WILSON READS MESSAGE

Great Throng Listens to President's Address.

Plans to End Trusts—Punish Men, Not Business—Declares Enforcement of Strict Amendments Possible.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20—President Wilson personally laid before a joint session of congress today the fundamental principles of the Democratic administration's program for dealing with trusts and "big business." The President presented the case, he said, "as it lies in the thought of the country," reiterating "that private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable," and declaring that conscientious business men throughout the nation would not be satisfied until practices now deprecated by public opinion as restraints of trade and commerce were corrected. The President spoke as follows:

"In my report 'On the state of the union,' which I had the privilege of reading to you on the second of December, I ventured to reserve for discussion at a later date the subject of additional legislation regarding the very difficult and intricate matter of trusts and monopolies. The time now seems opportune to turn to that great question, not only because the currency legislation which absorbed your attention and the attention of the country in December, is now disposed of, but also because opinion seems to be clearing about us with singular rapidity in this other great field of action. In the matter of the currency it cleared suddenly and very happily after the much debated act was passed; in respect of the monopolies which have multiplied about us and in regard to the various means by which they have been organized and maintained, it seems to be coming to a clear and all but universal agreement in anticipation of our action, as if by way of preparation, making the way easier to see and easier to set out on with confidence and without confusion of counsel.

"Legislation has its atmosphere like everything else and the atmosphere of accommodation and mutual understanding which we now breathe with so much refreshment is a matter of sincere congratulation. It ought to make our task very much less difficult and embarrassing than it would have been had we been obliged to continue to act amidst the atmosphere of suspicion and antagonism which has so long made it impossible to approach such questions with dispassionate fairness. Constructive legislation, when successful, is always the embodiment of convincing experience and of the mature public opinion which finally springs out of that experience. Legislation is a business of interpretation, not of origination, 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. It springs out of the experience of a whole generation. It has clarified itself by long contest, and those who for a long time battled with it and sought to change it are now frankly and honorably yielding to it and seeking to conform their actions to it.

"The great business men who organized and financed monopoly and those who administered it in actual everyday transactions have year after year, until now, either denied its existence or justified it as necessary for the effective maintenance and development of the vast business processes of the country with modern circumstances of trade and manufacture and finance; but all the while opinion has made head against them. The average business man is convinced that the ways of liberty are also the ways of peace and the ways of success as well and at last the masters of business on the great scale have begun to yield their preference and purpose, perhaps their judgment also, in honorable surrender.

"What we are purposing to do, therefore, is happily not to hamper or interfere with business as enlightened business men prefer to do it, or in any sense to put it under the ban. The antagonism between business and government is over. We are now about to give expression to the best business judgment of America, to what we know to be the business conscience and honor of the law. The government and business men are ready to meet each other half way in a common effort to square business methods with both public opinion and the law. The best-informed men of the business world condemn the methods and processes and consequences of monopoly as we condemn them, and the instinctive judgment of the vast majority of business men everywhere goes with them. We shall now be their spokesman. That is the strength of our position and the sure prophecy of what will ensue when our reasonable work is done.

"When a serious contest ends, when men unite in opinion and purpose, those who are to change their ways of business joining with those who ask for the change, it is possible to effect it in the way then which prudent and thoughtful and patriotic men would wish to see it brought about, with as few, as slight, as easy and simple business readjustments as possible in the circumstances, nothing essential disturbed, nothing torn up by the roots, no parts rent asunder, which can be left in wholesome combination. Fortunately no measures of sweeping or novel change are necessary. It will be understood that we desire the laws we are now about to pass to be the bulwarks and safeguards of industry against the forces that have disturbed it. What we have to do can be done in a new spirit, in thoughtful moderation, without revolution of any untoward kind.

"We are all agreed that 'private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable' and our programme is founded on that conviction. It will be a comparative but not a radical or unacceptable programme, and these are its items, the changes which opinion deliberately sanctions and for which business waits:

"It awaits with acquiescence, in the first place, for laws which will effectually prohibit and prevent such interlocking of the personnel of the directorates of great corporations—banks and railroads, industrial, commercial and public service bodies—as in effect result in making those who borrow and those who lend practically one and the same, those who sell and those who buy the same persons trading with one another under different names and in different combinations, and those who affect to compete in fact partners and masters of some whole field of business. Sufficient time should be allowed, of course, in which to effect these changes, of organizations, without inconvenience or confusion.

"Such a prohibition will work much more than a mere negative good by correcting the serious evils which have arisen because, for example, the men who have been the directing spirits of the great investment banks have usurped the place which belongs to independent industrial management working in its own behoof. It will bring new men, new energies, a new spirit of initiative, new blood, into the management of our great business enterprises. It will open the field of industrial development to scores of men who have been obliged to serve when their abilities entitled them to direct. It will immensely hearten the young men coming on and will greatly enrich the business activities of the whole country.

"In the second place, business men as well as those who direct public affairs now recognize, and recognize with painful clearness, the great harm and injustice which has been done to many, if not all, of the great railroad systems of the country by the way in which they have been financed and their own distinctive interests subordinated to the interests of the men who financed them and of other business enterprises which those men wished to promote. The country is ready, therefore, to accept, and accept with relief, as well as approval, a law which will confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to superintend and regulate the financial operations by which the railroads are henceforth to be supplied with the money they need for their proper development to meet the rapidly growing requirements of the country for increased and improved facilities of transportation. We cannot postpone action in this matter without leaving the railroads exposed to many serious handicaps and hazards; and the prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of the country are inseparably connected. Upon this question those who are chiefly responsible for the actual management and operation of the railroads, have spoken very plainly and very earnestly, with a purpose we ought to be quick to accept. It will be one step, and a very important one, toward the necessary separation of the business of production from the business of transportation.

"The business of the country awaits also, has long awaited and has suffered because it could not obtain, further and more explicit legislative definition of the policy and meaning of the existing anti-trust law. Nothing hampers business like uncertainty. Nothing daunts nor discourages it like the necessity to take chances, to run the risk of failing under the condemnation of the law before it can make sure just what the law is. Surely we are sufficiently familiar with the actual processes and methods of monopoly and of the many hurtful restraints of trade to make definition possible, at any rate up to the limits of what experience has disclosed. These practices, being now abundantly disclosed, can be explicitly and item by item forbidden by statute in such terms as will practically eliminate uncertainty, the law itself and the penalty being made equally plain.

"And the business men of the country desire something more than that the menace of legal process in the matters be made explicit and intelligible. They desire the advice, the definite guidance and information which can be supplied by an administrative body, an interstate trade commission.

"The opinion of the country would instantly approve of such a commission. It would not wish to see it empowered to make terms with monopoly or in any sort to assume control of business, as if the Government made itself responsible. It demands such a commission only as an indispensable instrument of information and publicity, as a clearing-house for the facts by which both the public mind and the managers of great business undertakings should be guided, and as an instrumentality for doing justice to business where the processes of the courts or the natural forces of correction outside the courts are inadequate to adjust the remedy to the wrong in a way that will meet all the equities and circumstances of the case.

"Producing industries, for example, which have passed the point up to which combination may be consistent with the public interest and the freedom of trade, cannot always be dissected into their component units as readily as railroad companies or similar organizations can be. Their dissolution by ordinary legal process may often-times involve financial consequences likely to overwhelm the security market and bring on its breakdown and confusion. There ought to be an administrative commission capable of directing and shaping such corrective processes, not only in aid of the courts, but also by independent suggestion, if necessary.

"Inasmuch as our object and the spirit of our action in these matters is to meet business half way in its processes of self-correction and disturb its legitimate course as little as possible, we ought to see to it, and the judgment of practical and sagacious men of affairs everywhere would applaud us if we did see to it, that penalties and punishments should fall, not on business itself, to its confusion and interruption, but on the individuals who use the instrumentalities of business to do things which public policy and sound business practice condemn. Every act of business is done at the command or on the initiative of some ascertainable person or group of persons. These should be held individually responsible, and the punishment should fall on them, not on the business organization of which they made illegal use. It should be one of the main objects of our legislation to divest such persons of their corporate cloak and deal with them as with those who do not represent their corporations, but merely by deliberate intention break the law. The business men, the country through, would, I am sure, applaud us if we were to take effectual steps to see that the officers and directors of great business bodies were prevented from bringing them and the business of the country into disrepute and danger.

"Other questions remain which will need very thoughtful and practical treatment.

"Enterprises in these modern days of great industrial fortunes, are oftentimes interlocked, not by being under the control of the same directors, but by the fact that the greater part of their corporate stock is owned by a single person or group of persons who are in some way intimately related in interest. We are agreed, I take it, that holding companies should be prohibited, but what of the controlling private ownership of individuals or actually co-operative groups of individuals? Shall the private owners of capital stock be suffered to be themselves in effect holding companies? We don't wish, I suppose, to forbid the purchase of stocks by any person who pleases to buy them in such quantities as he can afford, or in any way arbitrarily to limit the sale of stocks to bona fide purchasers. Shall we require the owners of stock, when their voting power in several companies which ought to be independent of one another would constitute actual control, to make election in which of them they will exercise their right to vote? This question I venture for your consideration.

"There is another matter in which imperative conditions of justice and fair play suggest thoughtful remedial action. Not only do many of the combinations effected or sought to be effected in the industrial world work an injustice on the public in general; they also directly and seriously injure the individuals who are put out of business in one unfair way or another by the many dislodging and exterminating forces of combination. I hope that we shall agree in giving private individuals who claim to have been injured by these processes the right to found their suits for redress on the facts and judgments proved and entered in suits by the Government, where the Government has on its own initiative sued the combinations complained of and won its suit and that the statute of limitations shall be suffered to run against such litigants only from the date of the conclusion of the Government's action. It is not fair that the private litigant should be obliged to set up and establish again the facts which the Government has proved. He cannot afford, he has not the power, to make use of such processes of inquiry as the Government has command of. Thus shall individual justice be done while the processes of business are rectified and squared with the general conscience.

"I have laid the case before you, no doubt as it lies in your own mind, as it lies in the thought of the country. What must every candid man say of the suggestions I have laid before you, of the plain obligations of which I have reminded you? That these are new things for which the country is not prepared? No; but that they are old things now familiar, and must of course be undertaken, if we are to square our laws with the thought and desire of the country. Until these things are done, conscientious business men the country over will be unsatisfied. They are in these things our mentors and colleagues. We are now about to write the additional articles of our constitution of peace, the peace that is honor and freedom and prosperity."

Phone Girls Save Lives.

Cumberland, Md.—That the breaking of the huge dam at Dobbin, W. Va., which sent a wall of water down the Potomac River valley, resulted in no loss of life and comparatively small property loss was attributed to the signal brigade of telephone girls organized by the residents of the river towns. Telegraph and telephone linemen succeeded in restoring communication along the valley and all residents in the lowlands returned to their homes. Engineers have begun an investigation.

Wireless Site is Chosen.

Washington, D. C.—A special board of naval officers has selected as a site for a high-power radio station on the California coast a location on LaJolla Heights, about four miles east of San Diego and 11 miles from the seacoast. It is expected that a tract of land comprising 72 acres with an elevation of 450 feet above the sea level soon will be acquired by the government for about $15,000. As soon as title to the site has been acquired the department will begin the erection of a station with funds already authorized.

RADIUM CORNER IS NOT WANTED

Commissioner Declares Search for Mineral Would Cease.

Colorado Alone Can Supply World If Left Alone—Prospectors Need Encouragement.

Washington, D. C.—Removal of all radium lands, as proposed by the government, was bitterly opposed before the house mines committee by Thomas R. Henahan, state mining commissioner of Colorado, who declared such action would ruin the radium mining industry.

"All we want is to be let alone," he declared. "We are getting out the radium. If you tie up these lands, prospectors will not go into them. As it is, 99 out of 100 prospectors fail. What they need is encouragement, not discouragement, if this radium is to be mined."

Joseph M. Flannery, president of the Standard Chemical company, of Pittsburg, said his company had spent in three years $650,000 to produce two grams of radium. The grams cost $480,000 to produce, he estimated, and brought in $240,000. In April, he said, the company would be producing one gram a month.

"There is enough radium ore in Colorado to supply the world five times over," said Flannery. "Only 200 grams are needed for the whole United States. I will undertake to deliver to the government in five years from January 1, 1915, 200 grams of radium at a maximum price of $80,000 a gram."

Flannery told the committee he had a friend "philanthropically inclined," whose name he declined to give, who was considering spending $15,000,000 in building 20 radium hospitals in sections of the country where they would serve 66 per cent of the population. Each would be endowed with five grams of radium, not only for the treatment of cancer, but also for other diseases. He said he expected a decision soon.

Mr. Flannery said he believed no company could enter the Colorado field and produce 10 or 12 grams of radium at a cost of less than $100,000 a gram. His own company, he said, now treated only 2 per cent ores.

GOETHALS SAYS VESSELS MAY NOW PASS CANAL

Panama—The Panama canal has reached such a condition of completion that a large ocean steamer could pass through now, according to a statement by Colonel Goethals.

There is 30 feet of water through the Culebra cut and the Cucaracha slide, and it is Colonel Goethals' intention to send a Panama Railroad steamer through the canal in April.

An order issued by Colonel Goethals Thursday abolished the Atlantic and Pacific divisions of the canal construction because of the nearness of completion of the work.

Both ends of the canal are practically completed, only the electric installation and clearing up remaining to be finished.

$125,000 Fire Sweeps Portland Lumber Yard

Portland—Fanned by a stiff southwesterly breeze, flames swept the yards of the Portland Lumber company at the foot of Lincoln street in South Portland, from 11:30 to 1:30 Wednesday night, causing a damage variously estimated by L. J. Wentworth, general manager of the company, at from $100,000 to $150,000, covered by insurance.

After fighting for two hours the main mill was saved only after all the finished lumber and a section of the rough planking had been totally destroyed.

According to the fire records an alarm was sounded for a blaze in the vicinity of the lumber company's plant shortly after 7 o'clock and was responded to by two companies, who reported back a false alarm. Whether or not the fire actually started at 7 o'clock and was thought to have been extinguished by millhands is a question puzzling Chief Dowell.

One report says the fire was started by hoboes in an empty box car. Aside from this there seems to be no information as to the origin of the blaze.

Carload of Loot Taken.

Seattle—A fight between alleged car thieves and a search by deputy sheriffs for evidence against a "blind pig" at Green River hot springs, in the Cascade mountains, led to the discovery of a carload of loot alleged to have been taken from Northern Pacific freight cars and the arrest of Frank Mitchell, Jack McCarthy, Martin Auerdale and Fred Smith, an ex-justice of the peace, and Mrs. Hallie Lucore, who conducts a boarding house at Green River. The woman was released on bonds, but the men were held.

Bowery Outcasts Eat.

New York—To celebrate her first wedding anniversary Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, who was Miss Helen Miller Gould, provided a dinner for 500 Bowery outcasts Thursday, and 200 beds for the homeless. The dinner was served at the Hadley Rescue Hall, where Mrs. Shepard entertained 1000 at dinner on the day of her marriage.

Carmen's Wages Raised.

Boston—Increased wages for many of the 9470 employes of the Boston Elevated Railway company are provided for in the report of the arbitration committee which had under consideration for six months the grievances presented by the Carmen's union. This report was made at a meeting of the union. The advance awarded varied from a fraction of a cent an hour to 11 per cent of the weekly wages. Both sides had agreed to abide by the decision for at least one year. The men expressed satisfaction.

Money and Worry Lost.

Chicago—When Alexander McComanche, of Vancouver, B. C., arrived in Chicago to see the sights he had $530, most of which was in Canadian currency. He found difficulty in spending the Canadian money and finally told two friendly strangers of his plight. They agreed he could not spend the money, but expressed willingness to gamble with him for it. The question of changing Canadian money no longer worries McComanche.

Flood Food Condemned.

Chicago—Four carloads of canned foodstuffs, which were submerged in the Ohio floods last spring, were ordered destroyed by Federal Judge Landis.

Judge Landis also confiscated 46 cases of decayed eggs shipped with the understanding that they were to be used in tanning. The government charged that the eggs were offered to bakers and grocers as "seconds."

Hotel Washington

Washington Street, Corner of Twelfth.
CHAS. H. ROWLEY, Manager.

Same Rates for One or Two Persons in a Room

Portland, Oregon.

$1.00, $1.50 $2.00 Per Day With Bath Privilege. $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 Per Day With Private Bath.

Special Rates by week or month. Bus to and from trains and boats, or take a Depot car to Washington St. and transfer, get off at Twelfth Street. European plan. 150 outside rooms. Fireproof Building, modern and clean in every respect. Hot and cold running water and both telephones in every room. Single or double bedrooms. Large Parlor off Main Lobby.

Nothing Lacking.

"What is this, dear?" asked the young husband at breakfast.

"Minced veal, dear," replied the bride-wife.

"I think it needs something."

"Well, I don't know what it can be; I put everything in it I could find."—Yonkers Statesman.

There are 55 species of oak trees in the United States, about evenly divided between the east and the west. The eastern species, and particularly white oaks, are the most valuable.

A bell made of concrete is said to have almost the same resonant qualities as metal.

Don't Look Old Before Your Time

WOMAN'S delicate system requires more than ordinary care and attention—more care and attention than it is given by the average woman.

Neglect it and ills soon creep in, and the look of old age, sometimes quickly, sometimes gradually follows.

That backache, so common among women, brings with it the sunken chest, the headache, tired muscles, crow's-feet, and soon the youthful body is no more youthful in appearance—and all because of lack of attention.

There is no reason why you should be so unfortunate, when you have at your disposal a remedy such as **Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription**—recommended for over 40 years as a remedy for ailments peculiar to women. We have thousands upon thousands of testimonials on file—the accumulation of 40 years—testifying to its effectiveness. Neither narcotics nor alcohol are to be found in this famous prescription. Regulates irregularities. Corrects displacements. Overcomes painful periods. Tones up nerves. Brings about perfect health. Sold by dealers in medicines, in liquid or tablet form.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, newly revised up-to-date edition, answers hosts of delicate questions about which every woman, single or married ought to know.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Free For Boys!

Baseballs, Bats and Mitts

Fill out coupon below, mail to Overall Department, Levi Strauss & Co., San Francisco, Cal., and receive full particulars on how to get a Baseball, Bat and Mitt free.

Name _____

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The Ubiquitous Girl.

There's pretty girls in every port
That fronts upon the foam,
For I've made love in Labrador,
In Cairo and in Rome,
I've kissed the girls of London Town
And sweet to kiss were they,
But Burmah girls are just as sweet
And 'Frisco girls as gay!

There's always eyes to sparkle bright
And hearts a-beating warm,
There's lips the man who's bold may kiss,
And waists to fill an arm;
The maids are fair in Argentine
And dainty in Japan,
There's girls to love in all the world
If you're a proper man.

And who's the fairest of the fair?
Well, hang me if I know!
Sometimes I think she lives in France
Sometimes in Callao;
But take 'em north and take 'em south,
And take 'em east and west,
Of all the girls in all the world
The last one is the best.
—Berton Braley in Harper's Weekly.

Worms expelled promptly from the human system with Dr. Peery's Vermifuge "Dead Shot." Adv.

Listing Them.

Mrs. Oldfam—Old Mr. Multirox used to boast that he came from the common people.

Mr. Stockson-Bonds—Mebbe so, but now his descendants are among the preferred people.—Los Angeles Times.

Use Roman Eye Balsam for scalding sensation in eyes and inflammation of eyes or eyelids. Adv.

The average area administered by a ranger on the federal forests of the United States is about 100,000 acres. In Germany the area administered by a man of equivalent rank is about 700 acres.

Nearly all the alcohol made in Russia, which is derived almost wholly from potatoes, is used in the manufacture of intoxicants.

10 CENT "CASCARETS" IF BILIOUS OR COSTIVE

For Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Sluggish Liver and Bowels—They work while you sleep.

Furred Tongue, Bad Taste, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret tonight will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months.

Unconscious Response.

He—My dear, all the baggage and parcels are always thrust on me as though I were a porter. I tell you I am sick of it!

She—Have you got the grip?

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels and cure constipation.

Missouri's 1913 wheat crop amounted to 35,390,833 bushels, valued at $28,505,846.

GIVE "SYRUP OF FIGS" TO CONSTIPATED CHILDREN

Delicious "Fruit Laxative" can't harm tender little Stomach, liver and bowels.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing at once. When peevish, cross, listless, doesn't sleep, eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups.

The quantity of cattle in this country has decreased in recent years while the poultry flock has grown larger.

Lameness

Sloan's Liniment is a speedy, reliable remedy for lameness in horses and farm stock. Here's proof.

Lameness Gone

"I had a horse sprain his shoulder by pulling, and he was so lame he could not carry foot at all. I got a bottle of your Liniment and put it on four times, and in three days he showed no lameness at all, and made a thirty mile trip besides."—*Walter B. Alvarford, La Salle, Col.*

For Splint and Thrush

"I have used Sloan's Liniment on a fine mare for splint and cured her. This makes the third horse I've cured. Have recommended it to my neighbors for thrush and they say it is fine. I find it the best Liniment I ever used. I keep on hand your Sure Colic Cure for myself and neighbors, and I can certainly recommend it for Colic."—*S. E. Smith, McDonough, Ga.*

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is a quick, safe remedy for poultry roup, canker and bumble-foot. Try it.

For Roup and Canker

"Sloan's Liniment is the speediest and surest remedy for poultry roup and canker in all its forms, especially for canker in the windpipe."—*E. P. Spaulding, Jaffrey, N. H.*

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