RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1915.

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LEGISLATORS SHOULD CARRY **OUT WILL OF CONSTITUENTS**

William Jennings Bryan Addresses General Assembly On Political Questions and Duties of People's Representatives

HIGH TRIBUTE TO PEACE POLICY OF WILSON

Secretary of Navy Daniels Also Shares in Complimentary References; Strongly Advocates Initiative and Referendum; Adds His Unqualified Endorsement To Woman's Suffrage, Stating Every Argument Opposing The Fitness of Women To Vote Can Be Answered

The great State of North Carolina did herself proud yesterday when as many of her representative citizens as could possibly crowd themselves in the half of the House turned out to greet one of the most distinguished citizens, foremost thinkers and greatest apostle of peace, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, not only of Nebras-ka, if you please, but of America.

With a few exceptions the entire membership of the General Assembly was present to do honor to the dis-inguished-quest and with these were all the State officers and many promi-nent from all over the State. The wonent from all over the State. The wo-men too, were there in great numbers, their beauty and attractiveness lendng color to the scene

Daughtridge Presides.

The setting for the address was serfect. Sitting by Speaker Wooten, always handsome but even more so in this auspicious occasion, was Lieutenant Governor Daughtridge who presided over the joint seasion of the General Assembly with each and grace.

ral Assembly with ease and grace. Beside Mr. Bryan sat the Governor of the State and looking out over the ea of faces could be seen men who have made, who are helping to make and who will in the future, make hisfor the State.

ory for the State.

Headed by the Senate and House committees, the Governor. State officers and other distinguished citizens, the Secretary entered the hall shortly fter lare clock, the entire assemblage

ifter in-citick, the entire assemblage ising as the party entered.

Introduced by Governor.

Governor Craig in a few well chosen verds introduced the speaker, saying that twenty years ago he had presented Mr. Bryan to a North Carolina audience and had been doing the same thing ever year almost since that time and thought by this time that he ought to know how to make an introduction. The Governor told of how pleased the people of the State were to have Mr. Bryan with them and that there never was a time when the General Assembly of North Carolina was not ready to hear him preach

he gospei of true democracy.

Mr. Bryan is a magnetic man,
everyone knows this, so it is hardly f a crowd and whether in sympathy with his views or not a man is bound and compelled by some unseen power to listen to the man when he geta

Is Still a Power. Nineteen years ago he made his urst visit to North Carolina speaking thousands of people and on yester-Jay they were just as eager as ever to hear him. At that time, in 1898, he was a young man, only 38, and had all the fire and dash of a cavaller. His eye was sparkling and his voice musical tone that carried beyou'd the contines of a crowd com-posed of 20,000 people. Age has, posed of \$20,000 people. Age has, however, went lightly with Mr. Bryan. His long wavy black hair of twenty years ago now partially disappeared has now a streak of gray and his more powerful today than in the days

He may never be President, he may dent" and he has lived to see the day when nearly every policy advocated by him twenty years has been endorsed by his party, yes by other parties too, and enacted into the law of the

Grateful to North Carolina. Mr. Bryan has a tender spot for North Carolina and in starting his address yesterday told of his love ople of the State. He said that he had been coming to this States for 11 years but on this trip he had a leeper feeling of gratitude than on mer occasion. An Apostle of Peace.

As a preface to his regular address the Secretary talked for a few minutes on the peace propaganda of the Wil-son administration, told how he had succeeded in having treaties signed between this country and the great powers of the world and thanked God that we had a President in the White House who was in favor of substituting reason for force in the settlement of great international difficulties. Mr. Bryan told of a remark made by Gov ernor Craig many years ago, in quot-ing General Grant who said "I bate and endorsed this saying of the great Union general. The Secretary is a man of peace and the mothers of the country have cause to be thankful that the United States is manned by two such apostles of peace as Wilson and Beyan and have thus far kept the try from becoming embroiled in with any nation and conserving

the lives of the youth of the land. Mr. Bryan argued that the men who furnish the intiplements of war are not the men whom should be allowed say when we shall have war and

powers that would produce a useless slaughter of life and add millions to the debt of the nation.

Tribute to Secretary Daniels.

He paid a tribute to the Cabinet member from North Carolina, the Hon. Josephus Daniels, saying that North Carolina enjoyed a peculiar disinction in the fact that every Cabinet officer that she had furnished to the nation had been a Secretary of the Navy. And, continued the Secretary, North Carolina never furnished a bet ter Naval Secretary than the present distinguished gentleman occuping that post, a man who was making a record for himself and a record that will stand among the highest when the fu-ture history of the country is written.

Duties of Legislators.

Duties of Legislators.
In speaking to the members of the General Assembly Mr. Bryan spoke of the responsibilities and limitations of a legislator and said that when a legislator gets above his constituents he should resign. When he can't do what his constituents, who elected him de-mand to be done, claiming that his conscience will not let him do such things he should resign and follow his conscience into private life and lef some one else represent the people. Always give your constituents the ben-

efit of the doubt said the speaker.

Mr. Bryan admitted that the people sometimes made mistakes, citing the time when they made a mistake at the poils on several occasions when he run for the presidency, this remark ran for the presidency, bringing forth applause.

Embezzlement of Power.
One of the most striking things said by Mr. Bryan in the course of his address was "that embezziement of power is a greater crime than em-bezalement of money." He had no confidence in a man who hibernates his conscience during the campaign and after his election gets into ac-

Mr. Bryan went into the question of the inlatitive and referendum and en-dorsed it in its fullest sense, along with the recall and other progressive measures. He said that President Wilson taught his students for twenty ars that the iniative and referendum was unwise but on being convinced that it was a good thing about faced and was frank enough to admit his

At every mention of the President's name yesterday there was thunderous applause, but it was noted that when the name of the "Great Discoverer of the River of Doubt" was mentioned

Science of Government.

The science of government was de-clared by the speaker to be a noble science and as a motto for legislators to be governed by Mr. Bryan gave them that quotation from the Scrip-tures which says "that a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches and loving favour rather than silver and gold."

The Secretary stated that he did not know but that he was treating on

not know but that he was treading on dangerous ground but without any qualification or qualms of conscience endorsed woman suffrage, saying that every argument against votes for women could be answered and when any one began to argue to him against voting the fitness of women for the the penitentiaries and the churches. In his home State 98 per cent of the convicts were men and only two per cent women and in the churches you would find a preponderance of women. If the women could vote there would never be any more wars. They were the chief sufferers from the ravages of these dreadful

Trust The People

In closing Mr. Bryan told the mem bers of the Legislature that if they would trust the people they would ive up to the standard of legislative life and would return to their people with the plaudits of the people, "well done good and faithful servants" Presented With Cane.

A pleasing incident in connection ith the exercises yesterday was the voice while still resonant and vibrant presentation to Mr. Bryan, of a cane has lost some of the duleet tones made by Private Bethune of Raeford, that was a power with him in the a member of Company A. fifth artilthat was a power with him in the a member of Company A. fifth artil-days he fought his first battle for lery, coast artillery, C. S. A. The Democracy. But he is still a tower of presentation speech was made by strength and while the dash of youth Lieutenant-Governor Daughtridge and is lacking the more mature age has accepted by Mr. Bryan who said that settled on his classic brow and his later he would write the donor a letter reasoning powers are stronger and of thanks. The came is hand carved more powerful today than in the days with a deer's hoof at the top for a bead.

After the address, the ladies of the have put away that ambition, but like audience were given an opportunity the Clay of old he can truthfully say and a large number availed them-selves of the opportunity of meeting the Great Commoner.

The full text of Secretary Bryan's address follows:
"I have been coming into North Carolina for something more than 20 years; it is something more than 21 in fact, and I find increasing pleasure in coming; but on this occasion I come with a deeper sense of grati-

most occasions.

"Sometimes I have gome for the pleasure of visiting among you; so times I have come in the midst c campaign; this time I come at rvitation of the legislative body of this State and I am presented to you by the Chief Executive of your Com-monwealth, and I acknowledge the honor that has been done me and thank most sincerely those who are

responsible for it.

I am grateful to you for this greeting; in so far as it is due to any ersonal regard that you may feel for me you have my personal thanks.

First Visit Since Secretary, assume, however, that it is much largely due to the fact that I come among you at this time for the first time in an official capacity. I think my last public speech before I think my last public speech before I assumed this office was made here: I was then on my way to Washington and it was my honor then to be introduced to an audience by Governo Craig, and I remember that in intro ducing me he used a phrase that had not heard before, but which I

have had occasion to use since.
"In introducing me he quoted an expression of General Grant, who after he was President, made a trip around the world, and who, in visit-

ing one of the capitals, was shown the military force of that nation; as I recollect it, some \$0.000 soldiers ready for the battle field passed by and when the review was completed some executive of that country turned to him and asked him his opinion. His simple reply was. I hate war. Endorses Grant's View.

"It impressed me at that time. I hated war, but what I said could not make the impression that was made when that was said by one who was so conspicuous in the fields of honor. But I imagine, that a larger number of people today would express themosters in the language of General Grant than would have done so two years made to this country either; but during the last half year the world has had a chance to see more war than this generation has seen before, and hefore entering upon the address, which I desire to deliver, I venture to say that the world land learned

this generation has seen before, and before entering upon the address, which I desire to deliver. I venture to say that the world had learned two lessons at least, if not more.

"In the first place the world has learned that nobody now wants to accept responsibility for war. It used to be that some thought that war was a good thing, that it served a useful purpose and might legitimately be desired, but when this war began the President addressed a message to each one of the rulers then involved and proposed mediation, and they all with one accord denied that they were responsible for the war; each one declared that he did not want it and laid the blame on some one else. Disclaim Responsibility For War.

"Now if war was a thing to be de-sired, these persons would have been glad to have accepted responsibility or it, and it's a long step in advance t marks an epoch, when no great ruler is willing to admit that he either desired or was the cause of this war. I think, therefore, that we can assume that we have reached the period when nobbdy will defend war as a thing to be desired, and I think the second lesson learned is that preparation is not a preventive of war, for i tion is not a preventive of war, for if preparation could have prevented war, there would have been no war in Europe, for they have had ample preparation for war, and I cannot understand how anybody could believe that preparation was a preventative. I can understand that a person, if he assumed that war was coming, might desire preparation that we fare better in the war, but I cannot the war. fare better in the war, but I cannot understand how anybody could imagine for a mornent that preparation for war tends to prevent war; for you can have no preparation to for you can have no preparation to any great extent or for any length of time, unless there is some one whom you either hate or fear, and if you fear him you are very likely to hate him, and you cannot preach to a nation that you must get ready to right somebody without cultivating a hatred of that somebody, and hatred is seldom one-sided, and when for a considerable period you have two is seidom one-sided, and when for a considerable period you have two nations or two groups of nations cultivating hatred and getting ready, you may rest assured that their preparation will not always be in vain, for people cannot hate each other with an increasing hatred and a continuing hatred without something tinuing hatred without something arising that hill kim them a chance to show their preparedness against each other.

WILSON SETS PEACE EXAMPLE FOR WORLD

"If there ever was a time when the President's words were appropriate, they are appropriate now, when this nation is the only great nation that nation is the only great matter that can set an example to the world of preferring peace and that which is the basis of peace to war, and that which is the basis of war; and it is fortunate for the nation, in my judg-ment, that we have in the White fortimate for the nation, in my judg-ment, that we have in the White House at this critical time a man who believes in peace and whose influence is on the side of the peace propa-ganda that has for its object the subencys. (Applause.)
"And it is also. I think, fortunate hard it is also in the Navy of international

that we have at the head of the a man who does not allow a man who does not allow ship-builders to give the conclusive interpretation of the word 'adequate. pretation of the word 'adequate.' We believe in an adequate navy, but we are not willing that the 'men who make. fortunes building it shall be the only ones to express an opinion as to what an adequate navy is (Applause.) For in building navies it is as true as in anything else that you have to consider the bias of interest, and it will be unfortunate for this country it to be a second to the country it to be a second to the country. who have an interest in war to deter-mine what we shall do to prevent war. It will be an unfortunate thing

for this country if we ever submit, as a court of final appeal, to those who a court of final appeal, to those who profit by doing the things that embroll nations in war with each other Distinction for North Carolina.
"This State has had a peculiar distinction. All the cabinet officers it has given to the country have been Secretaries of the Navy, if I am cor-rectly informed, and I do not know that any State has given more than you have, at least you have given a number, and I venture the prediction

that when Secretary Daniels comes out of the Navy it can be said of him that North Carolina never gave to the Navy a man who exerted a better nfluence, made a better record, or will stand higher in the years to me. (Applause.)
"Before I leave the subject of peace or war as the antithesis of peaceyou might be interested in knowing that while this administration has been able to keep out of war with Mexico and has been able to main-

tain neutrality toward all the nations at war in Europe, it has also taken a great step in advance, not only in 'protecting this nation from wars, but in setting an example that may help other nations to avoid war, for since I spoke here a little less than two years ago, a peace plan has been presented to the nations, with President Wilson's approval, which has

"A peace plan was presented which was endorsed in principle by almost every nation of any importance in this world, and treaties have already been signed with thirty nations representing something like three-fourths of all the population of the globe. Those thirty nations in-clude every South American nation but one, and they include almost all

of the great nations of Europe and Asla. Japan has not yet endorsed the principle, but it is because we the principle, but it is because we have a question between this country and Japan which has not yet been finally adjusted but which is being considered by the two nations in the most friendly spirit. Of the nations that have signed Great Britain, France, Russia. Spain and Italy represent the larger nations of Europe, and besides those we have Norway and Sweden and Denmark; we have Holland, we have Switzerland, we and Sweden and Denmark) we have said in order that I may use the time patrotic reason for doing 80. For a Holland, we have Switzerland, we to the best advantage, and I know of patrotic reason never leads a man have Portugal; and among those that no better use that I can make of your to do things for his own advantage at

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.



BRYAN GIVES APPROVAL TO STATE-WIDE PRIMARY BILL

Secretary of State Thinks Principle Is Applicable To Every Office From Presidency To Constable

I heartily approve of the principle! States may lag behind others in adopt-

"I do not know any of the details of the bill you say is now before the North Carolina General Assembly, but

n a primary. "I would have spoken on the sub-ject in my address before the General Assembly had my attention been drawn to the fact that such a bill

was under consideration.

The principle of a primary law, however, was covered in what I said about the people having the right to have what they want. "All I said in the support of this

Democratic theory of govern of the methods which is now being said: employed to bring the government

"I heartily approve of the principle involved in a State-wide primary law in Involved in a State-wide primary law in And I think this principle is applicable to every office from Presidency to precinct."

This was Secretary of State William Jannings Bryans reply to a News and Observer man's inquiry:

"Mr. Bryan, what do you think of the State-wide primary laws of the different States differ. But experiment

the State-wide primary law for North different States differ. But experiment and experience will harmonize thes

"There is only one detail to which care to draw attention. I think it better to allow a second choice. This saves a second primary and is better than leaving the plurality to control.
"Where corporation interests enteninto politics there is danger of candidates being put up merely to divide the vote of the opposition; thus giving the plurainty control.

"I think the principal of the pri-mary is applicable to every office from

President to precinct. The Secretary of State was asked for an expression of his views relative

The primary gives the people the adopting the Australian ballot, and control in selecting their public of most of the States have adopted it in ficials. The more complete this consome form or other. It has made a trol is, the more certain are the of-marked difference in our elections in ficials to reflect the wishes of their Nebraska. Under the old system it constituents. Constituents.

Was, much easier to control to either by coercion or corruption. the ultimate adoption of the primary Australian ballot is a protection from all over the United States. Some both coercion and corruption."

ich treaties have not been made have Germany, Austria and Belgium.

The principle underlying this treaty has I repeat, conquered the world, and the treatles already made link us to comething like three-fourths of the world's population, and these treaties differ in an important respect from other treaties. These treaties provide not for arbitration, but for investigation, and a period of one year is allowed, but it is the belief of those who favor these treaties that investigation will, almost without possibility of failure, end in the adjustment of the difficulty; and these treaties differ from others in that there are no exceptions whatever. In arbitration treaties we omit questions of vital interest and questions of honor and indepedence and interests of third parties, these according to our freaties, some twen-ty-six in number, are not to be sub-mitted to arbitration, but these thirty treaties providing for investigation cover all cases, with ne whatever, and a year is the investigation, and we believe that when the investigation is over some means of adjustment will be found, for time will be given to separate questions of fact from questions of law, and we feel that this nation has taken a long step in advance in thus proposing to other nations and se-curing with other nations these trea-ties, which we believe make war almost impossible between our country and those countries. But this is neide

DEFINES THE DUTIES OF LEGISLATOR

"I never come into the presence a legislative boety without feeling the responsibility, that rests not only upon those who are entrusted with egislative duties, but the responsibility that rests upon those who dis-cuss public questions in the presence of those bearing such responsibility, and I am anxious therefore to utilize the time to the very best advantage. I destre, therefore, to call your attention to a thing fundamental.

"As I have had an opportunity to address legislative bodies I have felt

have approved the principle but with time than to call your attention in which treaties have not been made the very beginning to the responsithe very beginning to the responsi-billies are limitations of legislators. And Think I can present to you the Democratic view of the subject, and I certainly cannot ask you to give weight to anything I say unless I do present the Democratic view.

To Represent People. "If I understand the duty of the legislator it is to represent hig constituents, and I have no patience whatever with that idea which sometime enters a man's head, always af-ter the election, that the people elect him to think for them rather than to act for them. My understanding of the duty of a legislator is to do for the people what the people want him the duty of a legislator is to do for the people what the people want him to do, and I do not regard anyone as exactly fitted for legislative work un-laws he recognizes that he acts for others and not for himself, and my yiews are strengthened by the fact that I have known a legislator to ask for votes of the theory, that he could for votes on the theory that he could do anything that his constituents did not want 'don. I have sometimes known legislators after election to assert an independence that they did not assert before the election. I have sometimes known legislators to insist that it was their duty to do what they thought was right regardless of the opinion of their constituents.

"If I am mistaken in my view of the legislators duty I am afraid that und say to you this morning will be without effect, and therefore I want. to say just a word about this funda-mental proposition. I believe it is the duty of the legislator to do what his constituents want done.

"Do you ask whether I think he ought to violate his own conscience in doing what he thinks the In doing what he thinks they want done No, no man will go father them I in respecting the conscience: or anywhere, say one word or cast one vote in violation of his consciwould suggest this legislator finds th connet conscientiously do what constituents want done he ought resign and let them select someb who can without violation of his con-science do what shey want done. In other words, I do not assume that in representative government any 'ator has a right to put his consci-once above the conscience of the peo-phy-for whom he speaks. (Applause) And my observation is that whenever like listing the things that may be said in order that I may use the time to the best advantage, and I know of a man does so he has other than

BRYAN SPEAKS ON MAN'S RELATIONS TO SOCIETY

National Secretary of State Delivers Inspiring Address At Social Service Conference

the expense of his constituents, and my observation is that the man who does things against the wishes of his constituents, knowing it, does it for himself and not from a considentious regard for his duty. Opinion Based on Experience.

"This opinion is enforced by twen-ty-five years of quite intimate ac-quaintance with public affairs, and that acquaintance extends through many States and to the national capmany States and to the national cap-ital, and my answer to the question whether a man gught to follow his considence or do what his censtitu-ents ask, is that he ought to follow his conscience and hold office as long as he can do what his constitu-ente ask, and when he cannot do what they ask then he ought to fol-low his convicence into private life his considence into private life and let somebody else represent his

this question, and I think it is always safe for a man to give his constitu-ents the benefit of the doubt and not attempt to do for them what they do not want done

not want done.

States His Mhitakes, Yes.

"Will constituents not make mistakes Of course, they will. I would be the last one, after the experience I have had in public life to say that the people would not make a mistake at the polls (Laughter and applause). But I would be the last one to deny the people the right to say what they please at the polls and take the responsibility for it. (Ap-plause). So I desire to suggest in the beginning that there are two definitions of representative govern-ment: one is democratic and the oth-er is aristocratic, and I am on the democartic side of every definition and not on the aristocratic side.

"The aristocratic idea of represen-talive government is that the few know more than the many and that the few ought to do what they think ought to be done regardless of the ought to be done regardless of the opinions of the many. Now that is all right if the man is not in office. I think a man in private life ought to follow his own conscience and judgment, if he stands alone, but when he enters public life and be-comes a servant of the peophe he has no right to put his judgement against the people's judgement, and he locan't do that before the election Laughter).

Before and After Election "I have no faith in the honesty of the public man whose conscience hib-ernates in a campaign and becomes active only when he has been elected, when a man tells me that he consci-entiously does what his constituents do not want done he finds me skeptical as to his purpose, for if he is con-scientious he will not embezzle power and the embezzlement of power is a greater crime than the embeggiment

of money (Applause) "Power is so much more important than money, authority is so much more important than dollars, that millions of the best and the bravest who ever lived have given their lives that the people might have a right to centrol their own government, and these men have died in vain if, after you have secured representative gov-ernment, a representative can betray his people and do what he knows

they do not want done. What Representatves Should Do. "Tell me that constitutions are in-tended to restrain !hose in authority who act for the people. Yes, but who made the constitution? The people themselves. And why do people mit inter-constitutions clauses that restrain the people's representatives in order that they may deliberate, in order that the people may not be misrepresented. What should a rep-resentative to if he finds his people want something done that he does not think right? Do it? No. Mis-represent them? No. Resign and let them select somebody who does rep-resent them, and then if he is right trust to the vindication of time and his constituents learn not by his no-misconduct, but by their own own_misconduct, but by their own mistake, that he was right and they were wrong, and a man who has not faith in the future to yindicate him has not the faith he ought to have

in the right Fundamental Principles. "My friends, I only mention this as a fundamental principle in government, that the people have a right to have what they want and have a right to have it whether they secure but directly or throught someons else. It is the cause the people make no mistakes. No, the peor's will make mistakes, but the theory of free govpriment is that the people have a right to make their own mistakes and that no few have a God-given right to make mistakes for the rest of the people, and you will find that the people are not so apt to make mis-takes skatinst themselves as their rep-sesentatives are to make mistakes for them, for the people are not interest-de against themselves and the repre-entative may be interested against his constituents; and the most of the wars we have had in the earfter limes were due to the fact that rep-resentatives made mistakes for the resentatives made mistakes for the people and the people had to correct them, and when they could not cor-rect these mistakes by peaceful means they corrected them by forcible means, and it is the hope of civ-ilization that as men advance, they will have instrumentalities framed that will enable the people to have what they want in government with-out any resort to force or violence.

FOR INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

This leads me to consider a very fundamental proposition. I do not know whether you have considered extent down here to any down here to any extent what is known as the "initiative and referen-dum." You see I cannot keep track of everything done in all the states, and I have, I think gotten more be-hind in the last two years than any previous two years, because I have had less time to read the papers sincehad less time to read the papers since of hair, and so she thought that pos-March 4th, 1813, than I have had be sibly it would be to my comfort if not fore in 25 years. I suppose I cannot to my health, so she made this for me-now spend more than an average of II: is a little too large, but the little 15 minutes a day reading the papers, but, my friends, what I have to say is it the size that she thought it dught-

(Continued on Page Two)

CHILD LABOR IS STRONGLY OPPOSED

Declares No Man Has a Right to Check Child's Opportunity or Give it an Inferior Chance. Conservation of Manhood Greatest Thing; Makes Eloquent Plea For Temperance, Mr. A. W. McAlister, Elected President of Conference

"May the Almighty bless William Jennings Bryan for that devoutly murmered a woman conference delegate Saturday morning. The Commoner had just told of 5,000 young University of Michigan men signing the pledge as a result of his address before them.

"May the Almighty bless William ennings Bryan for that!" The refrain sang throught the hearts of thousands of mothers in that great audience—and a mother's prayer ought to receive particular at tention from God, as some one said

during the conference.

There were 4.000 people in the auditorium at 9:45 yesterday morning when Mr. Bryan entered. The apwhen Mr. Bryan entered. The applause he received must have been gratifying to him. He was escerted by Governor Locks Craig, Senator O. Max Gardner, Representative, Henry Page, Attorney General Bickett, Mr. A. L. Brooks and Rev. T. W. O'Kelsley.

Mr. Bickett Introduces.

In the absence of Becretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Mr. Bickett introduced Mr. Bryan to his audience. The Attorney General explained that he was only a substitute. Hareminded his audience of that messpathetic incident in all history. It was when Jacob worked seven long years for Rachei and got Leah. Ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. Bickett, "I am Leah."

Then Mr. Bryan came to the front of the stage and from his first word. Mr. Bickett Introduces.

of the stage and from his first word to his last he had his audience with him. And in that audience was Meredith College again. They filled one section of the auditorium you know the reception he got without

being told.

Mr. Bryan spoke for over an hour.
His address appears in full below.
The Climax.

His measage was the climax of the third annual session of the North Carolina conference for social service. it is reckoned as its most successful Aside from Mr. Bryan's address, the Aside from Mr. Bryan's address, the day was marked by the election of officers and a description of "Community Service Week in North Carolina, 1914-1915." by Dr. E. K. Braham. Chapel Hill.

The following officers elected: President, W. A. Greensboro; First Vice- sident. E. W. Greensboro; First Vice- sident. E.

President, W. A. Collister, Greensboro, First Vice-sident, E. K. Graham, Chapel Hill; Second Vice-President, Mrs. W. Third Vice-President, Greensboro: Warren Booker.

tary-Treasurer.
The Pealdent was given power to appoint chairmen of the various standing committees. were adopted endorsing the Workman's Compensation Act. President Loc, who has served the association so very faithfully for the three years of its life, complimented the incomreping officers and paid his respects to
opic the miserable condition the auditorium was in to receive Mr. Bryant.
MisThe seats were not in place, the place was dirty, and it was a little

outside. Mr. Bryan's Address. "It is very pleasant to be Yesterday evening, your distingu ownsman, my personal friend, came o me in a sorrowful and mournful voice and announced that the con-sideration of the navy bill was inopportune just when he had planned to come down here, and this trip that I planned to make with him, I was obliged to make alone.

obliged to make alone.
"I never come to the city of Raleigh
without looking for Daniels. I have
had him identified with your city since
I have known him, and I have thoroughly enjoyed the intimate association of our official positions that we have had for about two rears. I would have been glad to have had him here, although his friendship is so generous that I was afraid that he would embarass me by his words of praise. If I had known in advance who was asked to take his place I think I would have spent my time between my leaving Washington and my arrival in trying to persuade him not to make Daniel's speech in introducing me. I am very grateful for the praise and if any man needs it I think I do, because it takes a good deal of praise from friends to overcome the criticism that I have ceived for about 25 years, but I long since learned that the kind words said of me by my political associates are not really intended to be personal.
When a man praises me in language
I simply understand to some extent his own ideas. I think that, my friend here is just trying to describe his ideal man, the ideal toward which he and f are striving, so I accept all that he said as praises of the ideal which he hopes to reach."

Mr. Dryan, when he arose to speak,

took off a cap he had been wearing and held it in his hand. Holding it

up he said:
"I wish to tell you the history of this cap. . I visited Asheville, my summer home, if I may call a bare mountain top my summer home weeks ago and went back eastern Tennessee. When I home I received this cap. home I received this cap. A gentle-man told me that his little daughter noticed that I was lacking somewhat of hair, and so she thought that pos-