

ferred by the constitution—the suspensive veto by the executive—and with further supervision in the people alone, who can be trusted with their own government—else republican form of government is a failure.

Under our plan of government the people alone are sovereign. Judges, governors, presidents, members of legislatures and members of congress are all alike servants of the people. No right is given in any constitution to either department to supervise the action of the others. The sole supervisory authority is in the people. It has nowhere been given to the courts.

Suppose congress and the state legislatures were restricted to lawyers and that they should be appointed for life. Would the people tolerate for twenty-four hours legislation by such a body, even though expressly authorized by the constitution? But we have a super-congress in a body of nine appointive lawyers, of whom five can set at defiance the will of 100,000,000 people, as expressed by their duly elected representatives and approved by their elected executive. Legislation by these latter can be reviewed and set aside at the next election. But when five men out of nine legislate by construction or by rejection of legislation the people are powerless. It is true the five men claim to apply against the will of the people of today the testamentary will of 39 dead men who signed a paper writing over a century and a quarter ago. But they may err in their interpretation of that instrument as the decision is often 5 to 4. When they claim to apply "due process of law" and "equal protection of the laws" they can not define and have never attempted to define these words. Their autocratic rule is simply "the size of the chancellor's thumb"; that is, whatever the majority of the nine men think should be done to the statute. Can such a system wholly unwritten in the constitution be looked upon as more than a claim of "divine right" to govern?

The love of us lawyers for precedent, and a feeling of professional pride that five lawyers on the supreme court can say to the other departments of the government, navy, to the people themselves, as has been asserted, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther," appeal to us. But this is the defiance of the servant to the master, the challenge of the creature to its creator.

There is no room in a republican form of government for "judicial hegemony."

MILLIONS OF MEN LOST IN EUROPE'S WAR

An associated Press dispatch, dated Washington, D. C., March 27, says: Official information of the general staff of the United States as to European war losses up to January 1, 1916, was transmitted to Senator McCumber by General Hugh L. Scott. Senator McCumber obtained the figures for use in an anti-preparedness speech. The estimates follow:

| LOSSES IN MEN | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| France (estimated 800,000 killed) | 2,000,000 |
| Germany (estimated 580,000 killed) | 2,500,000 |
| Austria-Hungary | 2,000,000 |
| Russia (estimated 1,000,000 killed) | 5,000,000 |
| Great Britain | 620,000 |
| Italy | 175,000 |
| Servia | 228,000 |
| Belgium | 160,000 |
| Turkey | 350,000 |
| Total | 13,033,000 |

General Scott points out that since last August the war college has received no official list of casualties from any government except the British.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES

| | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| England | \$14,000,000,000 |
| France | 7,500,000,000 |
| Germany | 8,000,000,000 |
| Austria | 5,500,000,000 |
| Italy | 4,500,000,000 |
| Total | \$39,500,000,000 |

LOSS IN NAVAL VESSELS

| | No. Allies | | No. Central Powers | |
|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| | No. | Ton | No. | Ton |
| Battleships | 9 | 121,858 | 3 | 33,260 |
| Cruisers | 17 | 136,604 | 29 | 150,889 |
| Gunboats | 5 | 4,430 | 17 | 6,631 |
| Submarines | 13 | 8,177 | 15 | 2,945 |
| Destroyers | 8 | 4,283 | 10 | 4,560 |
| Torpedo boats | 7 | 1,622 | 14 | |
| Mine layers | 1 | | 2 | 10,758 |
| Armed liners | 7 | 53,033 | 13 | 106,686 |
| Totals | 67 | 330,002 | 103 | 315,756 |

Mr. Bryan's Birthday Party

[From The Columbus, Neb., Telegram, March 23, 1916.]

Thousands of democrats from every section of the state attended the great democratic mass meeting at Lincoln last Monday night in honor of William J. Bryan's birth anniversary, and many more thousands would have been there but for the well-founded fear that no building in the state was large enough to contain the multitude. Many who went to Lincoln for the meeting were unable to gain admission to the great auditorium, but the fortunate ones who did gain admission enjoyed a rare treat. Their greatest joy was in beholding the loved leader of the Nebraska democracy in perfect health, and in a fighting mood which recalled the old days of his splendid fightings in behalf of democratic principles which have been enacted into law by many states, and many of them by the national government.

Always at his birthday parties Mr. Bryan brings from other states the great leaders of progressive thought, and on this occasion he brought two of them, each a brilliant star. Without effort to minimize the accomplishments of others, we instantly say that the address delivered at the birthday party by Dr. Hardin, picturing the evils, and opposing the claims of militarism, was the most masterful speech on that subject ever uttered by any man. If that speech could be heard by all the people of the agricultural states not a single congressman in favor of preparedness would be sent to Washington from any state between the Alleghanies, and the Rocky mountains.

There came to the birthday party from far-away Alabama a distinguished son of that state, for many years a judge of the supreme court, and he brought to Nebraskans a vivid picture of the long struggle between the people of Alabama and the combined brewery and corporation interests, and the happy ending of that struggle. Judge Weakley is the author of many statutes in many states for the loosing of the steel claws of booze and corporation hands from the throat of state government, and under the workings of those new laws a common citizen of Alabama now has as much influence in legislative affairs as the combined influence of the liquor interests and all the political corporations.

Particularly gratifying to all free democrats was the appearance on the birthday platform of that magnificent democrat, Ignatius J. Dunn, who is a candidate for the democratic nomination for United States senator. Many in the vast audience had never seen the man, never heard him speak. But throughout his fervid address of fifteen minutes frequent bursts of applause appeared, and at the close of his defiant challenge to the combined liquor and corporation interests the splendid orator was accorded a great ovation. And that's the way his addresses will be received wherever he shall appear in this campaign. He has a message for the people—a message of hope. He has a message for the corporation politicians—a message of defiance. And he delivers his messages in a manner to instill courage in the hearts of the masses, and fear in the hearts of the corporation political oligarchy which has long claimed divine right to control the legislatures of Nebraska.

Mr. Bryan's message of welcome to his birthday party was inspiring. He spoke but sparingly of his own great work for democratic principles. He put the branding iron upon the cheeks of those democrats in Nebraska now denouncing him as a traitor to President Wilson, and told how on his meeting with those same Wilson friends at a town named Baltimore he saw in the hand of each of them a blood-stained dagger, and on the blade of each dagger was the private mark of those same special evil interests, which are now backing the corporation Villains in Nebraska. His reference to the candidacy of his brother, Charley W. Bryan, for the democratic nomination for governor was a beautiful tribute to a brother's devotion to a brother's cause. He told of the faithful efforts of Charles W. Bryan in support of democratic principles in state and nation for more than twenty years, and challenged the hired servants of predatory wealth to disclose upon the political record of

Charles W. Bryan one single stain which would offend any democrat who is free from corporation strings.

It was a great party, in honor of the greatest private citizen in all the world.

BRYAN FIGHTING LIQUOR CONTROL

[From The Nebraska (Lincoln) State Journal.]

William Jennings Bryan was welcomed back to Lincoln Monday evening, Mar. 20, by a state mass meeting of democrats at the city auditorium. While the gathering was intended at first to be a birthday celebration, the original purpose was lost in the excitement of politics and the coming primary campaign.

Mr. Bryan, who appeared at the close of the program, fired the first gun in the primary campaign which he expects to make throughout the state in the next four weeks. National and local issues were discussed. Mr. Bryan announced that the state would instruct for Woodrow Wilson. "There is no other candidate," he said. He reiterated that he was the president's staunchest friend, and stated that the President had more than repaid him by giving himself to the nation as its chief executive in place of Theodore Roosevelt.

Mr. Bryan leaped on the liquor interests rough shod. He claimed no responsibility for the wet and dry fight. He would have rather put it off a year or two, but now that the state was in the midst of the struggle he expected to add his strength to the conflict. He repeated that the democratic party must elect men to the executive offices and to the state legislature who would enforce the law to aid the dry amendment. The hardest fight would necessarily come against the trenches of the saloon men who sought to dominate the party.

Mr. Bryan brought to Lincoln with him two friends who support the politics which he has never ceased to advocate, Judge Weakley of Birmingham, Ala., and Rev. Martin Hardin, pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of Chicago. Judge Weakley has had no end of experience in Georgia, Mississippi, and his native state combating the liquor interests. He is the author of a number of stringent anti-liquor laws and his talk was a narrative of what has been accomplished in the south toward enlarging dry territory.

Other speakers in the order of their appearance were as follows: C. M. Skiles, David City; J. S. McCartv, Lincoln; Edgar Howard, Columbus; I. J. Dunn, Omaha; Governor Morehead, and Rev. M. Hardin. W. H. Thompson of Grand Island presided over the meeting and introduced the speakers.

Long before 8 o'clock democrats and their friends began piling into the big auditorium to secure choice seats. By the time the first speakers took their seats on the stage the auditorium was packed and men were standing in the passage ways around the edge of the hall.

Mr. Bryan, accompanied by Governor Morehead, Judge Weakley and other members of the speakers' party, arrived at the auditorium at 8:20. Mr. Bryan was greeted with cheers and hearty applause by an impatient crowd.

W. H. Thompson, chairman, opened the meeting with a tribute to W. J. Bryan and the democratic officers in state and nation.

The audience was by no means limited strictly to democrats. Republicans flocked to hear the famous Nebraskan just as much because it was W. J. Bryan as for any other reason.

Speakers were limited to five minutes. State speakers with the exception of I. J. Dunn carefully avoided state issues. They indulged in generalities, paid tributes to the guest of the evening whose birthday they were celebrating, and complimented the democratic party on recent achievements.

I. J. Dunn, however, took a few warm shots at the liquor interests, and lauded Charles W. Bryan as a candidate for governor. He called attention to the kind of politics for which the Bryans are known, and gave them credit for much of the progressive legislation in the state.

The warmest reception accorded any of the speakers was given to William Jennings Bryan when he rose shortly after 11 o'clock. When Mr. Bryan first entered the auditorium early in the evening, the crowd cheered and applauded, but it was mild compared with the ovation with which they greeted the announcement of his name by Chairman Thompson.