

UNCLE JOE CANNON

(Continued from first page.)

to take more chances. There was an improved condition in the market which everyone saw, and the wheels began to turn.

The Republican Party believes that this change was due to the principal of protection.

Now I want to touch my final point in this address, and I will conclude. To do that I must go back and give a little history. South of an imaginary line called Mason's and Dixon's line, there was in 1860 servile labor—owned and driven labor. Many of us were born south of that line; I was. This labor worked without compensation except support. North of that line there was free labor, which had a voice in the control of the Republic, sovereign labor, and doing, in many respects; the same kind of work. They voted, and to be educated to assume the responsibilities and burdens of our high civilization. And they therefore could not work under the conditions surrounding the servile labor. The great contest was fought out. Our Southern friends wanted to sell their products, cotton and tobacco of great value and little bulk, to foreign countries in exchange for the productions of cheap labor there, shipping their goods across the water by cheap freight to the old world. Therefore they did not want protection and, as I said before, wrote in their Confederate Constitution a distant prohibition against its enactment at any time. We fought it out. They said then that protection was robbery, and the platform recently adopted and dominated by the Southern Democrats, says the same thing. Now how do you, my democratic friend, expect to elect Parker? Why, the first thing you will say is, "There are 151 votes in the electoral college from the South the solid South, and that does not include either West Virginia, Maryland or Delaware." Yes, and that is so; and further, that 151 votes represent two-fifths of the entire five-fifths, or total electoral vote. Now all the Parker men want is another half of one-fifth, and one vote added, and they have a majority. There is no doubt about the 151 votes. Would any of us think of going down South to make political speeches? As well try to drown a duck by pouring water on him. Those States are solid, though their orators are coming up here, Tillman, Senator Bailey and my good friend John Sharpe Williams of Mississippi, and others, to instruct us on economic questions. We have the freest discussion here, and we welcome them, because if they have a better policy than we have to stand upon, we will follow.

Now should Parker be fortunate enough to secure enough electoral votes from the North to elect him, what portion of the Democratic Party would control it? Would any of the States in the North have sufficient representation to do it? Why no, of course not. The 151 votes, the large majority of that party,

would dominate everything and all legislation. Every law would be cut out by the South and every enactment subject to its temper and its viewpoint. Under John Sharpe Williams, the present leader of the Democrats in the House of Representatives, and who would be the Speaker if the Democracy secured Congress, every important committee of that body would have a Southern representation sufficient to control it. So let us see what a blow that would be.

Seven millions of people in the United States have deposits in saving banks, and the aggregate of savings amounts to three thousand millions of dollars, that is, three billions; and the average interest received thereon is three and one-quarter per cent. How much of that money is in banks in those States from which the 151 votes would come? Three and a quarter millions only, as against three thousand millions, or a very insignificant percentage.

Now another thing. There are five millions of assets in building associations in this country. Building associations—that is the way you get your homes, and I suppose you have them here. You pay so much per month in most cases, subscribing for the stock, and continuous employment and remunerative salary is essential to the success of the proposition. Yet only one-sixth of all the building associations of this nation are in the States from which the 151 votes, and the dominating majority, will come to elect Parker.

Another thing. Since McKinley took oath of office, life insurance in this country has doubled. There are twenty-three million policies held in life insurance companies, and they have an aggregate of seventeen thousand millions of dollars. That is for the widow and children when death overtakes us. Less than one-quarter of that life insurance is held in the States from which these 151 ruling votes of Democracy would come.

I am talking business, and if the Northern States are to help bring about a condition of this kind, they should have their eyes open. Dare you, farmers; dare you laborers and workers, dare you, artisans, give Mr. Parker the power he seeks? Let them bring fruits meet for repentance before they get power a second time.

There is a condition here in Nebraska that is very interesting and very remarkable. The state of Nebraska is known as an agricultural state. Well it is an agricultural state and a very good one too, but if you consult the last census report you will find this fact, that the value of your agriculture product in 1900 was \$163,000,000 and at the same time the value of your manufactured product was \$144,000,000 or almost as much; so you can be classed as a manufacturing state as well as an agriculture state.

Now in conclusion, for I have already talked too long, we present Theodore Roosevelt as our

candidate for presidency. We do it with great confidence, we believe in him, we stand by his every act. You know him, you know his record, you believe in him too. Ours is a government through great parties, and it is absolutely essential, if you believe in the policies of the republican party, that the president who is clothed only with executive power, should have congress with him and behind him.

You have a congressional district here with about 200,000 people in it. You will elect your representative on the 8th of November, and it is a part of my mission to you to ask you in this district, to see to it, if you approve these politics and want continued, that your vote is cast in the house of representatives as you would cast it if were personally present. I want to say one thing further, that the state of Nebraska has, in the house of representatives, as strong a delegate, and stronger than most of them. The dean of that delegation and the head of it with respect to service, is your representative, Elmer J. Burkett. He has a committee position that is second to none in the house and as to his ability and integrity you know. The good state of Nebraska is honoring itself when it honors Mr. Burkett, and I sincerely hope he will be returned to that great body in which he is so much at home and where he has so many friends.

Mr. Cannon here introduced Hon. James E. Watson—who for thirty minutes entertained the audience with the rapid fire assault on the democratic party and its position. Mr. Watson is an excellent speaker and delighted the audience with his telling points.

NOTES.

The Speaker's party left for Red Cloud and Oxford over the Burlington at two o'clock Saturday morning.

Gov. John H. Mickey was on the platform but declined to speak because of the lateness of the hour and the insufferable heat.

Among the many prominent people present we noticed T. C.

Cunningham, J. D. Griffith, Vincent Arnold, James Morris, Jess Jameson, Scip Stringfield, George Moore, O. L. Bants, Allen D. May, O. A. Cooper, E. A. Tucker, Judge S. P. Davidson, Henry Rieger, George Smith, W. H. Hogrefe, R. E. Grinstead, Mr. and Mrs. Marble, W. H. Morrow, M. Taylor and many others.

Speaker Cannon is like a father to his boys, the congressmen. He fussed about Burkett and Watson, their sore throats and their general health like an old lady with her grandchild. In the etiquette of official life. The speaker of the house of representatives is always address as "Mr. Speaker." Burkett and Watson called him "Uncle Joe" and he called them "Elmer and Jim."

A. Galusha candidate for secretary of state, E. Searle candidate for state auditor, Henry Eaton candidate for land commissioner and J. L. McBrien candidate for superintendent of public instructions arrived on a late train and found places in the body of the house. They contrived to meet many of our people after the speaking.

W. C. McCool of Salem and H. C. Worthan formerly of Pawnee City were school mates of Speaker Cannon. They spent a very enjoyable hour talking together talking over old times; the girls they used to "spark" the old swimming hole and like subjects so dear to a boys present and so precious to an old man's past.

The Cannon party consists besides the two orators of L. White Busby secretary to the speaker and associate editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean; H. E. Dodge private secretary to Jesse Overstreet congressman from Indiana and David Moore of Washington, D. C. representing the National congressional committee under whose charge the trip is made. Mr. Dodge furnished the extract of Cannon's speech which we print. The party will make each of the congressional districts in this state. They go to Wisconsin from here and thence to Rhode Island.

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Alex F. Meyer