

Murphy, not by grace of Tammany Hall, not by grace of Wall Street, but by grace of the independent democracy of New York. This independent democracy alone made his election possible. It compelled the boss to abandon William F. Sheehan.

THE CATHOLIC IN PUBLIC LIFE

Among the comments upon the election of James Aloysius O'Gorman as senator from New York, is one by Congressman Martin W. Littleton, a Protestant, a southerner by birth and heritage, and now a New Yorker:

"The presentation of O'Gorman's name served to set at rest the allegations that the insurgents (in the New York legislature) were indisposed to vote for a Roman Catholic and an Irish-American."

That Senator O'Gorman was voted for by members without regard to his religious affiliation, evidences anew that this is a country of equal opportunity for Catholic, Protestant, Jew, Unitarian, and unbeliever. How great has been the gain of the Catholic church in the democratic atmosphere of free America is suggested by comparison of the election of O'Gorman with the colonial law of New York, enacted 211 years ago, which made it a capital offense for a priest to be found within its jurisdiction. Any citizen could make the arrest, and it mattered little whether the priest was in the state by accident or design. This law remained on the statute books until the adoption of the federal constitution in 1787.

At the present time, and for the second time since the constitution was adopted a Catholic is chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, by appointment by a president of different creed, and his appointment confirmed by the senate—overwhelmingly Protestant in its membership.

There never has been urged against a lay Catholic in official life that he used the power of his office to advance the interests of his church to the prejudice of other interests. Indeed on the few occasions when questions of creed arose in public matters, as in connection with schools on Indian reservations, whether the government should pay members of Catholic orders for instructing the children of Catholic Indian parents, the strongest speeches in support of such payment were made by Protestants. The speech of the late Senator Vest in this connection is particularly recalled.

The decline of the "know-nothing" and the A. P. A. sentiment in this country is not to be marvelled at. Their spirit of narrow bigotry and hate could not survive where on every hand was refutation of their libels—in the unselfish service of Catholics of influence to the state and nation; in the indisputable evidences that none are more zealous for the security of government than they, and none more active or more loyal in public affairs than Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen.—Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph-Herald.

MR. BRYAN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A special dispatch to the New York World: Washington, April 3.—The assertion is made here that Memphis is willing to put up a million dollars to induce William Jennings Bryan to take up his abode and publish *The Commoner* there.

A year ago a movement for a greater Memphis was started and today a delegation of leading citizens came to Washington to extend an invitation to the thrice defeated candidate for president to move to their city and make it his future home.

Mr. Bryan said he had no intention of leaving Lincoln, Neb., except for his farm in Texas, but the Tennesseans insist that they are going to get him, and on Thursday will entertain him at a luncheon and tender him their formal invitation.

Associated Press dispatch: Burlington, N. J., April 5.—The Burlington auditorium was packed for the celebration of the democratic club of Burlington county of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. William J. Bryan, Governor Wilson, United States Senator James E. Martine and Frank S. Katzenbach, jr., were among the speakers. Speaker Champ Clark was unable to be present. The meeting was preceded by a dinner and a reception. Colonel Bryan was the first speaker and received an ovation. His subject was, "Watchman, What of the Night?"

He declared that the world is moving forward; that this country led the world in progress and that the democratic party led the

country. As indicating the progress made during the last fifteen years, Colonel Bryan mentioned the movement for the popular election of United States senators and predicted before the special session adjourned congress would adopt an amendment of this kind. He also looked for the ratification of the income tax amendment.

Colonel Bryan paid a tribute to Governor Wilson and said that his courageous fight last fall meant that New Jersey had joined the great movement for progress.

Governor Wilson sought to define the "interests" and declared that although the system was an evil one, honorable men were behind it. "We wish to show such men that they are mistaken, not to treat them as public enemies," he said. "Under the demoralizing influence of such policies as are embodied in the high protective tariff, this has become, in fact, the theory of the republican party. The 'superior' people of large business and of large experience, must, in their views determine and be sponsors for the policy of the country.

"It is against this theory that the great reaction has set in. The first victories for the people have been won; victory after victory will follow these first successes, until we have again carried our institutions back to their first inspiration and founded them upon a more absolute confidence of the people as their own masters and arbiters."

Indianapolis New Era: William Jennings Bryan gave evidence in his recent Boston speech that he still has left his sense of humor. In discussing the ideas that he had promulgated and which had later been adopted he humorously remarked: "If I ever did think of running again for the presidency—and I do not—with these two men (Roosevelt and Taft) carrying out so many things I have advocated, I am afraid some republican would raise the third term cry on me, and say I had already two terms 'of my policies.'"

Associated Press dispatch: "Washington, April 7.—President Taft and William Jennings Bryan talked about peace. Other things may have come in the hour's discussion the president and the Nebraskan had at the white house, but international peace predominated. Mr. Bryan was particularly interested in a proposition submitted by him to President Taft more than a year ago, which he thought might do much to prevent war—a commission to which disputes between nations might be submitted. The commission's findings would not bind the countries involved but they would be published to the world. Mr. Bryan, before he left, met practically every member of the cabinet."

Associated Press dispatch: Washington, April 6.—William Jennings Bryan called on William R. Hearst here. The two as "progressive members of the party," as Mr. Hearst phrased it, discussed various democratic policies. It was said they "agreed on some points, but disagreed on others." Both, however, expressed satisfaction in the party's prospects.

Columbia (South Carolina) State: "Mr. Bryan is in Washington enjoying the situation. No man, no ten men, have worked as hard for democratic success as Mr. Bryan and he has a right to rejoice."

Associated Press dispatch: Washington, April 6.—William J. Bryan told the committee sent here by the citizens of Memphis to invite him to make his home in that city that he would not accept. The invitation was extended at a luncheon given Mr. Bryan by the committee. Judge James M. Greer of Memphis presented the Memphis idea. He was followed by Senators Lea and Taylor and Representative Gordon of Tennessee, Representative Sisson of Mississippi and Robinson of Arkansas and Duke C. Bowers of Memphis.

They begged Mr. Bryan to come where "the people loved him, where he would always find friends."

Mr. Bowers said he felt sure that Memphis could easily raise \$2,000,000 if that would be any inducement to have Mr. Bryan come to his city.

Mr. Bryan replied that it was not a money consideration, and if he looked at it in that light he would not be worthy of such an invitation. He said he knew he had friends in the south, who would stand by him and that was why they did not need him there; they needed him more in the north.

Suggesting that he should not be on one side of the country, he said his home at Lincoln is

almost in the center of the country, and only about two days' ride to any section where he might be needed to fight for the cause of democracy.

He promised to visit Memphis at every opportunity.

The most effective tribute extended Mr. Bryan was offered by Luke Lea, the new young senator from Tennessee. A previous speaker had announced that the Memphis delegation had already purchased Mr. Bryan a ticket from Washington to Memphis and expected him to leave with the party that evening. Commenting on this, Senator Lea said:

"The Memphis gentlemen complimented Mr. Bryan more highly than they realize. Fifteen years ago, before Mr. Bryan had aroused the country to a sense of civic righteousness, the delegation would not have said it had purchased Mr. Bryan's ticket. It would have said: 'We have a pass for you to go back to Memphis with us tonight.'"

MR. BRYAN AT WASHINGTON

Special dispatch to the Denver News: "There are present in Washington acknowledged leaders in the two schools of democratic thought—one, the three-time candidate of his party for the presidency, now burning with the prospect of his party moving to the front as the unquestioned champion of the people for progressive legislation; the other, a twice-elected governor of the second state in the union, and who has behind him as an avowed candidate for president the organized conservative democratic element of the country.

"William Jennings Bryan has been fitting about the hotel lobbies since Saturday evening, beaming his never-fading smile and shaking hands with every other man he meets, because democrats, whether they are office-holders or office-seekers, have all voted for him, which gives them, according to their notion, the unquestioned right to greet him as an old-time and cherished friend.

"Governor Harmon, who reached the capital later, while not nearly so generally known as Bryan, has a wonderfully wide acquaintance, as was evidenced by the number of times he had to stop while passing through the hotel corridors. Bryan and Harmon are here, confessedly, to experience the sensations that must thrill every democratic heart, with the feelings that the organization of a democratic house inspires after banishment for more than fourteen years.

"Harmon does not admit, however, that the enjoyment of political sensations is his chief attraction at the capital. Before he returns to Ohio, he will argue an important case, that he has been senior counsel in since before he was elected governor, before the supreme court of the United States. But that case may or may not be called, while he regards it as next to certain that he will be called by the democratic masses to the presidency.

"Woodrow Wilson, with becoming modesty, remained away from the capital, but hundreds of democrats from the south and west will return to their homes by way of New Jersey's capital city, and will pay their respects to the man whom they regard as having equal chances with Harmon for their party's nomination.

"The juxtaposition of Bryan and Harmon raises the question in nearly every democratic mind whether Harmon will really be nominated or not.

"Woodrow Wilson's case demonstrates the yearnings of the American heart for able, brave and conscientious men. Two years ago he was not mentioned for the presidency, but his bold and successful fight in New Jersey for clean politics and the faithful observance by the legislature of public pledges, make him a formidable candidate for the presidency now, and more of a democratic idol today than Ohio's governor.

"Mr. Bryan has not shown himself averse to discussing the political outlook. What he has said about Harmon's nomination does not give aid and comfort to the Harmon side. All of which tends to make it strikingly apparent that the next democratic presidential contest is going to be a terrific struggle for supremacy between the conservatives and the progressives within the democratic fold.

"While Mr. Bryan will not be a candidate himself, it is quite clear that he does not propose to efface himself from the contest. It is equally clear that he will put himself in the front of the progressive ranks with a determination that democracy shall take the progressive stand in both platform and candidate, and that his own voice shall be potent in the naming of both.

"It's splendid," said Mr. Bryan to the News