DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1903.

Congress, having had its attention drawn to the matter, enacted a most important anti-rebate law, which greatly strengthens the interstate commerce law. This new law prohibits under advance to public the strengthenes. under adequate penalties the giving and as well the demanding or receiving of such preferences, and provides the pre-ventive remedy of injunction. The vis orous administration of this law, and i will be enforced, will, it is hoped, af ford a substantial remedy for certain trust evils which have attracted public ttention and have created public un-

REGULATION OF TRANSPORTA-TION.

"This law represents a noteworthy and important advance toward just and effective regulation of transportaion. Moreover, its passage has been upplemented by the enactment of iw to expedite the hearing of actions f public moment under the anti-trus; act, known as the Sherman law, and uader the act to regulate commerce, at the request of the attorney-general; and furthermore, additional funds have een appropriated to be expended un-ler the direction of the attorney-gen-ral in the enforcement of these laws.

ATTY.-GEN. COMMENDED. "All of this represents a great and ubstantial advance in legislation, Bu nore important even than legislation is the edministration of the law, and I as your attribution for a moment to the way in which the law has been administered by the profound jurist and fearless pub-lic servant who now occupies the post. tion of attorney-general, Mr. Knox. The Constitution enjoins upon the president that he shall take care that the laws e faithfully executed, and under this provision the attorney-general formu lated a policy which was in effect noth ing but the rigid enforcement, by suits nanaged with consummate skill and ability, beth of the anti-trust law and f the imperfect provisions of the act o regulate commerce.

NORTHERN SECURITIES CASE. "The first step taken was the prose cution of 14 suits against the princi-pal railroads of the middle west, restraining them by injunction from fur-ther violations of either of the laws in

"About the same time the case against the Northern Secureties comsoration organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey with a capital of \$400,000,000, the alleged purpose being to control the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railroad companies, two competing and parallel lines ex-tending across the northern tier of states from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. Whatever the purpose its consummation would have resulted in the control of the two great railway systems upon which the people of the northwestern states were so largely dependent for their supplies and to get eir products to market being practially merged into the New Jersey corporation

"The proposition that these independent systems of railroad should be merged under a single control alarmed the people of the states concerned, less they be subjected to what they deemed a monopoly of interstate transportation and the suppression of competition. The and the suppression of competition. The governors of the states most deeply af-fected held a meeting to consider how to prevent the merger becoming effec-tive and passed resolutions calling upon the national government to enforce the anti-trust laws against the alleged combination. When these resolutions were referred to the attorney-general for consideration and advice, he report ed that in his opinion the Northern Se cureties company and its control of th railroads mentioned was a combination in restrain of trade and was attemptin a monopoly in violation of the nation anti-trust law. Therefore a suit i equity, which is now pending, was be-gun by the government to test the va-

Drs. Shores & Shores Yield to Public Request and Extend Their Generous Offer of FREE EXAMINATION AND EXPERT ADVICE One More Week.

ANOTHER WEEK!

Last week hundreds availed them selves of the chance to learn free of charge just what alled them, and why they had never been cured. Many extressions of surprise and gratitude were heard—and all were thankful to Drs. Shores for their careful examination and pointed advice. One lady said: "I paid one doct or \$10 for an examination and he told me less about my case than I knew myself, while Drs. Shores & Shores re ad it like a book and also told me THF CAUSE of my trouble, without charg-ing me a cent." Another was heard to say: "They are indeed experts, they went into the history of my case as if they had known me from childhood, a nd told me bow it was possible to cure me."

DR. G. W. SHORES.

FREE EXAMINATION

A well known business man said: "Dr. Shores I just want to say to you that I would gladly have paid you \$100 for the advice you have pild you show for the advice you have given me FREE. I have endeavored for years to ascertain what my trouble was and no one seemed to know." It is such expressions as these that make people

DRS. SHORES ARE CHRONIC DISEASE EXPERTS.

If you are tired of doctoring year after year with this doctor and that without any real idea as to your trou-ble; if you have been hoodwinked and Guped; if you are in doubt and want to KNOW what your trouble is, don't miss this opportunity. Call or write Drs. Sacres & Shores any time this week and they will examine and advise you free of charge. No need to take treatment or pay a cent, it's FREE TO ALL.

Special Conference Notice.

Drs, Shores & Shores take this oc-casion to extend a cordial invitation to the thousands of Conference visitors--to visit their offices during their stay in the city-WHETHER THEY NEED TREATMENT OR NOT. Drs. Shores want to meet all their friends--Cured patients-Patients now under treat-ment by mali-and all who may have sick friends at bome--as well as those who merely want to inspect the office who merely want to inspect the office and methods of the world famous "Drs. Shores & Shores' System of Medical treatment"—one and all are invited to call-and will be sure of a hearty welcome, a



Why Don't You Get Well?

If you'll ask for health you can have it. I'll supply the treatment-all the risk is mine. I am curing thousands while you are waiting. It is your turn to get well-write me today.

The Remedy That Cures.

My Restorative differs from all other

treatments. It is the result of my life-time's study in learning how to strengthen the inside nerves. This rem-

edy always brings back the nerve pow-

er which alone operates the vital or-gans. The result is like giving the en-

gine more steam; the organ has power to do its duty.

organ-to tide over the difficulty till Nature restores the nerve power. But if the trouble is deep-seated, those methods fail. And in any trouble-whether trifling or severe-the right way and quickest way is to rectify the

cause-to bring back the nerve power that is weak.

My Restorative always does that.

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My Remarkable Offer.

I am making an offer to sick ones which no other physician will make. The offer proves that I have wonderful faith in myself-and in you. It proves that I have learned how to cure, for the offer would ruin me if I did not succeed.

The offer is this. Simply send me this coupon or write

me a postal, stating which book you need. I will then mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. You may take it a month on trial. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself. And your mere word shall decide it.

I do that to convince you who hesitate -you who doubt all men's claims. I have what millions need, and I want the sick ones to have it. So I make an offerso fair that the sick can't neglect it. That offer has been accepted by nearly 550,000 people, and 39 out of each 40 have paid gladly because they were cured.

Cut Out This Coupon For we all resolve to send for something, but forget. Marc the book destred and mail this with your name and address to Dr. Snoop, Box 713, Racine, Wis. Book 1 on Dyspepsia. Book 2 on the heart. Book 3 on the kidneys, Book 5 for Merr (sealed). Book 5 on Rheumatism. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative on Trial

think I speak for the great maof the American people when at we are not in the least agains with as such, whether individual of ate: that we merely desire to se abuse of corporate or combined th corrected and remedied; that la not desire the abolition or des tion of big corporations, but, on contrary, recognize them as being cased efficient economic ments, the results of an inevitabl mic evolution, and only ire to see them regulated and con led so far as may be necessary t erve the public good. We should use to the historic principles of government if we discriminate legislation or administration

for or against a man because cher his wealth or his poverty. Ther an who uses the powe ed by his riches to enable him nd wrong his neighbors, nor damagogic agitator whe attacking abuses as all the should be attacked whereve attacks property, attacks prosattacks men of wealth, as such r they be good or bad, attacks tions wether they do well or d seeks, in a spirit of ignorant, to overthrow the very founda-

is probably true that the targe inajointy of the fortunes that now exist in this country have been amassed, not by in-juring our people, but as an incident to the conferring of great benefits upon the community, and this, no matter what may have been the conscious pur-remost these amassing them. There is pose of those amassing them. There is but the scantlest justification for most of the outcry against the men of wealth as such; and it ought to be unnecessary as such; and if ought to summerchardy to state that any appeal which directly or indirectly leads to suspicion and ha-tred among ourselves, which tends to limit opportunity, and therefore to shut

can be cured neither by law nor by the administration of the law, the only rem-edy lying in the slow change of charac-hull built b ter and of economic environment. But for a portion of the evil, at least, we to give definite control to some soverthink that remedies can be found. We know well the danger of talse remedies, and we are against all violent, radical, and unwise change. But we believe that by proceeding slowly, yet resolutely, with good sense and moderation, and also with a firm determination not to be swerved from our course either by foolish clamor or by any base or sinister influence, we can accomplish much for the betterment of conditions.

TWO YEARS AGO. "Nearly two years ago, speaking at the state fair in Minnesota, i said: 'It is probably true that the large majority

to give definite control to some sover-eign over the great corporations, and which shall be followed, when once this power has been conferred, by a system giving to the government the full knowledge which is the essential for satisfactory action. Then, when this knowledge-one of the essential fea-tures of which is proper publicity-has been gained, what further steps of any kind are necessary can be taken with the confidence born of the possession of power to deal with the subject, and of

power to deal with the subject, and of a thorough knowledge of what should and can be done in the matter. We need additional power, and we need knowl-edge. ** *. Such legislation-whether obtainable now or obtainable only after constitutional amendment-should provide for a reasonable supervision,

provide for a reasonable supervision, the most prominent feature of which at first should be publicity; that is, the making public, both to the government authorities and to the people at large, the essential facts in which the public is concerned. This would give us exact knowledge of many points which are now not only in doubt but the subject of flerce controversy. Moreover, the of flerce controversy. Moreover, the tire fearlessness, with the firm purpose not to hurt any corporation doing a

commissioner of corporations, charge with the duty of supervision of and o making intelligent investigation into the organization and conduct of cor porations engaged in interstate com-merce. His powers to expose illega or hurtful practices and to obtain a information needful for the purposes of further intelligent legislation seem ade-quate: and the publicity justifiable and proper for public purposes is satisfac torily guaranteed. The law was passed at the very end of the session of Con-gress. Owing to the lateness of its passage Congress was not able to pro-passage Congress was not able to pro-vide proper equipment for the new de-partment: and the first few months must necessarily be spent in the work of organization, and the first investiga-tions must necessarily be of a tentative character. The satisfactory develop ment of such a system requires tim and great labor

WILL ADMINISTER LAW.

"Those who are intrusted with the administration of the new law will as-suredly administer it in a spirit of ab-solute fairness and justice and of entire fearlessness, with the firm purpos

some very grave evils, for the light of day is a deterrent to wrongdoing. It help it—and, on the other hand, not to

TO PREVENT THE MERGER.

lidity of this transaction under the Sherman law,

THE MEAT TRUST.



Mitwankee, Wis., April 3 .- President evelt was the guest of the Milukee Merchants and Manufacturers n at a banquet at the Planktonight, the occasion be nax of the president's 10 visit to Milwaukee. Covers were 30 representative citizens banquet had been served Wadhams introduced Roosevelt, who responded to "The President of the United The president took this occain to give his views on the subject of and spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT

DISCUSSES TRUSTS

Speaks for Great Majority of the

ARE NOT AGAINST WEALTH.

American Poople,

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Toastmaster, Gentlemen:-Towish to speak to you on the quescontrol and regulation of great corporations which are ariy, although rather vaguely, in as trusts; dealing mostly with has actually been accomplished m as trusts; e way of legislation and in the of enforcement of legislation durby of enforcement of registration dur-ing the past 15 months, the period cov-ing two sessions of the Fifty-seventh ingress. At the outset I shall ask you remember that I do not approach subject either from the standpoint hose who speak of themselves as strust or anti-corporation people, yet from the standpoint of those are fond of denying the exisof evils in the trusts, or who apy proceed upon the assumption corporation is large enough do no wrong.

SPEAKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

BLEMS CONFRONT COUNTRY. consequence of the extraordinary rial changes of the last half cenand notably of the last two or decades, changes due mainly to apidity and complexity of our in-nal growth, we are confronted with ms which in their present shape unknown to our forefathers. Our prosperity, with its accompanying of population and o specialization of lith, Its extreme s, and its development of giant trial leaders, has brought much and some evil, and it is as foolish gauge the good as wilfully to blind

DANGER OF FALSE REMEDIES. The evil has been partly the inevit-

the door of success against poor men of talent, and, finally, which entails the possibility of lawlessness and violence, is an attack upon the fundamental would doubtless disclose other evils with which, for the time being, we could devise no way to grapple. Finally, it would disclose others which could be properties of American citizenship. Our graphled with and cured by further leg-islative action." nterests are at bottom common; in the long run we go up or go down together. Yet more and more it is evident that the

SHOULD ASSUME POWER.

state, and if necessary the nation, has "In my message to Congress for 1901 got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corsaid 'In the interest of the whole people the nation should, without inporations which are its creatures; parterfering with the power of the states in the matter, itself also assume power ticularly as regards the great business combinations which derive a portion of of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate busitheir importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency. The right should be exercised with caution and

self-restraint; but it should exist, so that it may be invoked if the need "The views thus expressed have now received effect by the wise, conserva-tive, and yet far-reaching legislation "Last fall in speakin" at Cincinnati I enacted by Congress at its last session accompaniment of the social said: "The necessary supervision and "In its wisdom Congress enacted the ges, and where this is the case it | control, in which I firmly believe as the very important law providing a depart-

spare any corporation which may guilty of illegal practices, or the methods of which may make it a menac to the public welfare. Some substan tial good will be done in the immediate future: and as the department gets fairly to work under the law an even larger vista for good work will be opened along the lines indicated. The enactment of this law is one of the most significant contributions which have been made in our time toward the proper solution of the problem of the relations to the people of the great orporations and corporate combina tions.

REPORT ON TRUSTS. "But much though this is, it is only a part of what has been done in the ffort to ascertain and correct improper trust or monopolistic pactices. Some eighteen months ago the industrial mmission, an able and nonpartisat reported to Congress the result of their investigation of trusts and in dustrial combinations. One of the mos important of their conclusions was that discriminations in freight rates and facilities were granted favored shippers by the railroads and that these discriminations clearly tended toward the con-trol of production and prices in many fields of business by large combina

tions. CONCLUSION WAS JUSTIFIABLE. "That this conclusion was justifiable was shown by the disclosures in the investigation of railroad methods pur sued in the fall and winter of 1901-1903 It was then shown that certain trunk lines had entered into unlawful agreements as to the transportation of foo products from the west to the Atlanti seaboard, giving a few favored shipper rates much below the tariff charges imposed upon the smaller dealers and the general public. These unjust pracices had prevailed to such an extent and for so long a time that many of the smaller shippers had been driven out of business, until practically one buyer of grain on each railway system had been able by his illegal advantages to secure a monopoly on the line with which hissecret compact was made: this monopoly enabling him to fix the price

to both producer and consumer. COMBINE OF THE PACKERS. "Many of the great packing hous concerns were shown to be in combina tion with each other and with most of the great railway lines, whereby they enjoyed large secret concessions in rates and thus obtained a practical rates and thus obtained a practical monopoly of the fresh and cured meat industry of the country. These fusions, though violative of the statute, had prevailed unchecked for so many years that they had become intrenched in and interwoven with the commercial life of metable loss distribution localities; all certain large distributing localities; al though this was of course at the expense of the vast body of lawabiding merchants, the general public, and particularly of unfavored localities. "Under those circumstances it was a serious problem to determine the wise course to follow in vitalizing a li which had in part become obsolete to follow in vitalizing a law proved incapable of enforcement. Of what the attorney-generi did in enforc-

ing it I shall speak later. The decisions of the courts upon the law had betrayed weaknesses and imperfections some of them so serious as to rende abortive efforts to apply any effective remely for the existing evils. CARRIERS AS TRUSTEES.

"It is clear that corporations created for quasi public purposes, clothed for that reason with the ultimate power of the state to take private property against the will of the owner , hold their corporate powers as carriers in trust for the fairly impartial service of all the public. Favoritism in the use of such powers, unjustly enriching some and unjustly impoverishing others, disand unjustly impovenishing others, dis-criminating in favor of some places and against others, is palpably violative of plain principles of justice. Such a prac-tise unchecked is hurtful in many ways.

At nearly the same time the dis osures respecting the secret rebates enjoyed by the great packinghouse companies, coupled with the very high price of meats, led the attorney-genera o direct an investigation into nethods of the so-called beef trust. Th esult was that he filed bills for injunc tion against six of the principal pack nghouse companies, and restrained hem from combining and agreeing u on prices at which they would sell thei products in states other than those in which their meats were prepared for narket. Writs of injunction were is sued accordingly, and since then, after full argument, the United States circult court has made the injunction perpetual

POOL AGAINST COTTON MEN. "The cotton interests of the south, in luding growers, buyers and shippers made complaint that they were suffering great injury in their busilness from the methods of the southern rail oads in the handling and transporta tion of cotton. They alleged that these railroads, by combined action under a pooling arrangement to support their rate schedules, had denied to the shippers the right to elect over what roads their commodities should be shipped and that by dividing upon a fixed basis the cotton crop of the south all in-WRITE TODAY.

ducement to compete in rates for the transportation thereof was eliminated Proceedings were instituted by the at-torney-general under the anti-trust law which resulted in the destruction of the pool and in restoring to the grower and shippers of the south the right ship their products over any road they elected, thus removing the restraint upon the freedom of ocmmerce. SUIT AGAINST SALT TRUST.

"In November, 1902, the attorney-gen eral directed that a bill for an injunc tion be filed in the United States or cuit court at San Francisco against the Federal Salt company—a corporation which had been organized under laws of an eastern state, but had it main office and principal place of busi ness in California-and against con stituting what was known as the sal trust. These injunctions were to restrain the execution of certain cor tracts between the Federal Salt com pany and the other defendants, by which the latter agreed neither to import, buy, or sell salt, except from and to the Federal Salt company, and not

to engage or assist in the production of railt west of the Mississippi river dur-ing the continuance of such contracts. As the result of these agreements the price of salt had been advanced about 400 per cent. A temporary injunction order was obtained, which the defend ants asked the court to modify on the ground that the anti-trust law had no arplication to contracts for purchases and sales within a state. The circu court overruled this contention and sustained the government's position. This practically concluded the case, and it is understood that in conse-quence the Federal Salt company is about to be dissolved, and that me further contest will be made.

IMPORTANT STEPS TAKEN. "The above is a brief outline of the most important steps, legislative and administrative, taken during the pas 15 months in the direction of solving so far as at present it seems practicable by national legislation or ad

ministration to solve, what we call the irust problem. They represent a sur of very substantial achievement. The represent a successful effort to vise and apply real remédies; an effort which so far succeeded because it was made not only with resolute purpos and determination, but also in a spirit of common sense and justice, as far removed as possible from rancor, hys-teria, and unworthy demagogic appeal, In the same spirit the laws will con-tinue to be enforced. Not only is the legislation recently enacted effective.

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cases of the Stomach and Bowels, Piles,

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Children, Rickets, Spinal Trouble, Skin

Diseases, Deatness, Asthma, Bronchial

and Lung Trouble, Consumption in the

First Stages, Rheumatism, Hay Fever,





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AS TO ALLEGED REMEDIES.

"Many of the alleged remedies advonted are of the unpleasantly drastic ype which seeks to destroy the dis-ase by killing the patient. Others are so obviously futile that it is some-what difficult to treat them seriously er as being advanced in good faith High among the latter I place the ef fort to reach the trust question by means of the tariff. You can, of course, put an end to the prosperity of the trusts by putting an end to the pros-perity of the nation; but the price for such action seems high. The alternative s to do exactly what has been done during the life of the Congress which has just closed-that is, to endeavor not to destroy corporations, but to regulate them with a view of doing away with whatever is of evil in them nd of making them subserve the publie use.

IN INTEREST OF ALL.

"The law is not to be administered in the interest of the poor man as such in the interest of the poor main as such, nor yet in the interest of the rich man as such, but in the interest of the law-abiding man, rich or poor. We are no more against organization of capital than against organization of labor, We welcome both, demanding only that each shall do right and shall remember its duty to the republe. Such a course we consider not merey a benefit to the peor man, but a benefit to the rich

fong's fong's fong's





but in my judgment it was imprac-ticable to attempt more. Nothing of require him to obey the law. On the value is to be expected from ceaseless contrary, if he is a man whose safety of law and order, we are rendering him spirit." and well-being depoid in a peculiar | the greatest service when we require

Delicately formed and gently reared, women will find, in all the seasons of their lives, as maldens, wives, or mothers, that the one simple, wholesome remedy which acts gently and pleasantly and naturally, and which may be used with truly beneficial effects, under any conditions. when the system needs a laxative, is-Syrup of Figs. It is well known to be a simple combination of the laxative and carminative principles of plants with pleasant, aromatic liquids, which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system when its gentle cleansing is desired.

Many of the ills from which women suffer are of a transient nature and do not come from any organic trouble and it is pleasant to know that they yield so promptly to the beneficial effects of Syrup of Figs, but when anything more than a laxative is needed it is best to consult the family physician and to avoid the old-time cathartics and loudly advertised nostrums of the present day. When one needs only to remove the strain, the torpor, the congestion, or similar ills, which attend upon a constipated condition of the system, use the true and gentle remedy-Syrup of Figs-and enjoy freedom from the depression, the aches and pains, colds and headaches, which are due to inactivity of the bowels.

Only those who buy the genuine Syrup of Figs can hope to get its beneficial effects and as a guarantee of the excellence of the remedy the full name of the company-California Fig Syrup Co .- is printed on the front of every package and without it any preparation offered as Syrup of Figs is fraudulent and should be declined. . To those , who know the quality of this excellent laxative, the' offer of any substitute, when Syrup of Figs is called for, is always resented by a transfer of patronage to, some first-class drug establishment, where they do not recommend, nor sell false brands, nor imitation remedies. The genuine article may be bought of all reliable druggists everywhere at 50 cents per bottle.

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