

# THE HOME-COMING OF MR. BRYAN

government was ever better than the people made it, or worse than they suffered it to become. The public life of a nation is but a reflection of its private life. This government is no better than any other, except as the virtue and patriotism of the people make it so. The people are beginning to understand that when they undertake to be their kings they assume the responsibilities as well as the privileges of sovereignty. This awakening will go on for a while. Reforms sometimes die, revolutions never go backward and this is a revolution that is being wrought in the hearts of men."

Governor Folk concluded by introducing Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland as chairman of the meeting. The applause was deafening as Mr. Johnson came forward on the speaker's platform. At this same moment William Randolph Hearst entered the box which had been set aside for him. For two minutes the crowd cheered without interruption. Many rose and waved handkerchiefs and hats in the direction of Mr. Hearst's box. Then there were more cheers for Mr. Johnson.

When this joint demonstration had partly subsided, Mr. Bryan, accompanied by his wife, entered the garden and appeared on the platform.

The crowd which had been so free with its cheering, was now fairly beside itself. The men shouted, jumped on seats and threw their hats into the air. The women waved handkerchiefs and cheered as loudly as they could. For five minutes the crowd howled, cheered and screamed, but eventually Chairman Johnson secured comparative quiet and introduced Augustus Thomas, whose every reference to Mr. Bryan called forth additional cheers.

## MR. THOMAS' ADDRESS

Mr. Thomas said: "Colonel Bryan, the anti-trust league of the commercial travelers of the United States, joined by this representative concourse of your countrymen and theirs, welcomes you home. The commercial travelers are to the nation its quick personal media of communication. These members assume to voice this welcome by the warrant on their early discovery that such welcome was the nation's wish. And the nation will hold them answerable that the greeting be in no uncertain tone. The league and its associates, therefore, know that the sentiments to be uttered demand a rude intimacy that shall transcend the reserve of the private meeting. Their appreciation is meant not to put you in the pleasant embarrassment of self satisfaction, but to inform you of the high level of personal conduct which they believe you have reached and to fix upon you the obligation of maintaining that standard. The welcome is not for the politician, but to the man; not by a party, but from a people.

"Therefore, in the faith of this kind and as a parent lays her hand upon the shoulders of a boy and speaks her frank approval and fond hope, your country greets you. She feels a pride that an unofficial citizen of the republic has stood in palaces and beside ancient thrones and has been of man's full stature.

In her call for leadership of courage and integrity your country meets you at her gate with accolade and banners; she gives you the proudest welcome that has ever greeted private citizen in the history of the world, the echo of millions of American hearts.

"You come alone to take it, but it has been as steadily deserved, as nobly won, as was ever triumph that cheered a Roman conqueror leading his iron legions through the Apian way."

Mr. Thomas was cheered for several minutes after he had concluded and bowed many times in acknowledgement.

## TOM JOHNSON'S ADDRESS

Chairman Johnson then arose to introduce Mr. Bryan. He said:

"We are met to welcome home the first citizen of the republic. Not yet the first official, but the first citizen by common consent. He is a democrat, for he believes in the honesty and the intelligence of the people. He is a republican, for he believes in the republican form of government. Men say he is eloquent, and so he is, but the charm of his eloquence is his sincerity, its strength is his moral courage.

"He has finished the long journey around the world, and now we of America know that we have made no mistake in him; for everywhere the people have seen him as we have seen him, and everywhere they have hailed him as the

American leader of ideal democracy. Over that principle the thought of the world is agitated today. In some form or other in all civilized countries democracy is struggling against privilege. Millions of our people have but just begun to learn that this irrepressible conflict is being waged in the United States. They are just beginning to learn that American democracy must abolish special privilege or special privilege will abolish American democracy. They are just beginning to learn their need for the democratic inspiration of another Jefferson and the democratic leadership of another Lincoln.

"They are learning it fast. And with it they are learning another thing. They are learning that they have among them a simple citizen whose qualities of leadership all the world recognizes. They are learning that for ten years they have had in training an able and sincere leader of the democracy of all political parties against the entrenched interests of special privilege of every kind and degree. They have come to know for the true man that he is our guest of tonight, William Jennings Bryan.

"Mr. Bryan: In the name and in the presence of this splendid audience, and in behalf of that great host of American citizens who believe in equal rights and abhor special privilege; in behalf of every democratic republican, as well as every democratic democrat, I welcome you home. We all welcome you as an ideal democrat who is worthy to lead and competent to lead, we welcome you as an American citizen in whose pre-eminence we have an honorable pride; we welcome you home because we trust you, we welcome you home because we love you.

"Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Bryan."

Mr. Bryan was presented at 8:40 o'clock. The audience was on its feet as one man. The cheering which began at that instant did not end until 8:48 and then only after Mr. Bryan had waved his hands frantically in an effort to still the waves of noise which rolled in from the audience and beat upon the speaker's platform.

At first the man for whom the demonstration was planned stood bowing and smiling. Then his attitude was one of appeal. This at last prevailed and as the cheering died away in reverberating echoes along the girded roof, Mr. Bryan began.

There were several outside meetings, the principal one of which was addressed by Representative Sulzer of New York, Governor Glenn of North Carolina and Mayor Dahlman of Omaha.

When Mr. Bryan had concluded his garden address at a few minutes after 10 o'clock, and appeared outside the hall, he received another ovation. He needed no introduction to the vast crowd which had waited so long to hear him and spoke briefly.

Mr. Bryan was then driven with Mrs. Bryan in an automobile directly to his hotel, where he was greeted by W. R. Hearst. The party then went to the reception rooms, where they talked for some minutes. Shortly before 11 o'clock Mr. Bryan, much fatigued, retired to his apartments.

## IN NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

Mr. Bryan visited New Haven, Conn., Friday, August 31. Press dispatches say that he was everywhere received with great demonstrations. At 6 o'clock in the evening Mr. Bryan left New Haven for Bridgeport, Conn., addressing great gatherings there as in New Haven. At New Haven Mr. Bryan was greeted by a delegation from Rhode Island headed by former Governor Garvin. At New Haven addresses were delivered by former Governor Garvin of Rhode Island, George Fred Williams of Massachusetts and John J. Lentz of Ohio. In his New Haven speech Mr. Bryan said:

"I have found that the government is to a very large extent an accurate reflection of the intelligence of a people, for where there is great ignorance there is usually very bad government. Where the people are not trained to studies and do not for themselves understand the issue they are taken advantage of by those who do understand, and I have been encouraged to find that everywhere there is a tendency to enlarge the sphere of education, for it means that there will also be growth in the government towards perfection.

"Now, today the democratic party has a policy. The republican party does not outline its policy as the democratic party does. The president today is embarrassed by the fact that you can scarcely see the platform upon which

he was elected with a magnifying glass and you can not find one single promise of reform on any subject. It has made the president's task difficult. The trouble with the president has been that when he tried to do anything, he had to whip the republican party in line with the democratic platform instead of the republican platform. And the trouble with the republican party in this campaign is that its motto is 'stand pat, defend what you have and don't promise anything more.' They say stand by the president. Well, my friends, the only way you can stand by the president, if he really wants reform, is to give him a democratic congress to back him up instead of a republican congress.

"My friends, I believe that a private monopoly is an indefensible thing. You can not find a republican platform that denounces the principle of private monopoly. The line is going to be drawn. You can not regulate a private monopoly; it regulates you.

"I tell you that arbitration is a practical thing. I tell you that the president of the United States has to his credit a great achievement. He settled the coal strike after a loss of \$99,000,000. I glory in the fact that he settled it. I think it is one of the proudest acts of his official capacity, but, my friends, I am not satisfied that he shall have one strike settled after a loss of ninety-nine millions of dollars. I want a system that will make it unnecessary for a man to starve his wife in order to fix the price by which he can live.

"But no American can travel through other lands without feeling his heart glow with pride that his lot was cast in the United States. I have never felt so grateful in my life as I have since I have seen the old world that a kind providence cast my lot under the stars and stripes."

While Mr. Bryan was receiving callers at New Haven, a delegation of natives from India visited him. This delegation was headed by Tundit (professor) Mohammed Barakutullah. They presented an address to Mr. Bryan in which they thanked him for his reference in his speech to British rule in India.

Mr. Barakutullah, in his address to Mr. Bryan, said:

"We, the children of Hindustan, residing in New York, respectfully approach your noble presence to offer our sincere and hearty thanks on behalf of three hundred million people of India for the great service you have rendered to that country by exposing the falsehood and hypocrisy which characterized the British rule in the Indian empire. That you took the trouble of paying a visit to our afflicted fatherland, made a thorough investigation of the causes of poverty, famine and plague—the normal conditions of the present India—on the spot, made genuine efforts to penetrate the surface of outward glamor of British administration in India, broke the veil of well organized system of subtle tyranny, rapine and plunder, and having discovered the truth about the ingenious methods of British bureaucracy at Calcutta, gave it out with impartiality to the world at large, has greatly touched all the Indians in this country and millions at home, across the continents and oceans."

Mr. Bryan thanked the committee and said that at another time he probably would again refer to the subject in his public utterances.

## AFTER NEW YORK

Saturday afternoon Mr. Bryan visited Newark, N. J., where he was given a cordial reception. He then visited Jersey City. Mr. Bryan left New York Sunday evening, going to Detroit where on Monday he was given a great reception in that city. Tuesday afternoon and evening he was entertained in Chicago by the Jefferson club and the Iroquois club. He left Chicago early Wednesday morning and arrived at Lincoln Wednesday evening, September 5, at 5:30 o'clock, where he was given a great reception; the details of which will be referred to in a latter issue.

Mr. Rockefeller's latest illness was caused by eating too much watermelon. This is the natural result of too much wealth. Only a Rockefeller could get that much watermelon.

"What does it mean to 'stand pat?'" asks the republican New York Mail. According to republican ideas it simply means to make the people cough up all they make and then insist that they keep on taking a fake "cough cure" in the shape of a protective tariff.