

of the nation had expressed their faith in the democratic party. Today we can rejoice that the party has kept faith and has written reform and progress into the statutes and policies of the country. And we celebrate today the fifty-fourth birthday anniversary of the man who has done more than any other to achieve the accomplishments of this time, our own Mr. Bryan."

GOVERNOR MOREHEAD'S SPEECH OF WELCOME

In welcoming the visiting guests to his state, Governor Morehead of Nebraska spoke in part as follows:

"Governor Cox, ex-Governor Folk, Senator Robinson, we are glad to welcome you to our city. We are exceedingly vain of Lincoln. Forty-seven years since, we had 200 people where we now have 60,000 of the happiest, most prosperous people on the face of the earth. You may ask why this great change has taken place in such a short time. I will answer, that in less than a life time, Nebraska has forged to the front and ranks at the top in the production of its corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa, cattle, hogs and many other products. We represent the smallest percentage of poverty and the greatest percentage of wealth per capita of any state in the union. The people, as a class, are enjoying the luxuries of life and according to statistics, we have the greatest number of automobiles per capita of any state in the union, with the exception of the state of California and on investigating the matter we find that California is populated to a great extent with retired people from the state of Nebraska who are seeking a climate where they can live comfortably and enjoy the wealth they have accumulated in our state.

"Nebraska citizens are not only vain of our natural resources, but we are exceedingly proud of the strides we have made in the enactment of laws that are proving so wholesome to the country in the elimination of favoritism in the interest of the wealth producing class of our state. The corporations of our state have been looked after and laws passed regulating them with no intention to destroy, and we have many reasons to believe that the laws passed are not only for the good of the people of our state, but are in the interests of the great corporations as well. Some of the laws that have been enacted by Nebraska have been embodied in the national laws and some are now contemplated by our national law makers.

"We also have made great strides along the line of manufacturing and no state in the union is more favorably situated for water power, manufacturing, irrigation, and other industries than the state of Nebraska. We have great hopes of making use of the water and helping develop the great resources of our state.

"I believe that I voice the sentiment of a large percentage of our citizens when I say that they rejoice today that we are coming back nearer the fundamental principles of democracy than we ever have been before. The national legislation, so rapidly put through congress, is going to adjust and regulate certain great principles that have needed regulation for more than half a century.

"We who are citizens of this state flatter ourselves that we have had much to do with the change of conditions in this great country. The man that we meet here to pay honor to, has accomplished, by his great physical and mental qualifications, feats that never have been accomplished by an individual before, in making the fight for the great common people of this country. He did it single-handed and alone, under the most trying and difficult circumstances. His theories were carried to every part of our nation, not only by the press, but by his public speeches from the platform and train, and while we admire the accomplishments of this administration, we feel that our own citizen has contributed more to bring about these reforms than any other citizen in the United States.

"We who have seen the darkest days of democracy and have felt that the principles of the same would perish from the earth, feel under lasting obligations to this great man and are only too glad to have this opportunity to pay to him our highest regard as a citizen, for the great and noble work he has done in the interest of the common people of this country. As a democrat, I am overjoyed to see our party in the position it occupies today and hope that all who are in sympathy with the great republic will do all they can to carry out our pledges as public officials so that our party will again be re-

stored to the confidence of the people of this country.

"To be sure, we can see only to the crest of the ridge. Is there a valley of shadow beyond? Who knows. The compunction of things may conspire to bury and eclipse the common man, but the future, so far as we can peer into it, is lighter than the past. Socially, democracy insists that the grading of people on the basis of birth, rank, or cash is barbaric. It does not deny that men are as gold, silver and copper in relative worth, but it wants men rated, not by birth or trappings, but by essential things, wisdom, character, and efficiency.

"The operation of these principles will give more dignity and consideration to the best people, who make the world go 'round and furnish the material force of our country. The barrier of caste is down, so that more and more a man's social standing depends upon himself. The lists of life are open to all, and the passion to succeed comes with the value of the prizes to be won. Never before did so many common people strain to reach a higher rung in the ladder.

"Perhaps the master force of our time is democracy. It is a movement which is world wide and tidal. It has gone on for a century and a quarter, and invaded every home of white men. Even seventy odd years ago Sydney Smith could liken its opponents to Dame Partington trying to sweep back the Atlantic with a broom.

"It was my good fortune, with my friends, to visit Washington at the inauguration of our great president in 1913, and it was indeed gratifying to me to see the esteem with which our secretary of state was held by the people of the United States and the people from the different parts of the world. The natives of the Hawaiian islands visited Mr. Bryan in his room at 8 in the morning with interpreters and I listened to the talk of these people, urging Mr. Bryan to intercede for them and to aid them in their educational institutions, stating that they desired to see their children have the opportunities of the rising generation of our country. It appealed to me as a repetition of the treaty of William Penn and the native Americans under the oak tree.

"I have been reliably informed that on the walls of Tolstoi's room, at his death, was found the photograph of Mr. Bryan, as one of three, showing with what regard he held the great commoner.

"He is recognized the world over as a man who has given his time and his life work in the interest of the plain people, and by so doing, is helping to make more and greater republics. In behalf of the state of Nebraska, I desire to express my appreciation to you gentlemen for the many good citizens who have contributed to make the great state of Nebraska what she is today and for your presence here tonight in the commemoration of the anniversary of the man whom we believe to be the greatest exponent of pure and undefiled democracy that there is on the face of the earth."

"WATCHFUL WAITING"

Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, spoke in part as follows:

"The liberality and permanence of political institutions in the United States are evidenced by the good temper in which our people seek to solve all foreign problems.

"We differ radically among ourselves as to domestic controversies. The discussion of economic questions in the industrial centers is sometimes attended by bitterness, and is occasionally marked by violence and vindictiveness. These disturbances, however frequent or intense, are usually local in cause and consequence, and are rarely felt throughout the nation.

"When a serious complication with a foreign country arises, when a crisis of international importance approaches, local differences are reconciled and domestic issues are abandoned. Universal attention becomes centered on the common and all-absorbing problem.

"This is made possible through the belief adhered to by our people as a whole, that in spite of the faults of our public officers and failures in their administration of the law, our government is the best that political ingenuity has yet devised because it guarantees and guards the right of every citizen to be secure in the enjoyment of his life, his liberty and his property. Crimes of violence indeed occur in the United States, but never through arbitrary power sanctioned by law, and always and only in violation of law.

"Public interest in subjects of internal con-

cern has been arrested throughout the United States and trained on Mexico, whose people suspect the United States of secretly contriving the subjugation of their country. This feeling has been encouraged and stimulated by both Huerta and Villa. All eyes in the United States now look toward our southern border where the tents of our soldiers gleam among the sands that glitter on the banks of the Rio Grande. I shall not assume to speak for the Washington administration, which I admire and support. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan wisely reserve their confidence and restrain utterances that might influence the public mind. We cannot fail to recognize their wisdom in this course.

ILL-FATED MEXICO

"From the days of Cortez, Mexico has been ill-fated, and her people have struggled ineffectually against misfortune. In Mexico revolutions have rolled backward all the tides of progress, and blood and sacrifice have seemed in vain. The last one hundred and twenty-five years have witnessed the spread of constitutional liberty, liberty under law, to almost every other part of the world. Mexico is now the only alleged government under which one man exercises arbitrary power over the lives and property of others. How tragic and pathetic is Mexican history. From the Spanish invasion to the reign of Maximilian, almost three and a half centuries, revolutions were frequent, but no perceptible advance was made. Under the iron hand of Diaz, military strife was arrested and stable institutions established, but the one thing for which men everywhere now are seeking through all the organized forces of society, constitutional liberty, was not enjoyed. Through graft, confiscation and tyranny, wealth became concentrated and the return of the evil day made certain. On the whole from Maximilian to Huerta, Mexico experienced decline. Whatever of advancement was achieved under Diaz has been lost under Huerta. His dominion has been restricted to the southern half of Mexico.

MEXICO RENT IN TWAIN

"The republic is now divided. The northern half is controlled by the rebels, or constitutionalists, whose nominal head is Carranza, but whose dominating force is Villa. The difference in the customs, habits and ideals of the people of northern and southern Mexico make it probable that the final result will confirm this division of the republic into two states or confederation of states. Even if this occurs, the prospect is not brightened. Neither section has a credible promise of liberty and peace.

HUERTA COMPARED WITH MAXMILIAN AND MADERO

"Conditions in Mexico are now analagous to those which existed when Maximilian became the emperor of Mexico. They are, in no sense, improved; in many respects they are worse. Then, as now, lawlessness and disorder prevailed. Foreigners were killed or imprisoned without cause. Property was seized and confiscated or destroyed. Maximilian was a gentleman, heir to the pride and polish of a race of kings, brother to Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria, endowed with kindly instincts, and inspired by a dream of glory which comprehended the happiness and pride of his beautiful and illustrious wife, Carlotta—one woman in history whose ambition was inseparably associated with the good of others and anticipated harm to none. Maximilian and Carlotta loved Mexico, and sought to promote liberty and prosperity among her people. What striking analogies history presents! Madero, like Maximilian, was a refined gentleman. All his hopes centered in the liberties and happiness of his people. Maximilian, who never used his power to enrich himself or to oppress the poor, was shot as a traitor. Madero was assassinated. Suspicion fell upon Huerta, from whose lustful visage and bloody hand the president of the United States and Secretary of State Bryan turned in horror and contempt. When Louis Napoleon withdrew the French army from Mexico and abandoned to fate the throne and life of Maximilian, the devoted Carlotta hastened back to France to plead her husband's cause, to urge an emperor to keep his pledge, and when the weakling failed her, hope died and reason fled. For fifty years Carlotta has been confined in a mad house where she still dreams of her beloved Maximilian, of beautiful Miramar, and stately Chapultepec. The widow of Madero and her faithful son have helped to inspire the United States to refuse recognition to the bloody Huerta, and patiently await the fall of him whose treachery has destroyed her hopes. Max-