

Bryan and Roosevelt for the nominations for President.—Penns Grove (N. J.) Record.

#### WILSON AND MARSHALL ELECTED

For three days and nights the people of the United States have been greatly wrought up over the presidential election, one conflicting report after another coming in that completely upset all calculations.

But the end came last night, when the news over the Associated Press wires announced that Wilson had been elected beyond the question of doubt.

The Clarion-Ledger kept open house last night, as it has for the three past nights, giving out all election news as fast as it came over the wires.

At ten o'clock last night a bulletin was received verifying the report that Wilson had won, that California, North Dakota and New Mexico were firmly fixed in the democratic column, and that Wilson had 269 votes certain, with some doubtful states to draw from.

In a short while the news was out on the streets in the shape of a Clarion-Ledger extra, this paper being the first in Mississippi to announce Wilson's election beyond doubt.

It is a great victory, and one that will gratify all true and loyal democrats — a victory that should please the whole country, not only a great victory for the democracy, but for Wilson, who has shown in all the close states that he is stronger than his party, and worthy of the honor that has been bestowed upon him.

The story of the result appears in the news columns, and from it will be seen that the south and west have stood together, most of the agricultural and mining states of the west having gone democratic, while the states of the east and middle west, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maine, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, all having large trust interests, have given Hughes large majorities.

This will show to New York, New Jersey, Indiana and other states that have until this election been regarded as essential to democratic success, that the democracy can get along without them, win a presidential election without their assistance.

A new alliance has been created by this election between the west and the south, states devoted to agriculture, mining, stock raising and manufacturing, and which are free of the domination of the trusts and combines.

They have elected Wilson, rejected by his own and by his associate's state, and will have the strength to elect a successor to Wilson in 1920, as the President will not succeed himself a second time.

But there is a sturdy westerner living in Nebraska who is eligible, worthy and well qualified, tried and true, and the country need not be surprised if W. J. Bryan becomes the successor of Woodrow Wilson.—Jackson (Miss.) Daily Clarion-Ledger.

#### WHERE BRYAN WAS DURING THE CAMPAIGN

The people of this eastern country did not hear much of William Jennings Bryan during the presidential campaign. We suggest to those who said he was sulking that they take an inventory of the American states of the west whose republican majorities were either greatly reduced or sufficiently overturned to give President Wilson the electoral votes he needed, and that they get a copy of Bryan's speaking dates.—The Cupel, Corona, N. Y.

#### MR. BRYAN AND THE ELECTION

Perhaps it was only a coincidence that those states in which Bryan refused to speak during the late campaign went hell-bent for Hughes. I do not know. It is enough for me to know that Bryan gave a week to Ohio, and then Ohio repudiated Wall street. It is enough for me to know that Bryan refused to speak for Tom Taggart and General Corruption in Indiana, and that Indiana gave a black eye to Wilson and all other democrats. It is enough for me to know that Bryan refused to help the democratic-booze combination in South Dakota, and that South Dakota went for the New England candidate for president. It is enough for me to know that Bryan did make a big campaign in North Dakota, which everybody said was hopelessly for Hughes, and yet when the ballots were counted they showed

the electoral vote of North Dakota for Wilson and western sentiment. I could write a lot more along this line, but this is enough to make me happy for a day.

The general opinion is that after a man has been dead and buried several times he ought to begin to look and act like a corpse. At least he should not smile. But just take a look at that buried Bryan!—Edgar Howard, editor Columbus (Neb.) Telegram.

#### WEST FACTORS IN THE RESULT

No man in this country, aside from President Wilson himself, is entitled to more credit for the democratic victory on November 7 than William Jennings Bryan. When he tendered his services to the democratic campaign committee he was assigned to the west. For some reason the party leaders appeared to think it best to keep the great commoner and tribune of the common people out of the effete east, and so he was assigned to the west. But little was said in the newspapers of the north, east and south about Mr. Bryan's speeches during the campaign, but the results of his work are to be seen in the election returns from the west. Although he has been three times defeated as the democratic nominee for the presidency, William Jennings Bryan is still, when measured and estimated by the true essentials and real greatness, the greatest American of his generation, rightly says the Albany Herald.—Macon (Ga.) News.

#### AN ENDORSEMENT FOR WILSON AND BRYAN

The Roswell Daily Record, of Roswell, New Mexico, contained the following editorial in a recent issue:

"There is one thought about the results of the election just passed that keeps coming up before us. If the Mexican policy of President Wilson was all wrong, as our republican friends told us, why was it that President Wilson carried every state along the border; and still more that, Mr. Hughes would have to travel fifteen hundred miles from the border before he would reach a state he carried? Why?

"A republican friend tells us that he voted for Wilson in 1912 and at the last election. He says he regards Wilson as the greatest American since Abraham Lincoln, adding that he hoped some time to have the opportunity to vote for Bryan, something he has never done. There are lots of other republicans just like him."

#### MR. BRYAN

Mr. Bryan's voice still counts in all parts of the country, but probably it counts more largely in his own great section beyond the Mississippi. And it was no small service he rendered the democratic party in the west, while democratic leaders in another section, who have tried to drive him from the party, were knifing the party's candidate for President. No public man in the country's history has been so much abused and villified as William Jennings Bryan, but he has borne it all with a patience and forbearance that long since should have won the admiration even of his enemies.

Incidentally, the prohibition victory in Nebraska doubtless is very gratifying to Mr. Bryan. He is a fearless and forceful foe of the liquor traffic, and that the traffic has been driven out of his state is largely due to his labors to that end.—Bristol (Tenn.-Va.) Herald Courier.

#### THE REAL SUFFRAGE TRIUMPH

The national woman's party is trying to convince itself that there is a partisan victory for it concealed somewhere in the results of the election.

"When we entered the campaign the middle of August," declares Miss Alice Paul, national chairman of the congressional union, "we found the voting women lined up for Mr. Wilson because he 'kept us out of war.' We opposed that cry with the counter plea that he 'kept us out of suffrage,' and found that wherever we were able to reach the women voters they responded to this appeal."

When Miss Paul says "reach" doesn't she mean "persuade"?

If women voters can be easily "reached" anywhere it surely ought to be in the western states, where full suffrage is an old story. Yet Wyoming, which has had woman suffrage since 1869,

went for Wilson, as it did in 1912. Colorado, where suffrage is twenty-three years old, did the same. And Utah, Idaho, Washington, Arizona, Kansas, Nevada, Montana and California are all in the Wilson column. In Illinois, which with two exceptions has gone republican in every presidential election since 1868, the women, with their newly acquired votes, exerted little or no influence on the result.

On the whole it seems impossible not to agree with the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage at least in the conclusion that future candidates for political office "need not be terrorized by the threat that the woman's vote can be delivered against them unless they endorse woman suffrage."

In this election the women voters of the country have shown themselves capable of clear thinking and independent voting on national issues quite without regard to the special political affinities or animosities of the suffrage movement itself.

Which, if the leaders of the Woman's party would only realize it, is one of the strongest arguments for their cause and by all odds the biggest victory they can claim for what woman voters did last Tuesday.—New York World.

#### MR. BRYAN GIVES VIEWS OF RAILWAY PROBLEM

[From the Washington Star, Dec. 7.]

William J. Bryan appeared today before the joint congressional committee investigating transportation problems and opposed centralization of power in the federal government in connection with railroad suggestions for federal incorporation and the proposal to lessen the power of state railroad commissions by lodging greater power of regulation in the interstate commerce commission.

Mr. Bryan declared his opposition was based on the belief that to transfer regulatory power to Washington would impose an impossible burden on the authorities here; inject a tremendous political force into national affairs which would enter into elections to congress and would be a most decided step in centralization of government.

As a counter proposal Mr. Bryan suggested the existing law be amended to give the national government full power to regulate railroads and still permit the states to exercise their regulatory powers.

Speaking of government ownership, Mr. Bryan said he had for a number of years believed it inevitable and "only because the railroads will never consent to effective regulation."

He spoke for federal supervision of security issues, and believed there should be legislation to insure dividends sufficient to keep stocks at par and provide a surplus fund for lean years. Before such a measure was passed, however, he said, capitalization should be reduced "to an honest basis where it represents the actual physical property." In some financial operations, Mr. Bryan said, the railroads had been guilty of things "discreditable to an ordinary highway robber."

Mr. Bryan was cross-examined briefly by members of the committee, and will return later for further examination.

Mr. Bryan's testimony, as given before the Newlands' committee for investigating transportation problems, will be published in the January Commoner.—Ed.

#### TO MR. AND MRS. W. J. BRYAN

A hand across the board, American;  
Who comes to us a century too soon,  
To urge our lagging feet in quicker tune,  
And give us visions of the needs of man.

Thy only sword thy silver pointed tongue;  
Who dares to follow if thy conscience lead;  
Who cares not if thy name be loudly sung,  
If only through thy voice the Master plead.

And unto her who shared thy humbler days,  
Who bore with thee the noontide and the heat,  
Whose heart with thine in full accordance beat,  
We give full measure of thy meed of praise.

Within our hearts be sure of royal place,  
Thou seer with prophet's light upon thy face.

—Mable J. Bourquin, Fostoria, O.