

they understood you were not enthusiastic for him?"

"A great many people failed to vote for Judge Parker, and I have not had time to consult all of them personally since election to see why; but I did what I could to secure votes for him, and he not only appreciated my services during the campaign, but he called upon me the first time I came to New York after the campaign. I was opposed to his nomination for reasons which I gave, but when he was nominated I did all that was within my power to secure his election, and there was not enough money in the republican campaign committee to buy one inch of space in *The Commoner* to use against him, and I shall not allow my loyalty in that campaign to be questioned by a paper that will claim to be the discoverer of a candidate and will then, for a pecuniary consideration, sell its pages for a cartoon that was as abusive of the candidate as language could have been."

"What do you think of the availability of Governor Johnson of Minnesota, as the democratic candidate for president?"

"The greatest objection I have heard to him is that the World considers him a fit man, and I think that its support is an unfair reflection upon him."

"Outside of the World's support, what do you think of him?"

"I will not discuss him, just as I have not discussed the availability of other candidates suggested."

"What answer have you to make to the World's question: 'What states can you carry in 1908 that you failed to carry in 1896?'"

"I am not discussing my candidacy and am under no obligation to name the states that might be carried by a democratic candidate. Let the World deal with the facts and give some evidence to convince the country it is wiser now than when it picked out a candidate in 1904. The World is asserting that it knows how the party can win. It asserted that in 1904. Unless it has proof that it has the greater wisdom now or greater interest in the party than it had when it sold its pages to the republicans, it ought not to expect democrats to give its opinions much weight."

"And now you may add a question from me: The World telegraphed me and asked me to name the special interests which it represented. I answered, asking the World to state editorially what financial interest, if any, Mr. Pulitzer of the World had in the stocks and bonds of railroads or in the corporations generally known as trusts. This information would enable me to answer its question more fully. The question had not been answered when I left home. When the World advises the democratic party the party ought to be in a position to know just what pecuniary interests the World or its owner has in the questions which the World discusses."

"Would ownership of railroad stocks or bonds disqualify any one from advising on public questions?"

"His ownership of stocks and bonds of railroads or predatory corporations would not disqualify him for discussing questions, but if the public knows just what his financial interests are, it can better judge what weight to give to his editorials."

"Can you account for the discrepancy between the democratic strength in 1892 and 1907?"

"If you will commence with 1894 you will find that we have a gain to account for and not a loss."

In reply to the question as to whether he considered business conditions satisfactory Mr. Bryan replied that he did not think business conditions suited any one at the present time. Asked if he expected an improvement if the democrats carried the election this fall he replied in the affirmative. Asked to give his reasons, Mr. Bryan said:

"I think there will be a restoration of confidence, because there will be a return to honest government and to legislation in behalf of the whole country and not in behalf of the favored few."

The republican party, he said, had destroyed confidence.

"It sold the government to the highest bidder and has been delivering the goods, and the result is that the exploiting enterprises were carried so far that they broke down of their own weight. Our present panic, which came in the midst of plenty, started in Wall Street and spread throughout the country. It began with the floating of watered stock and continued because the republican leaders have so tied the country to Wall Street that your gambling trans-

actions on the stock exchange and board of trade affect the whole country."



MR. BRYAN IN NEW YORK

Under date of New York, February 5, the Associated Press gave the following account of Mr. Bryan's busy days in New York City:

William Jennings Bryan's stay in New York today was a strenuous one. After a morning-interview with the newspaper men, he hurried to Brooklyn where he was tendered a reception by Bird S. Coler, president of the borough, and made a speech in which he declared that the democratic party presented a united front and was now in a position to fight the divided enemy; then he made a long trip to Harlem where he addressed a meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew association. Tonight he was the principal guest and speaker at the dinner of the Economic club at the Hotel Astor.

His itinerary tomorrow includes a meeting and reception in Jersey City, after which he will speak in Passaic. He will speak in Newark at night.

Mr. Bryan was asked today whether his Carnegie hall speech had been intended to include an intimation that the free coinage of silver will still be a public issue. Mr. Bryan replied:

"No, free silver is not an issue. What I said last night had no connection with the silver question. I simply referred to it to show the change that had taken place in the arguments that are being made at the present time."

"The silver question was an issue in 1896 because prices were falling and there was no other relief in sight. Since gold production has materially increased, prices are rising, or were until the recent panic, and will again, as soon as normal conditions are restored. The silver question, therefore, will not be an issue."

Mr. Bryan was tendered a reception in the office of Borough President Coler today and addressed a gathering in the corridors of the city building. He said in part:

"I am glad to find that we have a united democratic party. I have suffered as much as anyone from the results of a divided party and I am gratified now that we are presenting a united front. I hope for a democratic victory this fall. The democratic party has taken an advanced ground and has vindicated our position. Some of our ideas have been indorsed by President Roosevelt. I emphasize the word 'some.' Nevertheless I do not intend to let him push me off of the democratic platform. We are now in a position to fight the divided enemy, for the republican party is divided and it will take that party some time to settle the questions which have divided it. While they are doing so we can govern in their stead. I have no doubt of the ultimate triumph of the democratic ideas. The time is coming when the cup of the democratic party will be overflowing with joy."

Six hundred auditors gave Mr. Bryan an enthusiastic welcome at the meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew association, where he lauded the racial achievements of the Hebrews. Speaking of the Hebrews, Mr. Bryan said:

"I am not complimenting you when I say that history affords us no higher type of men than the Hebrews, both for their influence upon human destiny and upon the thought of the world. Go where you will, you will find that the Hebrew has won the highest distinction in all that concerns business in every great enterprise. In the business of banking he is prominent above every other race. I think there is less pauperism, less of crime among Hebrews. I think it can be said deservedly of that race you represent that in the highest walks, intellectual and political, your people have proven their capacity."

Mr. Bryan spoke on currency needs at the dinner of the Economic club tonight, which was attended by over 700 diners, including many New York bankers, who listened to the speaker with careful attention.



CARNEGIE HALL MEETING

The New York World report of the Carnegie hall meeting in New York Tuesday, February 4, says:

William J. Bryan praised President Roosevelt for his popular fight against abuses and seconded in his speech last night at Carnegie hall before the Civic Forum the president's demand for laws which will end gambling on margins on the stock exchange.

He spoke on the text "Thou Shalt Not Steal," and was greeted by an audience which

comfortably filled the body of the hall, the boxes and the upper galleries. Many fashionably dressed persons were present. The stage was filled with personal friends of Mr. Bryan and persons interested in the Civic Forum. Mr. Bryan's speech was received with sympathetic applause.

Edward M. Shepard, who presided, spoke of Mr. Bryan as a great American whose politics now practically dominated in the White House.

Mr. Bryan prefaced his speech with a eulogy of President Roosevelt which he qualified by saying that he did not approve of all the things the president had done.

I take it that President Roosevelt, like myself, is a creature of environment, a product of his time, and the same things which have impelled myself and thousands of other persons have impelled him to advocate some of the things he has advocated. I believe he has been impelled by the spirit of the time.

"I do not accuse him of following us or of imitating our politics. I believe the same force that compelled us to speak compelled him to speak. Even when I have differed from him I have believed him to be actuated by the highest purposes and the loftiest motives."

Mr. Bryan paid a second tribute to Roosevelt at the end of his speech when he undertook to answer a large number of queries sent up to the platform. One question was, "Has not President Roosevelt taken the wind out of the sails of every party except the socialists, and where is there any room for Bryanism and democracy?"

"The president has tried to do something," he replied. "He has not tried to do everything he should—he has not tried to get election of United States senators by the people. But the bulk of the good things he has advocated have not been adopted by his party, because the leaders of his party have not tried to help him."



MR. BRYAN IN PHILADELPHIA

Mr. Bryan visited in Philadelphia February 3. Following are extracts from the report made by the Philadelphia North American (rep.):

"When more than 500 men were turned away from the Lyric theatre yesterday afternoon, while every seat was filled and full 200 persons crowded on the stage, William Jennings Bryan scored a personal triumph sufficient to make his present visit to this city notable, without the formal launching of the presidential boom which his presence occasioned."

"Mr. Bryan was the speaker at a men's meeting, arranged by the Y. M. C. A., and his topic was the eminently religious one: 'The Prince of Peace,' but in spite of the holiness of the day and the sanctity of the surroundings the meeting took a political flavor through no fault of Bryan himself."

"Men ranking high in the official life of the city, prominent Y. M. C. A. workers and plain voters, who may not often go to Y. M. C. A. meetings, but who are constant in their admiration of Bryan as a political leader, mingled in the big crowd, and the appearance of the speaker on the stage, following his introduction by Bishop Mackay-Smith, was the signal for a mighty roar, which would have done infinite credit to the last state convention of the democratic party."

"Workers in the local democratic organization were conspicuously absent."

"It was on leaving the theatre that the greatest tribute was paid to Bryan. Cherry street was packed from Broad to the stage entrance with a mass of men who varied their endeavors to grasp his hand by cheers for 'our next president.'"

"Two policemen tried to make him a path to the waiting automobile, but were shoved aside by men who demanded to shake hands."

"Even after the machine was gained excited electors pushed their hands under the curtain, and it was some minutes before the automobile could make headway through the crowd."

"Though he carefully abstained from political references and confined himself to a discussion of Christian principles as a professed Christian, Mr. Bryan developed his text to apply to present-day commercial and religious methods, and made most pointed references to certain 'wealthy malefactors' who offer to enrich the church with the spoils of trade. He alluded in guarded terms to John D. Rockefeller's offer of money to religious institutions, which declined it because it was 'tainted,' and said this incident was cause for Christian rejoicing."

"I know no better evidence of our ethical awakening," he said, "than the fact that we are