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the Rough Riders' band, which made a hit in service uniforms. Next rode Grand Marshal I. G. Baright enveloped, horse and man, in sashes and badges of honor with his aides and buglers.

Then followed the four black horses drawing the honored guest, whose coming was the signal for cheers and hand clapping. The candidate responded generously, bowing and waving his campaign hat. With knightly courtesy he gave full attention to the fluttering handkerchiefs in the windows above the streets. Behind the carriages the tallyho coach of the Harvard men made a brave display. The drapperies and banners were crimson, bearing the letter "H" in black. The cheering was led by Dr. Stebbins, class of '45.

Under the direction of Marshal W. S. Strawn the Veterans' drum corps set the pace for the Union Veterans' Republican club and the First Nebraska volunteers. The younger veterans wore khaki uniforms and their tattered battle flag came in for generous applause. The Third Nebraskans and other veterans followed in their wake.

In the second division were Rough Riders' clubs from various towns in the state, both men and women taking part. The Third division, under Marshals Sundblad and Getzschman, contained marching clubs of various nationalities and the Epworth league. The Douglas county Rough Riders and the Traveling men's club brought up the rear. The marching clubs and miscellaneous organizations made up the other division.

When the parade had passed the spectators made a rush for the four meeting places, already overcrowded, or knowing their mission hopeless went their various ways. The curbs and sidewalks on Sixteenth street were lined deep as far as Farnam and the latter thoroughfare took on a carnival appearance west to Nineteenth. There were no less than 40,000 people on the streets in addition to the thousands who were wedged into halls where the candidate appeared.

SPEECHES AT THE PAVILION

Text of the Addresses Delivered by Governor Roosevelt and Senator Dolliver.

H. H. Baldrige gracefully accomplished his task of presenting Governor Roosevelt to his first Omaha audience and his praise of the candidate fell upon sympathetic ears. "Fortunate is the party which calls to its leadership its highest and best type of manhood," said Mr. Baldrige, "that type which stands for something and means something. The life of such a leader forms a platform stronger than any written declaration. We have with us as an honored guest one who needs no party to voice his creed or to give form to his principles. He stands for all that is best and highest in American politics and statecraft. High and clean were his motives when he rescued New York from all that was foul in its police department. As assistant secretary of the navy he devoted to his duties his best and most disinterested energies.

"If his culture, his attainments in letters, his urbanity are of the east, his boldness, dash and heroism are of the west, and we are proud of it. As he led his cheering Rough Riders up San Juan hill, so does he now show the way to those who follow. Let us follow his boom and it will lead on once more to victory. I have the honor to present to you the governor of New York and the next vice president of the United States."

Harvard Men Give College Yell.

Governor Roosevelt rose and the audience followed his example. The candidate stood patiently acknowledging the demonstration and was finally on the point of beginning his remarks when a new discord was heard. Twenty Harvard men, with waving banners, gave their college yell with the vigor of foot ball days, and Theodore Roosevelt, B. A., class of 1880, smiled in appreciation. When he could finally make himself heard the governor spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman, and You Men and Women of Nebraska, My Fellow Americans: I appeal to you less as republicans than as citizens of this great country, for I feel that in this year we have the same right to appeal to all men without regard to their political past as was had in 1864, thirty-six years ago. Then, as now, the issues at stake were so great that they transcended all questions of mere party affiliation.

"I have to ask you to look at just two sides of these issues, the material side, and what is even greater than the material side, the moral side, the side of the greatness and honor of the nation. Now for a moment on the material side. It is a little bit difficult to know what issue to discuss, because our opponents change the paramount issue so often. (Laughter.) But I am perfectly willing to meet them on any issue if they will only stay long enough on it. (Laughter.) What need is there for me to discuss the economical and financial questions when they don't dare to discuss them themselves?

Republican Stand on Finance.

"Take the question of free silver. If any of you are fortunate enough to know whether Mr. Bryan, if elected, will pay the obligations of the nation in gold or in silver, I wish he would divulge his knowledge, for Mr. Bryan will not. (Laughter.) There is no doubt how we stand. We stand on the gold standard, and we stand on it on the Atlantic seaboard and in the Rocky mountains, anywhere. (Applause.) We are fortunate in having issues which don't wear thin in any part of the country. (Applause and laughter.)

"Some people say that the silver issue is dead. The silver issue cannot be dead when people are uncertain as to how the candidate of one of the two great parties would pay the obligations of the government. No issue is dead when you cannot tell whether the creditor, the pensioner, whoever he may be, is to get 48 cents or to get a dollar. It is dead to this extent, that nobody ventures to argue on its behalf. It is dead to that extent. But if they pay the debts in 48-cent dollars we care mighty little as to the precise argument by which they reach the conclusion that warrants that conduct. (Applause.)

Some of Bryan's Prophecies.

"All I want you to do from the material standpoint is to exhume Mr. Bryan's prophecies of four years ago and then compare these prophecies with their signal non-fulfillment. The spirit moved Mr. Bryan and he prophesied that unless you had free silver the wage worker would stand idle in the market place. That was the prophecy. The fulfillment was that the wage worker has had more than double as much work as before. That was the way it came out.

"And he prophesied again that if we elected McKinley the farmer would find the products of his farm diminish in value, and in your own state of Nebraska they have increased from 16 to 60 per cent in the different products.

"And Mr. Bryan prophesied again. The savings banks attracted his attention, and he said that if we did not have free silver the deposits of the savings banks would diminish, and in Nebraska they have increased 25 per cent.

"And he said that the amount of money per capita in circulation would diminish and it has increased from $20 to $25.

"So far as Mr. Bryan said that things would go down, he failed in his prophecy. He said that mortgages would go up and that is the only thing that went down. (Laughter.) The mortgages of this state have diminished in amount by nearly 40 per cent.

Matter of Fusion.

"When these things were pointed out to Mr. Bryan the other day and it was pointed out that we were prosperous he answered that it was not the republican party, but providence. Now, I am perfectly willing to admit that there has been a fusion between providence and the republican party. (Laughter.) The democratic party has fused with everything else, but somehow it has never managed to connect with providence. (Laughter.)

"I don't wonder that in the hard times, when things were looking pretty black, men turned to strange gods. It has always been so since the day that Moses broke the decalogue. I don't wonder that when a man feels sick and doesn't know what is the matter with him and cannot find out that he should try quack medicines, but if he tries it again I question his intelligence. (Laughter.) If the people of this country want to go back into the slough of despond out of which we have so painfully emerged, if they want to do that, why, under the constitution, it is their inalienable right to do it. (Laughter.) It is of no avail to have good intentions if you have not common sense to put them into effect—not talk about them, but do them.

Qualities Needed in Nations.

"You know it is said in holy writ that the Lord commanded His people to do righteousness. Not to talk righteousness—to do it. That is what we want to see in our people. Fundamentally, exactly the same qualities are needed in a people, in a nation, as in an individual. In the first place, honesty. Nothing takes the place of that. One of the least admirable qualities in any people is the deification of mere smartness unaccompanied by a sense of moral responsibility. Honesty first. Honesty in the payment of obligations. Honesty all through, for the nation and for the man. And honesty is not enough. The timidly honest man is of but little ultimate benefit anywhere and least of all in a community like ours. With honesty has got to go courage. Courage in the man to face difficulties and courage in the nation. Honesty and courage. Honesty in the currency and courage in staying to do our duty in the Philippines. (Applause.) And courage and honesty are not enough by themselves. I do not care how brave a man is and how honest, if he is a natural-born fool you cannot do anything with him. (Laughter.) You save got to add the saving grace of common sense. Common sense, courage, honesty—those are the qualities needed in any nation and no nation can succeed without them any more than the private individual can without them meet success that is really worth achieving.

"I was struck by one of the inscriptions upon a transparency card in the German-American Republican association as it marched through in the parade, 'that labor and not legislation brings success.' Now that ought to be put in this way, that the best of legislation cannot bring success save to those who labor, but that bad legislation can make it absolutely impossible for the ablest labor to produce any result. (Applause.)

Beware of Quackery.

"It is a safe rule to distrust any public man with a patent recipe for bringing the millennium. (Laughter.) We have been a good many thousand years struggling up to where we are and we are not going to advance the remainder of the distance toward the millennium in one jump. There will be a good deal of walking before we get there. We can take strides in advance, but we can do it only by facing conditions as they actually are.

"Now the chief factors in the success of any man will remain now and in the future as they have always been in the past, the man's individuality, energy, honesty, business thrift and resolute endeavor. Nothing can take the place of these qualities. Any man may stumble, any man may meet with a misfortune and then it is the duty of his neighbor to stretch out his hand toward him and help to put him on his feet. And woe to the man who refuses to do that duty to a neighbor. You can help put him on his feet, but if he lies down you need not carry him. (Applause and laughter.) He has got to do his share. You cannot by legislation make a man prosperous. What you can do by legislation and administration is so to shape the conditions of life, so to shape the policy of our government that the average man shall do his work under conditions that give him the best possible opportunity to win success for himself. (Applause.) That is not as pleasant a promise to listen to as the promise of a millennium, but it has this advantage over it, that it is a promise that can be kept and the other is not. (Applause.)

"It is a good thing to remember that in the long run the most unfortunate truth is a safer companion than the pleasantest falsehood.

"That is what can be done by legislation and that is what has been done, and I think it typified the parts that make our fellow citizens of German origin such valuable members of a community—that they should have put upon the transparency the truth that man must rely on labor and not alone on legislation if he wants to get ahead in the world.

"Paramount Issue" of Trusts.

"The last paramount issue that seems to have been developed on the other side is the issue of the trusts. I am only going to ask your attention for one moment to that. By trusts, of course, is now meant the great aggregations of corporate wealth which, although not technically trusts, are such as we commonly understand the word in speaking one to another. It is idle to say that all these great corporations do evil. If you had your will now, and understood the circumstances, you would never go back to some of the conditions that preceded the present state of consolidation. Take, for instance, the great railway lines. In my own state of New York at one time in order to go from New York to Buffalo you had to change cars five times, get on five different lines. It was four times as inferior and three times as costly to travel or to ship freight then as now. There a positive benefit came from the consolidation. The whole development of highly specialized, highly complex modern industrial civilization has tended to produce these great aggregations of corporate wealth. There has been good; there has also been evil. The man who denies the evil is just as foolish as the same flamboyant person who thinks that it is all evil. There have been evils; there are now evils. They have got to be cut out. They are going to be cut out. (Applause.) Not by oratory, but by common sense and resolution. And one of the first things to do is to make up your minds that you want in getting rid of the cancer to avoid killing the patient. (Applause and laughter.)

Cause is Beyond Quackery.

"The very fact that the problem is complex means that there will probably prove no one patent remedy to cure it. At present it has been left largely to the different states. Under the decision of the supreme court and in accordance with the obvious purpose of the constitution the states have control of the corporations. I am going to give the national side of it in a moment. I am not familiar with the constitution here in your state. I am familiar with it in my own. Two years ago I ran for governor of New York. Against me ran ex-Judge Van Wyck. He was the nominal man that ran. (Laughter.) The real master and leader of the democracy of New York, a party in which imperialism has reached an extreme development (laughter) was the Hon. Richard Croker. Mr. Van Wyck and Mr. Croker were extreme in their denunciation of trusts, of corporations. They went much further than I was willing to go because I was hampered by the fact that I intended my deeds to square with my words. (Prolonged applause.) Well, I got elected. On looking into the matter the greatest evil in New York at that time in connection with corporate wealth was the fact that the corporations which were wealthiest and which gobbled up the franchises that gave them all, or practically all their wealth, made no adequate return to the public—the street railway companies and other corporations using the streets. We took hold of that problem in no vindictive, in no demagogic spirit. We took hold of it in the only spirit in which it is safe to deal either with the corporation or a private individual, either with the rich man or the poor man—the spirit of doing justice and with exacting justice in return. We put on the statute book a law, which will doubtless need some modification as experience may dictate, but which in its essence has given to the state a law called the franchise tax law, under which we put upon the assessment roll nearly $200,000,000 of property which had hitherto improperly escaped taxation. That does not mean that we have solved all the problems in connection with corporations, but it means we have taken a longer stride toward the solution than, so far as I am aware, has yet been taken in any state.

Bosses and the Trusts.

That was done while we had control. At that very time Mr. Van Wyck, in speeches, and Mr. Croker, in interviews, because speechmaking is not his strong point (laughter), had been denouncing trusts in language too extreme for me to be willing to use it. And at the very time that they were thus denouncing that they were in process of becoming the two largest stockholders in the most iniquitous trust in the United States—the ice trust. (Applause.) That is, they added to the public denunciation of trusts private ownership in them. (Laughter.)

"I spoke to you a little while back of the first quality needed in a nation, in a nation's public men—honesty—and use that in its broadest sense. And you can get no solution of such a problem as the trust problem from men who do not appreciate that honesty demands that word and deed shall square with one another.

"Let me point out just for a moment the national attitude of the two parties on the trust question. At present the states alone have the power to deal with them. The states cannot deal with them, some of them, effectively; the nation must join. It can only join by a constitutional amendment. Such an amendment was introduced into the last house about June 1 of this year. It received a vote from all republicans but two and against it was cast the vote of every democrat save six of the members of the house and as it needed a two-thirds vote it failed of passage and the democratic leader, Mr. Richardson, in opposing the passage of the amendment, quoted with approval from a democratic paper, saying that the democrats could not afford to pass that constitutional amendment, because if they did so it would take the trust issue out of the coming campaign. (Applause.)

"You don't have to take my word for that. It is in the Congressional Record—the votes and the speeches. I think it is June 4. Your congressman can give you the copy of the Congressional Record. Deeds, not words, are what count. I have told you when you know the deeds you do not have to pay much attention to the words. So much for the material side of the questions at issue.

Great Things and Greater.

"One moment upon what is greater than the material side. It is a great thing to belong to a prosperous country; a country rich in mine and factory; in farm and ranch and railroad. It is a greater thing to belong in a country that has for its background the memory of great deeds valiantly done. But woe to a country when a generation arises content to rest on the memory of what its forefathers have done and shrinking itself from doing the rough work of the world. (Applause.)

"Again, it is with the nation as with the individual. The man who counts in the community is not the man of mere refinement, who wishes so to live as to experience only the soft side of life. It is the man who goes out into the world to struggle, to stumble, to get up again and go on and try and be beaten and try again and overcome a thousand difficulties and gloriously make his way to ultimate triumph. (Applause.) So it is with the nation. Read through history, read it through and then brand as a lie the foolish statement that says 'Happy is the nation that has no history.' Thrice happy is the nation that has a great and glorious history, a history of glorious achievements. Look back not merely at our own nation, but at all the nations. Think of storied Marathon and Thermopylae. Think of the Roman people as they recovered, after Hannibal's victory, Cannae. Think of the peoples of Europe stumbling upward through the dark ages, doing much work in a wrong way, some times falling back, but going forward again, forward, forward, forward, until our great civilization, as we know it now, was developed at last. Out of the struggles, the evils and the victories of millions of men who dared to do the world's work. Think of what the little nations of the world have done. Think of what Switzerland has done. Switzerland could have had peace under the house of Hapsburg. If Switzerland had been content to see its sons a race of serfs, of well-to-do serfs, but serfs. But Switzerland struggled, Switzerland fought, Switzerland went out to face its mighty neighbors, and so to this day when we speak of Switzerland there goes before our mind a vision of dauntless courage and independence, a people holding its own, holding what it deems most sacred for its own.

"Take the people from which my own ancestors sprung—Holland. If Holland had chosen merely to follow the path of material prosperity there would have been no revolt of the Dutch against the might of Philip II of Spain. Do you think that it was for the material benefit of the burghers who stood with their wives and children behind the walls of Holland, fighting with the Spanish soldiery round about. For seventy years they fought. For seventy years they suffered and wrought great deeds, and in consequence that little people settled on the lowlands they have won from the North sea, they won for themselves an undying name in the history of mankind.

Country of Glorious Memories.

"Oh, my fellows, we belong to a republic infinitely greater than the republics of Switzerland or Holland. It will be an evil day for mankind if this republic shrinks back and fears to take its share in the world work of the great world powers. There are here tonight veterans of the civil war, men who wear the button that shows that in the time that tried men's souls they were true to their public duty. Let me ask any man who fought in the civil war if he recollects certain incidents of the years '61 and '64. Do you remember when you were called 'Lincoln's hirelings?' (Voices from the audience, "Yes, yes.") You have heard more recently of soldiers being called hirelings. A million men in blue were then known as 'Lincoln's hirelings.' Do you remember the people who cried 'peace, peace,' when there was no peace? Do you remember the people who said that the most righteous of wars was worse than the most unrighteous peace; that the bloodshed that was split would more than offset any gain they could get from it? You remember that? Do you remember when the people who stayed at home in the north and refused to hold up your hands offered aid and comfort by their actions to the enemy and the flag? Do you remember that? (Voices: "Yes, yes.") It sounds comic now. Not more comic than twenty years hence some of the war cries of our political opponents will sound. Do you remember when your political opponents of that day said that Abraham Lincoln—sad, patient, mighty Lincoln—as he struggled and suffered for the people, was striving to make himself an emperor? (Voices: "Yes.") That is what they said. (Applause.) They said he was trying to build up an empire. They said in their convention in 1868 that owing to the triumph of you and thousands like you, this nation met amid the wrecks of its liberties and the ruin of the constitution. Every weakling, every craven, every man too short-sighted or too faint-hearted to see or care where national greatness lay was against you. But thank heaven for the iron in the blood of our fathers; thank heaven for the fact that women bred men in those days, men who came forward unfalteringly, ready and eager to do a man's work in the world; glad to give all that life had for the great prize of death in battle, to fight for the right, to fight for the union, for liberty and the greatness of our nation.

What the Fathers Won.

"If our fathers had flinched, how would we feel? How would you all be feeling tonight? Peace! Would peace have come from that? The history of this continent from that day to this would have been a history of mean wrangling wars between little confederacies. We got peace and we got it because men dared to go to war to find it and have it permanently. (Applause.) We hold our heads high tonight. We hold our heads high as citizens of this nation because our fathers dared and died and did; because they suffered four years of hardship; because they knew what it was to walk all day under the scorching midsummer's sun and to lie out on the frozen mud in the winter nights. They knew what it was to fare scantily and sleep when and how they could. They saw the months of waiting in the trenches when you could not tell why nothing seemed to happen. They saw the dark years of defeat. They saw the blood of the bravest and best shed like water around them and they saw also the splendid triumph. They saw the days of Appomattox; they saw the flag that had been rent asunder made whole without a seam. And now are we to announce to the world that the men of the mighty days who were equal to the difficulties of the times have had weaklings for sons; that where they did the great task we shrink from the lesser? No. (Cries of "No, no.")

Appeals to Young Men.

"I appeal to the young men, I appeal to those now on the threshold of their manhood to bear themselves as their fathers and grandfathers bore themselves in the older days. I appeal to you to see that this nation does not shrink from its destiny; that it treats all questions with courage and firmness, and, mind you, there are two things to keep in mind about that: In the first place, to treat it as Americans—in a spirit of true Americanism. That is not the spirit that depends upon color or creed or birthplace. It depends upon accepting a man at his worth as a man.

"I see there my comrade, you of the dusky face, the brother of this man with a white face, bearing the button of the Grand Army. I fought beside men of your color, the Ninth and Tenth cavalry, down at Santiago, and let me say here that I think that if Mr. Bryan would devote less attention to the imaginary rights, or rather the imaginary wrongs, of the brown man who is shooting at our soldiers in the Philippines and more to the wrongs of the men on whose breast stand scars gained as they fought under the flag, but who happen to have been born in certain of our own states; if he would devote attention to the wrongs of the black Americans here rather than to the fortunes of a bandit to whose wicked will the Tagalogs banditti on the other side of the ocean bow, his work would bear more useful fruit. (A voice: "That is true." Applause.)

"I appear here this evening asking for the election of a man, who in the last four days I have grown to appreciate as that type of American citizen which makes a man feel proud of being an American, a square, straight, honest, sincere man, whose word is as good as his bond, and who is not afraid to say how he stands—Mr. Dietrich, whom I would like to see elected governor of Nebraska. Mr. Dietrich's parents were born in Germany. Up in Minnesota they are running for governor on our ticket a man of my own stock—double Dutch.

No Distinction of Nationality.

"I am going tomorrow into Iowa and I am doing all I can to see that the house of representatives is of republican complexion and re-elects that splendid old Scotchman, Dave Henderson. In my own state, on the ticket is a man born in Ireland. One of the electors in this state of Nebraska, an elector whom I begin to think will cast his vote for me, is a Czech by birth. We don't come before you as Hollanders, or Germans, or Irishmen, or Scandinavians, or Czechs; we come before you simply as Americans, appealing to our fellow Americans. (Applause.) We know no distinction of birthplace and care in no way how a man chooses to worship his Creator. We ask that he show by his deeds the faith that is in him. We ask that he prove himself to be a good American and nothing else, and then we stand by him. (Cries of "Good," "good.")

Western Man's Illustration.

"That is the way we have got to approach every problem that confronts us. And now for the special way in which we have to approach the problem there in the Philippines. In the first place, as I am speaking to an audience where, to use an expression of one of my ranchmen to an inquiring anti-imperialist, a wise man from the east, he asked him why his people were expansionists and he said: 'I will tell you; because out here all who are not women are men.' (Laughter.)

"As I am addressing an audience of men and women I do not think I have to argue the fact that we cannot in any manner shirk the work in the Philippines. We are there and we have got to do it. Peace has come during the last century to large sections of the earth because the civilized races have spread over the world's dark places. It is a good thing for the world that France should be in Algiers, England in the Soudan, Russia in Turkestan. A good thing for the world and above all for the people in those places.

"What is our duty in the Philippines? A duty, mind you, in which we cannot afford to be recreant. It is to govern those islands in the interest of the islanders only as those are in accord with our honor and interests. To see to it. We are not to be excused if we do not make it better for the islanders that we have taken charge of the islands and we shall make it better. The islands shall have such liberty as they have never known through all the dark ages and such liberty as they could never know under the leadership of a syndicate of inconceivably corrupt and cruel halfbreeds, mestizos and savages. I have used certain terms there—inconceivable, cruel and corrupt. I have no right to use those words to any man, Malay or halfbreed, Chinaman or anyone else if I cannot make them good and I can make them good.

Refers to Responsible Records.

"I ask you to turn to any responsible history of the conditions in the Philippines; to any such book as that by Mr. Forman, describing the conditions before and after the taking of Manila by our troops and I ask you to turn to the report cabled by the Philippine commission consisting of republicans like Judge Taft of Ohio and Thomas Locke, that gallant ex-confederate soldier, and see in the letters, of which I have scores in my possession to be shown to any responsible man, see the descriptions of wild corruption. Look at the career of Aguinaldo. Do you remember, I think it was about a year ago, when Aguinaldo was a paramount issue—(laughter)—and do you recollect how some amiable but not very strong minded enthusiasts called him the George Washington of the Philippines? (Laughter.) Do you recollect his career? Started an insurrection; sold out for $400,000 to Spain. Not a George Washington, gentlemen. (Cries of "No.") At that time he became a Benedict Arnold—but I must not do injustice to Arnold—(laughter)—Arnold stayed bought—(laughter)—Aguinaldo did not. With the money of the Spanish government, in the equivalent for his trousers pocket, he came back under our protection, nominally to fight with us, and then two months after was intriguing with the remains of the Spanish armies, to join forces against us. He changed four times in one year, and broke faith three times, and he sold out for money once and once changed after he had gotten the money which should have guaranteed that he would not change. He is the head of the insurrection.

Cruelty of the "Patriots."

"Read what the Philippine commission says—how the friendly natives that trust to our good faith are tortured, have their tongues pulled out, their limbs broken with rods of iron; are laid on hot coals because they have been friendly to us. And remember that the proposal of our enemies is that we should turn over these people who have been tortured for their friendship to us to be tortured again by the men who have been fighting our soldiers for two years. Liberty! Aye, the liberty we shall give shall be liberty such as they have never known or dreamed of—it shall be liberty under the American flag.

"Peace, peace, good will, good government, an increasing share of self-government—all shall come, but they are now incapable of understanding and it shall come because our flag floats over the islands.

"Oh, my fellow citizens; oh, my fellow Americans, men and women of the mighty west, surely you are not of the stamp to tremble, to shrink back, to stand aside from the contest and let stronger and braver peoples reach forward for the victor's crown. Surely you will stand by your duty. And I ask you, oh, my fellow countrymen, I appeal to you now, at the threshold of a new century, to declare once for all the doctrine that where once the American flag has been hoisted with honor it shall never be hauled down." (Cries of "No, no, no.")

DOLLIVER SPEAKS AT TENT

Iowa's Junior Senator Discusses Issues of the Campaign in an Eloquent Speech.

At the close of Governor Roosevelt's speech he hurriedly descended from the platform amid rounds of applause and made his way to his carriage to visit other halls.

Chairman Baldrige, as soon as quiet had been restored, introduced Senator Dolliver of Iowa, referring to him as one of the standard-bearers of the republican party, who, by his faithful and intelligent work in congress, had won laurels for himself and fame for his state. Mr. Dolliver said in part:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a very great pleasure to have the opportunity of making a speech under this big tent and in the midst of this demonstration of patriotic enthusiasm, but I am a little sorry that my friend, the chairman, introduced me as he did, for I am afraid he has done me more harm than good. The fact is that whatever capacity I may once have had for making a speech, six weeks on the stump, five hours a day, has left me bereft of lungs and all other vital organs, traveling on an inherited constitution. (Laughter.)

"Nevertheless, if you will do me the honor to listen to me I propose to say a few things without pretending to be either a hero, as my friend has proclaimed me, or an orator, as he seems bent on having you believe me. The only claim I have ever made in that line is that I always try to tell the truth, but I am not making much of a boast about that, for with truth lying around as thick as it is this year there would be absolutely no excuse for a man lying. (Laughter and applause.)

"It is a pleasure to me to find on this platform, under his own vine and fig tree, Dave Mercer of Nebraska. I have served with him, fought with him and won the victories of our republican house of representatives with him for nearly ten years and the only fault anybody has ever found with him is that the treasury of the United States is not safe when the interests of Nebraska and the city of Omaha are at stake. (Loud and prolonged applause.) And so before I start out to say a word for McKinley I want to say a word for Dave Mercer, because we need him in the house of representatives, we need him with us in the halls of congress and more than that we need him to clinch and make sure of the victory of William McKinley, for what earthly good would it do to re-elect William McKinley and then paralyze his policies by a shiftless and weakly house of representatives?

More Business Less Politics.

"I am a great believer in politics myself, although I sometimes think that we have a little too much political contention in this country and I have made up my mind that the sooner we get rid of that and get down to a business basis in our politics the better for all of us.

"Now, I listened with a good deal of interest to Governor Roosevelt's cruel references to my young friend, Bryan, in his capacity of prophet at large for populism in the United States. I don't want to say an unkind word about Bryan. I have known him intimately for many years. I was in the house of representatives when he got there and I remained after he departed (laughter and applause) and I don't propose to be caught saying an unkind word, not even in disparagement of his youth, because you know and I know that he will be old enough before he is elected president of his country. (Loud laughter and applause and cries of "you're right.")

"But what does a common, ordinary man like Governor Roosevelt mean by rubbing it on a prophet like Bryan? Doesn't Governor Roosevelt know that the prophecy business is the most precarious business that anybody ever entered into in his life. There never was but one set of prophets in this world worth a cent and those were the old Hebrew prophets and they won out because they dealt with centuries and millenniums and they left half of the world believing that their predictions had come true and the rest of us are still looking for their fulfillment.

Bryan's Defect as a Prophet.

"The great trouble with Bryan was that he gave his prophecies too short a reach. Instead of telling us what was going to happen in the next century, which he might have done, because it was near at hand and he could have got his work in before the thing came around, he undertook to tell us what was going to happen next year and the result was that New Year's day played sad havoc with the prophetic literature of the last campaign, and now he has left that capacity. I have traveled now thousands of miles and talked to multiplied thousands of people, and I make this statement on my faith as a citizen: I don't believe there is a living man that would give 10 cents for Mr. Bryan's opinion on any practical question of American business. (Loud applause.) If old Noah, the patriarch, had predicted a drouth instead of a flood and had advocated a system of irrigation instead of building an ark, he would not more thoroughly have disappointed his relatives than has Mr. Bryan flim-flammed his supporters all over the country. (Applause.) The result is that they had to have a new paramount issue and for no other reason on earth than that the other issues had become no longer mentionable in the ears of people who had anything else to do.

Wages Higher Than Ever Before.

"I remember one thing that Mr. Bryan dwelt upon. He said that if the gold standard was established in the United States labor would find itself altogether without wages and without employment. Yet Mr. Carroll D. Wright said the other day, and he is the greatest living labor statistician, that the present level of American wages is higher than ever before known in the history of our industrial life. Why, everybody knows that the employments of labor, instead of being diminished, have been multiplied in a thousand directions, so that I may safely challenge this audience to name one able-bodied man in the city of Omaha who is today without anything for his hands to do." (Long and loud applause.)

A voice in the audience: "How about the miners in Pennsylvania?"

Mr. Dolliver—Exactly. How about the strikes? I will tell you about the strikes. Strikes occur in republican times. (Applause and cries of "good, good.") In democratic times if a strike occurs it is to prevent a reduction of wages; in republican times strikes are made to get another increase. (Applause.) Go back over the industrial history of these times and verify what I say—that in republican times the problem of American labor is to get more. In democratic times the problem which American labor has to solve is how to hold on the miserable remnants of what it has left. There never was a strike that you didn't find the political leaders of the democratic party on hand promptly, with an expression of their sympathy, and that is the only thing that American labor has ever got out of the democratic party so far as the history of the country goes. They are always on hand with an expression of sympathy. They have a Croton reservoir of sympathy with delivery pipes out in the direction of every human misery. They always keep it full enough for all.

Problem of Civilization.

"American labor today strikes for higher wages and my sympathies are with the laboring people of the United States. I hold that the whole problem of civilization is to raise the level of the world. I hold that the whole problem of American society is to lift up and increase the comfort of the cottages where dwell the wives and children of American labor. (Long and loud applause.) And when a man works for a day and gets his wages increased, even by a strike, I believe that he ought to have those wages in a coin that is good in all the market places of the earth. (Cries of "Good.")

"American labor sometimes strikes for shorter hours and my sympathies are with the strike for shorter hours. I believe that

(Continued on Third Page.)

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