

ratio as nearly as I can judge of sixteen to one and which bears the following inscription:

"TO THE HONORABLE WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, PROPHET, STATESMAN, REFORMER, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL DRY FEDERATION, THIS CUP IS PRESENTED BY THE THIRTY-EIGHT CONSTITUENT BODIES OF THE FEDERATION IN RECOGNITION OF HIS SERVICE TO THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE AND NATIONAL PROHIBITION."

"As we hand to you this chalice of beaten gold and silver in recognition of your distinguished service, we recall that no small part of your service to this cause and to your country has been made possible by the devotion, sacrifice and inspiration of the noble woman who has walked by your side ministering to your comfort, mothered your children and honored herself and her sex in all of these relations. No estimate can be placed upon the forces which have achieved national triumph over the evil of strong drink which does not include the large and commanding part which women have played in the reform."

"Mrs. Bryan's song, 'It Must Be Ratified,' has rung from shore to shore of our nation. By voice and pen and sympathy her influence has been constant and potent, directly and indirectly. On behalf of the Federation and all friends of the reform without reference to creed or party or sex or organization, I hand to you these flowers for Mrs. Bryan as a token of our sympathy, our respect, our love and our gratitude."

MR. BRYAN'S RESPONSE

Dr. Scanlon and Friends:

I am at loss for language in which to make an appropriate reply to the very generous words that have been spoken by Dr. Scanlon.

No one has been more fortunate than I in having a large circle of friends, and no one in that circle has been more constant than Dr. Scanlon, to whom I am indebted more largely than to anyone else for the great honor done me by the thirty-eight organizations which united their efforts in behalf of prohibition in the formation of the National Dry Federation.

I esteem it a high honor to have been chosen as the executive of this federation, representing as it does the conscience and devotion of more than twenty millions of Christians, and I owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Scanlon for having borne the larger part of the burden during the existence of the federation; and now he increased my obligations to him by arranging this delightful luncheon. He has complimented me, too, in bringing with him his good wife who has been a full partner in all his activities.

Even before we were associated together in the work of the federation I learned to appreciate Dr. Scanlon's Christian strength and moral force as they were manifested by him in his work as head of the Presbyterian Board of Temperance.

In response to what he has said let me speak first for Mrs. Bryan, to whom I shall carry the flowers so graciously presented. Although we are one you will not count it as praise of myself if I say she is deserving of all honor for the part she has played in what I have done. The wife of a public man does not, as a rule, receive the credit due her because her work is less conspicuous than his. In my case, I could have done very little if I had not had as my companion one who was able to bear a double burden and "keep the home fires burning" while I was serving my country as best I could.

When I think of Mrs. Bryan's contributions to our joint efforts I am reminded of a speech once made at a Pilgrim Banquet. After several prominent orators had eulogized the Pilgrim Fathers, the program concluded with a toast to the Pilgrim Mothers. The speaker to whom was assigned the honor of responding to this sentiment contended that the Pilgrim Mothers deserved even greater merit, "For," said he, "the Pilgrim Mothers not only endured all that the Pilgrim Fathers endured, but they also endured the Pilgrim Fathers."

I think we who have had any experience in public life should not forget how much our wives have had to endure, and, because I am fully conscious of the burden mine has had to bear, I am glad to be your messenger to carry your fragrant greetings.

As for myself, let me say that this loving cup will be treasured as a priceless proof of a confidence and love which I profoundly esteem.

It is not necessary to believe that one merits praise in order to enjoy it; in fact, I am not sure but that we appreciate it the more in proportion as we feel that it is not deserved. Measured by this rule, you can understand how grateful I am for the good will that prompts the giving of this cup.

I shall make Mrs. Bryan the custodian of it, and as it will be more frequently used for flowers than for grape juice, your bouquet shall be its first fair tenant.

I beg Dr. Scanlon to convey to the organizations represented in the National Dry Federation my grateful acknowledgments.

And how appropriate that we should gather here today to exchange congratulations and mingle our expressions of a joy that defies complete expression, for is not this the day toward which we have looked as the crowning of our efforts?

REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING CELEBRATES EVENT

Ratification was made complete when, on the sixteenth day of this month, Nebraska,—God bless her,—completed the list of thirty-six states necessary to ratification. But today the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Polk, issued the proclamation which announced to the world that the amendment had become a part of the organic law of the land. The greatest moral reform of the generation has been accomplished, and how could we have called together a group of persons better entitled to celebrate the event?

By the side of our host sits the great Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels, who rendered a signal service to the cause of prohibition when he banished intoxicating liquors from all the armed ships of the nation.

I received some little credit, Mr. Secretary—and a great deal of criticism, for banishing wine from the table when diplomats were officially entertained. But, while that little incident was a matter of discussion in the capitals of the world, it was only an example and it was not universally followed, but you went beyond example and issued an order that was immediately obeyed. And it came just in time to render material aid in the making of our navy what it has been under your administration,—the model of the world. I need not tell you how deeply I am touched with the words you have employed in regard to my humble part in this epoch-making reform.

At the speakers' table here we also have Commissioner Roper, upon whom will soon rest responsibility for the enforcement of the prohibition law; and near him Hon. Cato Sells, the Indian Commissioner, who has so rigorously enforced the laws made for the protection of the red man from the white man's fire water. The Labor Department is ably represented in the person of Assistant Secretary Post and the State Department of Chief Clerk Davis, and Robert F. Rose, expert stenographer for all the departments.

And before I leave the list of officials, allow me to call attention to Congressman Webb, of North Carolina, who led the fight in the House for the submission of the prohibition amendment; to Congressman Barkley, of Kentucky, who introduced the amendment that closed the distilleries during the war; and to Congressman Randall, of California, whose amendment, aimed at the manufacture of beer, finally grew into war prohibition which will close all the saloons in the nation on the night of June 30th. We are proud to have them with us.

We have here also Senator Thompson, of Kansas, whose state was a pioneer in prohibition, and Senators Shafroth, of Colorado, and Myers, of Montana, who have been stalwart champions of the amendment. We have here too Congressman Sanders, of Louisiana, without whose aid Louisiana, handicapped by having within her borders the wettest city in the South, would not have ratified. You will remember that Louisiana is the only state in which ratification was carried by a majority of one, and that one would not have been secured but for the fact that Congressman Sanders joined his great strength with the strength of Louisiana's splendid executive, Governor Pleasant.

We have here also Congressman Shallenberger, of Nebraska, who as Governor, signed the 8 o'clock closing law, the first step taken by Nebraska in the final march toward the extermination of the liquor traffic; Congressman Stevens, of my home state, a political friend for more than 25 years, is here, and Congressman Weaver, of North Carolina, who represents the district in which I spend the summer months;

and Congressman Faris of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Congressional Committee of our Party; and Congressman Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who was one of the first of our eastern congressmen to espouse the cause of prohibition.

I cannot forbear to thank Secretary Daniels, Senators Thompson and Myers, and Congressmen Webb, Barkley, Randall, Sanders, Shallenberger, Stevens, Weaver, Faris and Kelley for bringing their wives with them; the approach of suffrage hastens the day when women will grace all our political banquets.

But, leaving official life, let me call attention to other honored guests, several of whom have made contributions to this cause even greater than the contribution made by the officials present. Miss Gordon, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, deserves to head the list for she is the worthy executive of the greatest organization of women the world has ever known, an organization which for nearly 50 years has labored in season and out of season for the banishment of saloons. And we are gratified that she has brought with her Mrs. Yost, the legislative superintendent of the W. C. T. U.'s work at the national capital, together with others of her co-workers, Mrs. Beauchamp, of Kentucky, Mrs. Richards, of Ohio, Mrs. Peabody, Mrs. Montgomery and Miss Church.

And the Anti-Saloon League, which for a quarter of a century has taken the lead in organizing a non-partisan, political fight against the saloon, honors the occasion by the presence of nearly all of its head officers.

In front of me sits Dr. Howard H. Russell, the father of the Anti-Saloon League, who called the organization into being nearly twenty-six years ago and has ever since been identified with its work—how happy he must be today; Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative representative of the Anti-Saloon League in Washington, who has directed the fight in congress for some twenty years; Hon. Wayne B. Wheeler, the national attorney for the Anti-saloon League, who has met and worsted the ablest attorneys that the liquor traffic could employ, and Dr. Cherrington, the editor of the newspapers through which the Anti-saloon League has given its information to the country.

We have here too the Hon. Joshua Levering, prohibition candidate for president in 1896, at a time when the principle of prohibition was not universally accepted, and, I may add, while we were rivals for the highest honor in the nation this has never disturbed our friendship.

We have also Rev. Rufus W. Miller, representing the Federal Council of Churches, and Rev. W. F. Crafts of the National Reform Bureau. And it gives me special pleasure to welcome at this board Rev. Father O'Callaghan, who, as president of the National Temperance Society of the Catholic church, introduced me to a Chicago audience when I made the speech that began my attack upon the liquor traffic.

Besides the persons mentioned, we have the Methodist Board of Temperance represented by Mr. Waring; the Clergy represented by Rev. Deets Pickett; and the cartoonists, who have been so powerful a factor in our fight, represented by the most distinguished of the profession, Mr. Berryman of the Star; while the moving picture people are represented by Mr. Dalton, than whom there is no more earnest advocate of prohibition.

I have called your attention to the presence of these guests that you may know what a representative gathering this is. The fact that these here assembled have taken so active a part in the great reform, whose triumph we now celebrate, makes it unnecessary for me to speak at length upon the subject.

COMPLETENESS OF VICTORY

Just a word as to the completeness of our victory and the work that lies before us. We needed thirty-six states. We now have forty-two, six more than necessary, and we are sure of several others. When the South went dry, the friends of the saloon said that it was purely a local movement and would never reach the North; but before the first day of next March every state bordering on Canada will have ratified; all but one of these border states have ratified already. When the West began to go dry, the representatives of the liquor traffic said it would never come East, but we now have all but two of the states bordering on the Atlantic, and we will have them as soon as the people have another chance to vote, if not before. When the small states went dry, the wets said that the wave would not reach the big states, but we