

stressed. This phrase has been frequently quoted by two classes; first, by those who object to laws regulating and restraining corporations; and second, by those who oppose prohibition. I beg to call the attention of such to the fact that the word "otherwise" plays an important part in the phrase. It contains a very obvious limitation and the limitation referred to is found in the first part of the sentence. Jefferson expressly declares in favor of a government, "WHICH SHALL RESTRAIN MEN FROM INJURING ONE ANOTHER." Jefferson places that first; after the government does its duty in the matter of RESTRAINT and PREVENTS INJURY OF ONE BY ANOTHER, he would leave the citizen OTHERWISE free. The trust magnates and their retainers shall not be permitted to invoke the name of Jefferson in support of their lawless practices. In Jefferson's day, we had no such institutions as throttle competition at this time. We have permitted the creation of man-made giants, called corporations, that trample upon the rights of God-made men. These insolently demand a freedom that means oppression to individuals and smaller corporations. Let them remember that the founder of the Democratic party demanded then, as all Democrats should demand today, that the government should "RESTRAIN MEN FROM INJURING ONE ANOTHER." If that was necessary then when there was comparatively little inequality among men, it is infinitely more necessary today when we find corporations a thousand times as strong as the average man.

Neither shall the friends of the liquor traffic hide behind the name of Jefferson or find shelter in his language. The saloon has been driven out of the United States because it was the most gigantic conspiracy in the country against the peace and welfare of the people. Its injuries were not incidental; they were a necessary part of its existence. It could not live without injuring men, women and children—its business success was measured by the injury it did. When Jefferson said that the government should "restrain men from injuring one another," he gave the strongest indorsement that could possibly be given to prohibition. Prohibition has been found to be the only way in which men can be restrained from injuring one another in the matter of alcoholic beverages.

Just now there is another Democratic principle that can with great propriety be quoted from Jefferson's inaugural—a principle which he regarded as a vital importance, namely, "absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism."

Jefferson, being the friend of government, was necessarily the enemy of lawlessness. He believed in the right of the people to rule and therefore he taught acquiescence on the part of the minority.

The nation needs to sit at the feet of Jefferson and to learn from him to respect the right of majorities—"the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force." Jefferson's doctrine applies to big law-breakers as well as little ones, and to law-breaking by groups as well as by individuals.

Jefferson never advocated government by any class; and he never countenanced lawlessness by any element. If he were living today, his voice would be heard in condemnation of every proposition inconsistent with the foundation principles of a people's government. He would not regard as Democrats those who obstruct the orderly processes of government, whether they were representatives of big business engaged in exploitation, or the exponents of a criminal traffic which has been outlawed by the conscience of the nation.

Jefferson favored the diffusion of information, public discussion, freedom of religion and freedom of the press. They are all needed today, and they are Democratic.

One more quotation; Jefferson favored "peace, commerce and honest friendship of all nations, entangling alliances with none." If he were living today, he would be the friend of peace and would lend the power of his mighty influence to the spread of peace universal and perpetual, but he would oppose turning over the command of our army and navy to any foreign power or group of powers.

The Democratic party must build upon Jeffersonian principles if it hopes to appeal successfully to the confidence of the nation. In the name of the sage of Monticello, let the Democratic hosts advance. He was the grandest warrior who ever battled for human liberty. He quarried from the mountain of eternal truth the pillars upon whose strength all popular govern-

ment must rest. Though among the immortals, his words have increasing weight as the principles of popular government spread throughout the world. When military heroes are forgotten and their achievements disappear in the cycle's sweep of years, children will still lip the name of Jefferson, and free men will ascribe due praise to him who filled the kneeling subject's heart with hope and bade him stand erect—a sovereign among his peers.

W. J. BRYAN.

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY

(Extract from Jefferson's First Inaugural.)

About to enter, fellow-citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend everything dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people—a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them, the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burthened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and blood of our heroes have been devoted to this attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety.

A GOOD BEGINNING

The following dispatch brings good news:

"Washington, March 17.—Secretary Denby will not rescind former Secretary Daniel's much-discussed order abolishing the wine mess on board naval vessels. The naval secretary said today that leaving national prohibition out of consideration he was heartily in accord with Mr. Daniels on the subject and that he did not believe a 'corporal's guard' of naval officers could be found who would favor rescinding the Daniels order."

Secretary Denby is starting in well. Our navy would take a backward step if it allowed John Barleycorn to become mess-mate for either the officers or enlisted men.

SECRETARY DAVIS WINS VICTORY

Secretary Davis has won his first victory—he has brought about a settlement of the packing house strike. His experience as head of a great fraternity has given experience in dealing with men. It has also made him sensitive to the claims of brotherhood, the only basis on which harmonious relationship can rest. Secretary Davis starts in well.

President Harding has undertaken to study and solve the railroad problem. In view of the fact that all that is necessary is to find out how to get enough revenue with business falling off and the employes refusing to take less wages and watered stock still clamoring for dividends, the president will be a fairly busy man, taking into consideration his other duties.

Rivalry in Armaments

Suppose two farmers living side by side, good farmers, well-meaning farmers, wanted to be friends, and suppose they tried to maintain peace on the European plan, how would they go at it? One would go to the nearest town and buy the best gun he could find, and then he would put a notice in the paper saying that he loved his neighbor and that he had no thought of trespassing upon his neighbor's rights; but that he was determined to defend his own rights and protect his honor at any cost, that he had secured the best gun in the market and that if his neighbor interfered with him, he would shoot him. Then suppose the neighbor went to town the next day and got him a better gun and, with the same frankness, consulted the newspaper and put in a similar notice explaining that he loved peace as well as his neighbor did but that he was just as determined to defend his own rights and protect his honor at any cost, that he had secured a better gun than his neighbor's and that if his neighbor bothered him, he would kill him. And suppose then the first man, when he read that notice, went to town and got two guns and advertised that fact in the paper, and the second man, when he read it, went to town and got three guns, and so on, each alternately buying guns. What would be the result? Every undertaker in that vicinity would go out and become personally acquainted with the two men, because he would know there would be at least one funeral in that neighborhood. That is the European plan. One country gets a battleship and announces that it can blow any other battleship out of the water; then a rival nation gets a dreadnaught that can sink the battleship; then the first nation gets a super-dreadnaught; then they go to the dictionary and look for prefixes for the names of their battleships as they build them larger and larger; and they make guns larger and larger and they equip armies larger and larger, all the time talking about how much they love peace and all the while boasting that they are ready for a fight.

W. J. BRYAN.

THE NEW REFORM GROWS

When in January 1920 Mr. Bryan urged the Nebraska constitutional convention to raise the banner of the next great moral reform—the Single Standard of morality, some of the Harlem editors ridiculed him. The following news item would indicate that the time for ridicule is past:

"Des Moines, Ia., March 17.—The bill to establish a single standard to govern sex crimes in Iowa passed the house of the Iowa legislature today, 90 to 6. It was drafted by the state W. C. T. U. and introduced by Representative Mayne of Palo Alto county.

"Representative Mayne declared on the floor of the house that he had received threats against the life of his wife and daughter, as well as his own, if the measure becomes a law. He read a letter dated Iowa City making such a threat.

"The bill raises the age of consent from 15 to 18 years, and applies penalties to men and women convicted. Two degrees of criminal assault are defined in the bill, the first being punishable by sentence of twenty years to life, and the second by sentence of one to five years.

"Use of threats, drugs, blackmail, or force to commit the crimes defined, places the offense under the first degree, regardless of the age of the victim."

The friends of immorality had better get together and form a "Personal Liberty Club," for another curtailment of the liberty of the vicious is on the way. After while no will be at liberty to injure others for his own pleasure or profit.

Considerable opposition is developing to the high tariff plans of the Republican leaders. It appears that a large number of our well known infant manufacturers who have a desire to capture the foreign market have discovered that the only way in which the foreigner can buy goods is by exchanging for them what he himself manufactures. The difficulty of eating one's cake, and still having it, appears to be about as great as ever.

Conscription for the army has been abolished by formal vote of the German reichstag. It was probably felt, after the allies had abolished the German army, that all obsolete matter on the statutes might as well be repealed.