

Speaker Cannon at Home.

Frank G. Carpenter Visits Him at Danville and Chats With Him About Himself and Public Questions.

1. Joe Cannon the Man-He Talks of His Boyhood and Tells How He Fought for all Edu-cation-The Country Store as a School for Statesmen-Plutarch and the Bible as Books for the Young-Cannon's First Five Hundred Dollars and How He Spent It-College Educations for Con-

Young-Cannon's First Five Hundred Doll'ns and How He Spent It-College Educations for Con-gressmen-How the Speaker Feels in his Sixty-eighth Year. 2. Mr. Cannon's Vlews of Public Questions-Uncle Sam Will Own this Hemisphere-Canada and its Future-The United States Abroad and at Home-Our Great Fortunes and How They May Be Regulated-The Government and Its Expenses-The Campaign of 1994-Why Joe Cannon Does Not Want the Vice Presidency-He Likes the Speakership, But Has Not Been Stung by the Pres-dential Reg idential Bee

ANVILLE, ILL-Sit down | draggled tail into your still half-sleepy with me on the big porch of Speaker Cannon's big house ere in Danville and have a heart-to-heart talk with one of the really big men of the country! That wind which fans our cheeks like a sea

comes from the corn-laden Illinois prairies, rustling the forest trees at our side with its song of prosperity and peace. We are away from the factions politics, away from the strife of legislation, away from the struggling of every-day statesmanship; we are away from the big cities, away out in God's country, where one can look at himself and the world. It is under such conditions that I have had a visit with Joe Cannon, the results of which are em-bedied in the conversation which fol-

lows. The first part of our talk was of a personal nature. I had asked the peaker as to his boyhood and he re-pited that he could remember as far While I was clerking I had more or

eyes. After milking you came in and had breakfast, and how it did taste! "Snow balls then were as good as ap-ples now and every bit as sweet.

ples now and every bit as sweet. "When I worked in the country store I had to get up, make the fire, sweep out, eat breakfast and be ready for business by 6 o'clock in the morning, and I stayed in the store until 9 o'clock at night. Was it hard? No! Other beys did the same, and we had our fun, too. Many a time we went out and danced till daybreak and got back ready to open up at the usual time. ready to open up at the usual time. We may have yawned a litle during the day, but the elixir of youth remedied all before night."

THE EDUCATION OF A SPEAKER. I here asked Mr. Cannon to tell me

I here asked Mr. Cannon to tell me more about his education. He is a well-read man, and in his speeches uses ex-cellent English, fluetrating his points from history and literature, ancient and modern. Mr. Cannon said: "My education was confined to the country school, to home teaching about the big log firenease, where father need to me

PRESIDENT SAID TO PERSONALLY OPPOSE GOV. VARDEMAN





ON THE BIG PORCH OF SPEAKER CANNON'S HOME AT DANVILLE.

Frank G. Carpenter, the Noted Newspaper Correspondent, Interviewing Him for the Deseret News. 

have cost the nation millions of dollars | rise in farm lands and other things, | become South Americans, and this, with and brought me everlasting disgrace." SCHOOL THAT MAKES MEN. But schools like yours have their ad-

antages over the colleges, Mr. Speak-r," said 1. "It is such schools that make men.

That may be true," was the reply "That may be true, was the topy "There are greater disadvantages than having to work one's way through life. Such work brings out the man and hardens his character. Those who life. Such work brings on Those who and hardens his character. Those who are doing things in the world today, are been schooled as I was. They largely men schooled as I was. They come from the middle walks of life. They have had to fight their way up-ward and through fighting they grew. I learned much in that country store. It taught me exactitude, industry and the value of the nickel. Only the few-est people ever learn that 20 nickels make a dollar. In that store the acmake a donar, in that store the ac-counts had to be exact. I remember we sold a calleo dress for a dollar and it then took just eight yards to make a dress. We measured it off with the dress. We measured it off with the yard stick-just eight yards, not a quarter of an Inch more or less. Eight pounds of coffee were sold for a dol-lar, and I learned to measure out just eight pounds. I think we put the paper on the scales first. Another common article we sold was tobacco, which cost 40 cents a pfug, but which was usually sold in 5 cent cuts. I learned to cut a plug in eighths and put the other sev-en-eighths away in a glass jar for fu-ture customers. All this taught me to be exact.

CANNON'S FIRST FIVE HUNDRED

have made it so that I could now leave public life and be comfortably off. I don't mean that I would be a rich man in the present sense of the word, but I would have enough for all my needs.' THE FRIME OF LIFE AT SIXTY-

EIGHT. "You are too young a man, Mr.

"You are too young a man, Mr. Speaker, to think of ratiring. You seem to be in your prime." "If a man is as old as he feels," said Mr. Cannon, "I am still in my prime. I am 68, but I have never fell better, physically or mentally. I work more easily and can handle men better than in the mark. How hone this will last I in the past. How long this will last I do not know, but there are many men in public life older than I who are still doing good work. Senators Frye and Proctor are 73; Cullom, the chairman of Proctor are 73; Cullom, the chairman of the foreign relations committee of the senate, is 74, while Allison and Hoar are each 75. All these men are more efficient than they have ever been. The length of a man's working life is largely a matter of individual constitution. Some are older at 30 than others are at 60. If the Lord should give me threescore or even fourscore years of working life I shall be glad. I should like to remain upon this earth as long as I can be use-ful to myself and my fellows, and no ful to myself and my fellows, and no longer. When I begin to fail I want to I don't want to cumber the retire ground."

UNCLE SAM AND HIS HEMI-SPHERE.

The conversation here turned to public questions, and I asked Speaker Cannon his opinion as to the future of

the great overflow of dur people to that country, means that they will become a part of the world dominated by our ideas and the spirit of our civilization." THE CANADA OF THE FUTURE.

"How about Canada, Mr. Speaker?"

"How about Canada, Mr. Speaker?" "Canada is already almost a part of the United States. It may remain still ited to England in a nominal way, but as time goes on all will become Ameri-can in sympathy and more and more American in population and industry. Canada is one of the growing countries of this time. I look for an enormous emigration there from the United States. It is a land of vast undevel-oped resources, which are to be opened oped resources, which are to be opened up by our people."

THE UNITED STATES ABROAD.

"I suppose that the future of the United States will be confined to this continent," said I. "Yes, to a great extent," said Mr. Cannon, "but we are now a world na-

Cannon, "but we are now a world na-tion and we are reaching out in every direction and across every sea. The earth is old, but it is hardly touched as far as modern development is con-cerned. There are vast areas of new country in South America; Africa is still an unknown continent, and so is almost the whole of northern Asia. The world is said to have 1,500,000,000 people. There is room upon it for double that number, and many parts of it will sup-port 10 which now support one." "Then you do not believe in the Mal-thusian theory?" "No, it will be a long time before wars or pestilences will be needed to re-

wars or pestilences will be needed to re-strict the world's population."

be no tax at all on the first \$24,600, one per cent on the second \$20,000, two per cent on the third, three or, the next four on the next and five per cent on all of the estates above \$100,000. The vice president is mescly a four on the next and five per cent on all of the estates above \$100,000. The vice president is mescly a four on the next and five per cent on all of the estates above \$100,000. The vice president is mescly a four on the next and five per cent on all of the estates above \$100,000. The people can if they will increase the amount of taxes paid according to the bulk of the property owned by the in-dividual tax payer. I do not say that they should do so, but they have the power, and if at any time great for-tunes. So for I think they have been for the good of the people. It requires great capital to do great things, and the masses are enormously bonefitod by the enterprises of the vich. I am only saying that the people have the power, and that, after all, the future is in their own hands." THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS EXbe no tax at all on the first \$20,000, one f

THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS EX-PENSES.

"It seems to many, both rich and poor, Mr. Speaker, that our taxes are very heavy now. Are you not alarmed at the increasing expenditures of the government""

"No. We spent last year in round numbers something like 700 million dol-lars, or over two million dollars for each working day of the year. The sum is enormous, but you must remember that this is an enormous country, doing



"The representative can do things; he

A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL

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"They do you apportant office, and one "It is a very important office, and one of great pover and influence. It ranks next to the presidency among the pub-lic offices, for the speaker is the head of the house of representatives, which is the ohief originative, creating and a the chief originating, creating and working branch of our national legis-

working branch of our national legis-lature." "Do you like the place?" "Yes. I feel honored by the confi-dence expressed by electing me to it." "But does it not worry you? The pressure of public business must be en-

# TAMMANY'S REAL CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR.



There are 17 postoffices in the United States named Roosevelt, 10 in the mouth and one of them in Mississippi, but the Administration refuses to permit a new office in this state to be named Vardeman, in honor of Governor Vardeman. It is claimed by Democrats that the president is responsible for the refusal of the postoffice department.

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now 64 years ago. "It was then," said he, "that we emi-grated from North Carolina to Indiana.

We came over the mountains in canvas-tovered wagons, sleeping in tents. We by the wagens, see ping in the was as big to me then as the Minsissippi is now. I can still see the great forests, the wild flowers by the roadside and the squirrels darting from tree to tree."

## HIS QUAKER ANCESTORS.

"Then your parents were southerners, Mr. Speaker?"

They were born in North Carolina, but they were Quakers of the old stock that went from Massachusetis south and emigrated thence to different parts and emigrated thence to different parts of the west. They were natural pio-ners, always moving from place to place. My father and mother lived in Guilford county, N. C. Father taught school then in a little red schoolhouse, of which I have a pleture. He after-ward studied medicine and practised it. There were about 20 families in the caravan which went to Indiana and set-tied at our little town on the Wabash. It was there I got my first schooling and there I lived until I was 15, when father was drowned and I had to go to work.

What did you do then, Mr. Speak-

I clerked in a country store for five years, after which I went into an office and studied law. It took me some time to get a start as a lawyer, but I thally fucceeded, and was doing when when I was first elected to Congress, about 32 fars ago. With the exception of one term I have been in Congress ever ting.

THE DELIGHTS OF YOUTH.

Then your boyhood was not an easy me. Mr. Speaker?" one, Mr

"Perhaps not, in comparison with that "Perhaps not, in comparison with that of the city boys of today; but it was like that of the other boys of the com-munity and I thoroughly enjoyed it. There is nothing like the pleasures of youth and its glorious dreams of the fulrouth and its glorious dreams of the future. As we grow older we are content with the present. I have not built an castle for 30 years, although I en-

The castle for 30 years, although I en-by life still. The still of the pleasures of my youth high the considered hardships now. In the set of the pleasures of my youth the set of the pleasures of my youth have to pull getting them on. Then if he is not hard to kindle it and to put the ket. We on the crane; but if not, you had to high and been thoughtful and had car-ned in the wood before bedtime it was not hard to kindle it and to put the ket. We on the crane; but if not, you had to high and you took two pails and went with an the other served for the strip-miks and the strip served for the strip-miks and the

back as when he was four years old, I less time when business was slack, and after I began to read law I got a smattering of Latin." "What books did you have?"

"What books did you have?" "Very few during my boyhood. There was a little public library in the sad-dler's shop in our town, and its books were passed around. We had Plut-arch's Lives, Aesop's Fables, Josephus' History of the Jews, Rollins' Ancient History, Shakespeare and the Bible. I read all these again and again. I read Shakespeare before I was fifteen, and every year from nine until fifteen I had to read the Bible through from end to end."

end to end,"

'Can you quote much from the Bible? "I never could quote anything," said the speaker, "but the Bible has fur-nished me more illustrations for my speeches than any other book. It is

full of grand pictures, and it has par-ables and examples illustrating every phase of human life and action." "What parts of the Bible have helped

you most?" I asked. "I can hardly say. They are all good. The Old Testament and the good. The Old Testament and the New are full of great thoughts and striking images. Take David and his Psalms, the Proverbs of Solomon and Solomon's Songs. There is nothing like them anywhere. Ecclesiastes is a great philosophical poem, and all Job is poetry. Think of the story of Exodus and the wandering of the chos-en people through the wilderness for forty years, and that only two of all en people through the whilerbess for forty years, and that only two of all their host ever saw the promised land. And then the Sermon on the Mount and the life of Paul. The Bible is a treasure house. It has had great in-fluence upon me all my life." "What books stand next to the Bible in your estimation?"

"Shakespeare has, I suppose, the second place, but I study Shakespeare still and find it ever fresh and ever new. Plutarch's Lives I know almost new. Plutarch's Lives 1 and the every by heart, and their characters are very by heart, and their characters are very real to me. From Rollins I get much real to me. From Rollins I get much real to me. From Rollins I get much of my knowledge of the Greeks and Ro mans, and from Shakespeare human nature."

COLLEGE EDUCATION FOR CON-GRESSMEN,

"It must have taught you to he economical as well?" exclaimed Mr. Can-

"Economical" exclaimed Mr. Can-non. "Ye gods! how economical I was then! A nickel looked bigger than a double gold eagle does now, and I am not extravagant today. I wanted to study law and get ahead, and I saved every cent. How closely I saved you may know when I tell you that for that five years I received \$1,000 in wages, an average of \$4 a week, and I saved just half of that. The result was that I had \$500 when I stopped clerk-ing. I lived upon that while I studled ing. I lived upon that while I studied

DOLLARS.

That saving taught me the uses and value of money," continued Mr. Can-non. "It gave me habits which ennon. "It gave me habits which en-abled me to pay the debts incurred in the dull season of my law study and early practise. It caused me to invest my surplus thereafter, with the result that when I went to Congress I had what was then considered a good in-"Could you not live upon result."" "By this I do not mean that we will undertake the political government of the South American republics. I do not mean that we will not mean that we will undertake the political government of the South American republics. I do not mean that we will out colonies, nor even as Cu-ba, which is to some extent a depen-dency of ours. But I do mean that American capital and Americans will have so settled themselves in our size

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"I have not done so." was the reply. "I have not done so." was the reply. "I have lived well, although not ex-travagantly. My expenses have been about twice as much as the amount re-ceived from the government. Never-theless those investments made in the days of my law practice owing to that days of my law practise, owing to the | peans who go to South America must

Cannon his opinion as to the fu-the United States. He replied: "The future of this country is the fu-ture of the world's civilization. This is

ture of the world's civilization. This is the great breeding ground for the best of the human race. It is the source of that element which does things, con-trols things, creates things. We have 80,000,000 people now.' Within another hundred years we shall have 200,000,000, and will have spread beyond our bor-ders on the north and south. By the close of this century we Americans will dominate this continent and this hemi-sphere. We will have passed beyond Mexico, Central America and the Isth-mus of Panama, and will have inclosed all South America in the grasp of our

all South America in the grasp of our Influence "By this I do not mean that we will

"Could you not live upon your salary while in Congress?" I asked. "I have not deno so" 

## PARKER'S POLITICAL MENTOR,

#### THE GREATEST FACTORY ON EARTH.

"I suppose you look upon the United States as pretty well filled now?" "Not at all. We have only 80,000,000 and by intensive cultivation we could and by intensive cullivation we could support 10 times that number. It is said that Texas alone could feed the United States. And then our mineral resources. The country has not been scratched and we do not know what we have under the soil. We are already the greatest manufacturing nation of the world, producing more than Ger-many, France and England, our three greatest competitors. We send only greatest competitors. We send only 3 per cent of what we make abroad, but that 3 per cent forms 29 per cent of our exports, and we are now greatest exporting nation on earth. the deed, we make one-fourth of all the tactory goods made by the world." "The basis of our manufactures is our

"The basis of our manufactures is our home market, "continued the speaker." I want to see this protected in every possible way, for it is the foundation of our prosperity and of our enormous possibilities. There is no market like this. We have more wants than any other needle, and spend more money other people, and spend more money to satisfy them. We consume three times as much per capita as the people times as much per capita as the people of Europe. Our eighty millions in that respect are equal to any other two hundred millions. We are equal as con-sumers to two-thirds of all the people of Europe. This market we must keep to ourselves, and the tariff must be so adjusted that there will be no danger adjusted that there will be no danger of losing it."

#### GREAT FORTUNES AND THEIR DANGERS.

"I know we are rich Mr. Speaker. But are we not growing too rich? Are you not alarmed at the growth of the great American fortunes?"

"No. Most of our great fortunes have come from small beginnings. They are the result of the brains and industry of the men who own them, and when their owners die they will soon disap-

pear. I know many of the multi-mil-lionaires of today. "Take Marshall Field. When I first saw him he was a boy clerking in a store. He is worth many millions now, John Rockefeller, who started life poor, is said to be worth hundreds of millions and the same is true of Andrew Car-negie and others. When those men die they cannot carry a dollar away with them. Naked came they luto the world and naked they shall depart from it. That fact exists today as it did in the

That fact exists today as it did in the time of the Scriptures." "Yes," said I, "but the fortunes still remain in the families." "Not long," replied Mr. Cannon. "It is an old saying that it is just three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves. It is impossible to tie up for-tunes so that they will remain long in the hands of one's descendants. You may remember the case of old Thulie-son, who died about 200 years ago. That may remember the case of the the son, who died about 200 years ago. That man was enormously rich for his day and he willed his fortune so that it should be kept intact, and invested and re-invested for generations, and at the presidential contests." said the speaker of the house of representatives. "Par-ties are too evently divided. Indeed, a change of 2 per cent in the vote will al-most always throw the election to one party or the other. I think that the Republicans will win both the presi-dency and the house of representatives, but they will not do it on the walk. They will have to fight stendily from now until the election. The Democrats have a permanent asset in the solid south, and this gives them the odds at end divided among his heirs. His will was contested again and again, but in was contested again and again, but in valu. The result of it was that the English parliament made a law that no man could dispose of his property for longer than the lives of his descen-dants in being, and for 21 years there-after. That law has been adopted by nearly every other country. It is a nearly every other country. It is a part of the laws of every one of our states.

TAXES FOR THE RICH. "Such things, however, are, after all, in the hands of the people," continued the Speaker. "It is they who make the laws regulating the accumulation and continuance of wealth. In many of our states there are now inheritance taxes graded according to the size of the deceased. There may

Charles W. Goodyear is said to be worth \$20,000,000. He is a railroad owner, a coal mine operator and a small sized lumber king. He is very popular in Erie county and Grover Cleveland has publicly announced his pleasure at the announcement of Mr. Goodyear's candidacy for the governorship of New York,

10 years. We are also doing more in the work of human progress than any

other nation on earth, and, whether willing or not, as we ourselves are con-

"That is not true," was the roply. "There may be and doubtless are pub-lic officials here and there who forfeit their trust, but they are very few. The majority of the men in the service of

of public and private life is upward."

The conversation here turned to the presidential race, and I asked Mr. Can-non if he thought the Republicans would have a "walk over." "There are no 'walk overs' in our presidential contests." said the speaker of the barge of representatives. "Par-

south, and this gives them the odds at the start.'

"Why would you not consent to be a

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1904.

werry, I do not worry about anything. What is the use of that? I do the thing that is before me, as welt as I can, and then take up what comes next." an enormous business. Our business , is growing much faster than cur popu-lation, According to the postal receipts it has increased 1.700 per cent since 1869, and it has doubled within the past

THE PRESIDENTIAL BEE.

"I should like to ask you, Mr. Speaker, if you have any ambition to go higher. Would you not be glad to be president of the United States?"

willing or not, as we ourselves are con-cerned, our sphere is constantly widen-ing. We have become a world power and we must accept the responsibilities of a world power. We must have a strong army and navy, not to wage war, but to insure peace and to be ready for emergencies if they should come. I don't believe the people object to heavy expenditures if such expendi-tures are needed and the money is properly handled." "But is it so handled, Mr. Speaker?" Some people think that a great part of it goes into the hands of the officials?" "That is not true," was the roply. "Glad to be president of the United States," said Mr. Cannon. "Of course I should be glad to be president if the people wanted me and thought me fit for the election. There is no American capable of filling that place who would not be glad to have it. The president of our people ranks higher in my mind than any monarch who sits a throne, and as things go today he has more power than any ruler on earth. Any one would be glad to be president!" "I do not mean by this that I am for-

mented with such an ambition. I thank God that the presidential bec has never hummed about my head Its poison-ous sting has never inocculated my veins and I hope it never will. I have the government are earnest, honest and more economical as to government ex-penses than they are as to their own expenses. I believe that the standard of official morality is higher every known many peliticians who have been so stung. Some are dead and some are living still. None, however, ever re-covered. The blood of the man so alyear. I have no sympathy with the idea that the country is going to the devil. Our people are better, purer and stronger than in the past, and the trend of orbits and orbits the put tacked becomes contaminated, and he corries the attendant mubilions, nux-letles and disappointments with him to the grave

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

WAS WASTING AWAY.

"I had been troubled with kidney\_dis-"I had been troubled with kidney dis-ease for the last five years" writes Rob-ert R. Watts, of Salem, Mo. "I lost form and never felt well and doctored with leading physicians and tried all remedies suggested without relief. Finally I treed Foley's Hičney Cure and leas than two hottles completely cured are and I am now sound and well" During the summer kidney irregularities are offen caused by excessive drinking or being overheated. Attend to the sidneys at once by uplyg Foley's Kidney Cure, F. J. Hill Drug Co.

# EXCURSION RATES

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SHEF, HAN.

William T. Sheehan is probably the only man aside from Parker, who really knows all of the judge's political opinions. The Democratic candidate relies on Mr. Sheehan almost wholly for advice on the purely political features of the campaign.