

# THE DENISON REVIEW

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SIXTEEN PAGES A WEEK—PART ONE.

DENISON, IOWA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1898

VOLUME XXXIII NO. 94

## GOV. SHAW'S GREAT SPEECH.

Fourth Installment of Governor Shaw's Great Speech, Delivered at Denison Nov. 7th--His Clear Convincing Logic is Exciting Interest All Over the State--The Soldier Question Receives Consideration.

And now my fellow citizens, I wish to speak for a few moments with reference to the war. We have had a war. I doubt not you have all heard of it. All the world has heard of it. Our democratic friends, in convention at Marshalltown, insisted that the democrats in congress coerced the republican party, and the president of the United States into a declaration of war with Spain. I deny the soft impeachment, but if it be claimed that the democratic party sought to have war declared before it was declared, I concede the claim. This being admitted they are entitled to all the credit incident thereto, for it is a fact that the republicans sought to avoid war, and consented thereto only as a last resort.

In was none of our affairs which took place in Cuba; and we sought to dodge the issue. We saw the storm approach for some years, and contemplated with anything but pleasure as it became eminent. One day President McKinley called to his council seven men, and of these seven two were from Iowa. I do not know how it may affect you, but I confess to no small degree of satisfaction that when the president of the greatest nation of the world selects seven men on whom he can rely in an hour of extremity he selects two from your state and mine. (Applause.) He said to them: "It seems that the efforts I am making to avert war with Spain are likely to fail. I want fifty million dollars placed at my disposal." A bill was introduced that morning; it passed the house unanimously in two minutes; it passed the senate unanimously in two hours; and before night Mr. McKinley had signed the bill and fifty million dollars were at his finger's tips. That morning we did not have ammunition enough to last our navy two hours. We didn't have vessels enough to safely engage in war. We didn't have fuse enough to mine a single harbor. We didn't have wagons, horses, guns, clothing or army, and yet our democratic friends claim, with truth, that they had been seeking for several months to have war declared. Mr. McKinley told the powder factories to double their force, run night and day, to make all the powder they could; to make no noise, but to make powder. He set the clothing factories, the gun factories, fuse factories at work on full time. He sent a commission to buy one hundred ships. "I will avert war if I can; if I fail then we will be as near ready as possible."

I say we were indisposed to declare war. Some of our senators went down to look over conditions and it was not until they had returned and reported, that the Spaniards had collected old men and defenseless women and children into great pens, surrounded by barbed wire fences, over which they could not creep, and through which they could not water them, until more than two hundred thousand defenseless Cubans had perished in these starvation slaughter pens; and God rolled up on the conscience of this country a responsibility for what was taking place so near our doors, did we consent to sacrifice our own beloved in the cause of others. Then Mr. McKinley said to congress, "You may declare war." It was done. He called for an army, and from every town, from every village, from every section of the country, from every condition of life, men sprang up by the hundred thousands in excess of all possible need. The millionaire from the city, the cowboy from the plain, the employer serving in the ranks with his employee as captain; politics forgotten, social distinction lost sight of, former animosities buried, and the call was more than full. My democratic friends point with pride to the fact that it was a non-partisan army. So it was. But who made it non-partisan? One man is responsible for this, when the president of the United States sought for lieutenants, captains, colonels, generals, quartermasters, paymasters and surgeons he selected, so the records show, as I am told at Washington, a few more democrats than republicans. Everyone says that was right. The republicans never objected. And because it was right, and because he did thus we are able to truthfully say, there has never been in this country, from Washington's day to this, a president so well beloved or so universally respected during the term of his administration as that

matchless statesman, William McKinley. (Great and prolonged applause.) But it was not necessary that the president should appoint democrats and populists without regard to party. He could have appointed all republicans. I am advised that there were sufficient republican applicants to have supplied the entire demand. In fact, I believe, I could have officered the entire army from Iowa alone. (Laughter.) But my democratic friends say we have taken our share of the responsibility, we have borne our share of the burdens we have commanded our share of the companies, of the regiments, of the brigades, of the divisions, of the corps; we have handled our share of the money; we have purchased our share of the supplies; we have done our share of the labor; we are entitled to our share of the glory, of the reward, of the praise, of the renown. So you have. But you say there have been some mistakes, and some omissions, and we don't ask that these shall be divided at all. We consent that the republicans may bear all of these. I insist that this is not fair. I submit that you do not appear to as good advantage before this country, or the world, as you did when you were holding up both our willing hands and saying "Give us all the commissions you can spare. We will take them." (Applause.)

But, my democratic friends, call it partisan or non-partisan still, just as you please. If you are willing to have the record made up, and to have history show that this was a partisan war you may complain of all the errors you can point out from now to the end of time. If the republican party is to be held responsible for all oversights, and omissions then it must also be conceded that the republican party raised an army of two hundred and sixty-eight thousand men, enlisted them since seed time, mustered them since corn planting, armed and equipped them, sent them to the front and with the aid of its magnificent navy, also of republican creation, whipped to a stand still a great and proud nation, and had the boys back to help thresh and pick corn. (Laughter and applause.) If you will admit this you may then criticize until you are numbered with those who criticized Lincoln, Grant and Kirkwood. Where are the men today who called that good, heroic, brave, grand Kirkwood unpatriotic, incompetent and a whole list of vile epithets? I can find you pages of such utterances. The republican paper of his own town denounced him editorially in every issue. Another republican paper was organized in Des Moines for the sole purpose of opposing him. After the war had been running for a few months, and in the year 1861, Gov. Kirkwood was renominated and with so much opposition that the platform of that year contains no endorsement of his policy, and it was seriously feared that he would be defeated at the polls. Two years later, and in the midst of the war, when he would have been glad of a renomination and a reelection, Gov. Stone was nominated instead. Where are the men who called Lincoln such a joker that he could not be entrusted to formulate a treaty? Where are the men who said that Grant was drunk and incompetent? I do not know where any of these men are. They have never been heard from since. (Laughter and applause.) If you will allow the republican party to take the honors of this war, I will undertake to prove by the records that this army of 268,000 men was the best armed army, the best equipped army, the best encamped army, the best tented army, the best fed army, the best watered army, the best nursed army, the best cared for army, the best transported army, in every way that this world has ever seen. Sickness? Yes, much of it. Deaths many. But these are incidents to all armies and especially to armies in camp. That these things would occur was known in advance, and because thereof the republican party, and nearly every old soldier in both houses of congress, and the old soldier in the president's chair, each and all sought to avert war, and did not vote for, nor consent thereto, until months after the democratic party claims to have sought to bring it on. (Applause.)

In this connection I must tell you of two regiments of the last war. The 34th Iowa was mustered in in August



Thanks!  
For a bullet that missed in its flight  
Thanks!  
For a fever that failed one glad night

Thanks!  
To the Father who heard voices pray.  
Thanks!  
For a soldier boy home from the fray!

1862. They were not sent to Chickamauga, or to Jacksonville, but they spent three months on Iowa soil, and in that three months had nine hundred men in the hospital, and buried more men in Burlington, Iowa, than all four of our present regiments. They then went with Sherman to Vicksburg, were defeated there with slight loss, and three months later, after three months of camp life and three months of service, swung around in front of the mouth of White River and asked to go into camp and recuperate. Their request contained the statement that only sixty men remained in the regiment able for duty. The colonel asked it, the brigadier general recommended it, and Major Kellogg, of Des Moines, took the request to Gen. Sherman. Gen. Sherman read it, and shoved the paper back with an oath saying, "I don't recommend any such thing; I recommend that the regiment get on the transport and report for duty." Only sixty men able for duty! The 38th Iowa was mustered later. It was sent to Arkansas, and in a single thirty days of its existence buried one hundred and thirteen of its brave men in the Ozark mountains. It subsequently went into camp near the mouth of White river, and there sickness was so prevalent, and the death rate so heavy, that the regiment was not able to bury its own dead, and details from other regiments were made to bury the dead of the 38th. At least two Iowa regiments were unable at times to bury their own dead.

But they tell us our boys were unpatriotic; that they were complainers. Of course some of them complained. There have been complainers in all wars, and always will be. Old soldiers, did any of the boys in your regiment, or at least in the regiment next to yours complain? Yes, just a little. All armies have complainers. But our boys were no more complainers than those of any other army. I permit no one in my presence to criticize our boys without rebuke. (Applause.) Old soldier do you remember when you laid that piece of hard tack on a board and it wiggled a little? (Laughter.) If there are any old soldiers present who have not eaten hard tack that wiggled when laid on a board will you hold up your hands? Oh yes, you have eaten that kind. Of course you have. I remember of hearing about one soldier, who, after eating heartily of that kind of hard tack; and he didn't like it very well, but there was nothing else to eat, he walked up to his captain and said, "There, I'm the equal of Sampson, I've slain a thousand." (Laughter.) And his captain, a little out of patience, answered, "Yes, and with the same weapon." (Laughter and applause.) If there is an old soldier present who has not, in that southern climate, where it does not rain in drops, but rains in streams, who has not laid down in the road a hundred times and drank from the horses tracks, hold up your hands. Is there any old soldier here who has not gone through the cypress swamps where there has been no running water for a thousand years, and where the water has stood stagnant for a thousand years, and has not parted the green scum an inch and a half thick,

placed his thumb over the mouth of his canteen, reached in far underneath, then removed his thumb and filled his canteen, and called it cypress tea that had been steeping for him a hundred years, hold up your hand. And so I might go on and the old soldiers present would admit living for days on raw field corn, marching hundreds of miles in the rainy season without a tent and sleeping on the ground, awaking in the morning and finding yourself in a pool of water several inches deep. Of course there were hardships in the old war, and I do not refer to them to draw comparisons. I only refer to them that we may be thankful that the Spanish war terminated so soon, and with so little of hardship and so few privations. But it must be borne in mind that our boys would have withstood the same hardships with the same fortitude and with no more complaining, than their fathers went through the last war. It is well for us to recall the sufferings endured by our army in the sixties, for we have forgotten about it almost, and we never appreciated it. Eleven battles per week, on the average for four years quite obscured the hardships of camp and march.

But we are told our boys were unsoldierly in that they asked to be discharged. My friends, not a company of our four regiments, not a regiment of Iowa troops, have either asked their discharge or petitioned for their discharge. A few boys asked to be discharged. Some fellow would go through the company, "Would you like to go home?" "Yes." "Would you?" "Yes." And they reported that from seventy-five to ninety-five per cent would like to go home. If someone had gone through your regiment, old soldier in that way every man would have preferred to go home; but when it came to re-enlistment every man almost re-enlisted, not because they preferred to stay but because there was something yet to be done; and our boys in the present war would have done the same thing. Preferred to go home? Of course. I remember in the old war of a boy who was reported to have said in broken accents, "I wish I were a baby, and a girl baby at that." Another fellow expressed his desire, "I wish I was in my father's barn." And when asked what he would do, he said, "I would go to the house." Who blames them? Our boys were not unsoldierly. There never was a regiment composed of better blood, or better bone, or better muscle, or better brain, or better heart, or better soul, or better spirit, or actuated by loftier motives of patriotism than the Iowa boys in the present war. (Applause.)

Now my friends, what are you going to do on the morrow? I suppose you will do just as you please. I would not have you do otherwise. I do not know what you think of the war, nor the results of the war. I do not know your views with reference to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. I only know that if the Philippine islands are acquired by this administration, nominally three political parties, doing business under one firm name, will declare they ought not to have been secured. I only know that if they are not acquired, the same three political parties will declare they ought to have

been. The period of non-partisanship is over. You can read it in every democratic and populist newspaper. The season has arrived when political capital must be made; when the foundation for the campaign of 1900 must be laid, and whoever goes to Congress elected on the democratic ticket will caucus with the democratic party, and will oppose everything that President McKinley proposes, and will propose everything conceivable to embarrass him and his administration. An opposition party that does not oppose the administration ceases to be an opposition party.

I do not know what you think of Jonathan P. Dolliver. (Applause.) I do not know what you think of the service he has rendered this district and the nation. I can only tell you that I believe in him, in his integrity, in his loyalty, in his courage and in his ability; and I know that when the Congress of this country is in doubt as to the course of wisdom, they turn attentive ear to whatever may be said by the orator from the Tenth district of Iowa. (Applause.) If any republican present has reason for voting against such a man at such a time as this with such issues pending, I wish he would place himself on record. Before you do such a thing, my republican friend, will you take a piece of paper and write down First. It is conceded that the Iowa delegation is the ablest and most influential delegation in Congress Second. The reason for this is largely because Iowa has wisely retained its delegates for a long period of years, until new men coming from other states, desiring advice, turn naturally to Iowa. Third. It is admitted that if a democratic congress is sent to Washington this year it will be understood as a rebuke to the administration of President McKinley; that foreign nations will so understand it, and it is likely that those nations which are now making faces at us will encourage Spain to continue negotiations for two years, if possible, in the hope that the country will elect a new president who will pursue a different policy. Then say, notwithstanding all this I propose to vote against the republican nominee for Congress for the following reasons, to wit: Then write down the reasons. Be frank and honest with yourself. If these reasons are personal, say so. Be specific. Then sign the paper, fold it up in an envelope, seal it and give it to your son, and tell him when he comes of age to open it and he will see how patriotic his father was. I make this request not expecting it to be obeyed, but that you may realize what is actually involved in your vote to-morrow. And you my democratic friends! If I were a democrat, it seems to me I would so vote to-morrow that in after years I could call my son to my side, and looking at that portrait on the wall which will then hang in every home beside that of Washington and Lincoln I could say to my son, "Your father sir is a democrat; he believes in the principles of the democratic party; he usually votes for the nominee of his party; but once when this country was for the first time engaged in war with a foreign foe, in foreign seas and on foreign soil, the president so far forgot his politics, so far buried his partisanship as

## WAR TO THE BITTER END

Natives of the Philippines Will Not Submit to the Rule of the United States.

AGONCILLO INDIGNANT AT GEN. MERRITT.

Does Not Like His Reference to Filipinos as Children--Declares He May Find Out His Mistake, as Did the Spanish, When It is Too Late--Wants Independence.

London, Nov. 21. — Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, with his advisers, has returned here from Paris. He announces himself as being very indignant at the statements made by Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt in reply to the arraignment of American officers made by the insurgent junta of Hong-Kong in an open letter to President McKinley and the people of the United States through the press. The general situation also displeased Agoncillo, and, after recalling to an interviewer: "How the Filipinos have loyally and effectively aided the Americans," he added: "Gen. Merritt's reference to the Filipinos as 'children,' is simply an echo of a Spanish saying and he may, like the Spaniards, find his error when it is too late.

"I am afraid the Filipinos will never again submit to the yoke of a colonial government. Rather than live again as slaves, they will fight to the bitter end in defense of their rights and freedom. My instructions are to claim the recognition of their independence."

"What do the Filipinos think of the American proposal to purchase the islands?" Agoncillo was asked.

"The opinion of the Filipino government cannot be favorable to it," he answered, "as they cannot allow themselves to be bought and sold like merchandise. But if the object of the moderate indemnity is that their recognition and peace be established, I do not see why, perhaps, the matter could not be submitted to their consideration."

Aguinaldo's agent was then asked what form of government the Filipinos would prefer if they could not get complete independence, but declined to answer on the ground that it would be premature to do so; but expressed "confidence in the honor of the American nation and President McKinley, who will not permit any misunderstanding."

## DEADLY FIRE.

One Fireman Killed and Many Others Injured in a Burning Building at Cambridge, Mass.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 21 — A fire which broke out in the pork packing establishment of John P. Squire & Co., at East Cambridge, resulted in serious injury to eleven men and property loss estimated at \$100,000. The watchman of the factory was not seen during the progress of the fire and it was feared he had lost his life in the flames.

## Macomb, Mo., Escapes Burning.

St. Louis, Nov. 21.—A special to the Post-Dispatch says that the town of Macomb, Mo., reported threatened by forest fires, has not been reached by the flames, which have undoubtedly been quenched, as a heavy rainstorm is said to have prevailed in that section of the Ozarks. Macomb is a small place consisting of a post office and a few stores.

## Iowa Town's Big Fire.

Perry, Ia., Nov. 21.—This town sustained a fire loss aggregating a quarter of a million dollars. A large portion of the business part of the town was a total loss. The heaviest loser is Allen Breed, the owner of several mercantile properties and the opera house. The fire started in the livery stable of Charles Mitchell and was soon beyond control.

## B. & O. Stockholders Meet.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 21.—The seventy-second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was held Monday, Mr. C. K. Lord acting as chairman. The annual report was submitted and approved, and an adjournment taken until December 5. No other business was transacted.

## Made Collector of Customs.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The president has appointed John Morgan to be collector of customs for the Southern district of Oregon.

that be appointed a few more democrats to positions of honor and of trust than members of his own party. And your father unable to take part in that war or render any personal service therein, not wishing to be outdone by his president, also forgot his politics, also buried his partisanship, and voted to return to the aid, the counsel and the support of that president a congressman of the same political faith, to the end that all the world might know that when it comes to a foreign controversy seventy millions of people stand together under the flag, and seventy millions hearts beat as one.