

## Woodrow Wilson's Western Tour

Following are Associated Press dispatches relating to Governor Wilson's western trip:

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Through Ohio and Indiana Governor Wilson did some impromptu campaigning that was as vigorous as it was unexpected. No previous arrangements had been made for speeches, and the train's schedule was twisted by delays early in the day but crowds gathered along the route and Governor Wilson made nearly a dozen speeches from his car.

He replied to Senator Beveridge of Indiana, who charged in a recent speech that Governor Wilson, if elected, would be boss-controlled. State Senator Fred Kisstner and Mayor Fickle of Logansport, Ind., boarded the train and told Wilson about Senator Beveridge's speech, so that when the democratic candidate reached Logansport he hit at Mr. Beveridge to a large crowd.

"I understand that in a speech made last Saturday night," said Governor Wilson, "a much esteemed friend of mine, namely, Senator Beveridge, said that he entertained a very serious fear about me, namely, that if I were elected president I would be controlled by the bosses. I never supposed before that Senator Beveridge was a humorist, because if he did not know that was a joke he ought to have known it. When did he ever hear that I had changed all my political habits? The way you can tell whether a man is going to be controlled by the bosses or not is to judge whether he is in reach of a boss or not. Do you know what a boss is? A boss is a political agent of certain special interests who see to it through him that people they can control are put in office and that laws they do not want are kept off the statute books; and the men who do that are the men who are interested in the great monopolies of this country.

"I am sorry to observe that whereas the republican party has practically fostered the trusts and the democratic party proposes to prevent monopoly in this country, the third party, represented by Senator Beveridge, proposes to take the monopoly into partnership with the government by accepting it as an inevitable necessity and bringing it under the regulation of law; that is to say, making it a legalized institution of the country. And when the men who have created monopoly are accepted as partners of the government, do you suppose they are going to dispense with the men who are their necessary agents, namely, the bosses who determine who are to occupy office and what the legislation is to be?"

"Who created monopoly?" interrupted a man in the crowd, and he repeated his question several times.

"The men who created monopoly, my friend, to answer your question," continued the governor, "are the men who have taken advantage of protection to get together to make great combinations of industry to shut out competition and to make sure that prizes are in their own control. Every republican leader in our generation has been in league with these men."

"Who are they," broke in another voice and the governor's reply brought cheers.

"They are the men who have set up the great trusts," he said, "everybody knows the list of them. These are the heads of the steel trust, of the tobacco trust, of the Standard oil trust and of all the other trusts—that everybody knows. I am surprised that you did not know the names of them before. These men have supported those who have controlled our government in the last fifteen years and they are supporting them still. And I, for my part, do not entertain any hope of the government of the United States being freed of the control of the trusts and the control of the bosses who are agents of the trusts through the instrumentality of the adoption of the trusts into the care of the government itself.

"I am not here to attack the reputation or the integrity or purpose of any man, but the only way you can tell whether a man can assist you in politics or not, is by finding out whether he is following the direction in which freedom is to be discovered. These gentlemen have not found the direction for they do not even propose the abolition of monopoly and until monopoly is abolished; until it is destroyed, the government is not free. Until the government is free it can not serve you or any man.

"Now, you can't tell by looking at me whether I am the man to do this job or not. You can not tell the contents of my character by looking at my face. But I want you to study the programs that lie back of the various candidates. We are all of us interested in those measures which will benefit the great mass of our fellow persons."

The governor was well received throughout the day. He shook hands with people who flocked to the rear platform and waved greetings to those not so near. The nominee expected to be two hours late into Chicago, but the railroad attached an extra locomotive and brought the candidate to Chicago only seven minutes late.

His car was switched around for a half hour and tacked onto a train on the Chicago & Northwestern, leaving Chicago at 6:05 o'clock for Sioux City, Ia., and Sioux Falls, S. D., where two speeches are scheduled for tomorrow.

Union City, Ind., Sept. 16.—Unexpectedly Governor Wilson did a little campaigning today from the end of his car as it sped toward Chicago through Ohio and Indiana. At every step en route crowds collected and the governor shook hands and made speeches. At Bradford, O., he said:

"The real difficulty with this country is that, supported by some parts of the protective tariff, a very small group of men have controlled industry and trade and the labor market, and so long as they keep that control it is perfectly useless to declare yourself a friend of the people, because they will defeat you every time. If you don't get their grip off you are absolutely helpless in pretending to be a servant of the people."

The governor also made a brief speech at Union City, Ind.

At Ridgeville, Ind., the governor said: "I have a rather strong objection to talking from the back platform of a train. We belong on the front platform."

At Hartford City, Ind., some one in the crowd shouted:

"Talk to us about Bryan."

"I could say a great deal in admiration of Mr. Bryan," said the nominee in reply. Just then the train pulled out.

Urbana, Ill., Sept. 16.—"No more private cars for me unless better arrangements can be made," said Governor Woodrow Wilson today. The private car, according to railroad rules, could not be attached to fast trains, and as a result Governor Wilson was forced to spend all day on the train, when he might have been in Chicago. To add to the nominee's discomfiture the private car went through a series of maneuvers in the railroad yards at Columbus that were far from pleasant. It was shoved around in short, quick jerks, which played havoc with the breakfast table, where the nominee was seated. The governor made up his mind that unless the railroads could attach the private car to faster trains he would take the ordinary reservations on sleeping cars.

Governor Wilson's train was two hours late leaving Columbus, and indications were that the nominee would have more difficulty in Chicago, where his itinerary called for only an hour's delay in making connections with the train that was to take him to Sioux City, Ia., tonight.

The governor spent the day reading and dictating to his stenographer. A crowd greeted the governor here and he shook hands, leaning over the rail of his car.

Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 17.—Governor Woodrow Wilson found this city astir with enthusiasm and decoration today when he arrived at 9:30 o'clock for a program of speeches, most important of which was an address at the interstate fair.

Situated in the northwestern corner of Iowa where the span of bridges across the Missouri and the Sioux rivers separates Iowa from Nebraska and South Dakota and where only a few miles to the north runs the state line of Minnesota, the city was thronged with people who came from all parts of these four states to participate in the day's festivities.

Though it had rained continuously for a week, sunshine spread a balmy atmosphere around and Governor Wilson began the day refreshed by cool, bracing air from the tiresome ride of the last two days.

The democratic candidate was disappointed to learn today that his secretary had neglected to wake him late last night to meet the crowds that had gathered at Clinton and Cedar Rapids, Ia., as the train reached there. It was midnight when the latter place was reached, but hundreds were waiting. The governor gave orders today that hereafter whether he is sound asleep or not he wishes to be called to greet any folks who may want to see him, if they are a half a dozen or a thousand people.

Anticipating the stops at many points early today, the governor ate breakfast ahead of time and greeted groups of people about the bumper crops and said he was glad to be in Iowa again,

which he had not visited since the primary campaign.

When the governor reached Sioux City, Mayor A. A. Smith and F. L. Eaton, president of the Interstate Fair association, welcomed him. A big crowd cheered the candidate, who was taken by automobile to Morningside college, where he spoke to 800 students, boys and girls. Returning to town he shook hands in a public reception with a long procession of people.

Governor Wilson selected for his speech at the fair grounds the pure food laws and questions concerning their enforcement, which he said the other two parties were incapable of accomplishing.

The governor's speech at the fair grounds was scheduled for 2 o'clock and immediately afterwards a special train, arranged for South Dakota delegates, was to carry him to Sioux Falls, S. D., for an evening speech.

At Morningside college Governor Wilson was greeted by college yells and cheers from undergraduates and improved the occasion to urge college students to take life more seriously and do some thinking in order to be of service in helping to solve the problems of the country. The governor said, in part:

"I have never looked at a group of college students without thinking of my own disappointment as a teacher. The students would not take themselves seriously enough to grow up and think like American citizens. Our college men take life too boyishly. They call 'entering life' the time when they graduate.

"If you live until you are 60 or 70 and have not begun life when you are 21, you are a little late. You have lost a running start. Isn't it singular that nobody takes student opinion in America seriously, but that everybody takes student opinion in Europe seriously?"

"In my twenty years as a teacher I tried to make young men think themselves grown-up. Isn't it about time American graduates as thinking men joined the ranks of thinking students all over the rest of the world? My object is to challenge you to join the ranks of those who make opinion, determine opinion and act upon opinion with independence and courage. Don't go to class like birds, with your mouth open to get pre-digested food. Go there to digest food yourselves.

"There is serious business in this country, there is a task to be performed, which requires sound, dispassionate courage and thinking. We must have not passion of feeling, but passion of conviction. Somebody has said we do not get excited enough about thinking. We see men do outrageous things in public life and people say: 'Well, that is only politics and a part of the game.' People that treat politics as a 'game' should be out of business."

Sioux Falls, S. D., Sept. 17.—People in northwestern Iowa and the southeastern part of South Dakota turned out in great numbers at every stop Governor Wilson made in his journey here from Sioux City, Iowa, tonight. The governor made a half dozen speeches and shook hands with thousands. At one town an aged farmer reached up and gave the party a two-dollar campaign contribution. He modestly declined to give his name. The governor spoke at Jefferson, Elk Point, Westfield, Akron, Hawarden, Hudson and Canton while enroute to Sioux Falls. He arrived here at 8:40 o'clock and addressed a big meeting here in the city auditorium and an overflow meeting at another hall. Special trains had brought people to hear him from Mitchell, Canton, Huron and Watertown in South Dakota. It was at Elk Point that the nominee summarized his objection to the regulation of trusts by a commission as advocated by the third party.

"The democratic program," said the governor, "is to see to it that competition is so regulated that the big fellow can't put the little fellow out of business, for he has been putting the little fellow out of business for the last half generation, whereas the program of the third party is to take these big fellows, that have been putting the little fellow out of business and regulate them, saying, 'That is all right; you have put the other fellows out of business for the last half generation, but we are not going to put the little fellows back where you destroyed them, but we are going to adopt you and say, you run the business of the country, but run it the way we tell you to run it.'"

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 18.—Governor Woodrow Wilson struck the trail of Colonel Roosevelt for the first time in the campaign today when he whirled through a program of speeches and receptions in the twin cities. The democratic candidate started for Chicago and Detroit, Mich., tonight deeply pleased, he said, with the spontaneous response and enthusiasm

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