitzgerald introduced his amendment.

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Mr. Fitzgerald said he thought it beneath the dignity of congress to make the president to investigate a member of his cabinet, and therefore, he was opposed to a joint resolution which would require the executive's signature.

Referring to Secretary Ballinger's letter to Senator Jones asking that the forest service be included in the proposed investigation, Mr. Fitzgerald objected to Mr. Ballinger's attempt to dictate the character of the inquiry to be made.

Mr. Fitzgerald offered two amendments to the pending resolution aimed to eliminate the forest bureau from the proposed investigation.

Replying to Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Dailzell said a house committee such as was proposed in Representative Hitchcock's resolution, providing for an investigation of the land office, would give no power to procure full information bearing on the matter in question, while the resolution reported was of sufficient scope to provide the fullest kind of an inquiry.

Speaking in favor of the resolution, Representative Norris of Nebraska, said that the proposed investigation was such an important matter that he believed the six members of the committee to represent the house should be elected by that body instead of being appointed by the speaker, and he offered an amendment to that effect.

Representative Hitchcock of Nebraska questioned the right of Mr. Ballinger to dictate the form of the investigation that congress shall make, and declared the secretary had "trespassed on the sanctity of the cuttlefish in attack." Mr. Hitchcock explained that, when attacked, the cuttlefish opens an ink bag and darkens the surrounding water, retreating in the obscurity it occasions.

"Is not the gentleman playing the cuttlefish?"

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DISTRICT ATTORNEY SOON

Nebraska Senators Expected to Recommend at Early Date.

F. S. HOWELL BROWN'S CHOICE

E. Olsen to Be Receiver of Valentine Land Office—Latta Says Edgar Howard Joke in Third District.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—With the return of Senator Burkett from Nebraska it is expected the district attorneyship will be settled in the next few days. Indications point to the selection of Frank S. Howell of Omaha to succeed Charles A. Goss. This may be completely changed when Senators Brown and Burkett get together, but on the face of things Howell seems to have the call.

Senator Brown is standing up for Howell, Burkett's candidate for marshal, W. P. Warner, was reappointed, while he won out in the selection of Rosa Hammond for collector and in naming Thomas C. Munger of Lincoln for federal judge. With these places to his credit it seems that Burkett could not do otherwise than join in naming Howell, who is the choice of his colleague and a great majority of the leading republicans of Nebraska.

Senators Burkett and Brown and Representative Iknikald today recommended the reappointment of E. Olsen as receiver of the United States land office at Valentine.

The two Nebraska senators, acting as trustees for the Third district, with the junior senator in charge of the responsibility and worry, recommended the reappointment of the following postmasters in that district:

Frank P. Tracy, (Windsor); Charles H. Taylor, Walthill; Charles Ruden, Crofton; U. L. Squier, Silver Creek.

The following new postmasters were recommended: J. C. Bailey, Harman, and Charles D. Smider, Tilden.

Representative Latta, who represents the Third Nebraska district, is becoming a joker. When told that the senators had filed a lot of postmasterships, he said that was their right, but he could fill them to much better advantage himself if allowed.

"How about Edgar Howard filling them?" he was asked. "Oh, Howard is a standing joke in the Third district."

Captain Phelps Paine, connected with the bureau of animal industry at St. Joseph, one of the well known men in Nebraska among the oldtimers, has been ordered to report for duty at South Omaha January 15. Captain Paine has lived for many years at Lincoln.

Blow for Des Moines.

"In my opinion the public interests and economic administration require the discontinuance of the office," says Secretary

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Major Ordered to Stop Loading

Colored Soldier from Brownsville Troops Gives Important Evidence Before Court.

High Flight by Hubert Latham

French Aviator Attains Height of Four Thousand Feet in Aeroplane.

MOURMELON, France, Jan. 7.—During a forty-five-minute spectacular flight here today Hubert Latham, the French aviator, attained an altitude unofficially estimated at 1,600 meters, (about 4,900 feet).

The official record for altitude attained in an aeroplane is held by Latham, although to the difficulty in measuring flights there is a discrepancy as to the exact height reached by him. Latham is variously accredited with an elevation of 50 meters (about 1,600 feet) and 550 meters (about 1,800 feet).

Orville Wright in an official flight at Potsdam, Germany, October 2, 1909, reached an estimated height of 1,000 feet. In the following month Louis Paulhan, in a Farman biplane, attained a height which he believed to be 600 meters, or nearly 2,000 feet, though the flight was not officially recorded.

Both men are under arrest, their names being given as Robert McCormick of Detroit, formerly of Ypsilanti, 22 years old; "Winkle," a Detroit character about 28 years old, whose real name could not be learned, who is shot in the leg, and Carl

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 7.—Suspected of a jewelry store burglary which took place here late last night, two men who were taken into custody by the baggageman add ticket clerk at the Michigan Central depot early today, drew revolvers and fought a desperate battle for their liberty.

Baggageman Henry C. Minor was killed. Ticket Clerk Morgan Emmett was shot through the chest and probably fatally injured, and one of the suspects was shot in the leg.

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NORMAL BOARD IN SNOW

Ends Cold Trip at Ainsworth Day Ahead of Schedule.

ON BOBSLEDS TO SOME SITES

No Selection Yet Made, but Expectation is One Will Be Given Out Soon from Lincoln.

AINSWORTH, Neb., Jan. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—The State Normal board reached this city, the last on the list of towns which applied for the new state normal school, this morning, just one day ahead of schedule. Yesterday the members of the board attempted to drive the ten miles between Rushville and Gordon and the snow was so deep that it required five hours and considerable work with shovels to reach their destination, as a consequence several of the members were not feeling as fit as they might. Fortunately the local committee had not prepared a strenuous schedule. During the morning the board viewed two possible sites for the school and at 2 p. m. held a meeting and transacted routine business. Later they met the town people. Tonight, at 7 o'clock, the local committee presented its argument and the board adjourned in time to catch the midnight westbound train.

It is understood here today that upon arrival in Lincoln the board will at once meet and decide where the school shall be located.

Visit at Gordon.

GORDON, Neb., Jan. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—The State Normal board reached Gordon about 6 o'clock yesterday evening after a hard, cold ride in vehicles from Rushville, fifteen miles distant. They were met by a reception committee consisting of W. L. Mills, J. C. Gordon, Frank Coates, H. G. Lyon, W. G. Traub and J. H. Davis, who escorted them to the Commercial hotel, where they were thawed out and regaled by a sumptuous meal.

After supper a tour of the business houses was made and at 8 o'clock the board was entertained at a dinner at the Masonic hall, at which there were present about 200 citizens and business men. Speeches were made by Rev. J. A. Johnson, Postmaster H. G. Lyon, D. H. Griswold, president of First National Bank, W. L. Mills, Prof. E. M. Kendall, and others, each member of the board responding in a manner that made Gordon feel that its efforts were not in vain. While the customary four votes were not pledged, the board congratulated the committee and citizens on the exceptionally strong showing made. Like every other town in the deal, Gordon is confident it holds the winning card.

Landlord Burned in Hotel.

MANCHESTER, O., Jan. 7.—The Lightbody hotel burned here early today and John McDade, the proprietor, 75 years old, perished in the flames.

Robbers Kill Captor in Battle with Revolvers

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PRESIDENT TAFT FIRES PINCHOT

Chief Forester is Removed from Office by Secretary Wilson at His Direction.

LETTER EXPLAINS ACTION

His Conduct Has Destroyed Usefulness as Helpful Subordinate.

HISTORY OF DOLLIVER LETTER

It Was Written Over Protest of Secretary of Agriculture.

WRITTEN AT OWN VOLITION

He Persuaded Iowa Senator to Have It Read at Same Time Wick-Cressham Brief on Glavis Was Presented.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Gifford Pinchot was tonight removed from his office as forester by President Taft. In doing this the president gave out a copy of a letter he has written to Mr. Pinchot, in which he says in conclusion:

"I fully your conduct you have destroyed your usefulness as a helpful subordinate of the government, and it therefore now becomes my duty to direct the secretary of agriculture to remove you from your office as the forester."

It developed at the cabinet meeting that Pinchot wrote the famous letter to Senator Dolliver, his own volition and against the direct advice of his superior, the secretary of agriculture. It also appeared that Pinchot induced Senator Dolliver in advance to have the letter read at the same time the president's message exonerating Secretary Ballinger through a report of the attorney general should be presented.

Letter of the President.

President Taft's letter to Forester Pinchot, informing him of his dismissal, follows:

"THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Sir: The secretary of agriculture informs me that on December 28 your associate forester, Mr. Price, went to him and proposed to resign on the ground that he had been engaged with Mr. Shaw, assistant law officer, in instigating the publication in various newspapers and magazines articles attacking the good name of Secretary Ballinger and charging the interior department and the land office with corruption. The secretary thereupon wrote a note to you under date of December 28, asking for your recommendation as to the premises. You did not answer, but on January 4 you had a conversation with him, in which you said you wished to make a statement which should be read in the senate at the same time that my message transmitting the record in the Glavis case reached the senate. You thought you could induce Senator Dolliver to introduce the statement for you.

"The secretary advised against such a course, but asked you for a recommendation as to accepting Price's resignation, in order that he might bring the matter to me to whom he had tendered his resignation, because I had considered the Glavis charges and had passed upon them.

Without further conference with the secretary and before making a report to him, you succeeded in making public, by having it read in the senate, a letter from you stating that you had sufficiently disciplined Messrs. Price and Shaw by recommending them and that your recommendation would be that no further punishment was required, and that before that recommendation was submitted to the secretary and me, whose power and duty it was to see or read the evidence of those charges, that Secretary Ballinger and the others were all effected by a corrupt wish to patent thirty-three so-called Cunningham claims upon coal lands in Alaska; that the question whether these claims were fraudulent or not remained to be decided upon the evidence after both the secretary and the claimants had been heard; that every patent as an executive act is completely within the jurisdiction of the president to direct the withholding of it in order that he himself may examine the evidence as to the validity of the claim.

Resents Charge of Bad Faith.

"These facts understood, the plain intimation in your letter, first, that I had reached a wrong conclusion as to the good faith of Secretary Ballinger and the officers of the land office, although you and your subordinates had only seen the evidence of Glavis, the accuser, and had never seen or read the evidence of those accused, or the records that they disclosed, which were submitted to me; and,

"Second, that under these circumstances, without the exploitation by Messrs. Shaw and Price in the daily, weekly and monthly press of the charges of Glavis, the administration, after both the secretary and the officers of the interior department and land office, would have allowed certain fraudulent claims to be patented on coal lands in Alaska, although the matter had been specifically brought to the attention of the president by the Glavis charges.

"You solicited the opportunity to make such a declaration in congress for the purpose of offsetting, if possible, in the public mind the president's decision in the Glavis case, supported by the opinion of the attorney general, after a full examination by both of the evidence adduced by the accuser, and the evidence on behalf of the accused, while the latter evidence you and your subordinates had never seen.

Improper Appeal to Congress.

"You did this against the advice of the secretary of agriculture, without notifying him that you intended to do so and without conferring with me at all.

"Your letter was in effect an improper appeal to congress and the public to excuse in advance the guilt of your subordinates before I could act and against my decision in the Glavis case before that whole evidence on which that was based could be considered.

"I should be glad to regard what has happened as only a personal reflection, as that I could pass it over and take no official cognizance of it. But other and higher considerations must govern me. When the people of the United States selected me president they placed me in an office of the highest dignity and charged me with the duty of maintaining that dig-

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From the New York World.

A Patriotic Protest.

From the New York World.

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