

WILSON READS MESSAGE

Great Through 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 which would be 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, 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 to trusts and 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. In the other great field of action, 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 to the opinion of the whole generation. It has clarified itself by long contest, and those who for a long time had much to say in its behalf are now frankly and honorably yielding to it and seeking to conform their actions to its spirit.

"The great business men who organized and financed monopoly and those who administered it in actual everyday transactions have 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 been steadily moving against them. The average business man is convinced that the ways of liberty are also the ways of peace and the ways of progress as well as the ways of the masters of business on the great scale have begun to yield their preference and purpose, perhaps unconsciously, to the more just and more equitable ways of the people.

"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 in the actual processes of government 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 by both the 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 now witness and approve. We shall now be their spokesman. That is the strength of our position and the sure prophecy of what will ensue when a 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 excesses that have disturbed it. What we have to do can be done in a new spirit, in thoughtful moderation, without revulsion of any untoward kind.

"We are aware that 'private monopoly' is indefensible and intolerable and our program is founded on that principle. We are also aware that the changes which opinion deliberately sanctions and for which business waits with acquiescence, in the first place, for laws which will effectively prohibit and prevent such interlocking of the personnel of the directors of great corporations—banks, railroads, industrial concerns, 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 capacities, and those who affect to compete in fact partners and masters of some whole field of business. Sufficient time should be allowed, of course, to make 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 behalf. 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 lighten the young men's burden, 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 organized. The distinctive 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 actual operations by which the railroads are henceforth to be supplied with the money they need for their proper development to meet the rapidly increasing requirements of the country for increased and improved facilities of transportation. We cannot postpone this action in this matter, for the railroads exposed to many serious handicaps and hazards; and the processes 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 which we make 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 from, a more explicit legislative definition of the policy and meaning of the existing laws which regulate business like uncertainty. Nothing damps our discourages it like the necessity to take chances, to run the risk of falling 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 of the law in this respect, in such terms as will practically eliminate uncertainty, as a clearing-house for the fact, 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 maintain justice 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 the public interest and the freedom of trade require. 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 control of the same directors, but suggestion, if necessary.

"Inasmuch as our object and the spirit of our action in these matters is to meet business half way in its process of self-correction and to give its legitimate course as little as possible, we ought to see to it, and the business desires to intention and approval as if we did see to it, that penalties and punishments should fall, not on the individuals who are the cause of interruption, but on the individuals who use the instrumentalities of business to obstruct and defeat public policy and sound business practice.

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 the individuals who are the cause of interruption, but on the individuals who use the instrumentalities of business to obstruct and defeat public policy and sound business practice.

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Industrial Leaders Say Business Outlook Good

Chicago—Business conditions in Chicago and throughout the country are decidedly better than they were a short time ago. The year 1914 promises to be one of profitable activity. The present looks like a good time to "go ahead."

That, in brief, is a summary of the views expressed by prominent bankers, manufacturers and merchants interviewed.

Since January 1 several thousand men who had laid off late in 1912 have been put back to work in different industries. Reports are that working forces will be increased still further.

Among the points advanced as indicating an active business year are: The seeming certainty that the railroads will obtain permission to make an advance of 5 per cent in freight rates.

More plentiful supply of money and lower interest rates. Coming inauguration of the new system of regional reserve banks, which will get the currency question out of the way and which, its friends say, will diminish the chances of panics.

Better understanding between business men and the administration. J. Ogden Armour, who conducts one of the greatest business enterprises in the world, expressed satisfaction with the present business outlook. "The business outlook is 'rosy, indeed,'" said Mr. Armour. "The manufacturers will be busy and money will be easy."

HAITIAN REBELLION GROWS; FOREIGN WARSHIPS GATHER

Port Au Prince—The revolutionary movement in Haiti is growing stronger daily. All the towns in the North are in arms against the government and several of the most important places have been captured by revolutionists.

The United States armored cruiser Montana has arrived in Haitian waters and the German cruiser Vineta is expected at an early date. The United States president of the republic had practically decided to abdicate and turn the executive power over to General Beliard, but Senator Theodore proclaimed himself supreme chief of the revolution and President Crete announced his determination to offer every resistance in his power. Theodore and Beliard are aspirants for the presidency among the revolutionists.

Beachey to Make Test of Aeroplane That Failed

San Francisco—The Smithsonian Institution at Washington has accepted by telegraph an offer of Lincoln Beachey to demonstrate the possibility of successful flight in the "flying machine" invented and built by Professor Samuel P. Langley. Derision was excited when Langley's machine fell into the Potomac river and he was said to have broken his arm. Beachey will try to show that the machine was right in every way and needed only a stronger motor.

A telegram received from Charles Doolittle Wyatt, director of the Smithsonian Institution, said that while it would be inadvisable to take out the wrecked machine from its place in the institution, every facility would be afforded to make a perfect reproduction, in order that Langley's real success may be shown. "You can fly a kitchen table if your motor is strong enough," said Beachey. "That is what I want to show."

Town Warned of Flood; Operator Wakes People

San Francisco—The presence of mind of Mrs. Clair Stevens, a young telephone operator of Burlingame, early Tuesday morning saved the merchants of that town a heavy loss. Mrs. Stevens was informed by night watchman that the heavy rain had flooded the streets until they were running torrents and the water was pouring into the basements of the stores.

The operator at once went to her switchboard and called up every merchant in town, telling them of the condition that prevailed. The merchants promptly hurried down town, organized and built walls of sand bags around their stores.

The merchants next day made up a purse for Mrs. Stevens as a token of their appreciation.

Latin Republics to Exhibit.

New York—South American republics will contribute about \$3,000,000 to the Panama-Pacific International exposition, according to a statement made by Felix Martinez and Daniel O'Connell, United States commissioners for the exposition, appointed by President Wilson to interest these countries in the undertaking. Messrs. Martinez and O'Connell have just returned from their South American trip. Among the nations that will exhibit are: Argentine Republic, Brazil, Venezuela, Chile, and Peru.

Vice Laid to Inventions.

Minneapolis—A. J. Elliott, of Chicago, executive secretary of the Western district, addressing the conference of secretaries and faculty members of the Universities of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, said that the progress of inventions, especially of automobiles, had much to do with the growth of vice among young men. Their use makes vice easier, he said. The growth of large cities, where personality becomes submerged, he asserted, also caused the downfall of many university students.

Dive Fatal to Aviator.

London—George Lee Temple, British aviator, was killed Sunday while flying at Borden. He was making a difficult dive when a gust of wind caught the tail of his monoplane and the machine crashed to the ground. The aviator's neck was broken. Temple was the first British aviator to make a flight upside down in this country.



Illustrated by Edgar Bert Smith

GOING SOME

A ROMANCE OF STRENUOUS AFFECTION

BY REX BEACH

SUGGESTED BY THE PLAY BY REX BEACH AND PAUL ARMSTRONG

Illustrated by Edgar Bert Smith

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Cowboys of the Flying Heart ranch are heartbroken over the loss of their much-prized photograph by the defeat of their champion in a foot-race with the cook of the Centipede ranch. The losing party is on at the Flying Heart. J. Wallingford Speed, cheer leader at Yale, and Culver Covington, inter-collegiate champion runner, are expected. Helen Blake, Speed's sister, is expected to be present in the loss of the photograph. She suggests to Jean Chapin, sister of the owner of the ranch, that she should accompany her lover, to win back the photograph. Helen declares that if Covington won't run, Speed will. The cowboys are hilarious over the prospect. Speed and his valet, Larry Glass, arrive at Yale. Helen Blake asks Speed, who has posed to her as an athlete, to race against the Centipede man.

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

Speed beheld an under-sized man of indeterminate age, hollow-cheeked, thin-faced, gravely benignant. It was not alone his glasses that lent him a scholarly appearance; he had the stooped shoulders, the thoughtful intensity of gaze, the gentle, hesitating backwardness of a book-reader, Miss Speed acknowledged the introduction pleasantly, while the benevolent little man blinked back his lenses.

Stover addressed himself to Miss Blake. "I told the boys what you said, miss, and we four has come as a delegation to find out if it goes."

"Mr. Speed and I were just talking about it when you came," said Helen. "I'm sure he will consent if you add your entreaties to mine."

"It would sure be a favor," said the cow-man, at which the others drew nearer, as if hanging on Speed's arm. Even Cloudy turned his black eyes upon the young man.

The object of their co-operative gaze shifted his feet uncomfortably and felt minded to flee, but the situation would not permit of it. Besides, the affair interested him. His mind was working rapidly, albeit his words were hesitating.

"But I'm not in condition," objected the youth.

"Mr. Glass said you was never better than you are right now. anyhow, you don't have to bust no records at this time. He ain't so fast."

"It would sure be a kind-hearted act if you'd do it for us," said the little man in his high, boyish voice. It was a shock to discover that he spoke in a dialect. "There's a heap of sentiment connected with this affair. You see, outside of being a prize that we won at considerable risk, there goes with this photograph a set of records, among which we all have our special favorites. Have you ever heard of Madam-o-sella Melby sing the Holy City?"

"I didn't know she sang it," said Speed.

"Take it from me, she did, and you've missed a heap."

"You bet," Stover agreed, in a hushed, awed tone.

"Well, you must have heard Missus Heleny Moray in The Baggage Coach Ahead?"

"Can it be that you never heard that monologue, Silas, on Fifth Avenue?"

Again Speed shook his head.

As if the very memory were hilariously funny, still Bill's shoulders heaved, and stifled laughter caused his Adam's apple to race up and down his leathern throat. Swallowing his merriment at length, he recited, in a choking voice, as follows: "Silas goes up Fifth Avenue and climbs into a bus. There is a girl settin' opposite. He says, 'The girl opened her valise, took out her purse, closed her valise, opened her purse, took out a dime, closed her purse, opened her valise, put in her purse, closed her valise, handed the dime to the conductor, got a nickel in change, opened her valise, took out her purse, closed her valise, opened her purse—"

"You're a True Sport."

Ahead?" queried the scholarly little man. At mention of his beloved little man, Carara, the Mexican, murmured, softly:

"Ah! The Baggage Car—Te'adora Mora! God bless 'er!"

"I must confess I've never had the pleasure," said Speed, whereupon the speaker regarded him pityingly, and Stover, jealous that so much of the conversation had escaped him, inquired:

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man to interrupt me in the midst of a hammock talk!"

"Oh, that's all right," wheezed the trainer. "As long as you didn't spill her out, she'll be back."

"Well, what is it?"

"I had a stomach-laugh slipped to me just now," he began to shake.

"So you crouched up my tete-a-tete to tell me a funny story?"

"Listen here. These cowboys have got you touted for a foot-runner." This time Glass laughed aloud, hoarsely. "They have framed a race with a giny down the block."

"All right, I'll run."

Mr. Glass's face abruptly fell into solemn lines. "Quit your kiddin', Wally, you couldn't run a hundred yards in twenty minutes. These guys are on the level. They've sent General Garcia over to cook it."

"Yes. The race comes off in ten days."

Glass allowed his mouth to drop open and his little eyes to peer forth in startled amazement.

"Then it's true? I guess this climate is too much for you," he said. "When did you feel this comin' on?"

Speed laughed. "I know what I'm doin'."

With an effort at restraint, the trainer inquired:

"What's the idea?"

"I'll tell you how it came up, Larry. I—I'm very fond of Miss Blake. That's why I broke the record getting out here as soon as I was invited. Well, she believes, from something I said—one of those odd moments, you know—that I'm a great athlete, and she told those cowboys that I'd gladly go on my spiked shoes and carry their colors to victory. You've heard about the photograph?"

Glass smiled wearily. "I can't hear nothing else. The gang is daffy on grand opera."

"When I was accused of being an athlete I couldn't deny it, could I?"

"I see. You was stringin' the gal, and she called you, eh?"

"I wouldn't express it in quite those terms. I may have exaggerated my abilities slightly," Glass laughed. "She is such a great admirer of athletics, it was quite natural. Any man would have done the same. She got me committed in front of the cowboys, and I had to accept—or be a quitter."

Glass nodded appreciatively. "All the same," he said, "you've got more nerve than a burglar. How you goin' to side-step?"

"I made the match for an 'unknown,'" Speed winked. "Covington

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Glass nodded appreciatively. "All the same," he said, "you've got more nerve than a burglar. How you goin' to side-step?"

"I made the match for an 'unknown,'" Speed winked. "Covington

"I'll tell you how it came up, Larry. I—I'm very fond of Miss Blake. That's why I broke the record getting out here as soon as I was invited. Well, she believes, from something I said—one of those odd moments, you know—that I'm a great athlete, and she told those cowboys that I'd gladly go on my spiked shoes and carry their colors to victory. You've heard about the photograph?"

Glass smiled wearily. "I can't hear nothing else. The gang is daffy on grand opera."

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