

# THE FARMERS AND INDEPENDENT SHIPPERS

## OF MINNESOTA MUST ELECT THESE MEN FOR RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS OR LOSE CONTROL OF THE RAILROAD AND GRAIN DEPARTMENTS



P. M. RINGDAL.



S. M. OWEN.



T. J. KNOX.

P. M. Ringdal and T. J. Knox are members of the present Railroad and Warehouse Commission. They have reduced the freight rate on grain from a large section of the state to the markets. This reduction will save the Farmers of Minnesota about \$400,000 per year.

They are now equalizing the rates on merchandise so as to give the smaller cities of the state a chance to compete for business with the larger cities and thus to grow and build up local markets for farm produce.

Under their management Farmers have received better grades for their grain while the same grain has stood 2c higher in Liverpool (as compared with four leading competitive grades from other states), than it did before they took charge.

During six years before they took charge Duluth weights on grain fell short at Buffalo an average of 25 pounds per thousand bushels. Since they took charge this shortage has only averaged eight pounds per thousand bushels.

If you want this kind of service to go on, vote for them, and vote for S. M. Owen to keep them company. He is the editor of "Farm, Stock and Home," and needs no introduction to the people of Minnesota.

# BRYAN IN MINNESOTA.

(Continued from First Page.)

rectly in his view were a number of freight sheds, covered with men and boys; freight cars standing on sidetracks, each one covered with humanity, and a locomotive which was literally buried under a burden of spectators, the majority of whom were good looking young girls. Between the railroad tracks and the speakers' stand was a solid mass of people. To his right was the same dense crowd, on the outskirts of which could be seen freight houses and piles of wood, all covered with people.

Prettiest of all, however, was the steamer Lora, fastened at the dock just a few feet to the rear of the stand. The Lora is a large three-deck excursion steamer, and every inch of space was taken by an interested spectator. Everywhere could be seen the national colors. It would be impossible to estimate the number of people in the crowd, but certainly there was not less than ten thousand in the audience, and a man might be excused for estimating it at a much higher figure.

Mr. Bryan spoke at Stillwater for one hour. He reviewed the issues of the campaign in a general way, addressing his remarks to the republicans. He said if he had been elected in 1896 and done what McKinley had done, not one republican in a hundred would have commended him. In connection with his remarks on the trust question, Mr. Bryan said:

"A trust is dangerous to the liberties of the people when they say to their employes that it will shut down until after election for fear of the result of the election, yet this morning's paper tells you that the wire trust is closing down its factories and telling the men nothing more can be done until after election, because people will not send in orders for fear I will be elected. You submit to this sort of a system and a government of the people, by the people and for the people will be a thing of the past."

On its return to White Bear a large crowd had gathered, to which Mr. Bryan made a brief address.

### Reaches St. Paul.

Arriving at St. Paul at 7 o'clock p. m., the party was escorted at once to the auditorium, where every inch of available space was taken. Thousands were turned away. Before beginning his speech, Mr. Bryan was presented with a handsomely bound volume containing the "Life of Lincoln" by F. L. McGhee, on behalf of the Colored Citizens' league, who stated that the principles of Lincoln were upheld by Mr. Bryan. In acknowledging the gift, Col. Bryan said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Before beginning the address which I desire to make to you, I pause to thank Mr. McGhee and the members of this colored club for its 'Life of Lincoln' given me, and to express my appreciation of the complimentary words used by Mr. McGhee in making the presentation. To the colored man the name of Lincoln is a sacred name, and yet Lincoln was the friend of man, whether white or black. He is now among the immortals, and his name will be forever linked with the names of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson. Lincoln's philosophy was deep enough to enable him to reach down to the fundamental principles upon which governments rest. His sympathies were broad enough to embrace all mankind, and his vision was clear enough to look beyond the civil war and build a reunited country, in which there are no sections, and all people vie with each other in the effort to contribute to the greatness and the glory of common prestige. If Lincoln were here there is nothing that the colored man would not do for him, and the colored man has learned that the selection of the colored race and its maintenance is not in the keeping of a political party, but in the moral worth and intellectual development of the man himself. And the members of this colored club have wisely decided to do their own thinking, and settle questions upon their merits. The ne-

gro has fully repaid the present leaders of the republican party for all they have ever done for him. The colored people have conferred upon the republican party presidencies and received janitorships in return. The colored man knows that he is the victim of every vicious policy for which the republican party stands. More of the colored race are engaged in the production of cotton, and they have received no benefit from a protective tariff when they raised their cotton, but were the victims of it when they spent the proceeds of their crops. The colored man is not, as a rule, a money-lender and the holder of investments, and he has no profits in a gold standard. And a colored man shares with others in the evils of monopoly; for when the trust stalks through the land and lays upon all a destroying hand, even the blood of Lincoln, sprinkled upon the doorposts

### Lincoln and the Black Man.

of the colored man's cottage, would not exempt him from the trust's action. The colored man finds no profit, no advantage from the policy which the republican party stands for. "Today the republican party has no use for silver. Lincoln signed the bill that issued the greenback. The republican party today is trying to retire the greenback. Lincoln signed the bill that made an income tax. The republican party is opposed to it. Lincoln believed in the citizen soldier. The republican party stands for a large standing army. Lincoln believed in applying the Declaration of Independence to a black man, and the republican party is not willing to apply it to a brown man in the Philippine islands.

"That there is race prejudice in this country nobody can deny, however much they may deplore it; but let the race prejudice which we have borne these many years be first settled, and not to undertake new problems, as ours will require first just solution. Why should we bring into this nation a new race question as grave, if not graver, in its importances? I appreciate the confidence expressed by these colored men, and if I am elected president of the United States they may rest assured that to the extent of the power of the executive the rights of the colored citizen will be protected, regardless of color, creed or condition of the citizen."

Continuing, Mr. Bryan spoke for an hour in his usual forcible and convincing manner. Speaking of the Philippine question, he said:

"My friends, you have never voted for a large army. If you voted for a republican congressman in 1893 you

cast your vote a month before the call for an increased army, but now you vote for it if you vote the republican ticket. You did not vote for imperialism in 1896, for then there was no such issue before the country; but now you vote for it if you vote the republican ticket. Republicans, your party has never in its history advocated a colonial policy, and if you vote the republican ticket now you will advocate such a policy. You got an eighty-five per cent Porto Rican and now you don't want him. You said in 1896 that we could not have a double standard, but now you think we can have a double standard. In 1896 you said we could not maintain the parity between the white and the yellow metals, but now you are going to maintain the parity between the brown Filipino and the American.

### The Title to the Philippines.

"What is your title to the Philippines? Have you ever stopped to consider? You would not buy a horse without looking up the title. Spain had no title to the Filipino. Is it possible that a man can convey title unless he is in position to put the purchaser in possession; in other words, deliver the goods? Spain had no title. She simply sold us a right to hunt there, as she had been hunting for over three hundred years. But if you bought title from Spain, if Spain had a right to sell, what kind of a title did you get? A title resting on force. Spain had a title resting on force, and all you could get was a forcible title, and when you buy a title resting on force you have no better title than if you went in and got the title by force yourself. Can a big man thrash a little man and own him? Can a big nation thrash a little nation and own it? Republicans, in 1866 you denounced the highwayman's plea that 'might makes right.' Today you stand over the Filipino and your only justification is the highwayman's plea that 'might makes right.'"

"You can tell them that you are doing it for their good. I want to read what Lincoln says about this argument. He says that this argument was used by the kings all over the world for enslaving the people. The republicans are also asserting that the Filipinos are incapable of self-government, and when they assert that doctrine they are criticizing the wisdom of the Creator. These Filipinos were there thousands of years before the republican leaders knew whether the Philippine islands were in the Eastern or Western hemisphere. They were there thousands of years before Mark Hanna found them. Republicans, you resent the wisdom and love of God when you say that He

would make the Filipinos and leave them helpless until Mark Hanna found them and threw his protecting arms around them. But what are you going to do with the Filipino? If you could kill him off that would be an easy settlement of the question, but you are afraid to kill him because you would not have anybody to trade with you. You see, a dead man needs only a shroud and a coffin, and if you make a trade argument of the Filipino question you must let him live. You want him as a subject, but you shall not have him as a subject if we can prevent it. If the Filipino stands under our flag he must either stand by us or under us. We don't want him to stand by us, neither shall you have him under your feet. You have no plan for dealing with him. Your president has no plan, none of you have. Your senate, your representatives, your orators, your editors, have no plan. The only thing that comes anywhere near to the subject is the resolution introduced by Senator Spooner, and that is very vague and evasive.

"The Spooner resolution says that the president shall establish a government and maintain it until congress says something else. When the war is over, and nobody knows when it will be, the president will do something, nobody knows what, and will keep at it, nobody knows how long, and then congress may do something, nobody knows what."

### Has a Definite Plan.

"We have a plan. We have urged it for a year and a half. We say, treat the Filipino as you promised to treat the Cuban. You told the Cubans you were fighting for liberty, not land. Tell the Filipino that. Tell the Filipinos that you are not intending to govern them, but to help them establish their own government which, when established, is to be theirs and not ours. You tell me that there will be trouble. You have not been afraid of trouble in South America. For seventy-five years we have protected the people of Central and South America. You say our authority must be equal to our responsibility. Our authority has been nothing in South America. Our responsibility has been everything.

"England demanded the right to fix the boundary line between her possessions and Venezuela. Our government offered to arbitrate, and it appointed a commission to find out where a boundary line was, but England did not want this commission to act. England thought it was capable of transacting its own affairs, and told us to keep out of that transaction, but when our government announced to England that when we arranged that boundary line we announced to England that she could not have an inch beyond the boundary line unless she took it from us. And then England, on second thought, said, well, all right, we will arbitrate. (Laughter.)"

"When we assert our authority over the Filipino, we have them to fight. When we protect the Filipino from outside interference, they do their own fighting, and if they give other nations as much trouble as they have given us, they will not need much protection (long applause) from any one. Behold the change that has come over the republican party. It said in 1896 that it wanted an English financial policy. It says now that it wants an English banking policy and an English colonial policy.

### Title is a Fiction.

"Republicans say that our title to the Philippine islands is good according to the authority of every nation in Europe. Republicans, your fathers would not have dared to submit the Declaration of Independence to the nations of Europe. You tell me that we must have a title good only in Europe, and you want a good title in the United States and according to American principles. Republicans, Spain had a title good according to the laws of Europe, a title she had held 300 years, and yet you republicans were willing to pass a resolution in your convention declaring that your sympathies were with the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke. You were not afraid of Spain then. But today you are so paralyzed by imperialism that when two republics are fighting for life in South Africa, you republicans are not willing to express your sympathy with the Boers who are fighting for the right to govern themselves. What a fall in Republican ideas. Today, if a king dies, a republican president can send a message of condolence, but when two republics expire, no republican sheds a tear of sympathy." (Applause.)

### Off for Minneapolis.

At the close of the St. Paul speech Mr. Bryan was hurried into a special interurban which brought him to Minneapolis in half an hour. Fully twelve thousand people filled Exposition hall to a jam. Outside thousands were clamoring for admittance. Mr. Bryan appeared and addressed the crowd outside about fifteen minutes before going in. To the people gathered within, Governor Lind had meanwhile made one of the greatest speeches of his life. That was the opinion freely expressed by all who heard him. Bryan appeared about 9:45, and received a characteristic Bryan ovation. The university boys were out in force and gave their yell of approval. Mr. Bryan addressed these remarks to them:

"I am glad that I have before me these boys from the university; glad that I have before me men with ideals, who try to shape their lives to those ideals; boys who are not willing to abandon American ideals, worshipped for a century and a quarter, to substitute European ideals at the behest of organized greed. (Applause.)"

"We are in the midst of a campaign which means much, not only for those who live today, but for those who are to live hereafter; a cause that means much, not only for those who live in this country, but for those who live in all parts of the world,—for our battle is fought upon a hilltop, and all the world looks on. And the question is whether we are to step down from the lofty plain upon which we have stood, and build upon the shifting sand upon which empiries rest."

Mr. Bryan made a lengthy speech which was listened to with rapt atten-

tion. He took up the full dinner pail argument in this way:

"The republican party is fighting its campaign on the lowest plane that any party ever pitched a battle. (A voice: "You bet!") Think of making a campaign on a "full dinner pail." Think of having no argument but one that appeals to the stomach. Has the laboring man all stomach? Has he no head? (Applause.) And yet that full dinner pail is the republican argument. You ask the republicans why they have not destroyed government by injunction and they say they

### The Dinner Pail Argument.

have given the laboring man a full dinner pail, and that he ought not to care about government by injunction. Ask why they have not established arbitration to settle differences between labor and capital, and they say they have given him a full dinner pail and he ought not to worry about arbitration. No matter what argument you make the reply is, "the full dinner pail." Why, my friends, it is the boy that squeals when it is hungry and goes to sleep when it is fed; it is not the laboring man. (Applause.) You cannot catch an animal without some food in his trap. Do you suppose a laboring man could be enticed into militarism and imperialism by putting a full dinner pail in the trap and leading him in? (Voice: "No, no!")

"No, my friends, the laboring man in this country wants more than a full stomach. He wants shorter hours. He wants a chance to be with his family. He wants a chance to educate his children; he wants to give them a start in life that will make them more than hewers of wood and haulers of water. (applause.) Is the farmer satisfied when you tell him that the republican party has brought him a bountiful crop? Whenever it rains, the republican party brings the rain. If there is a drought, it is a warning never to vote anything else but the republican ticket."

"The republican party has no plan for helping the laboring man. It has no plan for helping the farmer. The republican party could only help the farmer by giving him a larger crop or a higher price. It has no plan for either. It cannot increase the farmer's crop. It does not hold in its hands the showers. And if any man thinks it does, all he has got to do is to pray for a moment and reflect, and then he will see that if the republican party had controlled the rainfall, there would be a monopoly on water, and you would have to buy every shower you got. (Applause.) It has monopolized everything that it could monopolize."

### Tuesday Morning.

At 6:30 o'clock Tuesday morning the Bryan train steamed out from the Union depot at Minneapolis for the day's trip through southern Minnesota. During the night some evil-minded persons had cut off the decorations on one side of the train, and when it was discovered it was too late to remedy the defect. During the day Bryan did six hours of solid speech-making, and magnificent crowds gathered at each stopping place.

Speeches were made at the following places: Shakopee, Jordan, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter, Mankato, Janesville, Waseca, Owatonna, Dodge Center, Kasson, Rochester, St. Charles and Winona. The first stop was made at Shakopee at eight o'clock, and Bryan gave the crowd that had assembled a talk on imperialism.

"There are," he said, "new questions in this campaign caused by the administration's actions. This Philippine ambition reminds me of a dog running after a train. Somebody asked if he caught it what would he do with it? If we get the Philippines what will we do with them?"

At Jordan a large number of rigs from the country showing the condition of the roads, were drawn up near the crowd. Speaking of the tendency to punish small thieves and letting large ones escape, Bryan said:

"If a man steals a horse they hunt him with bloodhounds, and if he conspires against seventy million people they give him a banquet."

At Belle Plaine were many school children with their books, and one pretty little lass handed Mr. Bryan a large bouquet of flowers. The sight of the children gave Bryan occasion to compare the amount of money spent in the United States for education with that now being spent for warlike purposes, and found that the latter exceeded the former.

At Le Sueur the meeting was held about a block from the depot. Several thousand people had gathered to greet the next president. Gov. Lind appeared and made a brief introductory speech and was most enthusiastically received. Bryan discussed the financial issue briefly and told of the trouble a banker in Nebraska had had with a certain Ole Olson.

### Ole and the Banker.

Ole's banker told him in '96 that the dollar would be cut in two if Bryan were elected and his deposits cut down one-half. So Ole and all his friends drew their money out of the bank. Finally, when one of them came in with a big check and told why he was drawing his money out, the banker told him to go back and tell Ole that he had lied when he said that the dollar would be cut in two.

He also touched on militarism.

At St. Peter the party was given a dashing ride in carriages from the depot to one of the principal squares of the city, where Bryan spoke from a decorated stand. There were fully five thousand people present. Bryan spoke for 20 minutes. During his speech here, he said he could not wish or hope to make a better president than John Lind had made governor.

Mankato furnished a crowd that exceeded 5,000. The court house grounds were so wet that the place for the meet-

ing had to be changed and Bryan spoke from the top of a dray. He occupied twenty minutes and Gov. Lind also spoke to the demonstrative crowd. Referring to trusts Mr. Bryan said:

"Perhaps some day a cracker trust may be organized and will close down a cracker factory in your own midst." The people caught his meaning at once, as Mankato has already lost a promising cracker industry in the manner suggested.

At Waseca a large crowd listened attentively to Bryan's exposition and proposed remedies for trusts. "That I believe, would prevent every private monopoly," he said in conclusion. "But if you have any better plan I would like to know it." The trusts must be suppressed and the first requirement must be to secure an administration that will oppose the trusts.

At Owatonna Mr. Bryan devoted some time showing the effect of trusts upon the dairy interests.

At Rochester Mr. Bryan said that he had read in The Minneapolis Tribune of a few months ago an editorial in regard to the famine in India. They were suffering not from a food famine but from a money famine.

"The paper also quoted," Mr. Bryan continued, "what was said by a man named Trine, who was asking contributions from the American people, in which he had said the trouble there was produced by overtaxation by the British government, which pays the governor general \$125,000 a year. They govern 300,000,000 Indians without their consent and tax them without representation, and 25 per cent of the taxes collected are used to pay for the army that compels the collection of the taxes, and 33 per cent of all the money paid is drained out of the country. And while that foreign government is draining the people of India it is starving them to death. It takes them so heavily that when crops are good they get barely enough to live, Imperialism in India.

and when crops are bad they have nothing at all. Then they come to the United States and ask us to contribute. Why does not England take the money she spends in killing Boers to keep the people of India?

"If we have a colonial policy we will not administer it with justice. God never made people selfish enough to want to govern other people and then unselfish enough to govern them well.

"Republicans, do you want to tear down the statue of liberty in New York harbor and send it back to France to tell them we are out of the liberty business. Instead of that, we ought to put another statue of liberty in the harbor of Manila and proclaim liberty throughout the Orient."

At Winona one of the best meetings of the day was held. Bryan arrived and began his speech from a high platform on one of the principal streets just as the sun was setting. The street was crowded for blocks and buildings on either side were literally covered with people. Gov. Lind was given an ovation but refused to occupy any time by speaking. Bryan spoke very effectively for an hour. His audience was very responsive. He stated that this would be the last opportunity he would have to address a Minnesota audience before election, but that he would watch the results from Minnesota with interest. "If you people do not re-elect Gov. John Lind you do not deserve a good governor and I am sure you will not have one," he said, and the people of Van Sant's town applauded the statement to the echo. Mr. Bryan crossed the river and made three speeches at La Crosse, Wis., the same evening.

### MAINTAINING THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

When the republican orators prate about maintaining the public credit they might recall Washington's words:

"One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible, avoiding occasion of expense by cultivating peace, avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by vigorous exertion in times of peace to discharge the debts, which unavoidable wars have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear."

Now the republican party is doing everything in its power to perpetuate the national debt, because the national banks need that debt as a basis for their banking system.

George Washington is out of date with our latter day republican bosses.

### LINCOLN ON THE TRUSTS.

The prudent, penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of condition of all. . . . Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which if surrendered will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all liberty shall be lost.

If there can be one principle more deeply written in the mind of every American it is that we should have nothing to do with conquest.—Jefferson.

Independence can be trusted nowhere but with the people.—Jefferson.

## HE'LL GET TANGLED UP AND HANG HIMSELF YET BEFORE HE GETS THROUGH WITH IT.



In their attacks on Governor Lind's administration, the Republican press is certainly getting the worst of it.—Ex.