

**Cannon, Joseph Gurney.** b. at New Garden, N.C., May 7, 1836; d. Nov. 12, 1926. American politician, remembered for his iron rule of the procedure governing the House of Representatives while serving (1903-11) as its speaker. He attended the Cincinnati Law School, commencing (1858) his law practice at Shelbyville, Ill., and later shifting it to Danville. A Republican, he was (1861-68) state's attorney for the 27th judicial district of Illinois, and a member (1873-91) of Congress, where he established a reputation for coarse speech and the support of reactionary legislation. He was (1883-89) a minority member of the House Committee on Rules. He returned to Congress in 1893, serving until 1913. He was elected speaker in 1903; until 1910, when by House resolution the membership of the Committee on Rules was enlarged and the speaker excluded from it, he exercised virtually dictatorial control over House procedure. His high-handed tactics led to the coining of the term "Cannonism," and ill-feeling against him in Congress was so widespread that a motion was made (1910) to declare the speaker's seat vacant. The motion failed, and Cannon held the speaker's position until March 2, 1911. He was defeated for reelection in 1912, but was again a member of Congress from 1915 to 1923. He served 46 years in the House, longer than any other in U.S. history.

**Cannon, Walter Bradford.** b. at Prairie du Chien, Wis., Oct. 19, 1871; d. at Franklin, N.H., Oct. 1, 1945. American physiologist, known for work in neurology and endocrinology; husband of Cornelia James Cannon. He was graduated (B.A., 1896; M.D., 1900) from Harvard, where he was a teacher from 1899 to 1942, becoming a professor in 1906. While serving in the U.S. Army Medical Corps during World War I, he explained problems of traumatic shock and helped develop a method of storing blood for reinjection. In 1931 he discovered sympathin, an adrenalinlike hormone. His physiological researches include investigations of the movements of the stomach and intestines, the effects of emotions on bodily processes, and the functioning of the autonomic nervous system. He was the author of *A Laboratory Course in Physiology* (1910), *Traumatic Shock* (1923), *The Wisdom of the Body* (1932), and other works.