

Negro in the distant future must fall and fall by the wayside in the strenuous march of the nations, let him fall by his own inferiority and not by our tyranny. Give him a fair chance to work out what is in him.

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That a wholesome sentiment on the race question is rising in the South against the "nigger hating" mob spirit is evident from this splendid democratic deliverance by a typical Southerner of the best class at the highest seat of learning in the empire State of the South. Whether in the conflict sure to come at the South between those whose sentiments Mr. Fleming expresses and those who are truly represented by Gov. Vardaman, the true democratic spirit will triumph, no one can tell. But there need be no difficulty in deciding which ought to triumph. Vardaman is a type of the worst, Fleming of the best, that the white South has to offer to-day to civilization.

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## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

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### ON THE ROAD WITH BRYAN.

Effingham, Ill., Oct. 17.—For the past month W. J. Bryan has almost eclipsed his famous speechmaking tours of 1896 and 1900, visiting nearly twenty States, and speaking from three to 10 or 12 times a day to large and enthusiastic audiences. Notwithstanding he stipulated with the various State committees, when accepting their invitations to assist in the campaign that he should not be billed for more than three speeches in a day, yet in many cases he was compelled to speak at eight, ten and twelve places, frequently travelling all night, in addition to receiving committees between the various towns where stops were made.

The final talk of one day was begun after midnight to an audience of several thousands which had waited for his belated train several hours. This was at Muscogee, Indian Territory, during the last week of September. At 7:30 a. m. the following day he began an hour's address at Vinita. During the same day he made nine other addresses in Indian Territory and Oklahoma, accompanied by Chiefs Rogers and Porter of the Cherokee and Creek Indian tribes. At Tulsa, the same day, he was introduced to an audience of eight thousand by a former Osage Indian chief. The day's work was finished by an hour's address in the evening at Guthrie, Oklahoma. On the 13th inst. he completed a four days' tour of Missouri by making ten speeches. His opening address of an hour and fifteen minutes was begun at 8:30 a. m., at Macon in the Court House grounds to an audience of 5,000 people. He next made a fifty minute address at Brookfield from a carriage in the business center of the town to an audience of four thousand. At Bucklin he spoke for ten minutes from the rear platform of the train to an audience of several hundreds. An audience of

nearly a thousand was awaiting his arrival at Marceline, and the train was held for ten minutes while he addressed it. At Carrollton he addressed an audience of 7,000 for an hour in the Court House grounds. Short addresses were made at Richmond, Lawson and Lathrop. From 4:30 to 5:30 he addressed an audience of 5,000 in the public parks at Cameron. The day's work was closed by an address of an hour at Maryville to the largest audience of the day, in the Court House grounds.

Before beginning the day's work at Macon, Mr. Bryan purchased a carriage horse and made arrangements for shipping it to Lincoln. Immediately after his speech at Maryville he took a train on the Wabash, arriving at Moberly at 3 a. m., where he was the guest of W. A. Rothwell, the Democratic National Committeeman from Missouri. Leaving Macon in the evening he arrived at Hannibal a little before midnight. Here he was met by a delegation from Illinois headed by Congressman Henry T. Rainey.

At five o'clock in the morning, (on Monday the 15th) he was called, and after eating breakfast in the depot restaurant left Hannibal at 6 a. m. for Illinois, where he made three addresses in the 20th Congressional district, beginning at Pittsfield, the county seat of Pike county, at 10 a. m., in Jacksonville in the afternoon, and at Carrollton at night.

The vast throngs at these meetings and the great enthusiasm displayed had a tendency to recall the meetings of the Presidential campaign of 1896. Mrs. Bryan is a native of Pike county, and lived here until she was married. She takes great delight in the fact that her native county gave the heaviest gain for Mr. Bryan of any county in the State, his vote being over 70 per cent. greater than McKinley's. In 1904 Parker received but one vote more than McKinley received in 1896; Roosevelt received 104 less than McKinley, while Parker received 2,203 less than Bryan. Another unique feature of Mrs. Bryan's native county is the fact that it owns a railroad, built by bonding the county. Two townships in the county receiving more benefit by this railroad, contributed a sum equivalent to the additional benefit derived. The road is six miles in length, and connects Pittsfield with the Wabash system, the latter leasing it from the county at an annual rental with a certain stipulated service.

Mr. Bryan's visit to Illinois was merely to help the candidates for Congress in the 20th and 23d districts. It was his intention to refrain from discussing State issues or referring to State candidates. However, he made an exception of the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Miss Caroline Grote.

Miss Grote had a primary nomination which the State convention thought best to ratify, although the delegates from her home county were antagonistic to the dominant faction in the convention. Mrs. Bryan and Miss Grote were schoolmates in childhood and friends in young womanhood. After they had left school Miss Grote was teaching in their home town, Perry. She and Mrs. Bryan studied German together under the direction of Miss Grote's father, who was a fine German scholar, and who belonged to the strong middle class of German immigrants who have done so much to develop the mid-

dle West. When Miss Grote came to greet Mr. Bryan at Pittsfield he said: "This is Carrie Grote—Mrs. Bryan always speaks of you in that way." She replied that it delighted her to be called so by him. He added: "They tell me the band played 'Good Morning, Carrie,' when you were nominated." From every platform in Illinois Mr. Bryan endorsed Miss Grote's candidacy. On Tuesday Mr. Bryan addressed audiences at Vandalia, Centralia, Mount Vernon and Effingham, in behalf of M. D. Foster, candidate for Congress in this district.

All these meetings were so large and enthusiastic as to remind one of a Presidential campaign. It was to be expected that the meetings at Jacksonville, Mr. Bryan's college town and where he resided first after marriage, and at Centralia, in his native county, would be ovations, and they were; but the climax came at the meetings at Mt. Vernon, late in the afternoon, and at Effingham at night. Mt. Vernon is in the very center of "Egypt," and has the appearance of a very prosperous commercial town. Mr. Bryan was advertised to speak here at 4 o'clock. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon people had arrived by the thousands, special trains coming from every direction. For an hour before the time set for the speech ten thousand people packed in around the platform in order to be in a position to hear the speaker. It was an inspiring sight to Mr. Bryan to look down into these thousands of bronzed faces—a typical crowd of well-to-do farmers—and witness the intentness and eagerness with which they received his utterances. Although he had made two extended speeches earlier in the day, Mr. Bryan was at his best in addressing these farmers, and in all this vast audience there did not seem to be one dissident. Especially were his remarks on government ownership of the railroads applauded.

The meeting at Effingham at night, which closed the series in the State, was almost as great an ovation as the Mt. Vernon meeting. The election returns from the 20th and 23d Congressional districts will be awaited with interest on account of Mr. Bryan's visit in behalf of the candidates for Congress. At the last election Congressman Rainey, representing the 20th district was the only Democrat in the State elected to Congress, his plurality being 1,552. The 23d district was carried by the Republicans by a plurality of 808. The counties covered by Mr. Bryan in his tour of two days, Effingham, Fayette, Greene, Jefferson, Marion, Morgan and Pike, are distinctively "Bryan" counties. In these seven counties Roosevelt had a plurality over Parker of 1,574. Yet Bryan polled in 1896, 6,977 more votes than Roosevelt, and 5,900 more in 1900.

While the general tenor of Mr. Bryan's speeches are the same, all are varied somewhat, the limited time, at his disposal preventing a full discussion of all the issues. Only occasionally did he refer to the government ownership of railroads, and then only incidentally, but when mention was made of it great enthusiasm was evoked. He has not receded one iota from the position he maintained in the Madison Square Garden meeting, that all legislation for railroad regulation will prove futile to protect and safeguard the rights of the people.

D. S. LUTHER.

## NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Wednesday, October 24.

### The Traction Controversy in Cleveland.

A halt in the so-called "Threefer" traction work in Cleveland (p. 655) has been caused by another injunction. It forbids the use by the "Threefer" of the "Concon" track for about 600 feet on Detroit avenue, a stretch of street that has for years been recognized as open or "free" territory. The injunction was granted by Judge Phillips. It is only temporary and is granted on the prima facie showing of the "Concon," the Judge holding that the burden is upon the "Threefer" to show that the legal right to joint use exists. Meanwhile the "Threefer" lines cannot reach the Public Square by this route.

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As part of the fight of the monopoly "Concon" to destroy the municipal "Threefer," the proprietors of the former are trying to invalidate the franchises of the latter upon the ground as they allege that Mayor Johnson has a financial interest in the "Threefer" company, and that therefore his signature as Mayor to the franchises is a nullity. In the preliminary investigation of this question on the 20th, Mayor Johnson testified. Having stated that he had guaranteed creditors and being asked who they were, he said: "I have not kept a complete record and the reason is that I consider myself morally bound to make good every dollar of loss that may be sustained by creditors, stockholders and property owners, whether I guaranteed them against loss or not. Further, I stand ready now to execute legal documents binding myself, my executors and assigns to guarantee every obligation of the Forest City Railway Co., ("Threefer") and the Municipal Traction Co., (the lessee of the "Threefer" in trust for the public)—to make good any losses that may be sustained by any creditor, including consenting property owners or subscribers for stock. If you can put that in stronger words I'll subscribe to it." Asked how much it would be, he replied: "It will amount to every dollar's worth of stock outstanding and every dollar the company owes—the whole difference between their assets and liabilities. I will guarantee the payment of the whole of that, whatever it may be. In round figures that guarantee now amounts to perhaps \$400,000." Further examined on the 23d, and asked what he had done to promote the interests of the "Threefer," he testified: "I did everything I possibly could to open the way for a competing company, except to place myself in a position where I would make a single penny. I got people interested, made arguments,