

# KEYNOTE OF CAMPAIGN

**JOHN A. JOHNSON, DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR, AD DRESSES THOUSANDS.**

**GREAT GATHERING AT MINNEAPOLIS**

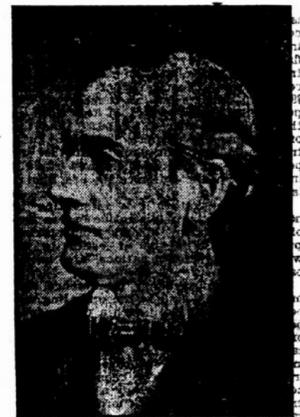
**IMMENSE AUDITORIUM CROWDED TO THE DOORS WITH ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.**

**ISSUES OF CAMPAIGN DISCUSSED**

**DEMOCRACY'S CANDIDATE TELLS WHERE HE STANDS IN THE PENDING CONTEST.**

John A. Johnson, Democratic candidate for governor, formally opened the Democratic state campaign at the International auditorium, Minneapolis, Saturday night, Sept. 24. Three thousand five hundred persons crowded the spacious auditorium and frequently cheered the speaker to the echo. Mr. Johnson and F. G. Winston, the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, were the principal speakers. They had the assistance of such eminent men as Congressman John Lind, D. W. Lawler and C. D. O'Brien of St. Paul and Judge H. L. Buck of Winona. Many leading Democrats of the state attended the meeting. St. Paul being represented by a large delegation, headed by D. W. Aberle, and among the people who had seats on the stage were:

Frank A. Day, chairman state committee; Judge H. L. Buck of Winona, Mayor J. C. Haynes, L. M. Rand, W. H. Williams, Z. H. Austin, W. J. Rohr,



JOHN A. JOHNSON.

Peter Nelson, F. N. Stacy, George W. Porter, Michael Breslauer, A. L. Lennon, S. A. Stockwell, Dr. C. H. Kohler, candidate for congress; J. R. Corrigan, M. C. Brady, L. R. Larson, Elijah Barton, Edward Egan, Matt Schulenberg and many other of the leading Democrats of Minneapolis.

The great auditorium, the largest in the state, was thronged, and the speakers were in fine fettle. First came John Lind, then Mr. Winston, who paid his respects to the Republican nominees, and next came D. W. Lawler of St. Paul. C. D. O'Brien of St. Paul made an interesting talk, and after him Judge H. L. Buck spoke.

Mr. Johnson was the last speaker. His reception was most enthusiastic, and seldom has a public speaker been received with greater warmth. His oration, which was as follows, roused his hearers to the highest point of enthusiasm and the cheering continued several minutes:

"It cannot be charged that humiliation will come to the state with Democratic success. That charge was previously made and the contradiction came in the wise administration of as good a governor as this state has ever had.

"The first of her native sons to be nominated for the high office of governor, I submit the cause to Minnesota, and whatever her judgment, I shall in submission bow to her will, giving my unqualified allegiance to the state and those in authority."

Mr. Johnson's speech, in full, follows:

### MR. JOHNSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Democratic party of this state has honored me with its nomination for governor and has commissioned me to lead the party host in the impending contest. In accepting the honor of that nomination I did so knowing full well the cares and responsibilities which must of necessity go with it. As the representative of the party it becomes my duty to give the reason why, in our judgment, we should succeed.

In a discussion of the cause I should not descend to a personal consideration of my opponent—this is not a personal quarrel between individuals—and if to reach the executive office I must crawl through the sewers of personal abuse I shall not be chosen to the high office of governor of this great state. The public has many rights in this election; it has the right, first of all, to know that the man chosen to this high office, as well as every other office, shall be the servant of all the people and not the servant of any particular class or any set of

individuals. It has the right to know that he will be true in his support of the constitution of the nation and the state and that he will obey and enforce that obedience to the law and that striving for right, absolute justice and the best interests of the state the poorest citizen will know that he stands for the whole state and nothing but the state.

The issue in a campaign may change from season to season; there is no change in the right of the human race to enjoy liberty and the pursuit of happiness and no man who does not believe in that right should ever be chosen to a position of public trust. Human beings are prone to err, man may make mistakes, but the impulse for right will bring man to do his duty; the impulse to do wrong inevitably leads to failure and ruin. Then what are the issues in this campaign? The dominant party has declared its platform; we have ours. Some one has said that it was difficult to tell one from the other. If that be true then the question for determination is the character, ability and quality of the nominees. If that be the standard I say of our ticket: There they are, from governor to railway commissioner; we ask for comparison and ask for your honest judgment, free from political bias and prejudice. Judged by that standard we have no fear of an impartial verdict.

But there are certain issues which are paramount, as they concern the people most. In a speech at Duluth a few days ago my opponent opened his campaign and, silent upon some questions, laid special stress on these: The primary election law, the gross earnings tax, swamp land drainage, good roads, tax legislation, assessment of iron mines, the board of control and other subjects. A few of these questions I shall treat in detail; the remainder in a general way.

As to the primary law and its extension to include state officers let me say this: The primary law is still a crude law and as it exists now permits so many abuses that it needs to be corrected before being extended. And yet, when we remember the methods employed by the convention which nominated him, it is not surprising that there comes a suggestion of a need of change. The primary election law is here to stay, as is every other law which gives to the people the fullest rights to directly control their own affairs, and whatever opinion one may have had as to its original creation no one now would dare to attempt to abridge that law. As one who helped to make it and at the time of its enactment urged that the state officers be included I now doubt the wisdom of such a change, believing that we should first make good what we now have. All judicial offices should by all means be removed from the primary system and nominations be by non-partisan conventions.

Swamp land drainage is a business proposition and it admits of no argument. Some one has said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a benefactor; he who turns swamps into fertile farms is no less a public benefactor. It is good business policy for the state of Minnesota to convert this class of land into farms for the Minnesota settler.

The question of good roads has passed a theoretical stage and has advanced so far that it is no longer an issue. The question of good roads is a settled question and only the details remain. Speaking of tax legislation Mr. Dunn says:

"The operation of our present tax laws are very unsatisfactory, a large portion of intangible property escapes taxation altogether." Upon this he and I are agreed, although he might have added that no system of taxation is just which compels the cotter's home to bear the greater burden of taxation that corporate wealth may enjoy special privileges. I believe in a constitutional amendment which would permit an income tax on credits and that class of property which now escapes taxation entirely.

I commend his utterance in which he praises the veterans of the war, the grizzled patriot who offered his all that this country might not perish we have only reverence and love. The nation cannot be too generous to him and society owes him a debt that it can never repay. The old soldier is but first citizen and is entitled to that consideration at the hands of the nation which will make his declining years both peaceful and happy. Mr. Dunn and I will take no issue there. It will be remembered that the convention which nominated him did not appear to share this sentiment, however.

### GROSS EARNINGS TAX.

My opponent in his Duluth speech lays special stress on his approval of the constitutional amendment increasing the gross earnings tax of railways from 3 to 4 per cent. The platform of his party is strangely silent upon this question and, speaking of this omission, he says: "By an oversight no reference was made in the platform to the 4 per cent gross earnings tax." It is remarkable that a convention so deliberate in its proceedings and which followed a carefully constructed plan of organization should have overlooked what the candidate for governor declares to be the chief point of interest in the present campaign. If that is the issue I trust that I may be pardoned for stating that, as a member of the state senate in 1899 and 1901, I was loyal in my vote and support of the plan to increase the gross earnings tax to 4 per cent. The record is there and I trust that our opponents will make the most of it. I stood for it then, I stand for it now, because I believe it right and because the burden of taxes is unequally distributed, the greater burden being borne by those least able to bear it. However, the question, while introduced in this campaign, is vital only so far as it applies to the individual duty of the voter, upon whom rests the responsibility of passing or defeating this constitutional amendment; and it is an issue in this contest so far as it will become the duty of the governor and the legal department of the state to enforce the collection of the tax should the amendment prevail at the polls. This brings us to another view of the question, which must be somewhat embarrassing to our opponents. The main issue of the campaign was omitted from the platform by a convention which stands accused of having been dominated and controlled by corporate interests; it nominated a candidate for governor

who favored the merger of competing railway lines; it defeated for justice of the supreme court the attorney general who prosecuted the merger; it nominated for attorney general the one man in the state of Minnesota who contributed most to the defeat of the Jacobson 4 per cent gross earnings tax bill in the senate of 1899 and was chairman of the judicial committee of that senate, submitted and championed a report which declared that the present law was a territorial contract, that the legislature had no right to change that contract, that the bill was unconstitutional, that the tax could not be collected by law if the amendment was adopted. Mr. Young was the leader of the senate opposition to the bill. He voted against it and the measure was defeated that session by a single vote, the final vote standing 30 for and 31 against the proposition to increase the gross earnings tax from 3 to 4 per cent. What a situation! The candidate for governor declares the 4 per cent gross earnings tax the chief issue of this campaign, his nominating convention remains silent on a public question involving \$600,000 a year in railway taxes. The candidate for attorney general was the one man who defeated a measure on the ground, as he argued, that it was unconstitutional; up to date we have had no contradiction from him indicating a change of mind about the legal complexion of the problem. The question of increasing the tax rests with the people and if ratified by them the only question becomes one of collection of the taxes. I submit the question: Will you trust the collection of that \$600,000 to a man who is on record with an opinion that it cannot be collected and that the proposition to collect it is unconstitutional? It seems to me that, taking advantage of party prejudice, some one is trying to deceive the public. I sincerely hope that the people will ratify the measure, because I believe no injustice will be done any one, and if the people shall ratify that action and if they shall elect myself and my colleagues on the ticket we promise to enforce the collection of the tax, believing it to be a just tax.

### USE OF DISCRETIONARY POWER.

If I am elected governor of this state, as I naturally hope to be, I shall abide by and enforce the laws as they are on the statute books. If the laws are wrong they should be corrected, but no public officer has a right to assume that his position or authority is greater than the law of the land. The constitution is more than a mere vehicle for the comfort and convenience of any particular class. It is the declared will of the people, by which we must abide. If public officers will ignore the law little can be expected of the people as individuals. By his own party officials the Republican candidate for governor is accused of deliberately ignoring the law in the settlement of claims of the state and of using discretionary power not given him by law. By the use of this discretionary power it is alleged that state claims against trespassers were settled at a small percentage of the amount due the state. In answer he says he did the best he could under the circumstances. Why is he to be the judge as to what was best? Clearly it was the duty of his department to insist that the legal machinery of the state be set in motion to collect every dollar due the state of Minnesota.

If he had the right to settle claims for less than 100 cents on the dollar, and if he was the sole appraiser of the amount he could collect, what is to prevent future officers from settling future cases at their own discretion and thus divert the school fund of the state into improper channels through all the years to come?

The school fund of the state is an institution sacred to the people and to divert any part of it to other than proper channels is against public policy, unfair to the people and contrary to the law of the state. The state has the right to exact absolute honesty in all of its public officials and discretionary power not conferred by law but assumed by the officers of the law can be so abused as to border upon dishonest service and invite just criticism. My opponent in this campaign, in reply to the preferred charges of a public officer commissioned to investigate his record as a public official, says that he did nothing he was ashamed of and adds that he would do the same thing again.

That is not a satisfactory answer, yet it may be taken as an index of the course he might pursue should he be elected governor of this state. The duties of the chief executive are to advise and without favor to any individual or set of individuals. Good government is the result of obedience to the law and it is the duty of the officers to enforce the law as it is and not to govern by a standard of what the individual thinks the law should be.

The exercise of a discretionary power and thus setting at naught the laws of the land can only result in government that is contrary to the best interests of the state. It is alleged that by the exercise of this discretionary power great gain has come to private individuals and corporations and great loss to the educational institutions of the state. The state has safeguarded its interests by laws for the proper regulation and control of the public business and no man has a right to set aside that law and safeguard. I do not make the charge of personal interests or dishonesty on the part of my opponent, but the charge of usurpation of authority which did not belong to him is graver than the other. And the same course followed in the conduct of the greater office to which he aspires would endanger the law, the well-being and the honor of the state. The "blind" lands of this state, the property of the people and to protect this property proper laws were enacted. One provision of these laws absolutely prohibited the state auditor from making any settlement for trespass at any amount less than double the value of the timber taken. The law gave no discretion beyond that limitation. For a violation and total disregard of the law it is insufficient to say "I would do the same thing again," neither is it sufficient to state that his record was better than that of his predecessors. The executive arm of the government is not greater than the legislative. They are equal and when one arm of the govern-

ment ignores the other and sets aside its will the purpose of government is not achieved and the will of the people is destroyed.

### THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The management of our state institutions is properly an issue in this campaign. Two policies have been pursued at different times. For years they were managed by separate boards of management, but more recently by a board of control. Mr. Dunn was one of the early advocates of the present system and as state auditor urged the adoption of the present plan by the legislature. As a member of the state senate I resisted the innovation as far as it lay within my power. Hoping to defeat the measure I favored an amendment including the educational institutions, as to their financial management, this amendment being offered by myself. I have no apology for that action now. It was not an action prompted in any way by any unfriendliness to the state university, the normal schools or any other educational institution, but was prompted by a thought of the best interests of the state and those institutions operated by the state, and with the belief that the board of control would become partisan and be used to further political ends of those in power. I believe that the past has to some extent borne out that view of the question. There must always be a difference of opinion as to the best method, but the state is practically agreed that it is the duty of society to care for its unfortunate, and undertaking that duty it becomes the further duty to perform it to the best advantage of those coming within the scope of paternal care. The board of control has doubtless made some saving in some of the departments of its work, but the comfort of the unfortunate wards of the state. However, it is manifestly unfair to unduly criticize the system without being in possession of the facts and I offer the criticism that the people are not in possession of the facts. Contracts are made in secret and the business of the public is withheld from the public itself. Freedom should prevail and suspicion might be removed by having public business transacted in the light of day. As our nominee for governor stated in the last campaign, the important question is not in the saving of cents, but whether the state receives a money return for every dollar of the money expended in the care of the state wards. The system is comparatively new and is entitled to a fair trial, it should be removed as far as possible from the machinery and spirit of partisan politics and while altruism should obtain in the management of the penal and charitable institutions of the state there should always be kept in sight the one cardinal doctrine of honesty in public affairs and honesty in the expenditures of the money which is taken from a heavily taxed people. As to the state university and the normal school, I want to say that it was never intended that the board of control should have more than financial jurisdiction over them. The educational institutions should not be restricted in any way in the good work they are doing and the educational policy and methods should lie wholly within the authority of those in charge, and to that end I believe there should be no change in the law as it now exists. I do not and would not favor any change to a board of control for the university. Our great university, which stands among the great educational institutions of the world, is the pride of all our people; he would be untrue to the state and its youth who would do ought to hinder or hamper it in even the slightest degree in the fruition of its purpose and the endeavor of those carrying on the great work. The state is great in its people and its wealth, generosity should be and is extended towards education, but the generosity so extended should not encourage profligacy.

Every dollar devoted to education should be honestly applied to education and not be diverted to political advantage of any one. No one has a higher regard for our educators than myself and far be from me, a citizen of a public school, to say or do ought to lower the standard. Our citizenship is due to education, and if elected governor of this state I shall do all within my power to promote and encourage it. Without fear of the motive being misunderstood I say: Godspeed to the splendid president of our university and every other teacher in our state, from that magnificent institution to the humblest of our public schools. The people who generously give of their earnings are not less interested than those in authority and that every means be employed to the upbuilding of our system for learning let it be understood now and forever that those in authority will do nothing to lessen the desire of the people to continue the generosity and loyalty.

I hold that every man that holds a public trust must be held to the strictest account for good and efficient service and that he must abide by the law of the people in whose service he may be. There must be conscience in the public service or the state will decline. Whatever may have been done in the past I take this position now, that there should be no change in our board of control system so far as it applies to education. Let educators manage educational institutions, let only men known for their strength of character, their ability and worth be appointed on the board of regents and other boards and let our schools be divorced entirely from partisan politics. A separate board of control for the educational institutions would, it seems to me, work no good for society; it would reach to the high school, the college of the common people, and might endanger the well being of our educational system.

In other words, let us let well enough alone.

### THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

The platform upon which I stand declares for the right of American labor to organize and condemns as unlawful any denial of that right on the part of the nation. The right of organization belongs to labor naturally and the state and nation which recognizes the corporate right of capital should protect labor in its right; no one of sound mind would argue in favor of the abuse of that right, nor in the abuse of any other right. I go further than that and say that in a nation which boasts of its prosperity labor has a right to be well paid for a day's work. Labor has the right to enjoy the privilege of wearing good clothes, having plenty of food and a comfortable home which does not bear more than a just proportion of the taxes of the state.

### LABOR DOES NOT GET ITS SHARE.

From this platform some years ago that great friend of labor, Henry George, declared "that labor asked no favors, all labor asked was a fair chance," and by a fair chance is meant reasonable hours of toil at just compensation. Labor has the right to ask for justice and justice means that he shall have a fair proportion of the earnings of the sweat of his own brow and the products of his own brain. The right of organization to secure his own rights must not and cannot be denied him. It must not be denied him in Minnesota, Pennsylvania or Colorado, and the denial of that right means the absence of human liberty. In the great and indisputable doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none labor must not dwell in poverty, while capital rolls in the luxury which wealth may bring. What constitutes a nation? Surely not bars of gold and bonds and stocks—a great nation can only exist when those who work succeed and this nation, with 5,000,000 of prosperous and happy toilers, will be greater than though labor groveled in poverty and ignorance.

### NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

The Democracy in its late convention took advanced ground looking to the ultimate divorce of the judiciary from politics. I am not of those who believe that judicial tribunals are infallible. But I am of those who think that the judiciary of our own state is being dragged through the mire of partisan politics to the disgrace and disgust of the people. The spectacle of a judicial nomination being held up to barter and trade has recently been emphasized in our own state and in a manner that calls for the most severe denunciation and condemnation. The courts of our state should be above reproach and men should be chosen for the bench because of their learning in the law, of their known integrity and the purity of their lives. To this end the party which I represent tonight has not only declared for a non-partisan judiciary but has shown its good faith by sullying the action to the word. The action will appeal to the reason of intelligent men and must be followed eventually by the dominant party for the reason that a people believing in high ideals will sooner or later demand that the judiciary be placed beyond the realm of trade and sale, even though a party in power must be rebuked to bring about that end. If judicial nominations can be made goods for the bargain counter they will follow the same path as the supreme court of the land is the highest protection of the people and when we can no longer point to our judges as men beyond the slightest question of reproach, the rights of the people are no longer safe.

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### CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

In the speech accepting the nomination offered me I expressed a hope that the time would speedily come when our country would remove the barrier to free trade relations between Canadian Americans and United States Americans. This question opens up a discussion of our present tariff system for which I have not the time now, but will limit myself to a brief reference to the question of Canadian reciprocity. For years we, of the Northwest have labored under a tariff system which at best benefits us but indirectly. No one has dared to suggest that there has come any direct benefit to the Northwestern producer, even under this system and amongst those who have favored it there has grown up a desire for a nearer commercial relation with those near by. The Democratic platform urges tariff conventions with Canada and especially demands the removal of the tariff on coal and lumber. For years tariff has been maintained on lumber which, while small, has made combination possible and the price of lumber high to the oppression of the builder. I believe with President McKinley, who in the last address he made to the American people, said "that reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the times," that by sensible trade arrangements, which will not interrupt our home markets, we shall extend the outlet of our increasing surplus of produce." The man who builds a modern home must not be placed at the mercy of combine lumbermen. No man should be permitted to represent a Minnesota district in the congress of the United States who is not pledged to reciprocal trade relations with Canada or who should be returned there if he was untrue to that pledge. Northern Minnesota is an empire whose development begins when the Canadian border line is no longer a barrier to a free interchange of products. Remove that obstacle and the Twin Cities and Duluth are the commercial keys to that vast country reaching far off to the Behring sea. A natural growth made possible by one system and utterly impossible under our present tariff policy. Under one system we may work out a manifest destiny which will float our flag at Hudson's bay.

### THE MERGER.

Two years ago the one important issue in that campaign was that of the so-called merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways. The people of the state spoke in no uncertain sound in the election which followed, and endorsed the present executive and his official action with a majority unparalleled in the history of the state. The party which gave him such a phenomenal majority two years ago has as its candidate to succeed him, one who in every interview and utterance by him has taken his stand in opposition to the policy of the present state administration and in accord with those who sought to effect and did effect a combination of these two vast railway systems. The platform on which he stands was adopted before the convention was organized and those instrumental in his nomination made the issue, with the declaration that the party really did not adopt a platform at all. But whether the question is treated seri-

ously, like Banquet's speech it will not down. The merger was contrary to law, it was against public policy, it was a crime against the statutes and was not right then and is just as wrong now as then. It was a combination which annihilated competition. It created a power which placed hundreds of thousands within its control and gives to one man of set of men the power to establish a rate of transportation throughout the great northern part of this state.

It was a direct blow at the producer, who has a right to a fair profit for his labor and on his investment. It is no argument to say that there will be no abuse of that authority. The merger was against the law. There can be no question now as to the motive in getting the law in operation to dissolve the merger. The executive simply did his duty. It is common knowledge that Minnesota shippers and producers are suffering unjust discrimination. Every shipper in the Twin Cities knows this to be true, every farmer from here to the Canadian border knows this to be true. The railway commission is inactive. Complaints are lodged and placed in pigeon holes to gather the dust and must of time, and the people bear the burden. If the farmer and the railway and the business men are to enjoy a community of interests and to feel a partnership it is about time that there was a more even distribution of the profits. It has been said of at least one of our great railway men that he has been a great factor in the upbuilding of the Northwest. True, most true. I would not detract from his greatness or the extent of his accomplishments, but while he has done much for the commercial development of our great state this great state has done much for him. His personal prosperity has been acquired with the development of the state and would have been possible but for the farmer who has toiled faithfully and tilled regularly. It would have been impossible but for the laborer in the shops who toiled faithfully and lived economically. The producer would have survived without him, he could not have prospered without them. The fact that one man or a dozen men have contributed much for the development of the state gives them no right that does not belong to them under the supreme law of the land. It does not give them the right to take the profits of the store, the shop and the farm because by combination they have the power.

The merger is an issue in this campaign as much as in the last, and must remain an issue until absolute justice is had by all the people. There must be sanity in conducting public affairs. We are not for anarchy; we raise no red flag here or in the time to come. I would not destroy corporate interests, I would not take away a single right that a railway has by law, but I would give the humblest citizen every constitutional right and protection in that right, and to this end the law must be obeyed by small and great and should be upheld without favor by those to whom the duty of upholding it is committed. The railways and other corporations of the country have a right to enjoy a fair rate of interest on their investment, and the farmer has a right to a fair rate of profit on his investment. Farms are not bonded at fictitious values, stores are not disposing of watered stock, and the public has a right from all public-service corporations to demand good service at legitimate earnings, and any attempt to take more than that is not in keeping with good government. Any consolidation formed for the purpose of exacting more than that is unjustifiable and when contrary to law should be prohibited by the law. It matters not who attempts violation.

It is not more worthy in a resident than in a non-resident. Let me again emphasize my position by saying that any consolidation upon a private gain at public expense is unjust, it is un-American. The trust should have no place in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

It cannot be charged that humiliation will come to the state with Democratic success. That charge was previously made and the contradiction came in the wise administration of as good a governor as this state has ever had. For two years of our almost half a century of statehood the Democratic party had control of the executive department of the state, or rather a portion of that arm of the government. As its governor, John Lind gave this state an impartial administration of its laws which resulted in great credit to the state and everlasting honor to him. It was a course marked by such wisdom, economy and fairness that it has never been surpassed by any other administration within our history. Every promise made by Mr. Lind was fulfilled. Every pledge was redeemed. In asking again that the administration of affairs be placed in our hands we point to the record of Mr. Lind and ask for a renewal of confidence.

We ask for a fair comparison of the two tickets presented to the voters of the state. We ask a careful consideration of the platform and we ask you to compare the conditions which brought both state tickets into existence, and we ask you for an honest opinion as to whether or not we merit your confidence. Conditions change with the periods. It is not a question of what the Republican party was forty years ago nor what the Democratic party was forty years ago, the question is of today and of tomorrow. There was once a prevailing opinion that disaster and embarrassment would follow Democratic success. The wise and safe administration of one Democrat is an everlasting contradiction of that theory. Concluding I wish in thanking you for your patience to promise that if elected that I shall give to the state the best service that I have. I shall try to administer its affairs that equal justice may be done to all people. The state of Minnesota means much to me. Within it all my life has been spent. Ever kind to me, I shall try to be ever true to it, and if chosen to preside over its affairs for the next two years I trust that God in his infinite wisdom will give me guidance that the best interests of the state be served.

The first of her native sons to be nominated for this high office, I submit the cause to Minnesota and whatever her judgment I shall in submission bow to her will, giving my unqualified allegiance to the state and those in authority.