DESERET EVENING NEWS: FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1906.

OVATION ACCORDED TO WM. J. BRYAN. (Continued from page 7.)

must be no mistaking an issue and no confusion of the line of battle.

TRUST MAGNATES POLICY. "The trust as an Institution will have

few open defenders. The policy of the trust magnates will be to insist upon reasonable legislation, and then they will rely upon their power to corrup legistatures and inclimidate execultives to prevent the application of any reme dies which would interfere with the irusts. Our motto must be 'a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable,' and our plan of attack must con-semplate the total and complete overthrow of the industry. We need not guarrel over remedies. We must show ourselves willing to support any semedy which promises substantizi advantages to the people in their warlave against monopoly. Something is to be expected from the enforcement of the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust law, but this law must be enforced against a few trusts, as at present, but egainst all trusts, and the aim must he to imprison the guilty, not merely to recover a fine. What is a fine of a thousand dollars, or even \$10,000, to a trust which makes a hundred thousand dollars while the trial is in progress? If the criminal clause is not good to be enforced it ought to be read a punish-imprisonment is too severe a punishforced it ought to be repealed. ment for the eminently respectable gen

tiemen who rob \$9,000,000 of people of hundeds of millions of dollars annually, the language of the statute ought to be changed, for nothing is more calculated breed anarchy than the failure to enforce the law against rich criminals while it is rigidly enforced against petity offenders.

NEW LEGISLATION NEEDED.

"But it is not sufficient to enforce exspiring together in restraint of trade are threatened with punishmeni all that they have to do now is to dissolve their separate corporations and turn their property over to a new corpora-The new corporation can proceed to do the same thing that the separate corporations attempted, and yet not violate the law. We need therefore new legislation and the Republican party not only fails to enact such legislation but fails even to provide. The Demo-cratic party must be prepared to pro-pose-new and efficient legislation.

CORPORATION DIRECTORS.

"Recent investigations have brought to light that nearly all crockedness re-realed in the management of our large corporations has been due to the duplication of directorates. A group of men organized or obtained control of several corporations doing business with each other, and then proceeded to swindle the stockholders of the various corporations for which they acted. No man can serve two masters, and the director who attempts to do so will fail, no matter how much money he makes efore his failure is discovered. Many of the trusts control prices by the same methods. The same group of men secure control of several com-peting corporations, and the manage ment is thus consolidated. It is worth while to consider whether a blow may mot be struck at the trusts by a law making it flegal for the same person to act as director or officer of two corporations which deal with each other or are engaged in the same general Dusiness

favor of municipal ownership has increased in the cities.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

"I have already reached the conclusion that railroads partake so much of the nature of a monopoly that they must ultimately become public property and be managed by public officials

of Thousands of Cures made by Lydia in the interest of the whole community in connection with the well defined E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. theory that public ownership is neces-sary where competition is impossible. How many women realize that do not know if the country is ready it is not the plan of nature that women for this change. I do not know that a majority of my own party favors it, but I believe that an increasing numher of the members of all parties see in public ownership the sure remedy for discriminations between persons and politics and for the extortionate rates for the carrying of freight and

passengers.

WOULD TRY TRUNK LINES FIRST.

"Believing, however, that the oper-ation of all the railroads by the federal government would result in a centralization which would all but obliterate state lines. I prefer to see only the tunk lines operated by the federal government. Some have opposed dual ownership as impracticable but investigation has convinced me that it is entirely practicable. Nearly all the railroads of Germany are owned by the several states, the empire not even owning the trunk lines, and yet the interstate traffic is in no wise obstructed. In traveling from Constantinople to Vienna one passes through Turkey Bulgaria, Servia, Hunsary and a part of Austria without a change of cars and yet each country owns and operates its own roads and different languages are spoken on the different divisions of the line. Sweden and Nor-way each owns its railroads, but they have no trouble about interstate traffic. although their political relations are somewhat strained. The ownership and operation is not only feasible but it suits liself to the conditions existing in the various states. In those states where the people are ripe for a change the local lines can be pur-chased or new lines be built at once, while private ownership can continue in these states in which the people In those states in which the people still prefer private ownership. Some states have been more careful than others to prevent the watering of stock and in the acquiring of roads each state can act according to the situation which it has to meet.

STATE CAN OWN THEM. "As to the right of the governments, federal and state, to own and operate railways there can be no doubt. If we can deepen the water in the lakes and build connecting canals in order cheapen rairoad transportation during half the year, we can build a railroad and cheapen rates the whole year; if we can spend several hundred mil-

If we

lower

lions on the Panama canal to transcontinental rates, we can build a railroad from New York to San Francisco to lower both transcontinental and local rates. The United States mail is increasing so rapidly that we shall soon be able to pay the interest on the cost of trunk lines out of the money which we now pay to railroads for carrying through mails.

> OUTRAGES BY RAILROADS. 'If any of you question the pro priety of my mentioning this subject. I beg to remind you that the president could not have secured the passage of the rate bill had he not appealed to the fear of the more radical remedy of govroment ownership and nothing will so restrain the railroad magnates from so restrain the railread magnates from attempting to capture the interstate commerce commission as the same fear. The high handed manner in which they have violated law and ig-nored authority, together with the cor-cuption discoursed in high places have ruption discovered in high places, has done more to create sentiment in favor of public ownership than all the speeches and arguments of the opponents of private ownership. I have re-

> > "First, trusts are a political develop-

and, second, the trust system cannot be

is political because it rests upon the

corporation and the corporation rests

factor in production, viz., industrial

OBJECTION OVERCOMES ADVANT-AGE.

"But the political objection to

trust overcomes any economic advantage

which it can possibly have. No econo-

mic advantage can justify an indus

trial despotism or compensate a nation for the loss of independence among

its producers. Political liberty could

SOCIALISM.

ment rather than an economic or

ditures of the federal government. It is natural that those who look upon taxation as a blessing should view overgrown appropriations with complacency, yet even the desire to find ways spending the revenues brought into the treasury by a tariff cannot wholly account for the reckless extravagance of recent Congresses.

THE OVERSHADOWING EVIL.

"But at this time I desire to center your thoughts upon the overshadowing evil of the day-the trust-with its plu-tocratic tendencies that result therefrom. It demands a remedy and the people are prepard to administer heroic treatment. The Democratic party offers a solution which is both reasonable and adequate -a solution in which time honored principles are applied to new conditions.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"The Democratic party is not the enemy of property or of property rights: it is, on the contrary, the best defender of both, because it defends human rights and human rights are the only foundation more which prove human rights and human highs are the only foundation upon which prop-erty and property rights can rest ge-curely. The Democratic party does not menace a single dollar legitimately ac-cumulated; on the contrary, it insists upon the protection of rich and poor alike in the enjoyment of that which they have honestly earned. The Demcratic party does not discourage their influence, but on the contrary, stlmulates each individual to best endeavor by assuring him that he will not be deprived of the fruits of his If we can repeal the laws which toll. enable men to reap where they have not sown-laws which enable them to garner into their overflowing barns the harvests that belong to others-no or will be able to accumulate enough to make his fortune dangerous to the or the second privilege and the use of the taxing power for private gain —these are twin pillars under which plutoeracy rests. To take away these supports and to elevate the beneficiar-ies of special legislation to the path of honest effort ought to be the purpose of our party.

JEFFERSONIAN DOCTRINE.

And who can suffer injury by just taxation, impartial laws and the appli-cation of the Jeffersonian dectrine of equal rights to all and special privi-leges to none? Only those whose accumulations are stained with dishonesty and whose immoral methods have given them a distorted view of business, society and government. Accumulating by conscious fraud more money than they can profitably use upon themselves, wisely distribute or safely leave to their children, these denounce as public enemies all who question their methods or throw a light upon their crimes.

PLUTOCRACY.

"Plutocracy is abhorrent to a repub-lic, it is more despotic than monarchy, more heartless than aristocracy, mor selfish than bureaucracy. It preys upon the nation in time of peace and conspires against it in the hour of its calamity. Consciousless, compassion-less and devoid of wisdom, it enervates its votaries while it impoverishes its victims. It is already sapping the strength of the nation, vulgarizing social life and making a mockery of morals: The time is ripe for its over-throw. Let us attack it boldly, making our appeal to the awakened contence of the nation in the name of the counting room which it has denied, in the name of business honor which has sulled, in the name of the people whom it has oppressed, in the name of the homes which it has despoiled and in the name of religion upon which it has placed the stigma of hypecrisy. And if I may be permitted to suggest a battle cry, I propose a stanza, but slightly changed, from one of the strongest of the poems of Scot-land's great democratic bard: "Columbia, my dear, my patter cell has sullied, in the name of the people Columbia, my dear, my native soll, For whom my warmest wish to heaven

is sent,





PAINS

AMERICAN WOMEN FIND RELIEF

The Case of Miss Irene Crosby Is One

should suffer so severely.

Thousands of American women, however, have found relief from all monthly suffering by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It cures the condition which causes so much discomfort and robs these periods of their terrors. Miss Irene Crosby, of 313 Charlton

Street, East Savannah, Ga., writes: " Lydia E. Pinkham'sVegetable Compound

is a true friend to woman. It has been of great benefit to me, curing me of irregular and painful periods when everything else had failed, and I gladly recommend it to other suffering women. Women who are troubled with pain-

ful or irregular periods, backache, bloating (or flatulence), displacement of organs, inflammation or ulceration, bearing-down " feeling, dizzithat ness, faintness, indigestion, nervous prostration or the blues, should take immediate action to ward off the serious consequences, and be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-pound, and then write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for further free ad-She is daughter-in-law of Lydia vice. E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years has been advising women free of Thousands have been cured charge. by so doing.

tariff to be reformed by its friends. BAD FEATURE OF TARIFF.

tion so long as the public waits for the

ABut one of the worst features of the tariff levied not for revenue, but for the avowed purpose of protection is that it fosters the idea that men should

use their votes to advance their own financial interests. The manufacturer has been assured that it is legitimate for him to vote for congressmen who, whatever their opinions on other subects may be, will legislate larger dividends into his pockets; sheep growers have been encouraged to believe that they should have no higher aim in vot-ing than to raise the price of wool;

and the laboring men have been urged to make their wages their only consideration. For a generation the 'fat' has been fried out of the manufacturers by the Republican congressional commit-

DEMOCRATIC REMEDY. "A still more far reachi

was proposed by the Democratic platform of 1900, namely, the requir corporations to take out a federal license before engaging in the interstate This remedy is simple. commerce. easily applied and comprehensive. The requiring of a license would not cm-barrass legitimate corporations-it would scarcely inconvenience them-while it would, confine the predatory corporations to the state of their orig-inal. Just as a license to sell license Just as a license to sell liquor leaves the possessor of the license to sed only in accordance with the laws of the state in which he resides, so a corporation license granted by a fed-eral commission would not interfere with the right of each state to regu-late foreign corporations doing busi-ness within its borders. If corpora-tions were required to take a federal increase the federal sourcement could license the federal government could then issue the license upon the terms and conditions which would protect the public. A corporation differs from a buman being in that it has no matural rights, and as all of its rights are de-rived from the statutes, it can be limited or restrained, according as the pubwelfare may require. The control which Congress has over interstate commerce is complete and if Congress can prevent the transportation of lottery ticket through the mails by the express companies or by freight, it can certainly forbid the use of the mails, the railways and the telegraphs to any corporation which is endeavoring to monopolize an article of commerce, and no party can long be credited with sincerity if it condemns the trusts with words only and then permits the trusts to employ all the instrumentalities of interstate commerce in the carrying out of its nefarious plans. It is far easier to prevent a monopoly than to watch it and punish it, and this pre-vention can be accomplished in a practical way by refusing a license to any corporation which centrols more than certain proportion of the total product -fhis proportion to be arbitrarily fixed

tion to competition. TARIFF QUESTION.

a point which will give free opera-

The tariff question is very closely allied to the trust question, and the reduction of the tariff furnishes an easy means of limiting the extortion which the trusts can practise. While absolute free trade would not necessarily make a trust impossible, still it is probable that very few manufactur-ing establishments would dare to en-ter into the trust if the president were empowered to put on the free list ar ticles competing with those controlled by a trust. While I shall take occasion at any early day to consider the tariff revision more at length, I cannot permit this opportunity to without expressing the opinion that the principle embodied in the protective tariff has been a fruitful source of a great deal of political corruption as well as the support of many of our most iniquitous trusts. It is difficult to condemn the manufacturers for uni ting to take advantage of a high schedule when the schedule is framed on managers adopt the same policy the the theory that the industries need sentiment in favor of the ownership all the protection given and it is not likely that the beneficiaries of these schedules will consent to their reduc- out the country as the sentiment in



a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery. Mother's Friend is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity ; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical

hour are obviated by the use of Mother's Friend. "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. \$1.00 per IVEU bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will Be sent to any address free upon application to

see and then manufacturers have been reimbursed by legislation. With the conscience educated to believe consider one without the other. that this open purchase of legislation was entirely proper, no wonder that insurance companies have used the money of their policyholders to carry velopment and that they cannot be prevented without great injury to our industrial system. This may be anlections-no wonder that trusts have hastened to purchase immunity punishment with liberal donations. How can we draw a moral distinction be-tween the man who sells his vote for swered in two ways. TRUSTS A POLITICAL GROWTH. five dollars on election day and the manufacturer who sells his political infinence for fifty or a hundred dollars, payable in dividends? How can we permitted to continue even though in did result in a net economic gain. draw a moral line between the senator or congressman elected by the trust to prevent hostile legislation and the congressman kept in Congress by the manufacturers to secure friendly legupon a statutory foundation. The trusts, instead of being a natural de-velopment is a form of legalized lar-The party which justified the

TARIFF REFORM.

one form of bribery cannot be relied

upon to condemn the other.

vokes retaliation.

ceny, and can exist only so long as the law permits them to exist. That there is an economic advantage in production on a large scale may be ad-mitted, but because 1,000,000 yards of never was a time when the tatiff reform could be more easily cutered upon, for the manufacturers by cloth can be produced in one factory elling abroad cheaper than at home at a lower price per yard than 1.000 yards can be produced in the same factory, it does not follow that cloth as many of them do, have not only shown their ingratitude toward those who built the tariff wall for them, but would be produced at a still lower they have demonstrated their ability to price per yard if all the cloth consumsell in competition with the world. The high tariff has long been a burden to ed in the United States were produced in one factory or under one manage-ment. There is a point beyond which the consumers in the United States and it is growing more and more a the economic advantage of large pro-duction ceases. The moment an inmenace to our foreign commerce because it arouses resentment and produstry approaches the position of a monopoly it begins to lose in economic efficiency, for a monopoly discourages invention, invites deterioration in quality and destroys a most potent

ambition.

RAILROAD QUESTION.

The railroad question is also interwoven with the trust question. Nearly all the private monopolies have received rebates or secured other ad-vantages over competitors. Absolute quality of treatment at the hands of the railroads would go far toward crippling the trusts and I rejoice that The president has had the courage to press the question upon Congress. While the law, us it was finally dis-torted by the senate, is not all that he wished, it deserves a fair

DANGERS AHEAD.

not long endure under an industrial system which permitted a few powerful magnates to control the means of livelihood of the rest of the people. "Rate regulation was absolutely necessary and it furnishes some re-lief from the unbearable conditions Landlordism, the curse of Europe. an innocent institution in which previously existed, but we must pot forget that the vesting of this enormous power in the hands of the commission appointed by the president parison with the trust, when the trust is carried to its logical conclusion. The man who argues that there is an econ ommission appointed by the fan ap-introduces a new danger. If an apomic advantage in private monopoly is aiding Socialism. The Socialist, asserting the economic superiority of the pointive board has the power to rates and can, by the exercise of that nopoly, insists that its benefits shall power, increase and decrease by hunaccrue to the whole people, and his con-clusion cannot be denied if the superiorireds of millions of dollars the annual revenues of the railroads, will not the ity of monopoly is admitted. The Demrailroads feel that they have a large ochratic party if I understand its posipecuniary interest in the election of a president friendly to the railroads? tion, dentes the economic as well as the political advantages of private Experience has demonstrated that mu-nicipal carruption is largely traceable monopoly and promises to oppose it wherever it manifests itself. It offers, to the fact that franchise corporations as an alternative, competition where desire to control the city council and competition is possible and public mo-nopoly wherever circumstances are thus increase their dividends. If their such as to prevent public competition,

"Socialism presents a consistent theiry, but a theory which in my judgment does not take human nature a account. Its strength is in its at-Every mother feels a tack upon evils the existence of which great dread of the pain is confessed. Its weakness is that it would substitute a disease-not a worse one-for the disease from which we suffer. The Socialist is honest in the belief that he has found a remedy and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming

for human ills, and he must be ans-wered with argument, not with abuse. The best way to oppose Socialism is to remedy the abuses which have grown under individualism and the sooner the remody is applied the better. As I was leaving the hotel I set forth my reasons for opposing the Socialis, doc-irine that the government should own and operate all the means of production and the transportation, my observations have strengthened my convictions on that subject. Because I am anxious to preserve individualism. I am earnest in my desire to see the trusts exterminated, root and branch, that the door of opportunity may be open to every American citizen,

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES. "On another occasion I shall call attention to the rapidly growing expen-

Long may thy hardy sons of rustle ferred to the railroad question as a part of the trust question because they Be blest with health, and peace, and are so interwoven that it is difficult to sweet content And O, may heaven their simple lives 'Just a word more in regard to the trusts. Some defend them on the ground that they are an economic de-

prevent. From luxury's contagion, weak and

Then, though unearned wealth to wickedness be lent, A virtuous populace may rise and stand

A wall of fire around their much loved land.

SAN FRANCISCO BUILDING PROGRESS.

San, Francisco, Aug. 3.-in its monthly bulletin of progress, which will be issued from the press this week, the california promution committee will say: "The advance made in San Francisco during the month of August has been phenemental in many ways Labor supply shows some improvement, but there is still great demand for skilled trades in building, and in Isim labor throughout the state

the state "Reports from all interior cities show great gains in business. This is especial-by marked in Santa Rosa, where building operations are going on at an unprece-dented rate. In San Francisco 1.155 dented rate. In San Francisco 1.15 building permits were issued during the month, at a value of \$5,233,352. Bank clearings show an increase of 18 per cent over the same month of 1908. "The total for the month was more than \$5,000,000 over August of last year. There are now ill permanent buildings under construction in the city, an increase of 645 during the month.

Spend Labor Day at Wandamere; you'll not regret it.



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