string of automobiles was following when the destination was reached.

Mr. Bryan then spoke briefly after which the people entered the Bryan home and shook hands with the new governor-elect and Mrs. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan's talk:

"Neighbors and Friends: This evidence of your personal friendship and that your support and good will extends beyond the ballot box, overcomes me. The election of the Democratic candidate for governor by so large a majority is a victory for the cause of the common people of this state, and you good people who are here tonight and who have so splendidly cooperated with me in the contests in the city of Lincoln to prevent the people from being imposed upon by public service corporations and profiteers and who so loyally supported and defended me in the recent state campaign are entitled to a great deal of credit for the great victory for your cause at the polls last Tuesday.

"The state government in Nebraska passed out of the control of the people who owned it four years ago. You are the people who went forth with me in the contest to reclaim it and make it again serve its purpose. I want you to realize and feel that my good wife and myself deeply appreciate this touching demonstration of your loyalty and confidence. I will endeavor to so discharge my duties as the chief executive of the state of Nebraska that I will retain the personal friendship and confidence of those who supported me so enthusiastically during the recent campaign, and especially those who have congregated around our home this evening. I am too much overjoyed by your presence to discuss issues, policies or results in the campaign.

"Mrs. Bryan and I, however, do want the privilege of shaking hands with all of you who have honored us by your presence here this evening. We invite you to come into our home where we can greet each of you individually as you pass by where we will be stationed in the hallway to receive you. This is not a formal invitation; it is not a dress occasion. The invitation is not confined to any class or nationality but is extended wholeheartedly to all of you who have shown by your presence that you are our friends."

After the reception Mr. Bryan gave a radio message from the Lincoln Star's broadcasting station, expressing his appreciation to the people of Nebraska for their support during the campaign and for the large majority given him at the polls.

BRYANS TO OCCUPY THE NEBRASKA "WHITE HOUSE"

The Nebraska "white house" will again have an occupant after the first of January, after having been untenanted save by a caretaker for four years. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bryan having been instructed by the voters at the recent election to move, and being obedient servants of the public will, will pack up their lares and penates and locate at Fifteenth and H streets for at least the next two years.

Fearful Republicans have noted that in the past years the Bryans have been gradually getting nearer the executive mansion. Formerly they lived on east Vine street, later at Nineteenth and Washington, and for several years have resided at Seventeenth and B streets. Their next move will take them just eight blocks.

The Bryan home at Seventeenth and B streets is a roomy structure of ten rooms, but the main floor is not adapted to entertaining that custom has required, in the past, of the governor. It is a comfortable, cosy home, but the rooms are not as large as in the executive mansion.

Mrs. Bryan has made no plans as to the future, either in a social way or as to her new home. If she were asked about it, she would probably says she would prefer to remain in her own home, but she realizes that her new position as the wife of the governor of the state entails upon her certain obligations that can best be fulfilled in the mansion provided by the legislature for that purpose.

The executive mansion is fully furnished. Downstairs, besides the kitchen and butler's pantry there is a roomy dining room, a large hall, a large sitting room and a parlor or more than ordinary size. On the second floor there are four bedrooms, including the quarters for the servant, and on the third floor is a ballroom. The walls need redecorating and this will be done before the new governor moves in. Otherwise the mansion is in condition for occupancy.

William Woods, colored, became the butler under the Sheldon administration, back in 1907, and has held that position during the changing administrations since then. William can cook as well as serve and run a house. From the fact that he was the only man that Mr. Bryan endorsed for office during the Morehead administration, it may be inferred that William's chances for re-election are excellent.

Mrs. Bryan is domestic in her tastes. Her interests have been bound up in her family, and while she has participated in the social life of the city it has not been her chief pleasure or concern. The Bryan's belong to two dancing clubs, but it is the gubernatorial half of the family that enjoys the pleasures of the dance most. Mr. Bryan is not a member of any church, but has been an attendant of the First Baptist church, where Mrs. Bryan is a member and an active worker in the various departments of the organization. Mrs. Bryan is a member of several culture clubs, is a lover of books and interested in a number of kindred interests.

The Bryans have one son, Silas, who is a practicing attorney in Minneapolis and who was the Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor in Minnesota at the recent election. Their only daughter, Marylouise, is a student at the state university, but an operation and a severe illness following has kept her at home for several months. She is rapidly regaining her health.

Mr. Bryan, besides running The Commoner and the muny coal yard and looking after the duties of street commissioner, owns two farms not far from the city, and the exercise thus afforded him put him into excellent physical trim for the campaign. He came out of it, despite the hard work and the unaccustomed speechmaking, in even better trim than when he entered.

The Bryans have a wide circle of friends in the city, but their social life has been very domestic in that it still emphasizes the exchanges of personal visits rather than formal affairs. This is taken as an indication that the Nebraska "white house" will not be the center of any particular amount of social gayety, but that its doors will swing wide for the governor's constituents whenever they may call.

While Mrs. Bryan has been in the center of a whirl of politics for years and has taken a keen personal interest in the fortunes, first of her distinguished brother-in-law and later of her husband, she does not belong to the militant type of woman and has kept far in the background of politics. She is reluctant even now to face the white light of publicity that her position as the traditional "first lady of the state" has turned upon her. Her chief concern has been her home and her family, and her talents have been principally exercised in making the one comfortable for the other. Her tastes in dress correspond to her other charactertistics, quiet and modest, unassuming but with a nice distinction.—Lincoln State Journal.

The wets have employed a few doctors to present some queer arguments against prohibition. A Chicago physician not long ago declared that there had been more than 100 per cent increase in the number of insane cases since the Volstead law began operations. It might be retorted that Chicago is a poor place to use as an illustration since it would have added more to our store of exact information if he had taken some city where the prohibition law has been in effect. The fact that every country in Europe, none of which have prohibition, also report great increases in insanity cases makes it evident that some other cause than a dry law exists.

A WORLD ISSUE

Lloyd George is making his fight on a world issue. He says, "The whole bent of my mind is democratic and progressive. My opponents don't like it. Eventually they would have liked it less and less."

That is the issue in Great Britain and in all other countries. Which shall come first, man or money? The Democrat—the progressive—says man; the aristocrat—the plutocrat—the conservative—says money. Success to Lloyd George and to those, everywhere, who fight on the side of the common people.

On Sunday Oct. 22nd, Mr. W. J. Bryan addressed an audience estimated at 12,000 people in the Fair Ground's Hippodrome between Minneapolis and St. Paul. It was the largest of his religious meetings. Several thousand university students were present. His subject was "Evolution, a Menace to Christianity and Civilization." The teachers of biology at the university advised their students to attend—this is in contrast with the attitude of the professors in some of the other universities.

Aristocracy of Brains

We see frequent manifestations of intellectual snobbery, but it has been left to President Hopkins, of Dartmouth, to make the most un-American proposition that has yet come from the mind worshippers. President Hopkins, in addressing the student body at the opening of the academic year, is quoted as saying:

"Too many men are going to college.

"The opportunities for securing an education by way of the college course are definitely a privilege and not at all a universal right. The funds available for application to the uses of institutions of higher learning are not limitless and cannot be made so whether their origin be sought in the resources of public taxation or in the securable benefactions for the enhancing of private endowments.

"It consequently becomes essential that a working theory be sought that will cooperate with some degree of accuracy to define the individuals who shall make up the group to whom, in justice to the public good, the privilege shall be extended and to specify those from whom the privilege should be held.

"This is a two fold necessity—on the one hand that men incapable of profiting by the advantages which the college offers or indisposed, shall not be withdrawn from useful work to spend their time profitlessly in idleness acquiring false standards of living; and on the other hand that the contribution which the college is capable of making to the lives of competent men and through them to society shall not be too largely lessened by the slackening of pace due to the presence of men indifferent or wanting in capacity.

"Too often men reputed to be seeking an education are only seeking membership in a social organization which has reputation for affording an education.

"It would be incompatible with all of the conceptions of democracy," he continued, "to assume that the privilege of higher education should be restricted to any class defined by the accident of birth or by the fortuitous circumstances of possession of wealth, but there is such a thing as an aristocracy of brains, made up of men intellectually alert and intellectually eager to whom increasingly the opportunities of higher education ought to be restricted if democracy is to become a quality product rather than simply a quantity one, and if excellence and effectiveness are to displace mediocrity toward which democracy has such a tendency to skid."

President Hopkins said he "would carefully safeguard these statements by reiterating that "it behooves all of us to avoid confusing the symbols and the facts of intellectuality."

"I should hope," he added, "that under any circumstances we might avoid confusing mental gymnastics and facility in appropriating the ideas of others with genuine thinking."

Could anything be more absurd? President Hopkins would not have the favored ones selected according to birth or according to wealth but according to alertness and eagerness. A board is to separate the smart sheep from the dull goats and close the universities to the latter. And this in America! The effect that higher education has had on President Hopkins is a conclusive argument against such an aristocracy of brains. What this country needs is not more brains but more heart—not more intellect but more conscience. Wendell Phillips said, "The people MAKE history; the scholars write it—part truly and part as colored by their prejudices." Ex-President Roosevelt, speaking to Harvard law students, said that there was scarcely a great conspiracy against the public welfare that did not have Harvard brains behind it.

President Wilson said that the influences that control our nation do not come from our institutions of learning but from the plain people.

The arrogant attitude of President Hopkins explains the failure of our big colleges to furnish leadership for the people. They teach a selfish philosophy, based on a SUPPOSED BRUTE ANCESTRY, which makes its followers cold, cruel and mercenary. The heart must be restored to the throne and made the source of authority. The mind is but a mental machine—the more powerful it is the more dangerous it is unless it is under the direction of an enlightened heart. Instead of having a committee of college presidents to decide who shall be educated we are more in need of a common sense commission to protect our colleges from presidents who are deficient in moral enthusiasm and patriotism.

W. J. BRYAN.