

**The Bismarck Tribune**  
**BISMARCK TRIBUNE COMPANY**  
 Publication Office.  
 300 FOURTH STREET COR. BROADWAY  
 Daily Established 1881, Weekly, 1878.  
 BY MARSHALL H. JEWELL.  
 Oldest in State.  
 Subscription Rates:  
 Daily by carrier ..... 50 cents a month  
 Daily by mail ..... \$4 per year  
 Weekly by mail ..... \$1.50 per year  
 Foreign Advertising representatives: Payne & Young, Chicago, New York and Boston.  
 Entered at the postoffice at Bismarck, N. D., as second class matter under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.  
 Member of Associated Press.  
 Bismarck, Wednesday, January 21, 1914

**Anent the Carmody Matter**  
 Considerable interest will undoubtedly be aroused by the inquiry instituted yesterday by Thomas Poole in his letter to State Auditor Jorgenson regarding the legality of the appointment of Judge Carmody to the office of assistant attorney general. The law says explicitly that no person having been a member of the board of control shall hold a lucrative office in the state within one year from the expiration of said term on the board. There is evidence that Dr. Carmody knew of this provision when he accepted the position, and it will be interesting to note how he will square his action with his knowledge of the situation. However, there may be some way out of the dilemma, and his friends will undoubtedly hope there is. In the meantime, the proposition resolves itself into a unique situation. Auditor Jorgenson intends to ask the attorney general to pass upon his own appointment, and should he "pass the buck" to his assistant, Mr. Carmody, the Judge may find the way—and there you are.

But the big business interests do not agree that when President Wilson says, "Tut, tut" he has exhausted his malevolent resources.

**Revise "Pants" Downward**  
 Those who can look beneath the surface, read between the lines and see the inherent connection between "pants" and politics, have not escaped the strong presumption that ex-President Taft has definitely retired from political life. For did not the press dispatches the other day bring "hot-foot" to a waiting world of readers the news that the genial professor had sent thirty-five pairs of trousers to his tailor to be reduced in girth? Nor let the superficial reader be deceived as to what is the real connection and significance in this matter. The paramount issue is not the fact that the Taft trousers have to be reduced, revised downward or sidewise, recut or remodeled but the fact that there are thirty-five pairs of them.

It is only one of the vicissitudes of life that trousers have to be shortened, lengthened, made bigger or smaller. That is liable to happen to any man—and, if the feminist movement goes far enough, it is liable to happen to women before Mrs. Pankhurst's granddaughter is old enough to vote. But in these days of business-swatting, when every man looks upon his prosperous neighbor with suspicion, if not envy, what hope is there for political advancement for a man who confesses that he has thirty-five pairs of trousers? The mere admission is tantamount to a confession—if not of guilt, at least of having arrived at that state of philosophic resignation where the prizes of the political arena have ceased to allure. Nothing short of a suicidal obsession would induce any level-headed and clear-minded politician in this day to try to "come back" with thirty-five pairs of "pants" bound like a millstone around his neck. Of course, level-headed and clear-minded politicians do not have suicidal obsessions, nor do they perform the literal and physical feat of binding an assortment of trousers about their necks. Some latitude must be allowed the logician who seeks to delve beneath the surface into the secrets of an ex-president's wardrobe.

Possibly the details were made public in a spirit of malevolence, for the purpose of injuring Mr. Taft's chances of being nominated to the supreme justiceship. If the big ex-President has any ambitions in this direction he will either have to let his wardrobe run down, put some patches on his "pants" or keep the fatal facts from common knowledge.

So many of the Kansas jails are empty that there is some question as to whether a penitentiary will be needed much longer in that state.

**The North Dakota Press Association**  
 The following editorial, written and signed by L. T. Guild, of the Courier-News, Fargo, has the right ring to it and popularity seems to be mutual between this gentleman and the members of the state press. Mr. Guild says:  
 "It is distinctly a great experience to come into a state an entire stranger; become editor of a daily newspaper of wide circulation in it; meet the problems of management and get really into the newspaper life of the state. That experience has been for me and I seem to have fully entered it by attending the annual meeting of the North Dakota Press Association."  
 "What a bunch of bright, hustling, brotherly fellows this same 'press gang' is, and how enthusiastically they enter into their fun and work! The addresses were of high order, the program was fine; the wit was keen and repartee always quick and bright. And this stranger was made to feel that there never was a more genuine, cordial, brotherly association of men gathered together. If there are any enemies, distrusts, bitterness, in competition, they were not brought to the meeting. This writer doesn't believe there are any among them. These men are too big, too generous, too sagacious to allow little grudges, jealousies, trade difficulties, to enter their lives."  
 "I am more in love with North Dakota than ever—which is saying a good deal. It's a great big, wide

state, with lots of room; its people are robust, red-blooded, holding convictions and not opinions. They are moral and care enough for their children to keep the saloon out; they are progressive enough to establish institutions and enact laws covering the progressive policies now in favor throughout the nation.  
 "And I think I know the secret of it since I met the North Dakota Press association, I doubt if there is a little, narrow, gimlet-souled man among them, I like the bunch, and, if ever a stranger was made to feel welcome, I was. The big state's big souled people are being developed by a lot of big souled newspaper men, grappling with their problems and mastering them."  
 "Gentlemen of the Press Association, here's to you; to be worthy of your fellowship; to help develop this noble state and if it should be my lot, when '30' is on the hook, to finish my 'take.' I'd as soon leave it on the galley rack of the flickertail state as any place under the blue skies.

What a perfectly lovely vice president Confidential Agent John Lind would make! He has all the essential requirements for the job.

**"This Infernal Patronage Business"**  
 It is surprising that such of our contemporaries as are wont to criticize men who can see more than one mental image at a time, have overlooked Senator Gore at the Jackson Day dinner. For then and there the senator, speaking of improved Democratic party prospects through Republican aid, said: "The only cloud in the sky, the only shadow in the picture, the only wormwood in the chalice and the only fly in the ointment is this infernal patronage business."  
 Women need husbands, not votes. So says Dr. Cyrus Townsend Brady. But why not have both? A woman can cast a ballot even with Mrs. before her name, and Miss can go to the polls without losing much time from her pursuit of a husband. The two "things," husbands and votes, are unrelated.

According to Booker Washington's statistics, there were fifty-one lynchings in this country last year, as against sixty-four the year previous. The decrease is gratifying—except, perhaps, to Cole Claess—but the case of the fifty-one victims is not helped much by the showing.

**PERTINENT PLAYGROUND PARAGRAPHS**

I think it would be difficult to find any point at which, in our largest cities, a dollar will go further in the making of those things for which the city exists than in the provision and maintenance of playgrounds. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Ph. D.

Play counts for morals, for it is in our play that we choose things according to our character, and by choosing we make our character. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Ph. D.

If I had to take my choice for my own child, in one of our large cities, between a school without a playground and a playground without a school, I would choose the playground. Dr. Woods Hutchinson.

One good playground in Chicago will do more to prevent the great white plague of consumption than all the physicians in the city. Dr. Henry Baird Favill.

We seem sometimes to have forgotten that the aim of school and college is not primarily learning, but the development of strong, well-balanced men and women who can bear the burdens and do the work of their own place in life and meet the emergencies of a complex civilization. The chief business of the lower grades (below High School) should be to promote healthy physical growth. The body of the young boy or girl demands more care and attention than the mind. Pulmonary, rather than cerebral, capacity is the best promise of future usefulness. Playground, garden and gymnasium can help more than desk and recitation. Both are needed, but the physical is first; afterwards that which is mental and spiritual. Professor Tyler.

Playing the child grows character—therefore, there is nothing in the whole range of schooling that is as educational. Jacob Rlis.

It is during leisure, rather than during work time, that character is formed. The basis of character is the will, and at no time does this function of the mind have so free a scope as during recreation. It is then that all restraint is removed and we do as we will. The excellent effect of recreation on character is seen in children at play. Often for the first time they learn the meaning of self-restraint. They learn the significance of co-operation and group action in those games requiring team work. At play the child is quickly discovered and punished with ostracism by his fellows. Such lessons in the fundamentals of morality are invaluable in the normal development of any child. After all, character is acquired from the environment and not from the book. Amusement is gaining recognition as a force as potent as formal instruction. Frank D. Watson.

One of the most urgent needs of our schools is better equipment for playgrounds; for free play is one of the highest forms of manual training. Professor Dressler.

The playground and the recreation center do more for the implanting of the proper social ideas and ideals than the school itself, and hence, if the public school would not be deficient on the cultural side it must include the work of the playground among its legitimate functions.

Wherever the playground has been made a part of the school system there has been a material reduction in failures, and this for the simple reason that the principal cause for truancy is the natural desire of the child to play. Well, now, he knows that after 3 o'clock all sorts of games and athletic sports are awaiting him in the school yard and he will go to school in order that he may have the privilege of playing. Joseph D. Kornfield.

**WILSON'S DESIRE DRAWS APPROVAL**

(Continued from Page 1)

but not to amend, the Sherman anti-trust act. The motion was adopted and it was announced later that both committees would begin work at once and arrange for public hearings. Members of the house judiciary committee and the senate interstate commerce committee conferred again on plans for expediting the bills to be submitted to congress. The trade commission bill, prepared by the judiciary sub-committee, probably will be introduced Wednesday, from the senate committee. Expressions on the message came freely from congressmen. The only unfavorable criticisms emanated from the progressives.

The following message on trusts and monopolies was delivered to congress by President Wilson:

Gentlemen of the Congress: In my report "On the State of the Union," which I had the privilege of reading to you on the first 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 public opinion seems to be clearing about us with singular rapidity in this other great field of action. In the matter of currency it cleared suddenly and very happily after the much debated act was passed; in respect of 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 upon with confidence and without confusion of counsel.

**Constructive Legislation.**

Legislation has its atmosphere like everything else, and the atmosphere of accommodation and mutual understanding 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 sit amidst the atmosphere of suspicion and antagonism which has so long made it impossible to approach such questions with dispassionate fairness. Constructive legislation, when successfully always the embodiment of convincing experience and of the mature 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 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. It has clarified itself by long contest and those who for a long time battled with it and sought to change it are 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 everyday 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 process of the country in modern circumstances of trade and manufacture and finance; 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 the great scale have begun to yield their preference and purpose, perhaps their judgment, also, in honorable surrender.

**Not to Hamper or Interfere.**  
 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 a 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 so 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 law 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.

**"Private Monopoly Intolerable."**  
 We are all agreed that "private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable" and our program is founded upon that conviction. It will be a comprehensive but not a radical or unacceptable program 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 effectively prohibit and prevent such interlockings of the personnel of the directorates of great corporations—banks and railroads, industrial, commercial and public service utilities—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 in fact partners and masters of some 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 behalf. It will bring new men, new energies, 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 entitled them to direct. It will immensely hearten the young men coming on and will greatly enrich the business activities of the whole country.

**Injustice to Railways.**

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 upon 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 development to meet the rapid growing requirements of the country for increased and improved facilities of transportation. We cannot postpone action in this matter without leaving the railroads exposed to many serious handicaps and hazards and the prosperity of the country inseparably connected. Upon this question those who are chiefly responsible for the actual management and operation of the railroads have spoken very plainly and very earnestly, 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 the production from the business of the transportation.

**Business Awaits Also.**

The business of the country awaits also, has long awaited and has suffered because it could not obtain further and more explicit legislative definition of the policy and meaning of the existing anti-trust law. Nothing hampers business like uncertainty. Nothing damps 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 quite plain.

All the business men of the country desire something more than that the menace of the 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.

**Country Would Approve.**

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 publicity as a clearing house of 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, cannot always be dissected into their component units as readily as railroad companies or similar organizations can be.

Their dissolution by ordinary legal process may often times involve financial consequences likely to overwhelm the security market and bring upon 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.

**Penalties and Punishments.**

Inasmuch 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 see to it, and the judgment of practical and sagacious men of affairs everywhere would applaud us if we did see to it, that penalties and punishments should fall, not upon business itself, to its confusion and interruption, but upon the individuals who use the instrumentalities of business to do things which public policy and sound business practice condemn. Every act of business is done at the command or upon the initiative of some ascertainable person or group of persons. These should be held individually responsible and the punishment should fall upon them, not upon the business organization of which they make illegal use. It should be one of the main objects of our legislation to divest such persons of their corporate cloak and deal with them as with those who do not represent their corporations, but merely by deliberate intention break the law. Business men the country through would, I am sure, applaud us if we were 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.

**Holding Companies.**

Other questions remain which will need very thoughtful and practical treatment. Enterprises, in these modern days of great individual fortunes, are often times interlocked, not by being under the control of the same directors, but by the fact that the greater part of their 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 the holding companies? We do not wish, I suppose, to forbid 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.

**Injury to the Individual.**

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 upon 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 combination. 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 upon the facts and judgments proved and entered in suits by the government where the government has upon 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 set up and establish again the facts which the government has proved. He cannot 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 suggestion I have laid before you, of the plain obligations of which I have reminded 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. WOODROW WILSON.

**NEW SALEM EASY FOR CO. A TEAM**

Visitors Swamped in One Sided Game by Score of 57 to 16

The Co. A basket ball team had everything their own way in the game at the armory last evening and completely overwhelmed the New Salem aggregation, the final score being 57 to 16.

The game was not a fast exhibition, although some pretty plays were made on both sides. The Company A boys did not play their usual good game as it was evident from the first loss-up that they had the visitors out-closed. The first half ended 2 to 7.

The second half was a repetition of the first and at no time was there any doubt in the minds of the spectators as to who would be the victors. One of the brilliant features of the game was a throwing of goals by the Houser brothers, and this under great difficulties, as they were closely guarded at all times. Schriber and Schultz starred for the visitors.

CO A— First Half.

	F.G.	F.T.	F.
M. Houser, r. f.	2	0	0
E. Houser, l. f.	8	1	0
Cuns, c.	0	0	0
Bresler, r. g.	2	0	0
Quilling, l. g.	3	0	0
Total	15	1	0

Second Half.

	F.G.	F.T.	F.
M. Houser, r. f.	5	0	1
E. Houser, l. f.	6	0	0
Cuns, c.	0	0	1
Bresler, r. g.	1	0	0
Quilling, l. g.	0	0	1
Smith, r. g.	1	0	1
Totals	13	0	4

New Salem— First Half.

	F.G.	F.T.	F.
Schriber, r. f.	2	1	0
Kruger, l. f.	1	0	0
Schultze, c.	0	0	0
J. Kennedy, r. g.	0	0	0
R. Kennedy, l. g.	0	0	1
Total	3	1	1

Second Half.

	F.G.	F.T.	F.
Schriber, r. f.	1	1	1
Kruger, l. f.	0	0	1
Schultze, c.	2	0	0
J. Kennedy, r. g.	0	0	2
R. Kennedy, l. g.	0	0	1
Total	4	1	5

Referee—Graham.  
 Umpire—Wattam.  
 Scorers—Roth and Fisher.  
 Timekeeper—Tharalson.  
 Time of Halves—20 minutes.

**SWALLOWS OWN TOOTH**

Claremont, N. H., Jan. 20.—Because he swallowed a tooth, while lying in a dentist's chair, Albert Kelley, became the victim of a severe case of blood poisoning and may die as a result.

Four weeks ago Kelley visited a dentist and had a bothersome tooth removed. Another tooth also was opened and by the automatic motion of the muscles of the mouth was carried down the windpipe and lodged in one of the lungs. Blood poisoning developed and all efforts made by surgeons to remove it were unavailing until Kelley coughed it out.

**PITCHER WHISTLES WHEN IT IS FULL**

Eristol, Tenn., Jan. 20.—Of 2,345 pitchers, which Mrs. James A. Hensley of Knoxville, has collected from different countries and climes, including 102 that came to her as 1913 Christmas presents, the most unique is one that automatically whistles when it has been filled to the brim. The whistle is caused by an air current, due to water pressure. It is said that this pitcher makes no difference in its response, regardless of whether water, whisky, beer or hard cider is used in filling it. Mrs. Hensley's collection of pitchers includes many of odd shapes and designs, but none quite equal to the whistling pitcher.

**REFUSES OFFER OF \$150 PFR CHICKEN**

Albion, Mich., Jan. 20.—Seven hundred and fifty dollars is a tolerably high price for five barnyard fowls, but that is what E. C. Zoeller recently refused for a pen of five White Plymouth Rocks. His Plymouth Rocks have taken first prize at every show in which they have been shown.

**LAUNDRYMEN MEET IN WACO.**

Waco Texas, Jan. 20.—Members of the Texas Laundrymen's association from all over the state are attending the annual convention of the organization, which met here today for a two days' session. President Eugene Cherry of Sherman and Secretary W. A. Johnson of Galveston are in charge of the convention.