

sister, New South Wales, the free trade policy, and though she was not rich in soil and resources her people prospered and became rich while the opposite was the unfortunate lot of Victoria. We hear much about American protection. Republicans lack originality. Until 1846 England had protection and Republicans copied her methods by instituting protection in the United States. This system of so-called protection originated in Spain hundreds of years ago. Look at her pitiable condition today. The custom spread to England and was carried on there during the days of barbarism and religious tests. Republicans have not even originality. Harrison only echoed the expression of Buckingham when he said that a cheap coat implied a cheap man. McKinley, too, only repeated the same sentiment when he said cheapness and nastiness were synonymous terms. In 1856 Republicans adopted their first platform. Read and compare it with their platforms of today. Under Democratic free trade years ago woolen mills increased, industries sprang up in all directions and distinguished writers and political economists pronounced it the golden era of prosperity.

Republicans tell us that they possess all of the intelligence and that Utah is a white spot on the map, and that is why it should be Republican. Protection, they say, is good in theory but bad in practice—like the ten commandments which are very good in theory but equally bad in practice for protection because they say "Thou shalt not steal." (Laughter.) Republicans can only see 14,500 mill owners in the United States. They are always found legislating for trusts and monopolies. It was the Republicans who took away the stamp taxes. They got a taste of blood and like the wild animal are still hunting for more with which to quench their burning and eternal thirst. It is no wonder that patriotic Republicans are deserting their own party and coming over to the ranks of Democracy. This nation which by the Constitution was designed to be the common weal of all people has become practically the property of private individuals. McKinley did not write the protective clauses of his bill, but the agents of gigantic trusts and monster monopolies did. (Cheers and protracted applause.) It was never the design of those who formed this government that its privileges should be wrested from one class and given to another. But this has been done by the Republicans. It is a pernicious perversion of the principles which underlie the Constitution.

Protection is a merry-go-round used for the purpose of robbing Peter to pay Paul and Paul to pay Timothy. Harrison tells us about our recent reciprocal trade relations with a few little islands; he says something about the number of barrels of flour and pounds of pork we have sold to them. What about it? England laid down her bars to us. She wants our surplus. We are anxious that she should have it. We have nowhere else to send it. My friends, don't you know that even Republicans like free trade? So does the smuggler; all Republicans are smugglers. (Laughter.) They love it (renewed merriment.) The dandy young man that can smuggle a suit of

clothes into the United States will do it in order to escape paying the duty thereon. Depew would do it; they all do it. (Laughter and applause.) Who's afraid of free trade? (Voices from the Republicans "We are" and from the Democrats "It is a good thing.") It brings peace in one hand and prosperity in the other.

No one but a savage would isolate himself and compel himself to produce all he consumed and consume all he produced. (Laughter.) Republicans don't get their principles from running brooks nor their sermons from stones. Republicans, go home and look at your maps and see if protection made this world.

Time was called and Mr. Rawlins took his seat amid thunderous applause and prolonged cheering. When the demonstration was over Judge Leonard took the floor and introduced the

HON. FRANK J. CANNON

as "Our Frank." The reception that he was given was a most welcome one and as he advanced to the footlights, deafening cheers filled the building.

He said in part: Yes, Republicans, go home and look at your maps and see if it was not by protection that this earth was formed. Study the laws of attraction and gravitation and see if but for the protection of an all-wise Creator our earth would not have been hurled through space, until it came in contact with another planet and been destroyed (applause); and see, too, if it were not for the protection of Republicanism, our home industries would not be hurled with lightning-like velocity against the attractive forces of free trade England. (Renewed applause.)

A few days ago I was riding on a railway train and purposely inquired of the conductor what the platforms at the ends of the cars were built for (I did this simply for an illustration), and he looked at me a moment and then said, "They are made for the people to go in on." The Democrats also build platforms, but they seldom go in on them. (Laughter.) I was somewhat surprised tonight, as I expected to hear some of the real issues of the campaign presented for your consideration. In this I was mistaken, and although it was not my province to tell you I will take the privilege of doing so. They are tariff, reciprocity, a free ballot and an honest count. (Applause.)

The speaker said he had some later advice from New South Wales and Victoria which proved that manufacturing establishments in free trade South Wales had decreased and those in protected Victoria had increased, and even New South Wales was now adopting protection. Smugglers, robbers, all of them, but adopting protection just the same, because they love their country better than pet theories.

There are two kinds of tariff, he stated, and he had no objection to foreign people paying our taxes if they wished to do so. Why not accomplish two results by our tariff—collect our revenue and protect our manufacturing and agricultural products? Forty-two per cent. of our imports come in free. In 1824 only 6 per cent. came in. England's tariff revenue is 60 per cent. Ours is a little over 21 per cent. I had expected a discussion on the uncon-

stitutionality of the tariff, but as it has not been mentioned, I take it that the constitutionality is now admitted by the Democracy of Utah, which, of course, governs the nation.

The tariff was then discussed. Andrew Jackson's words were quoted on the protection period between 1827 and 1833. Webster was also quoted. From 1833 to 1842 free trade existed. Reference was then made to those years. From 1842 to 1846 protection existed.

In every instance of free trade in America we have incontrovertible evidence of depression, and every protection period shows great prosperity, said the speaker.

In 1861 we had a protective tariff and have had it ever since, and I think we'll have it for another thirty-two years. (Applause.) When the Mills bill was pending Mr. Fox, an English statesman, made a statement, showing that under certain conditions free trade would conquer not only Oregon but the United States, until the very shirt worn by the laborers would wear the livery of Manchester.

Apply it to yourselves. Spend \$1,000 more a year than you receive and see how soon the sheriff will sell you out. When the tariff is for revenue we pay the tax. England collects \$150,000,000 on coffee, tea and the necessities not produced at home which comes out of the pockets of the poor.

A tariff for protection is different. We say we'll levy a tariff only on goods that we produce at home. Then the foreigner pays the tax. Take tin plate. The Republican party said we can produce it here. Instead of having a tariff on sugar which was for revenue only, as we could not produce enough here to make competition injurious, we put a tariff on tin plate. A tariff of 22-10 cents a pound was put on. The Welsh realized it was a blow at their industry and they at once set to work to defeat us.

The speaker read a letter from Coffin & company, hardware dealers in this city, tending to show that there had been a continuous going down in prices in the goods they handled since the passage of the McKinley bill. He also quoted from a letter from a Pennsylvania iron firm which said that the price of tin had been downward during that period.

In 1875 we manufactured 1,000 kegs of wire nails selling at 10 cents a pound. The rich and well-born put a tariff of four cents a pound on the nails. The cry of infamous robbery went up. In 1891 we manufactured 400,000,000 kegs selling at \$2.05 per hundred and now we get it for \$1.48. Yet the foreigner is now, if he ships in any nails, paying a duty of from \$2 to \$4 per hundred. If tariff is a tax, should it be removed, then when you buy a keg at \$1.48 you should get your nails for nothing and the manufacturer would still owe you 62 cents. Democracy never raised its voice against robbery when we were paying the foreigner \$10 a keg, but as soon as we paid \$1.48 a keg to our home people they have not been able to put enough orators in the field to tell you how you are robbed.

As to carpets, he quoted letters which said that more than five times the amount of fine woollens were manu-