

DOCKERY'S GREAT SPEECH.

Democratic Candidate for Governor Was at His Best at Sedalia, on Tuesday, August 21.

Mastery and Logical Presentation of Democratic Principles at the Big Meeting Opening the State Campaign--What Economic Democratic Government Has Accomplished in Missouri--History of Republican Misrule in This State--Full Text of the Speech.

Subjoined will be found the full text of the speech made by Hon. A. M. Dockery, democratic candidate for Governor at the opening of the State Campaign at Sedalia, August 21st. This speech was delivered at the Fair Grounds, at Sedalia, before one of the largest crowds that ever assembled in Missouri to listen to a political address. Besides Mr. Dockery there were a number of other distinguished gentlemen present, who made speeches, including Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, candidate for Vice-President; Hon. Webster Davis, of Kansas City; Hon. David Overmyer, and Hon. John H. Atwood, of Kansas, and others. Mr. Dockery said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Fellow-Citizens: I congratulate you that you assemble today in this beautiful city, under auspices which assure an orderly democratic majority in Missouri, and the election to the presidency of that intrepid friend of the people, William Jennings Bryan. The Missouri democracy are also to be congratulated upon the presence of the honored guest, that distinguished democrat of Illinois, who has served his party and his country with conspicuous ability and fidelity, and who will again preside over the deliberations of the superior nation of the earth. I am proud to be associated with the president of the United States, Adlai E. Stevenson.

This contest will determine whether the Jeffersonian theory of government, under which this young republic has grown to be the greatest and most powerful nation of the earth, is to be supplanted by the Hamiltonian theory. It will determine the momentous issue, whether the great fundamental doctrines of republican government are to be subverted, and give place to governmental theories resting upon a distrust of the people for self-government. It will determine whether we are to build up a strong central national government in disregard of constitutional limitations, and thus practically surrender the control of local affairs heretofore exercised by the state. It will determine whether the government of the British empire is preferable to the government of the Republic. The conflicting Hamiltonian and Jeffersonian theories struggle for supremacy under these great leaders at the time our government was founded. Thomas Jefferson was the very incarnation of faith in the integrity, capacity and patriotism of the people. Alexander Hamilton distrusted the capacity of the people for self-government. He pronounced "the British government forms that best model the world ever produced." In that tremendous contest Jefferson was the victor. Our more than a century growth under the inspiration of the principles he crystallized in the Constitution, has witnessed the establishment and development of the most wonderful republic of all time.

The achievements of the American people under free institutions constitute the romance of history. During our national life political parties have arisen, played their parts upon the stage of national politics and passed away. Differences upon purely domestic questions have appeared almost every period of our history. Questions of finance, taxation and other great issues have aligned our people from time to time under opposing political standards, but from the days of Hamilton, until the present Republican administration, no political party has ever dared to propose a colonial system fashioned after the empire of Great Britain. This is the issue tendered by President McKinley and the leaders of the Republican party, under the gaily subterfuge of "manifest destiny." It was unnecessary that the Kansas City platform should declare it to be the "parade mount issue," for it is an obvious fact.

Internal policies may be changed at any time. Not so with this issue. It will be settled irrevocably at the coming election. If the American people should decide to surrender the republic and establish the English colonial system they will be powerless to undo that crime against liberty. Empires once founded are never overthrown except by revolution.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN. The republican party of this state has challenged the democracy of Missouri to the combat for state supremacy, and I therefore propose to enter upon a brief analysis of the records of the opposing parties. The people can best judge of the value and sincerity of the promises of political parties by the records of past performances. Both of the great parties have heretofore controlled the destinies of this state. The official records will determine with a certainty as to the laws of gravitation, or the ebb and flow of the tides, which party should hereafter be charged with the high responsibility of the administration of the affairs of this wonderful state.

The republican party controlled the administration of the affairs of our state from 1845 to 1870 inclusive. The liberal republican party was in power during the years of 1871 and 1872. The democratic party resumed control under the administration of Gov. Elias Woodson the 1st of January, 1873. Its control would have been undisturbed but for the "land slide" of 1894, which gave three state offices and the house of representatives to the control of the republican party. At the same time it sent ten republican congressmen to the national legislature. At that time, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, more than 42,000 democrats in the state remained at home on election day. The republican party, however, were then to state affairs. There will be no "stay at home vote" in the ranks of the aggressive democracy of Missouri at the coming election.

The republican party has invited the democracy to a comparison of records. It shall be made. The democratic party demands the most exacting scrutiny of its financial record. The republican party can not escape the odium of its shameful maladministration. The democratic record is a record of honesty, sagacity and integrity. It is a record of the people's money. The republican record is an exhibit of wanton and corrupt profligacy in administration, without parallel except among the carpet bag governments of the South, immediately succeeding the civil war.

From January 1, 1873, to July 18, 1896, the democratic administrations of Missouri collected of the people's money for public purposes \$102,256,952.34, including the proceeds of the sale of the general bond issue of 1873 (except \$1,449,829.23 in the treasury) which was distributed with the loss of a dollar to the taxpayers, while all the various functions of government have been wisely administered.

HISTORY OF THE RAILROAD DEBT. The state debt in 1845, when the civil war began, amounted to \$24,223,000, all of which, except \$622,000, was incurred by the issue of bonds to aid in the construction of railroads. Prior to the civil war, Missouri and other states of the Union adopted the policy of aiding in the construction of trunk line railroads. Whenever one of the aided roads established to the satisfaction of the governor that its stockholders had actually expended a certain amount for construction and operation, the government, as authorized by law, issued and delivered bonds to such road to the amount of one-half of the money so expended, the state retaining the first lien on all the property of the railroad companies including the lands granted by congress. It is obvious that a debt that no loss was possible except through fraud. Eight of the trunk lines of the state were thus bonded, and all of them, except the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, defaulted in the payment of interest on the bonds. The Missouri government, at the beginning or early in the civil war.

No efforts were made by the state during the war to collect the amounts due the state. These railroads cost \$17,402,000, and were amply sufficient to secure the payment of the interest due the state. Indeed, Gov. Fletcher, in his inaugural address, in January, 1865, declared that they were "ample security for the amounts advanced to them respectively."

In 1868, during the administration of Gov. Woodson, the republican legislature "sold" the state's liens on the railroads, then amounting to \$11,735,846, to various republican politicians and promoters, and realized for the state but \$6,131,496, a loss of \$5,604,350 to the tax payers. The so-called "sales" of the railroads by the republican legislature involved a very simple process. Where the property had already been "sold" by Gov. Fletcher's commissions to the lowest and worst bidder, as was done in the case of the Iron Mountain and Cairo and the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroads, they were released from paying the purchase money, and where no such sales had been made by commissions, the liens held by the state were transferred to certain "favored sons" named in the laws, as a free gift, or in consideration of trifling sums of money.

By the act of March 21, 1868, the republican administration released the lien on the Pacific road (now the Missouri Pacific) for \$5,000,000, the state's lien being \$10,750,000. The lien of \$5,750,000 was given away as a free gift to another set of republican promoters and politicians, the only condition being that the road should be extended to the western boundary of the state, and so on down the line, release were made, every bond sold road except one was acquired of the indebtedness due the state.

The official records are silent as to the influences which secured the passage and approval of the various acts which released the liens upon the roads securing the indebtedness due the state, except as to the Missouri Pacific railroad. As a result of a proceeding in court it appeared that agents of that corporation paid \$182,178 to procure the passage of the law which so liberally bestowed upon the stockholders of the various roads the millions of dollars. In other words, certain officials were corruptly influenced by the use of this money, and the taxpayers thus flagrantly outraged.

The liens of the state were extinguished on seven of the bonded railroads at a loss of principal and interest, which will aggregate \$45,043,000 when the bonds shall be fully paid within the next two years.

DEBT LEFT BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. When the democratic party took control of our state government in January, 1873, the bonded debt of the state, the legacy of republican misrule, amounted to \$20,986,000. These bonds bore six and seven per cent, ran 20 years without the option of payment, and were sold at a discount for only 93 cents on the dollar.

On the 21st of July last the entire bonded debt of the state had been reduced to \$2,342,000, option bonds bearing 3 1/2 per cent, and were sold, when issued in 1887, at a premium to refund the debt. The extremely satisfactory reduction of the bonded debt has been made upon a reduced rate of taxation. The state's certificates of indebtedness due the school funds now call for \$4,322,828.42, the interest of which goes to support the state university and our public school system.

During Gov. McClurg's administration the republican legislature levied a state tax of fifty cents on the hundred dollars' valuation--one-half to meet the ordinary expenses of the state and one-half for the payment of interest on the state debt. That rate of taxation has been steadily reduced, until it is now only one-half of that amount--fifty cents on the hundred dollars' valuation for state revenue and ten cents for the payment of state interest. The state revenue tax as stated is at this time but fifty cents on the hundred dollars' valuation, and during the last 14 years the democratic rule one-third of this levy has been appropriated to the support of the public schools, leaving only ten cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation to pay all the expenses of the state government, including liberal support of the eleemosynary, educational and penal institutions and the erection of magnificent public buildings. Under republican rule only one-fourth of the income from the state revenue tax was distributed in aid of the public schools.

LOWEST TAX RATE IN THE UNION. Democratic Missouri enjoys the lowest tax rate of any state of the Union. In 1898 the average of the states adjoining Missouri showed that the levy for the support of the state government and maintenance of the eleemosynary and judicial institutions, exclusive of the tax for support of public schools and for payment of state debts, were as follows: Illinois, 20 cents on the \$100 valuation. Iowa, 25 cents on the \$100 valuation. Arkansas, 27 1/2 cents on the \$100 valuation. Kansas, 35 cents on the \$100 valuation.

This exhibit, my fellow-citizens, is more eloquent in vindication of the honesty, ability and economy of the fiscal management of Missouri affairs by the democratic party than any words of mere eulogy, however well chosen.

It is also the occasion of real pride to know that the democratic party has not only effected the liquidation of the state debt, but that it has advanced, with a decreasing rate of taxation, but it has enlarged and rebuilt many of the state institutions, established others and increased the endowment for the support of the public schools and of the state university.

NUMBER OF STATE INSTITUTIONS. In 1876, when the liberal republican administration of Gov. Brown drove the radical republican party from power, our state institutions consisted of: Lunatic Asylum, one at Fulton, School for Deaf and Dumb at Fulton, School for the Blind in St. Louis, State University at Columbia, Normal School No. 1 at Kirksville, Normal School No. 2 at Jefferson, Lincoln Institute (colored) at Jefferson City and the penitentiary at Jefferson City.

All of these institutions, except the normal schools and Lincoln Institute, were established by the democratic party before the republican party secured control of our state government. Since that time democratic administrations have added the following state institutions: Normal School No. 3 at Cape Girardeau, School of Mines at Rolla, Lunatic Asylum No. 2 at St. Joseph, Lunatic Asylum No. 3 at Nevada, Reform School for Boys at Booneville, Industrial Home for Girls at Chillicothe, Federal Soldiers' Home at St. James.

In addition to these new institutions, the state university at Columbia has been rebuilt; Lunatic Asylum No. 1 has been refitted and enlarged; Lunatic Asylum No. 4 at Farmington is now being constructed; the corner-stone of a splendid Fruit and Experimental Station located at Mountain Grove was recently laid; buildings for the care of the Feeble-Minded at Marshall are under contract and construction, and the tract building at Jefferson City has been improved by the construction of two large wings at a cost of about \$75,000.

The state has expended \$6,482,922.29 for the support and maintenance of our eleemosynary and educational institutions since the administration of Gov. Woodson. In addition to this liberal expenditure it expended \$3,672,241 during the same period for the construction and repairs of the new buildings to which I have referred.

to educate the white and colored children has increased from 7,620 in 1871 to 147,874 in 1899; the amount of wages from \$887,018 to \$4,743,386.61; the average length of term of public schools from 65 days to 141 days; the average attendance for each pupil 44 days to 92 days; the number of public schoolhouses from 6,387 to 12,501; the number of white children in school from 228,712 to 654,410 (estimated); the number of colored school children from 4,358 to 30,114 (estimated); the number of colored schools from 117 to 1,874 in 1899; the average salary of teachers from \$19.50 to \$43.00 per month; the population from 1,721,293 in 1871 to an estimated population of 3,500,000 in 1900; the railroad mileage from 2,381 miles to 6,355 miles, and the assessed valuation of all property from \$77,282,277 in 1871 to \$1,420,403,500 at the time. I will continue the comparative exhibit, omitting some of its voluminous details to avoid trespassing upon your patience. I may say, however, that every fiscal exhibit I have made or shall make is official and accurate.

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC RULE. Eight years of republican rule prior to democratic ascendency in 1872 cost the taxpayers \$164,400 more for printing the laws and journals than the cost for a like purpose under 28 years of democratic rule.

During 1867 and 1868, the last years of Gov. Fletcher's administration, the republican party expended \$76,662.90 more for printing, copying and distributing the laws and journals than was expended during the last two years of Gov. Stephen's administration for the same objects. This is not to say, the republican party expended more than eight times as much money for this purpose in 1867 and 1868 than the democrats did in 1899 and 1900. A like favorable exhibit is disclosed by the official records in favor of democratic management in the expenses of the general assembly. During the eight years of republican and liberal republican rule prior to the administration of Gov. Woodson, the pay and contingent expenses of the legislature amounted to \$1,214,029.64, while the expenditures for the same purposes under 28 years of democratic control were \$2,825,263.12. That is to say, the average annual expenditures of republican administrations during eight years of control were \$153,253.16.

The average annual cost under democratic control was only \$100,553.68. The total cost of the last legislative session amounted to \$365,289.42, which is \$131,617.77 less than the average cost of the four republican legislatures which assembled prior to 1873.

STATEMENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. In this connection I may say that the republican candidate for governor, according to a dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of the 16th of July last, from Monett, stated at Jenkins, Barry county, that the last legislative cost the taxpayers nearly \$500,000, and in a speech at Belmar Garden, St. Louis, on the evening of July 22, he also declared that the last legislative cost the taxpayers \$3,300 daily. In discussing state affairs at Monett on the night of July 14, he further asserted that a "number of the warrants of the members of the general assembly were returned to protest, and there were 261 persons on the pay rolls of the state doing clerical work in both houses. It may be true that the clerical force of the last general assembly was in excess of the number really required for the economical transaction of business. The honorable gentlemen, however, in the assertions to which I have referred, has exhibited an inaccurately wholly unwarranted by the facts.

The total cost of the recent legislature has not been given, and as heretofore stated, is less than the average cost of the republican legislatures prior to democratic rule. However, the fact of republican extravagance both in state and national administrations should not be accepted as a precedent by democracy. It is true that the republican party wasted the substance of the people when they controlled this state, and it is also true that its record in national affairs, as I shall presently show, is a record of reckless profligacy, but in submitting the exhibit I shall not wander from the record as did the gentlemen named for the great office of governor by the opposing party. I am at a loss to understand why they should have been so mistaken on me as to the facts. It can not be charged to a lack of opportunity to acquaint himself with the affairs of the great state whose financial record he has maligned, and of the party he has named, with all the means of 75 million pamphlets, which would justify in fact. During the last six years he has been an office holder at Jefferson City, where the records are easy of access, and the gentleman should have put himself in possession of the facts before attempting to recite them or else maintained discreet silence.

COST OF THE LEGISLATURE AND ALLIED "PROTEST" WARRANTS. But what has 1899, the legislative total cost of \$365,289.42, averaged out to the taxpayers? The number of republican members, and mileage of members, and the expenses of the clerical force were \$29,374 instead of \$2,826 as stated. Deducing the cost of printing and expenses other than members and clerks, the average cost per day was \$2,421.64. There were 607 clerks and employees in the senate and the house--215 in the senate and 392 in the house. The honorable gentleman states the number at 561, or 118 in excess of the real number.

Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, I challenge special attention to the assertion that a "number of the warrants of the members of the general assembly went to protest, in fact, every warrant drawn by the state auditor was paid on presentation at this office. It could not be otherwise; for no warrant can be drawn except upon an appropriation in the legislature, and no appropriation in excess of the receipts into the state treasury can be made." The state treasurer then gives the facts familiar to most of the taxpayers. It is the custom of the committee on account of the general assembly to issue "scrip" or "pay accounts" verifying that the party whose name appears thereon is on the pay roll and serves a certain number of days, and is entitled to a warrant for a certain amount. This "scrip" is not a demand for money, but simply an evidence of indebtedness and of no value until the appropriations are made. It may have been the custom of the state treasurers, upon the request of both houses of the general assembly, and for the accommodation of members and clerks, to cash "pay accounts" before an appropriation by the legislature; but the custom is wholly voluntary in contemplation of law.

Section 15 of article 10, of the constitution of this state provides for the disbursement of public money, and to quote its language: "Upon warrants drawn by the state auditor and not otherwise." Section 19 of the same article also declares that "no money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this state or any other funds under its management except in pursuance of an appropriation by law."

The state treasurer, as commanded by the constitution, simply declined to cash these "pay accounts," although he says in his letter that "every member of the legislature and employee thereof knew that there was plenty of money in the treasury with which to pay all demands against the state, and that warrants to cover the amounts due them would be issued as soon as the appropriations were made." The state treasurer simply obeyed the law. When members of the legislature desire their pay, the law provides the method by which it can be easily secured. State Treasurer Pitts in this case pursued the course which should invite commendation rather than censure.

the fees of their offices, as pursuants, and the state treasurer was also permitted to retain the interest on the state's money deposited in banks. The democratic party, very soon after it was restored to power, required all fees and pursuants to be paid into the state treasury and used for the support of the state government. Since the enactment of this reform legislation \$2,693,138.47 has been paid into the state treasury on account of corporations, foreign insurance companies, companies, interest on deposits, fees of auditor, fees of secretary of state, fees of register of lands, fees of adjutant general and fees on account of notarial public commissions. Under republican rule the state treasury was never reinforced to the extent of a dollar from these sources of income.

It is worthy of special note that \$271,500.62 of this income has been reserved for interest on the money of the state deposited in banks. The legislation will be more fully appreciated when it is remembered that under republican misrule the office of secretary of state, with "Cosai Rodman" in charge, had an estimated income ranging from \$20,000 to \$40,000 yearly. The distinguished (7) republican, who established an unworthy reputation for unscrupulous ability and willingness to "count" democrats out of the offices to which they had been elected by the people, was the "increased" income of the republican party at that period of its history. I make this citation only, it being but a sample of the wasteful extravagance which then prevailed in the state offices at the Capitol, and also frequently throughout the state, in counties where the republican party was in power. Some of our wealthiest citizens were then burdened with bonded debts in aid of railroads, whose construction was never seriously contemplated, and in other counties the indebtedness was far in excess of the ability of the people to pay. These debts were created at a time when thousands of our best citizens were disfranchised, and the lawless element of the republican party held high carnival.

DECLARATIONS FOR THE FUTURE. My fellow-citizens, I have briefly adverted to some of the salient features of the financial record of the democracy of Missouri. It has been so wide and so thoroughly in harmony with the interests of the people that the democratic party can confidently rely upon their approval at the coming election. The democracy of Missouri promises new integrity and frugality in the conduct of the business of this great state.

Speaking for myself, I will say that I do not pose as the champion of any special class of our people, it matters not how worthy they may be. I desire to be the friend of all the people. I belong to a party pledged to foster all legitimate interests and to extend its protection alike to every class engaged in the gainful avocations of life. It shall be my mission as governor, under the law, to protect and promote all the varied industries of this imperial state. The men who labor in the mines, in the fields, on the farms, in the work-shops and manufacturing plants, upon the streets of our great cities and elsewhere, shall so far as I can contribute to that result, have the protection of laws which shall confer the old democratic doctrine of "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none." I shall not essay the role of a demagogue by denouncing corporations, that I may thus gain power, and then betray the confidence of the people. The corporations shall have the same equality of opportunity that other interests have. They are entitled to this equality, nothing more, nothing less.

I desire to assure the business men and the business interests of the state that the powers of the office of governor shall be employed, within the limitations of law, to secure the enactment of just laws and to prevent the passage of all laws bestowing special favors. Any attempt to influence legislation by improper means, in such cases there should be no interference by the executive department. No interest hostile to the people shall be permitted to dominate the policy of the administration. My congressional record is the best guarantee I can offer that I will be faithful to every interest, and that I will be the champion of all the people regardless of party affiliations. I pledge my word that the powers of the Chief Magistracy shall be invoked to secure honesty in the administration of all public state affairs, and to promote all measures which shall put our state in harmony with the progressive spirit of this marvelous century now closing, and of the new century upon which we are about to enter.

IMPEDIAL MISSOURI. Standstill conditions, today Missouri stands fifth in rank of population with her sister states, but in many respects other than in point of population, she is the peer of any. The name of Missouri is a synonym of honor throughout the Union. To be a Missourian is a distinction for any man, wherever he may journey, and one can realize this so fully as one who has been absent from her borders and sojourned elsewhere. The aspirations of Missourians for continued state improvement and development detract nothing from their devotion to the great Republic. On the contrary, my fellow-citizens, the uplifting of the state will exalt that glorious Union of which Missouri is a constituent part; for our progress is inseparable from the progress in exact proportion to the greatness attained by each state.

Let the efforts of our people, therefore, be united along the lines of progress, which shall still further develop our resources, enlarge our enterprises, and quicken the activities of business life. A state magnificent and majestic, teeming with activity and tireless energy, blessed in the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of her people, renowned for the wealth and variety of her resources, her untold mineral and horticultural wealth, her productiveness of soil, her manufacturing industries, her great railway systems, her beautiful towns and villages, her progressive cities and the extent of her waterways--truly to have a wonderful domain--a peerless and fortunate whose splendid possibilities and untold achievements can hardly be foretold, even with the gift of prophecy.

In this connection you will please remember that the republican party was an American, whose heart beat in sympathy with that gallant band of Americans besieged in China. I know but too every soldier from Manila that could every day, but the limited number who have been disclosed, the real situation in the Philippines. It is a condition of war, and the end of a war, no man can foresee. Fellow-citizens, before the administration finally consummates its policy of "limited aggression" I fear the republic will have been reduced to a condition of anarchy, and the people will be left to the mercy of a few unscrupulous men.

FREE OF "COUNT" RODMAN. But, my fellow-citizens, I have not yet submitted the complete fiscal record of the democratic party. The republican party while in power--under the name of the "Count Rodman" party--has been guilty of the most reckless and unscrupulous mismanagement of the state's money. It is worthy of special note that \$271,500.62 of this income has been reserved for interest on the money of the state deposited in banks. The legislation will be more fully appreciated when it is remembered that under republican misrule the office of secretary of state, with "Cosai Rodman" in charge, had an estimated income ranging from \$20,000 to \$40,000 yearly. The distinguished (7) republican, who established an unworthy reputation for unscrupulous ability and willingness to "count" democrats out of the offices to which they had been elected by the people, was the "increased" income of the republican party at that period of its history. I make this citation only, it being but a sample of the wasteful extravagance which then prevailed in the state offices at the Capitol, and also frequently throughout the state, in counties where the republican party was in power. Some of our wealthiest citizens were then burdened with bonded debts in aid of railroads, whose construction was never seriously contemplated, and in other counties the indebtedness was far in excess of the ability of the people to pay. These debts were created at a time when thousands of our best citizens were disfranchised, and the lawless element of the republican party held high carnival.

of the uttermost parts of the earth. The warship Missouri will be a notable addition to our navy, and my hope is to be ever ready to protect Americans in person and property, wherever they may journey in all the wide circuit of the globe. It is an American duty, and not a partisan duty, to protect our people in all parts of the world. Capt. Ingraham of the old navy wrote a glorious chapter of our naval history in defense of Marlin Koota, a naturalized American citizen. The national pride is stirred, and the fires of patriotism kindle anew when we read the story of the heroism of that splendid sailor officer in upholding the national honor and the rights of that humble adopted citizen of the republic. May the flag forever float upon land and sea as the emblem of freedom, and may it never become the symbol of despotism or of the spirit of mere commercialism.

NATIONAL ISSUES. Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens, I have already occupied more time in the discussion of state affairs than I had intended, and I can therefore do but little more than refer briefly to issues of national scope and importance without attempting to amplify or elaborate. I am in accord with the Kansas City platform in its demand for an amendment to the federal constitution providing for direct vote of the people. During my congressional service I repeatedly voted for such an amendment, but they all failed to receive the approval of the people. I am in favor of the partition of labor between the federal and state governments, and in bringing prosperity to our people at home, and increasing our commerce abroad. During my public life I have voted for all measures demanded by organized labor, reported by the committee on labor.

Labor has the God-given right to organize for its own defense and its own welfare. The men who earn their bread in the sweat of their face should be protected by just laws, and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in the bonds of friendly union. These interests are mutual and should never be estranged or divorced. The object of the law-making power is to protect the laborer, and to bring about a general and generous legislation, both state and national. Legislation should bind labor and capital together in