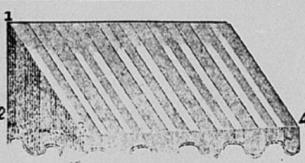


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SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME.

It is a well known fact that two-thirds of the electoral votes claimed by democracy and with which they hope to elect Mr. Bryan, come from the solid south. Our democratic friends tell us that while this is true, the democrats of the north hold the balance of power and that there is no danger of southern policies prevailing in the government. When our democratic friends are able to convince us that it is the tail that wags the dog, we will be willing to accept their proposition. Now the mere fact that two thirds of the strength of democracy lies in a certain section of the country, is of itself a matter of no moment and it would

suffrage, but that the laboring men of the south are mistreated in many ways. An instance was brought to our attention yesterday. In the state of Florida a law was passed by the legislature forbidding any white man to teach in colored schools or any colored man to teach a white school. Now, as no white man of the south would teach a colored school under any circumstances, and as no colored man would be allowed to teach a white school, this law was meant simply to prevent the young men and women of the north from going to the south and devoting their lives to the up-lifting and educating the negro race.

It was stated that at one place in Florida there was a large college erected and maintained by one of the northern churches for the higher education of the colored people. This was entirely a charitable institution, supported partially by the negroes themselves but chiefly by the charity of the north. Colored people from several states attended the institution, which had an enrollment of approximately 300. These were young colored men and women who had struggled through such schools as were provided and who wished to obtain a higher education, although at great

establishment of good, free public schools, and we find that the very worst despotism which finds shelter under the Stars and Stripes is located within the United States proper and under the direction of the majority of that party which is now proclaiming in loudest tones its advocacy of the principles "that all men are created free and equal" and that "no government derives its just powers without the consent of the governed."

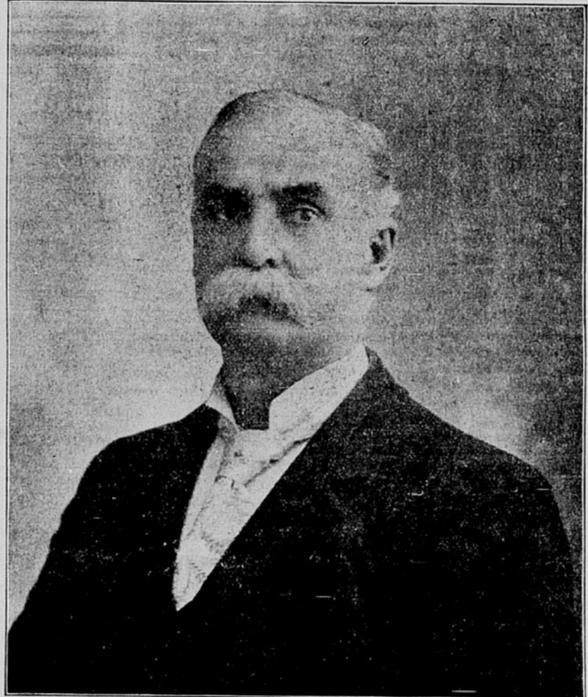
Again we maintain that the majority of the democratic party is inimicable to the interests and the traditions of the North. We quote from a southern writer: "In 1861 the southern people, weary of discord, exercised their sovereign right. They withdrew from their restless and contentious neighbors and formed a more harmonious union among themselves, asking only to be let alone. The emergency which confronted them was the enthronement of a hostile and revolutionary faction—a faction which at a fatal moment had come into power through a triple division among the law-abiding classes." The "contention" spoken of was the question of human slavery; the leader of the "hostile and revolutionary faction" was the immortal Abraham Lincoln; the

sentiment of the South as its own people and its own press avouch it, but we ask the people of the North, the men who, themselves went to the front, the sons of the noble sires who fought in the great struggle for human liberty and the perpetuation of the union, if they intend by their votes to place the power of the government of the United States in the hands of people who avowedly hold this sentiment, and who now appeal to the Northern voter in the name of "liberty" and the Declaration of Independence?

Every northern democrat knows that while his party platform rings loud and long with its acclaim against the suppression of liberty in the Philippine Islands, that same party did not dare to include in its platform one word against the atrocities of the south; not one word relative to the suppression of the liberties of the laboring men; not one word as to the fraudulent elections, not one word as to the suppression of educational advantages and the oppression of a poor people who have shown throughout all their history their intense desire to elevate themselves to a higher standard of citizenship. If, as the democrats claim in this section, the southern wing does not control the democratic party; if, as they claim the democratic party does not of necessity yield to southern sentiment; if these things are so, why were the men at Kansas City such moral cowards, that, knowing the facts as they exist in the southern states they did not dare to insert one word of denunciation or of criticism. We have treated this question heretofore on the sentimental side; we have appealed to the lovers of the nation not to surrender the government to men who still hold that the "north fought for conquest, the south for independence." There is still another serious phase to the southern question, a phase which appeals directly to the interests of every laboring man of the north.

It is true the world over that the more enlightened, the better educated, the more highly civilized the laboring man, the better are his wages, and the better the conditions surrounding his work. Wherever we find a brutal and degraded working class, we find low wages and long hours of work. It is a fact, as can be proven by men living in this community, that the negro of the South receives little or no compensation for his work save the bare cost of existence. He gets from fifty cents to seventy-five cents a day payable in trade at the trading store of his employer. It is often the case that the negro works an entire season, receiving only the coarsest fare and the poorest shelter, and finds at the end of his months of labor that he is still indebted to his employer.

It is a note-worthy fact, that, especially in recent years, owing to its natural advantages and to the cheap wage system, the South is rapidly building up as a manufacturing center at the expense of the North. Such large manufacturing cities as Birmingham, Alabama, have grown within the last decade, and the growth of these cities and these southern enterprises has been almost entirely at the expense of northern labor. With labor conditions the same, with the laboring class of the South receiving the same relative compensation, the North would have no right to complain. Our laboring unions proclaim with loud voice whenever convict labor is given employment, but at the same time a vast section of this country is thriving and building itself up upon a system of pauper labor which is a thousand times more menacing to the wage and labor system of the country than all the convict labor in the United States could possibly be. The northern workman in the factory or in the iron mill must now compete directly with the low paid negro of the South, who is kept in ignorance and deprived of the ballot for the sole purpose of keeping him in subjection, and of keeping his wages down to the pauper basis. As southern fields are more and more opened up, the northern farmer will find in many lines that the price of his product must more and more be governed by the cost of production in the South, which is materially less than in the North, on account of this pauper labor system. We, therefore, ap-



JUDGE J. P. CONNER,
Whose Name Denison People Will Urge For the Appointment of United States Senator.

not be if the people of the south were not distinct and separate in their ideas of government, if they were in sympathy with the remainder of the country, and if their government in the states under their control did not show a despotism which is a menace to the liberty of the republic. It is of much greater importance that the principles of the Declaration of Independence be carried out and maintained on the soil of this continent than in the islands of the sea. In both places it is important that the widest possible liberty should be extended to all; that peace and order should prevail and good government exist, but if our hearts go out to the half savage tribes of the Philippines, how much more should they go out to the laboring men of the south, many of them living within the limits of the thirteen original colonies by whom the Declaration of Independence was made. As yet we have heard of no democrat who wishes to preface his remarks on the independence of the people, and the maintenance of the principles of the Declaration by reading the dispatches from North Carolina. We are told that if we lived in the south, we would be against "Negro domination." The more the southern question is investigated however, the more we find that it is not confined to the question of

sacrifice to themselves. The teachers were white men sent from the north at meager salaries to endeavor to accomplish some good for this down-trodden race. As soon as this law was passed by the legislature, an effort was made to close this institution. The lower courts held that it came within the law and that the institution must be closed. The supreme court, however, reversed this decision and said that the law applied only to those schools supported by taxation, and not to charitable organizations. At the very next session of the Florida legislature, that law was so amended as to make it apply to this school and at present every effort is being made to close this beneficent institution.

They tell us that the negro is ignorant, and yet they do everything in their power to prevent him from becoming otherwise, not only to the extent of refusing to do anything themselves, but to the extent of forbidding the charitable, well-disposed people of the North from maintaining at their own expense, an institution noble in its character and purposes and which aimed only at the making of better and more enlightened citizens of the republic. Contrasting this treatment of the laboring men of Florida with what is being done in our new colonial possessions, in the way of public works, in the

"law-abiding classes" were the slave holding, slave-driving, planters and democrats of the South. Again the writer proceeds: "The learned world knew thirty years ago, as it knows today, that the North wrongfully forced the South to a rightful defense; that the South stood clearly within her institutional rights; that the North fought for conquest, the South for independence." This writing, though it was published in the state of Virginia in the year 1900, would have little weight as showing the sentiment of the southern people except that in the back of the pamphlet is a symposium of the opinion of the southern press from Virginia, from Alabama, from Georgia, from Tennessee and Mississippi. The great papers of these states proclaim with unanimous applause that this is the sentiment of the South, that the writer voices the opinions and the thoughts of the southern people.

These quotations, these opinions from the public press, are not the productions of the heated imagination of a black republican of the North. They will be found in cold print in a publication entitled United States "History" as the Yankee Makes and Takes it," by Captain Cussons, published at Glen Allen, Virginia, in the year nineteen hundred. The REVIEW is willing to take