

Mr. Bryan's Jackson Day Speech

test for the gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania last year "for sinister reasons."

"That's a lie," cried Guffey, addressing Palmer. Guffey is slim and old and nervous. His eyebrows and mustache, both snowy white, quivered. Palmer is young, handsome, tall and built like a rock. He looked at Guffey calmly and continued his speech, charging that Guffey allies himself with the republican machine in Pennsylvania. He added that were it not for Guffey's age he would make the passing of the lie a personal matter.

"That's a lie," repeated Guffey when Palmer accused him of bi-partisan conspiracies.

"Here, here. That won't help you any," whispered Roger C. Sullivan, committeeman from Illinois, pulling Guffey down. Several members gathered around Guffey and reasoned with him, telling him that he should apologize. Finally Guffey arose and offered an apology to Palmer, who accepted it.

"Col. Guffey also owes an apology to the committee," said Senator B. R. Tillman, who acted for South Carolina, whereupon Guffey apologized to the committee also.

Then Mr. Bryan began his speech. His hearers all say that it was one of the best they ever heard the Nebraskan make. He said, in brief, that Guffey had made overtures in 1908 for the place of manager of the Bryan campaign, but that the reply had been that Mr. Bryan did not want his interests managed by a "traitor." Pointing his finger at Guffey, Bryan accused him of representing the moneyed interests, which had encompassed the defeat of democrats for fifteen years, and charged him with too great friendliness for the republican machine of Pennsylvania. He spoke of Guffey as "this gentleman" and stood over him as he spoke. Mr. Bryan indulged in no denunciation of Guffey, but he excoriated political conditions in Pennsylvania. Guffey had come to the Denver convention, said Bryan, with a delegation elected through fraud, and he had been thrown out. "To seat Guffey today would be a repudiation of the action of the democratic convention and the 6,500,000 American citizens who voted for me that year," said Bryan, impressively, "and they will resent such action."

He said that the national committee was not fooling the people. They knew the facts, said the Nebraskan, in the Guffey case and would not approve his seating.

Guffey did not reply to this attack, but Senator W. J. Stone, of Missouri; Committeeman Coughlan, of Massachusetts; Cummings, of Connecticut, and Brown, of Vermont, spoke for Guffey. On the vote he was seated, 30 to 18. Chairman Mack and Secretary Woodson voted against Palmer and Bryan.

KNOWN BY HIS COMPANY

If the old adage that "a man is known by the company he keeps" is a good one the public ought to be getting a pretty good line on Mr. Underwood. The Commoner has already quoted an editorial in the Washington Post praising him for not being radical on the tariff. Now the Post praises him for being conservative on the trust question. It says:

"Coming from the floor leader of the democrats in the house, the address of Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, at the dinner of the Pennsylvania society, in New York, makes sweet music in the ears of those who have grown tired of the raucous voice of passion and prejudice. The strength of Mr. Underwood has been due largely to his own fair-mindedness, conservatism, and poise. In stating his principles to the Pennsylvania society he has sounded a note of reassurance that should inspire more confidence in his party.

"Mr. Underwood pleaded that the great problems before the country today should be considered without partisanship and without political motives. He admits that the country has been, and is, suffering from an overdose of agitation. As to the tariff, the democratic leader says that if the tariff board furnishes statistics on which a reasonable reduction of the wool schedule can be made, the democrats will act upon it, giving credit where credit is due. It was with reference to the trusts, however, that Mr. Underwood made his best point. After showing the difficulty of the problem, and arguing that its solution could be found only through soberness and deliberation, Mr. Underwood said:

"There is nothing, however, in any such solution for men of either political party to try to make capital out of. It is too big and momentous a question for that. A nation which, in its judicial and executive branches, has not only not interfered with, but, on the other hand,

At the Jackson club banquet at Washington, Mr. Bryan came last on the program, the position being assigned to him by the committee's preference and in keeping with his own wishes, in order that he might speak more at length than he would have felt at liberty to do had others followed him. His subject was "The Passing Plutocracy" and as he did not have time to prepare an advance copy for the press, only an abstract of his remarks can be given at this time. He traced the progress of the world in intelligence, morals and the science of government, illustrating his propositions by reference to other nations as well as to the United States. He showed that with increasing education people were more and more studying the principles of government and that with rising moral standards and an increase in the spirit of brotherhood the world was more clearly recognizing the inalienable rights of man. Coming down to the politics of this country he enumerated some of the great reforms which are being achieved and showed how public sentiment is compelling all parties to recognize the demand of the people for more complete control of the instrumentalities of government and for a nearer approach to justice in legislation and administration. He referred to the popular election of senators as the greatest national reform of the generation, the gateway to other reforms, and urged the elimination of the partisan issue that has been injected into the controversy, asserting that neither of the great parties could hope to win a constitutional victory unaided. He begged democrats and republicans, favorable to the popular election of senators, to agree upon a wording of the resolution which will purge the issue of partisanship and secure to the people the right to choose by direct vote their representatives to the United States senate. He indorsed the direct primary now adopted in most of the states and favored its application to national elections. He emphasized the progress made in the purifying of politics by the enactment of the publicity law and the restoration of representative government in congress by the amendment of the rules. He congratulated the country upon the certain triumph of the income tax amendment and dwelt for a moment on the initiative and referendum, explaining in doing so that they were not national issues, but illustrated the triumph of democratic ideas in the state, as other reforms illustrated the triumph of the democratic ideas in the nation. He congratulated the democratic congress on the record it was making and declared that it was earning the confidence of the nation. On tariff reform the country, he declared, was rapidly approaching the democratic position and while there were individual opinions as to schedules, there could be no difference of opinion among democrats as to the substantial advantages to be secured to the people by the reductions that were being attempted. In speaking of the future work of congress he made a plea for the immediate declaration of the nation's purpose in the Philippine question, adhering to the democratic platform of promise of independence. He expressed regret that this promise had not been made earlier in order to give to the Filipinos the distinction of planning the first Asiatic republic. He expressed his gratification at the prospective establishment of the United States of China and congratulated our country upon the compliment paid it by the Chinese in giving

promoted, or at least tolerated, the creation of these corporations, must not act precipitately, but thoughtfully and conservatively in dealing with them. Nor are we to seize upon the first remedy proposed for a treatment of the symptoms of the trouble by rushing off to demand new legislation before understanding what we need, if we need anything."

"Mr. Underwood has made a good political platform for his party by eliminating politics from it. He is frank enough to admit that even under a democratic president the big corporations were permitted to grow to the size and to pursue the methods which are now frowned upon.

"The responsibility of dealing conservatively with the trust question, therefore, belongs as much to the democratic party as to the republican party, in fact, there is no excuse at all for dealing with it as a political problem. Both parties should stand together to restore confidence to business throughout the United States. If Mr. Underwood will lead his party in that

to their chief executive the title of president. He referred to the approaching campaign as one which gave a promise of victory to the democratic party, but warned his hearers that at this time, when the whole country was alive with progressive sentiment, it would be criminal folly for our party to falter in its onward march, or to show cowardice in the face of the powerful enemy which is drawn up in battle before us. He said that much as we might be interested in the tariff question, we could not ignore the menace of the trusts; that while they held the hills about us with their heavy artillery, we could not hope to fight successfully on any issue within the range of their guns. He pointed out the distinction between legitimate corporations and the private monopolies which are strengthening the cause of socialism. He declared that the democratic party must meet immediately and boldly the issue presented by the supreme court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco decisions; that the people would not trust a party that lacked the courage to challenge every public foe. He concluded with a simile drawn from the Crescent sand doons of Peru that march with the precision of soldiers under the influence of a constant wind blowing from the sea. He said that the leaders of the party must keep step with the rank and file, inspired by the impressive sentiment expressed by Byron: "The dead have been awakened—shall I sleep? The world's at war with tyrants—shall I crouch? The harvest's ripe—and shall I pause to reap? I slumber not—the thorn is in my couch. Each day a trumpet soundeth in mine ear, Its echo in my heart."

GOVERNOR WILSON'S TRIBUTE

The following is from the news report printed in the Washington (D. C.) Post: The lions and the lambs of the democratic party lay down together at the Jackson day banquet at the Raleigh and roared and bleated their approval of Jacksonian and Jeffersonian democracy.

William Jennings Bryan and Woodrow Wilson, who had been pictured as being each near the other's throat over the now famous Joline letter, had a love feast, in which each vied with the other to show the greater affection.

The tremendous reception given to Woodrow Wilson, the manner in which his speech was cheered, and the obvious approval of Mr. Bryan, bestowed publicly on Governor Wilson, were the sensations of the banquet.

When Governor Wilson, shortly before midnight, had concluded his speech, in which he defined the great issues before the country as he sees them, Mr. Bryan rose from his chair, joined in the cheers, reached over and grasped the hand of the New Jersey executive, and shook it warmly.

"That was splendid," he exclaimed. "Splendid."

The indorsement of Mr. Bryan was fair exchange for the laudation that Governor Wilson gave the Nebraskan.

"There have been differences when some of us have differed," he said. "We differed, however, as to measures and methods, but not as to principles. Through all the rise and fall, the ebb and flow of opinion and beliefs, we have all been following the one fixed goal—the goal pointed out by the principles and preachings of William Jennings Bryan."

direction, he will be performing a public service."—Washington (D. C.) Post.

"GATHER IN THE SCHOOL HOUSES"

W. H. Campbell, Clarks, Neb: I have been with you since 1896 and am just now getting in earnest in this work. I believe the reason we, the people, do not rule is because we do not take the trouble to rule. If every citizen will be an engine instead of just a box car, something will be done. We must gather in our school houses, and settle on a campaign as we did in 1896. The farmer is conservative but not a stand-patter, and always, when anything progressive, only he is too slow to take up his own defense, but when he does move, it is generally in the right direction. I am a busy man on the farm with a family of seven children and have no time to get into politics, but I believe each citizen has a duty both private and public, and I am willing to help in the national campaign for the good that may come to our children.