

President Wilson's Plan for Dealing with the Trusts

FEATURES OF MESSAGE.

1. Effectual prohibition of the interlocking of directorate of great corporations—banks, railroads, industrial, commercial and public service bodies.
2. A law to confer upon the interstate commerce commission the power to superintend and regulate the financial operations by which railroads are henceforth to be supplied with the money they need for their proper development and improved transportation facilities. The president made it clear that the "prosperity of the railroads and the prosperity of the country are inseparably connected" in this regard.
3. Definition of "the many hurtful restraints of trade" by explicit legislation supplementary to the Sherman law.
4. The creation of a commission to aid the courts and to act as a clearing house of information in helping business to conform with the law.
5. Provision of penalties and punishments to fall on individuals responsible for unlawful business practices.
6. Prohibition of holding companies and a suggestion that the voting power of individuals holding shares in numerous corporations might be restricted.
7. Giving to private individuals the right to found suits for redress on facts and judgments proven in government suits and providing that the status of limitations should run only from the date of conclusion of the government's action.

Washington.—President Wilson in his address to congress on anti-trust reform spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress—In my report on the state of the union, which I had the pleasure of reading to you on the 2d of December last, 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 seemed 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 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 everywhere else, and the atmosphere standing 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 of those who for a long time battled with it and sought to change it as 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 every day 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, 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 a great scale have begun to yield their preference and purpose, perhaps 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 land. 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 spokesmen. That is the strength of our position and the sure prophecy of what will ensue when our reasonable work is done.

"When 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 in 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 our object is not to unsettle business or anywhere seriously to break its established courses. On the contrary, 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 program is founded on that conviction. It will be a comparative, but not a radical or unacceptable change, and these are its items, the changes which opinion deliberately sanctions and for which business waits:

"It waits with acquiescence. In the first place for laws which will effectually prohibit and prevent such interlockings 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 but the same persons trading with one another under different names and in different combinations and those who affect to compete the railroads exposed to many serious whole field of business. Sufficient time should be allowed, of course, in which to effect these changes of organization 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 energy, a new spirit of initiative, new blood, into the management of our great business enterprises. It will open the field of industrial development and origination to scores of men who have been obliged to serve when their abilities entitle 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 requirements of the country for increased and improved facilities of transportation. We can not postpone action in this matter without leaving spoken very plainly and very earnestly the hazards and the prosperity of the country are inseparably connected. Upon this question those who are chiefly responsible for the actual management of the railroads have daunted or discouraged it like the necessity 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 waited and has suffered because it could not obtain further and more explicit legislative definition of the police and meaning of the existing anti-trust law. Nothing hampers business like uncertainty. Nothing daunts or 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 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 these 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 public-

ity, 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, can not always be dissected to their component units as readily as railroad companies or similar organizations can be. Their dissolution by ordinary legal process may oftentimes involve financial consequences likely to overwhelm the security market and bring on it 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.

"In as much 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 encourage it, and the judgment of practical and sagacious men of affairs everywhere would applaud us if we took steps 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 individual fortunes are apt to be interlocked, not by being under the control of the same directors, but by the fact that the great part of the 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? I do not propose to prohibit 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 considerations 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 combinations. 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 get up and establish again the facts which the government has proved. He can not 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 remind 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."

With Some Parties.
"Pa, what does it mean when they say a man is 'the life of the party?' 'The life of a party, my boy, is a man who buys while the other fellows are hanging back trying to remember whose turn it is.'—Detroit Free Press.

Immense Demand for Pianos.

More than 400,000 pianos are built in this country annually. They are valued at nearly \$70,000,000.

Guatemala is about as large as Louisiana. The planters are the most influential element and they sell their products for gold and pay their labor in depreciated currency.

Making Tomorrow's World

By WALTER WILLIAMS, LL.D.

(Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri)

THE NEW ECONOMIC IRELAND



Bray, Ireland.—The plowed field takes the place of the grazing ranch. Landlords in die, though by slow degrees and painfully, "its last thought being of a bargain to be made." Progressive agriculture, including co-operation, rural credit, usable transportation ways, small local industries and well-directed education—without which there can be no progressive agriculture of the best kind—comes in Ireland. The singing and dancing Gaelic league, with its revival of the old and happy Irish language, breathes life and stir laughter. All these are making for the new Ireland.

Land Situation Improving.
The spade is ever mightier than the sword. Impassioned oratory in Sackville street is futile compared with the use of fertilizer in the field. Ireland is pre-eminently agricultural and the chief emphasis in the island's renaissance has rightly been upon the use of the land. Progress has been made toward the transfer of ownership of land from the absentee landlord to the resident peasant. Progress has been made in the establishment for all Ireland of the Ulster custom of free sale, fixity of tenure and fair rent. Considerable progress has been made in blotting out the plague to which Western Ireland has given a name which is also a picture, rural "congested districts." These things have been accomplished by the Irish Agricultural Organization society, led by that disinterested patriot, Sir Horace Plunkett, by the government department of agriculture and by other agencies.

Two-Thirds of People Farmers.
Land is Ireland's chief source of revenue. In a population of four millions the rural classes, tenants and farm laborers and their families, are

and economic regeneration of rural Ireland. Around him gathered men of all creeds and every party. Catholic bishops and Presbyterian preachers, Unionists and Nationalists, landlords and tenants, soon enlisted in the work. It was difficult, if not impossible, to make a theological or even a political controversy about better bacon and more eggs.

Self-Help and Cooperation Winning.
Self-help was first in the programme. Education must precede self-help. "You can not have a nation without the elements of a nation," said another great Irishman, Thomas Davis, "and one of the first elements of a nation is an educated democracy." As everywhere education was slow and difficult. The Irishman, not different from others, preferred to be flattered rather than to be bettered. Gradually, however, self-help doctrines had their fruitage in better agricultural methods, in larger crop yields and in more desirable rural life.

The Irish Agricultural Organization society was formed to teach self-help and aid in the second step toward rural regeneration, real cooperation. "Cooperation," said its promoters to the peasants, "will help you to reduce your general expenses, to dispense with middlemen, to be your own bankers and your own insurers. Isolated, you are powerless against competition, banded together, you will be, if not all-powerful, at least better armed for the struggle." Apathy among the peasants, hatred of innovations, prejudice, party rancor, delayed progress. In spite of all obstacles and objections, however, the society went on and Ireland profits thereby. If tragedy is only waste, as a famous Shakespearean critic has said, the tragedy which we call rural Ireland is being transformed by this society and other agencies, for waste is giving place to thrift and land abandonment to land reconstruction.

Big Proportion of People Enlisted.
The society differs from most agricultural societies elsewhere. Its aim is to ameliorate the condition of the Irish peasant by instruction in self-help and in the principles and methods of cooperation. Of itself, we are told, it has created nothing; it merely

organizes, advises, controls. It sends out organizers, who undertake campaigns in one district after another and endeavor to establish cooperative associations by explaining their aims, methods and advantages. The parent society watches over local organizers, teaches good business habits, the application of cooperative rules—in a word, undertakes their economic education. In fifteen years nearly one-fourth of the population of Ireland has been enrolled in some form of cooperative society.

Buying and Selling Done Jointly.
The most general form of cooperation is the dairy society. Of these societies there are now more than four hundred. Next in number are the rural banks, which number more than two hundred. Other cooperative organizations make joint purchases for farmers, breed cattle, promote local industries, particularly lace-making, sell poultry and eggs, grow bees and market honey, sell butter and transept wholesale business for the country societies. The central society and some others are aided financially by the government department of agriculture, agricultural committees and county councils.

Cooperation Stopping Emigration.
The result shows in economic betterment and in a more wholesome rural life. A single instance of the first result is that the yield of butter per gallon of milk has constantly increased during the last ten years and that Irish butter now sells readily in London in competition with its great rival, butter from Denmark. From certain counties where the cooperative societies have done their best work



Sir Horace Plunkett.

emigration has almost ceased, much has been done toward improving the condition of the cottages and by establishing libraries, sane amusements and helpful recreation in the villages. The Gaelic league has done good service here. "Better be quarreling than be lonesome," runs the Irish proverb. The new village conditions would banish quarreling without substituting solitude, accomplishing this result by discouraging drunkenness and preventing emigration, the two giant evils of the Ireland of yesterday.

Another happy result is the moral discipline already making itself felt. This has strengthened individual energy and the wise use of cooperation has stimulated individual effort, developing a taste for work by increasing the produce of labor. However great the material advantages of cooperation, particularly the cooperative credit system—by which money is lent at low rates for reproductive work—the educational results are yet more important.

Technical Education Bearing Fruit.
Close akin to the efforts of the cooperative societies has been the promotion of technical education by the state. This work, carried on by the government's Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, is, in a way, similar to the work of the American Agricultural colleges and Experiment stations, except that it is broader, not confining itself to "agriculture and the mechanic arts." It teaches the farmer and laborer, it trains in its schools for business, commerce, agriculture and technical pursuits. It goes further and seeks an industrial revival by encouragement of new local factories. The department's work, also beset by difficulties, shows considerable progress. Commercial enterprises and an industrial spirit are appearing in the smaller towns as well as developing in the larger centers, Dublin, Belfast and Cork. The manufacture of bacon, of woolen goods, of laces, has begun in villages where ten years ago surplus labor, unemployed was driven to foreign lands.

Dear Transportation Heavy Handicap.
With created or revived local industries comes consideration of better transportation. Farm produce and industrial products pay three per cent of their value to reach a market in Canada and fifteen per cent in Ireland. It costs five dollars a ton to get eggs from France to London, six dollars a ton from Denmark, and twenty-five dollars a ton from Galway, Ireland. This condition an Irish Parliament may be expected to seek to remedy. Just now it blocks economic development.

"Ireland is thinking now in terms of woollens and linens, poultry and fat cattle, eggs and butter, banks and railways," said the brilliant T. M. Kettle, professor of economics in the new National university at Dublin.

"Social and Moral Uplift."
Nor are the Irish at home forgetful of the higher things in life. They are creating a new literature, they are developing social life, gracious as always in the veriest villages—for your Irish peasant is born a gentleman—and promoting higher standards of morality. In all the constructive movements in Ireland the religious question looms large. For religion to the real Irishman, Protestant or Catholic, is not an argument, but an institution. Quoting again Professor Kettle, "it seems to us as reasonable to prepare children for their moral life by excluding religion as to prepare them for their physical life by removing the most important lobe of their brains."

Self Help by Mutual Help.
With this material aid and in this wise in the new Ireland in the making. To the Englishman "home" means his own independent and comfortable corner, to the Irishman "home" means the cottage of his birth, the social order, the traditional and familiar environment. This explains the corner grocery in Ireland, but it also explains the community or class spirit which is an all-powerful aid toward cooperation. And the first and last principle of the apostles of economic regeneration in Ireland is "Self-help by mutual help." The new Ireland is to be made of all the old Ireland, the Orange Flag and the Green Flag in combination use all the island's good.
(Copyright, 1912, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

Earthquakes and Rainfall.
Although Ferdinand de Montessus de Ballore, after a study of the rainfall conditions preceding 4,136 earthquakes, was unable to find any connection, says a writer in Science, Professor Omori has found an apparent relationship between the annual frequency of earthquakes at Tokio and the amount of rainfall in northwest Japan. The periods when earthquakes were frequent but severe correspond in a striking manner with those when rainfall was deficient at Niigata and Akita on the Japan sea-coast, while in years of maximum earthquake frequency at Tokio the amount of rain and snow falling in the north was much above the average.

Waitecast a Monarch's Fad.
Historians tell us that Charles II. of England made a resolution to change the fashion of his dress to one which he would never alter, and communicated this decision to his council in October, 1666. From a diary of that period we read: "This day the king begins to put on his vest, and I did see several persons of the house of lords and commons, too, great coats seek close to the body, of black cloth and pinked with white silk under it."

Paint.
Paint is used on houses, park seats, fences and faces. It comes in colors. Red paint is used on towns by young college men and old deacons. Fresh paint is used by children when they have their new clothes on. Paint is also used on sign boards which are put up everywhere to improve the scenery. No American scenery is complete without them.—Life.

Tearful Wife.
"He used to call her the sunshine of his life."
"That's true, but she clouded up shortly after they were married and has been raining more or less ever since."

FIRST DAYS OF PHOTOGRAPHY

Painters Feared Discovery Would Do Away With Demand for Products of Their Art.

Perhaps it is difficult fully to understand the panic into which the followers of the art of painting were thrown on the discovery of photography, since to us the place of the two arts is so thoroughly assured and so assuredly separate. But we must remember that to an unphotographed age the art of painting necessarily meant something quite different from what it means to our own kodaked generation. "Figure to yourself," cries a writer in shrill excitement in the *Monteur Universel*, January 14, 1839, "figure to yourself a mirror which, after receiving your image, presents you your portrait, as indelible as a painting and much more faithful!" and in rendering the image of nature, how immensely significant becomes the language of the bill which was introduced before the French chamber to pension M. Daguere: "To the traveler the apparatus of M. Daguere would become a continual and indispensable necessity. It will enable them to fix their impressions without having recourse to the hand of a stranger."—Annie Nathan Meyer, in the *Atlantic*.

SCALP TROUBLE FOR YEARS

268 Harrison St., Elyria, Ohio.—"My case was a scalp trouble. I first noticed small bunches on my scalp which commenced to itch and I would scratch them and in time they got larger, forming a scale or scab with a little pus, and chunks of hair would come out when I would scratch them off. It caused me to lose most of my hair. It became thin and dry and lifeless. I was troubled for over ten years with it until it got so bad I was ashamed to go to a barber to get my hair cut.

"I tried everything I could get hold of, but received no cure until I commenced using Cuticura Soap and Ointment when the scale commenced to disappear. The way I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment was to wash my scalp twice a day with warm water and Cuticura Soap and rub on the Cuticura Ointment. I received benefit in a couple of weeks and was cured in two months." (Signed) F. J. Busher, Jan. 28, 1913.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

Quite a Shaver.
"Do you shave yourself?" he asked.
"Sometimes, when I'm not shaving the ice," replied the man on the ice-warehouse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

How the long hours drag from one day to the next!

WOMAN REFUSES OPERATION

Tells How She Was Saved by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Logansport, Ind.—"My baby was over a year old and I bloated till I was a burden to myself. I suffered from female trouble so I could not stand on my feet and I felt like millions of needles were pricking me all over. At last my doctor told me that all that would save me was an operation, but this I refused. I told my husband to get me a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I would try it before I would submit to any operation. He did so and I improved right along. I am now doing all my work and feeling fine.

"I hope other suffering women will try your Compound. I will recommend it to all I know."—Mrs. DANIEL D. B. DAVIS, 110 Franklin St., Logansport, Ind.

Since we guarantee that all testimonials which we publish are genuine, is it not fair to suppose that if Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has the virtue to help these women it will help any other woman who is suffering in a like manner?

If you are ill do not drag along until an operation is necessary, but at once take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Write to Lydia E. Pinkham, Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

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Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, stimulate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and Indigestion, as millions know.

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