

constitution, obviously framed by the special interests, denying a secret ballot with its safeguard against corruption, intimidation and fraud; denying an intelligence qualification, and making such denial perpetual by making the constitution of New Mexico practically incapable of amendment, and on this issue Arizona was preferably entitled to admission. To have denied her on this ground would have been not only to rebuke Arizona but to rebuke the sovereign state of Oklahoma whose trusted representative I am, and all the other states which have adopted the initiative and referendum, and all the other states which are on the point of adopting the initiative and referendum. But Arizona and New Mexico both, on the broad doctrine of the right of self government, are entitled to admission. Let them enter together.

"Hail to Arizona! May she live long and prosper for her constitution shall stand. Arizona is like 'unto a wise man which built his house upon a rock; and the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock.'"

CHAMP CLARK'S SPEECH

Champ Clark said: "We have met on this auspicious occasion for purposes of personal friendship to celebrate the birthday of one of the three most prominent contemporary Americans—the greatest living orator, perhaps the greatest that ever lived—a man dear to the hearts of millions of his countrymen and admired by millions in foreign lands, who, by his splendid bearing and lofty eloquence, has elevated the American character and popularized the theory of representative government in every civilized country, whose magnificent advocacy of right, justice and equal opportunities for all our citizens with monopolistic privilege for none, has given him a high and secure place in the history of our times.

"We are here to felicitate him upon the anniversary of his birth, 'O fortunate, O happy day,' not only because we admire him as an orator, statesman, philosopher and humanitarian, but because we love the man, William Jennings Bryan. From the bottom of our hearts we wish him many happy returns.

"Shakespeare said:

"To gild refined gold; to paint the lily
To throw a perfume on the violet;
To smooth the ice; to add another hue
unto the rainbow;
Or with taper light to seek the beauteous
Eye of Heaven to garnish
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

"To this category of the superfluous might well be added any attempt at eulogy upon the great American whom we have assembled here to honor. In his case the language of eulogy has long since been exhausted and I shall not endeavor either to repeat or to add to it.

"Up to date Bryan's has been a strange fate: To originate and advocate as a pioneer important measures for the amelioration of political and social conditions and the perpetuation of the republic with a force, fervor and eloquence rarely equaled and never excelled; To be denounced bitterly, mercilessly, brutally for so doing; To be thrice defeated for the presidency for their advocacy, and then to see them adopted bodily and enacted into law by his political opponents while he is still in the prime of life. There is no tale out of the Arabian Nights more incredible than that and that will be the most mystifying puzzle with which the Tacitus, the Sallust, the Sismondi or the Macauley who essays to write the history of the two last decades will have to unravel and explain.

"Republicans have not adopted all measures advocated by democrats in the last twenty years, but they have adopted so many that it is absolutely fair to say that certain things which they denounced as anarchy when we first proposed them have now been adopted by them as true political gospel. It is also true that in sixteen years the republicans have enacted into law no great remedial measure which was not first proposed by democrats, and what is more, they could not have passed them through the house of representatives without the aid of democratic votes. Almost every measure on which the good fame of Theodore Roosevelt rests was filched from democrats; while those on which his bad fame will be bottomed, his new nationalism and similar doctrines, were originated by republicans. He boldly borrowed, seized, carried away and converted to his own use and to the use of the republican party any democratic proposition which was becoming too popular to be ignored or shunted out of the way, and then, though he forced them upon

the statute books by democratic votes, he claimed not only the lion's share of the glory, but all the glory for himself and the republicans. In all these matters the democrats acted on purely patriotic principles. Knowing full well that he and his would monopolize the honors we supported them because they would benefit the people.

"In proposing democratic measures and in getting them passed by democratic votes and then in claiming all the honor for himself and his party, his pupil and protege, President Taft, follows his bad and selfish example.

"The first example in recent times of republicans seizing and appropriating to their own uses a democratic principle was in the regulation of railroads, a measure originated by that immortal Texas democrat, Judge John H. Reagan. Democrats furnished Roosevelt and Taft the votes to force bills regulating railroad rates through the house and received no thanks. True, the roll calls showed a large republican vote for them, but the republican votes for them would have been few and far between had the democrats not stood there solid as a stone wall and the republicans voted with us, thereby making a virtue of necessity; but when the victories were won the thanks of the administration and the honors were bestowed not upon the democrats to whom they properly belonged, but upon the republicans who were drafted into service. Democrats acted from principle and patriotism.

"The latest example of a republican president borrowing a democratic principle and getting it through the house by democratic votes was in the Canadian reciprocity matter. Democrats endorsed it in caucus almost unanimously, and in the house all the democrats except five voted for it. President Taft and his floor leader in the house, Hon Samuel Walker McCall, of Massachusetts, could not muster even a majority of house republicans for it; but the next day after the house democrats pulled the president out of a hole, he promptly wrote a letter of thanks and congratulations to Brother McCall and the republicans, which was a direct slap in face of the democrats. His letter to McCall is a document as full of ingratitude as has appeared in print since Gutenberg invented movable types. But as democrats have been advocating reciprocity for years and as President Taft began advocating it only recently, we voted for it as a matter of principle and patriotism, asking no favors or thanks and we got none. While, however, we neither asked nor expected thanks or favors and received none, a man can not help philosophizing on what a personal and official humiliation democrats saved President Taft and Representative McCall from when they could not line up even a majority of house republicans. Democrats voted for it because it is democratic and is therefore right and not to pull the president out of a hole, though they did pull him out of a hole and fair minded men of all parties will declare with one accord that he might have refrained from thanking McCall and the republicans for a victory they did not achieve, for a performance which but for democratic votes would have been the greatest humiliation inflicted upon a president since the days of Rutherford B. Hayes.

"Hon. John Dalzell, of Pittsburg, the ablest of the house republican chieftains, denounced it as a democratic measure and fought it tooth and nail, while a vote on it in the senate was prevented by Senator Hale, of Maine, and other republican reactionaries. These facts are submitted to a candid world to the end that people may not be deceived by the glamor attaching to a pronouncement issued from the white house to prop the falling fortunes of the republican party.

"Republican newspapers are very much concerned as to what the house democrats will do at the extraordinary session and are fearful, to hear them tell it, that we will wreck our fair prospects if we do anything more than consider the Canadian reciprocity pact. They are in a state of chronic and amazing lachrymoseness lest we make a mistake by attempting anything. They set up as our self-constituted guardians. Apparently they are becoming nervous wrecks by reason of their tender regard for us. There has not been anything so pathetic since Mark Twain wept at the tomb of Adam as the solicitude of republican papers for the welfare of democrats. They are long on advice. A fair answer to all of which is the old saying, 'Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts.'

"Nobody commissioned me to make up a program for the house democrats, but knowing them like a book I make bold to predict that we will do our full duty to the party and the country by entering at once upon the fulfillment

of the promises which we made to carry the election. No other course of conduct will be thought of for one moment. The republicans went to pieces because they failed utterly and shamefully to redeem their promises and surely democrats have too much sense to follow their disastrous example. We will redeem our promises as speedily and thoroughly as may be, because such a course is both right and expedient. Duty is the sublimest word in our vernacular and we will discharge our duty and our whole duty. If the republicans do not like it they can lump it. They would do well and be acting a patriotic part by helping us, thereby relieving themselves from a portion of the odium attaching to their failure to keep their own promises.

"No doubt the house will pass the Canadian reciprocity bill, either amended or unamended. At the same time we will begin the revision of the tariff downward which we promised to do and which on the eighth day of last November the American people, by a large majority commissioned us to do. Whether we will first pass the reciprocity bill and then a tariff bill or bills, or whether the passage of the reciprocity bill will follow the tariff bill or bills, or whether the reciprocity bill shall be a part of a tariff bill or bills is simply a matter of procedure to be thrashed out in the democratic caucus. In addition to all this we may take a turn at investigating the various departments and in general legislation. President Taft had fair warning that if he called an extra session we would do as we pleased, for both Mr. Chairman Underwood and myself told him so. There is no sort of difference betwixt a regular and extraordinary session except as to the time of convening. Certain republican papers have begun an effort to coerce congress into acting on reciprocity and that alone, by asserting that the president has a right to adjourn congress if the two houses cannot agree on a date for adjournment. They seem to think they have discovered something new in the fact that the president has that power, but they are mistaken. It is so written in the constitution and it is only reasonable to assume that all representatives and senators have read that venerable document. But the president does not do everything he has a right to do. No president has ever adjourned the congress, and the chances are ten to one that if President Taft adjourns congress to prevent our curing the outrages in the Payne-Aldrich-Smoot tariff bill, he will not be able to command one-third of the votes in the electoral college, and there will hardly be enough republicans in the house of the 63rd congress to call the ayes and noes. So, a presidential adjournment of congress in order to make political capital for his party, a thing unprecedented in the 122 years of our history under the constitution, is a game which may work two very different ways. It might easily become a boomerang to the president and his party which was repudiated at the polls last fall. Consequently we are not badly scared by this truculent threat of republican editors. We were elected to revise the tariff downward to a reasonable basis and we propose to religiously keep that promise and all other promises that we made in order to win the election, so far as in us lies. President Taft merely hastened the date of their fulfillment by calling the congress in extraordinary session.

"First and last, there has been much philosophizing and moralizing as to the force of habit. Gruff old Dr. Johnson, author of the English Dictionary and of Rasselas, is said to have gone to see one widow every night for twenty years. At last somebody said, 'Doctor, why on earth don't you marry that woman and be through with it?' Whereupon old Ursa Major propounded this astounding question: 'My dear sir, if I married her, where would I go to spend my evenings?' That's the finest illustration of the force of habit I know of. The second most remarkable illustration of it is the fact that while on the nineteenth day of March, 1910, the democrats of the house got together without a man missing and have been together ever since. Malignant republican newspapers continue to prate of democratic factionalism utterly and intentionally ignoring the fact that while democrats are together the republican party is worse split up than we ever were, and that the republican factions are fighting each other in such vicious manner as to put the far-famed cats of Kilkenny to shame. With the republican papers the wish is father to the thought, and this constant misrepresentation of democrats is part of a system. Democrats should not be deceived by it for one moment.

"Divers republican papers play the gruesome role of Cassandra day in and day out by predict-