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principles are our children. We have the right to glory in their success. We claim their parentage. We can defend our title by conclusive proof. I say this with a full consciousness of the fact that after the period of trial and adversity had passed, and after our republican brethren had heaped criticism and abuse upon our heads for standing for such wild notions, when the public conscience became aroused, and these principles had become popular, they sought by mere adoption to claim the likely offspring as their own. But the record is against them and living witnesses yet attest the fact. And sirs, when we investigate to advise ourselves as to what to expect of the child in the future, when we are searching for the family characteristics, when we are striving to know what blood courses through the veins, when we seek those who put life, vitality and strength into the being, we do not go to the cold, dusty and clammy court record of adoption, but rather, to the book containing the family history and the principles and tenets of its faith, and there search out the real record. When this is done and the party history of the two great parties as written by themselves in assembled convention is scanned, the title of democracy will be conclusively established. For nearly twenty years her platforms were declaring and her rank and file were fighting for the reforms our republican brethren now seek to purloin. We are glad of their help, though it came late. We do not object to their belated assistance, but we think they should not insist upon sitting at the head of the table but should be content to take their proper place in the family circle.

"One of the most satisfactory evidences of the march of political progress manifested in the present legislature of Nebraska is the fact that this spirit is not confined to a single political party. Were it so, disappointment would be frequent. Honest and sincere men in both parties refuse to be bound by party fetters. They refuse to bend to the party lash. They prefer rather to inquire what is right, what is morally right, and then to follow their own judgment and their own consciences. This spirit has been of great service in the Nebraska house not only in the framing of wholesome measures, but also in their passage, and in the defeat of vicious measures. We should be lacking in duty did we not pay proper tribute to such a spirit. It is a recognition of the citizen's real duty and places the state before the party."

### CONGRESSMAN MAGUIRE'S SPEECH

Hon. John A. Maguire, congressman First Nebraska district, said: "To speak of Mr. Bryan at home is to speak of him and his influence in all the states of the union. It would require that I go even farther and dwell upon

the growth and expansion of the principles of democracy in Europe, in the far east and in the Americas. When a man becomes so great an influence in the affairs of his countrymen and of mankind everywhere as Mr. Bryan has been; when he has seen within a score of years of his own lifetime his ideas of government and political policies accepted not only by his friends and followers, but likewise by those who have opposed him, then, I say, we speak only relatively of any particular place as his home—he belongs to the whole people.

"For fifteen years of his public life, Fairview has been the political barometer of the nation. Mr. Bryan has seen rough service and stormy seas; he has not always reached the harbor toward which he was sailing, but he has never floundered at sea. Through many battles he has fought and each time he has returned to his friends at home, defeated, but undismayed.

"History records many defeats of great men—defeats which caused them to either stand still or retreat, but Mr. Bryan will furnish to future historians a brilliant example of one to whom defeat was a signal to go ahead and fight on. The causes he espoused so eloquently one by one are becoming a part of the organic law of the republic. He advocated reforms when others were denouncing them or were silent. His courage and eloquence kept the fires of democracy burning in times of gloom and despair. He went onward and upward when others lost hope and stood still. Every defeat to him meant merely preparation for a renewal of hostilities against the enemies of human rights and popular institutions. The unwavering principle of his unparalleled political career is that truth will ultimately triumph.

"We at home tonight are proud that we have been a part of these struggles for which democracy fought under his gallant leadership to place the people in control of their own government. Whatever may be the additional fame of Mr. Bryan in the future, it is consolation to us who understand him best to know that he has already won an enduring place among statesmen and that he has lived to serve his country with such industry, ability and patriotism. We rejoice with him that he has lived to see his name honored and loved throughout this great country.

"In estimating the greatness of men the standards have differed with each generation and age. But judging him by the standards of any age, past or present, Mr. Bryan's contribution to society and to the science of government will stand the test of fair-minded critics of all times. The historians who record for future generations the achievements of men of our day must, without exception, give Mr. Bryan a position well nigh the top among the greatest men of his time. Some of them may say that his public and private life was noble, pure and exemplary; that his Christian spirit identified him always and everywhere with the fundamental precepts of the Great Master and Teacher of mankind. Others may say that he was three times chosen as the candidate of his party for the highest office under the greatest government in the world. This, in itself, is a distinction not only unprecedented, but which must mark him as the greatest democrat of his time. Still others may say that he lived among and sympathized with the common people; that he devoted his service and his talents to their cause; all historians must say that he lived to see the great political reforms which he advocated incorporated into the charters and policies of all the great political parties of his time.

"It is indeed well that we can break bread together on this occasion in honor of our distinguished guest and friend, and citizens of Lincoln. If political fate has decreed that he remain a private citizen in the ranks as one of us, we who know and love him as neighbor and fellow townsman will rejoice that we can always count on his willing pen and eloquent tongue in the common cause for the common good of all the people. The battles of democracy are not all fought yet, and we can take inspiration from his courageous example and if we do not wint all we fight for in one struggle then prepare to wage another.

"We wish him continued health and many more recurring birthdays that his friends and admirers may participate in expressions of our good will towards him and our loyalty to the great principles of democracy established by Jefferson and maintained with such distinguished eloquence by Mr. Bryan."

### THE VOICE FROM JAPAN

Y. Bryan Yamashita, editor of the Japanese Magazine, Tokio, the young man who "adopted"

Mr. Bryan several years ago and lived at his house while being educated, was introduced, and spoke as follows: "I have the good fortune to celebrate the birthday of my benefactor, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan. When I was eighteen years old I read of Mr. Bryan and came to the United States and adopted him as my teacher. I stayed nearly six years in his home and he and his heart keeper showed me American ways and their joyous home life.

"I remembered all that Mr. Bryan said to me and now I practice his wise advice. I know no better way to show my gratefulness than by taking Japanese students to my home and teaching them American ideas. I wish that Mr. Bryan would live a thousand years and that he would hear some thankful words from a few of the many young men he has helped as he has helped me. I bring greetings and friendship from the Japanese people to the American people. The Japanese people will never forget the gratitude that they owe Commodore Perry and Townsend Harris, and it is beyond a possibility that the Japanese should harbor antagonistic designs against the Americans. It is a matter of sincere regret to me that articles antagonistic to the Japanese have from time to time, appeared in some American newspapers, but this is doubtless due to ignorance of the true condition of Japan. Baron Shibusawa, who is the most influential man in Japan, told me when I left Japan to answer that unkind war talk. I know that the Japanese people, as I said before, do not want war. They love peace very much, and they love the American people. The earth is big enough for many people, and the Japanese are satisfied with their part. Japan is the nation of the rising sun, she has no night plans, all is open and in the daylight. The Pacific ocean is a nice play ground and a good place for work, but it must never be a battlefield. Japan and the United States will set each other a good example and will not shock the world. You have taught me while I was here that America is a great peace nation. Japan will imitate her. I may say that I represent an American product of Japanese raw material, for I received the greater part of my education and training in this great republic. I owe so much to your noble country that I feel anxious to show my gratitude and in some measure repay the debt. In conclusion, let me say that I hope the stars and stripes that wave on this side of the Pacific and the rising sun which floats on the other, may be hand in hand the emblems and guarantee of peace."

### SENATOR HITCHCOCK'S SPEECH

Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, said, in part: "The election of senators by the direct vote of the people may be set down as one of the reforms of the immediate future. While an amendment of the constitution is required to perfect it and while this may be delayed for a number of years, its final achievement is practically assured. Meanwhile one state after another, without waiting for the constitutional change is adopting the device known as the Oregon plan, which has made it possible for the people to elect senators by the acquiescence of the legislature.

"Nebraska has the honor of being the second state formally to adopt the plan and I have the honor and good fortune to be the first senator from Nebraska chosen by this method and the second in the United States.

"Few reforms have been resisted more stubbornly. Three years ago by an overwhelming vote the republican national convention, which nominated Mr. Taft defeated a plank declaring for this reform. Year after year the senate of the United States has killed the resolution for a constitutional amendment. Two years ago, yes even one year ago, there did not appear to be the slightest chance of securing the passage of the necessary resolution through the senate. Suddenly, however, the November election of last year changed everything. The popular verdict was rendered and the reactionary forces were overthrown. One of the important issues upon which the voters declared themselves was this reform. Congress so construed it and even in the old senate with its ancient leaders and its reactionary record the resolution submitting this amendment to the states only lacked four votes of victory. In the new congress its success is fairly well assured.

"Mr. Toastmaster, I have not the time at this banquet to discuss the reasons for this reform, nor is it necessary. They are almost obvious. They grow out of the change of conditions since the constitution was formed. They are based on experience. We have convinced ourselves that under this reform we will get