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WOODROW WILSON'S WESTERN TRIP

(Continued from Page 5.)

of the crowds who either heard him speak or shouted their cheers as he motored through the streets of the two cities. When the party reached Minneapolis the Commercial club had breakfast ready and the governor talked twenty minutes on the trusts and big business, eliciting close attention and applause.

Motoring to the University of Minnesota, President George H. Vincent introduced the governor as "a man who had removed the stigma of the doctrinaires from academic life, a scholar in politics, a scholarly politician and a statesman."

It was the opening day of the university, and as the former president of Princeton gazed into a mass of upturned student faces, he said it was indeed a familiar scene. Characteristically enough the governor made no political speech, but emphasized the point which he was wont to make in his speeches as university president—that the students of this country did not take themselves seriously, preferring to be boys rather than attacking the serious problems of life. He argued that most undergraduates waited for their diplomas before starting in life, when they should have "a running start" as commencement day arrives.

It was at the parade grounds, a broad green meadow in the residence district of Minneapolis, that the governor made his longest speech of the day. He was emphatic in his declaration that the national campaign was not one of personalities, but issues. He paid warm tribute to the character of President Taft, and when, on another occasion the crowd construed that the governor had specifically referred to Colonel Roosevelt, the nominee was quick to correct the impression.

"I want to say there is a great deal in the program of the new third party," the governor was saying, "which attracts all public spirited and hopeful men; that there is a great program of human uplift included in the platform of that party. A man would be niggardly and untrue to himself who would not say that, but when I ask myself who is going to carry out this program then the thing wears another aspect."

"Shoot it at him," yelled a spectator in the crowd.

"You think I am referring to an individual? I am not. I am referring to the method by which that individual and the others associated with him propose to deal with the central economic difficulty."

The governor here reiterated his objections to the plank in the progressive republican party advocating restraint of trusts by an industrial commission.

The crowd interrupted frequently with applause and shouts of approval.

"I have simply wanted to show you the inside of my mind," said the nominee, in conclusion, "so there need be no misunderstanding between us, so that you would not think I was one of those wild fellows running amuck because I knew something was the matter and did not know exactly what. This is no Donnybrook fair. I have my shillalah, but I am not hitting every head I see. I have selected the heads, and if they only engage in a little hard thinking underneath their craniums they need not be hit at all because the whole thing is as much in their interests as the rest of us. I did not believe I would not touch it. I would not go out. I was inducted at Sioux City into an association by which I became a good Indian, but that has not bred in me the desire for scalps. I am not aware of entertaining the least feeling that we ought to get

even with some one. I am only possessed with the passion to create a constitution that will be even for everybody."

In urging the subordination of the personal side of the campaign, the governor said he would not be one of those, who, if defeated would say the people had made a mistake. Privately he added, he might think so, but he would not say so. "I am a good enough sport to abide by your decision," said the governor amid cheers.

At St. Paul tonight the candidate addressed a big crowd at the auditorium.

Governor Wilson paid warm tribute to the character of President Taft today. The governor was greeted by the largest crowd that has heard him during his campaign, and as he passed through the streets he was cheered enthusiastically.

"I want to pay my tribute of personal respect to the president of the United States," said Governor Wilson, in his address at the parade grounds. "I don't believe any man who knows the facts can question his integrity or purposes. If he has gotten into bad company it is no fault of his. He did not choose the company. It was made beforehand. If he has taken their advice, it was because they were nearest to him and he did not hear any one else. That is the reason why I should rather hear the advice of a crowd like this than the advice of a cabinet."

How the United States Steel corporation incidentally would benefit by the plank in the third party platform proposing regulation of trusts by a federal commission was discussed by Governor Woodrow Wilson in his speeches as he passed from Sioux City, Ia., to Minneapolis and St. Paul today. It was at Sioux Falls, S. D., that the democratic nominee first drew attention to the origin of the third party plank for handling the trust problem.

"When was the method now proposed of regulating the trusts suggested in the inquiry by the house of representatives into the steel trust and it was suggested by Mr. Gary and Mr. George W. Perkins. They have thought this thing out.

"I am not inclined to question their motives. It may be, for all I know, that they think, and honestly think, that that is the way to safeguard the business of this country. But whatever they think, this they know, that it will save the United States Steel corporation from the necessity of doing its business better than its competitors.

"For if you will look into the statistics of the business of the United States Steel corporation, you will find that wherever it has competitors, the amount of the product which it controls is decreasing, not increasing; in other words, that it is less efficient than its competitors and its control of the product is increasing only in these branches of the business, where by purchase and otherwise it has a practical monopoly.

"Moreover, I have this to say to the workmen. Carry out the plan of Mr. Gary and Mr. Perkins and you will have given a control in the market for labor, which will suit those gentlemen perfectly. They don't want competitors to come into the market for labor, because new competitors will mean new wages and new wage scales."

The governor launched into a discussion of radicalism and progressivism.

"I would be a radical if necessary," said the governor, "but I am a progressive because it is not necessary to be a radical. It is not necessary to put the body politic to uncomfortable strains, because we can, by co-operative effort, accomplish the

things necessary for our economic salvation. Radicalism is desiring to run twice as fast as necessary to keep up with the conditions of our life. Progressivism, on the other hand, consists in making laws keep pace with the facts, in making safeguards of our liberty keep pace with those things which threaten our liberty."

AT CHICAGO

Following is a United Press dispatch: Chicago, Sept. 19.—Governor Woodrow Wilson today made his first public appearance in Chicago since he was nominated by the democratic party for president. He arrived here from St. Paul and was taken from his private car at Western avenue by automobile to the democratic headquarters down town. About fifty automobiles, filled with leaders of the party in this part of the country, were in the parade that formed to follow the presidential candidate. The line passed through large crowds on its way to the Karpen building, where a monster crowd awaited Wilson's arrival. The governor desired to confer with some of his leaders here, but he found no time, because of the throng that waited to shake his hand.

Governor Wilson received all the visitors who could file through the headquarters and was kept shaking hands until fifteen minutes before his train left at 10:30 for Detroit.

The reception which Governor Wilson received in the twin cities yesterday filled him with pleasure, he said today. He made three speeches in Minneapolis and one in St. Paul. He met thousands of citizens in both cities and made a tour of both which gave thousands of others a chance to "get a good look at him," as he phrased it.

Going the ten miles from Minneapolis to St. Paul by automobile, he experienced the sensation of a race. His was the first car and when about half way, a car containing two beautiful young women spurred alongside and tried to pass. The governor's driver turned on the gas and for a mile the machines split the air at full speed. Governor Wilson seemed to enjoy the race. He waved his hat to the girls when they waved to him and he showed keen interest in whether he would be passed—which he wasn't.

The governor's train stopped fifteen minutes at Milwaukee at 7 a. m., but the governor was still sleeping and several hundred people were disappointed.

When Governor Wilson started to leave Chicago he found that his private car "Magnet" had been exchanged for the "Federal." The chief advantage over the "Magnet" was that the new car was equipped with a shower bath, a luxury which the candidate's party has been without since last Saturday.

IN MICHIGAN

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19.—Trusts flourished more under Former President Roosevelt's administration than any other in the history of the country. This was the way Governor Woodrow Wilson replied, in a speech here tonight, to assertions of Colonel Roosevelt at Trinidad, Colo., yesterday, taking exception to the democratic nominee's assertion that during the trust investigation by the house Messrs. Gary and Perkins suggested the trust plank in the republican platform proposing a federal commission to regulate the trusts.

"I understand that the leader of the third party," said the governor, "has recently said he did not suggest this change in the platform, although just the other day he said he had suggested it while he was president, in one of his messages to congress during that same term of his presi-