

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year

CASSELTON, N. D., SEPTEMBER, 1928

VOL. XXXII. No. 8

GOD IN THE NATION'S LIFE

Putting God in the nation's life,
Bringing us back to the ideal
thing—

There's something fine in a creed
like that,
Something true in those words
that ring.

Sneer as you will at the "preacher
air,"

Scoff as you will at the Bible tang,
It's putting God in the nation's life
That will keep it clear of the
crooked gang.

We've kept Him out of its life too
long,

We've been afraid—to our utter
shame—

To put Him into our speech and song,
To stand on the hustings and
speak His name.

We've put all things in that life but
Him,

We've put our selfishness, pride
and show;

It is time for the true ideal to come,
And time for the low ideal to go,
Putting God in the nation's life,
Helping us think of the higher
thing—

That is the kind of speech to make,
That is the kind of song to sing.
Upward and forward and let us try,
The new ideal in the forthright
way—

Putting God in the nation's life,
And putting Him there in a style
to stay.

—Washington White Ribboner.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Comrades:—

Never was a state convention of greater importance than our convention at Minot, September 27-30. Prohibition is facing a crisis. America is facing a great moral crisis. The question to be decided in this presidential election is—"Shall the Constitution of the United States be nullified or shall it be upheld and guarded?"

Alfred E. Smith leads the forces of nullification and betrayal of the Eighteenth Amendment. His record as a member of the New York legislature, Speaker of the House and Governor of that state cannot be disputed and shows where he stands.

Herbert Hoover is dry in principle and practice. He is not only committed to enforcement but also against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. As a great humanitarian and a practical economist, he sees prohibition's part in the protection of childhood, and in the happiness and prosperity of our people.



REV. ROY L. SMITH, D. D.,
Pastor Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, Who Will Speak
at the Minot Convention, September 27

We must not be misled by false propaganda as to Mr. Hoover's personal habits and the integrity of his loyal stand on prohibition. A prominent woman of Washington, a white ribboner, writes: "I have often been in the Hoover home and can personally testify that it is absolutely dry and that neither he or Mrs. Hoover drink any intoxicating liquors. They are members of the Quaker church in good standing and quietly, as is the custom with Quakers, practice the precepts of their church which, as you know, means they could not use intoxicating liquor, nor could he indulge in untruthful or evasive protestations about prohibition for political purposes."

The campaign is sharply drawn—the issue is the prohibition question. All the forces which oppose us are rallying to this fight. We must meet them and work and pray mightily for victory.

At the Minot convention, plans will be made for our part in the campaign. We must plan for 100 per cent vote of every local union, also to cooperate with other women's organizations that endorse prohibition, to bring out the woman's vote and the entire dry vote for Herbert Hoover. The women can save prohibition if they will. The W. C. T. U. has an important part in this campaign. We are es-

pecially anxious that every member of the executive committee shall be at the Minot convention and that every union, as far as possible, shall be represented there.

As you have doubtless noticed before this, in the daily papers, the date of convention has been changed from September 20-23 to September 27-30, a week later. This will give more time to see that dues for every member, new and old, are collected, that arrears in the budget have been fully made up and both forwarded to the state treasurer by September 13. Local presidents should see that treasurers have a committee to assist them in this work where it is needed, so that every member may be counted in the final report this year, and that our state finances, this campaign year, may not be in arrears.

A feature of the convention will be the conferring of decorations upon the victorious volunteer captains. We wish every victorious captain might be there to receive personally her chevron. Is your union a banner union? If so, you will want to be there and receive the badge which is a recognition of the honor won. In any case, you will want to be there to catch the inspiration of the convention, to hear the great addresses, to help in the plans for the campaign and the coming year.

MR. HOOVER ON PROHIBITION

I recently stated my opinion upon the Eighteenth Amendment which I again repeat:

"I do not favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. I stand for the efficient enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder. Whoever is chosen President has under his oath the solemn duty to pursue this course.

"Our country has deliberately undertaken a great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose. It must be worked out constructively."

Common sense compels us to realize that great abuses have occurred—abuses which must be remedied. An organized searching investigation of fact and causes can alone determine the wise method of correcting them. Crime and disobedience of law cannot be permitted to break down the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Modification of the enforcement laws which would permit that which the Constitution forbids is nullification. This the American people will not countenance. Change in the Constitution can and must be brought about only by the straightforward methods provided in the Constitution itself. There are those who do not believe in the purposes of several provisions of the Constitution. No one denies their right to seek to amend it. They are not subject to criticism for asserting that right. But the Republican Party does deny the right of anyone to seek to destroy the purposes of the Constitution by indirection.

Whoever is elected President takes an oath not only to faithfully execute the office of President, but that oath provides still further that he will, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. I should be untrue to these great traditions, untrue to my oath of office, were I to declare otherwise.—Address of Acceptance of the Nomination for President, August 11, 1928.

"If all the drunks were arrested, there would be no room for them in the jails."—Police Commissioner Burton of Manitoba.

We are very grateful to our Heavenly Father for victory at the primary election—that the prohibition article is still a part of the state Constitution. Let us be much in prayer for Divine guidance in the plans of the convention and for a glorious victory November 6th.

Yours loyally,
Elizabeth Preston Anderson.

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Elizabeth Preston Anderson

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Barbara H. Wylie

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SEPTEMBER, 1928

State Officers for 1927-1928

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Park River.

Vice President—Mrs. Fred M. Wanner, Jamestown.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie, Fargo.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Frank Beasley, Fairdale.

Treasurer—Mrs. E. C. Watkins, 615 10th St. S., Fargo.

State Headquarters—Room 10, Fargo National Bank Building, Fargo.

WOODROW WILSON vs. TAMMANY

W. C. T. U. members will recall that neither Woodrow Wilson nor William Jennings Bryan would have anything to do with Tammany or Tammany politicians. Woodrow Wilson refused to make deals with Tammany to bring about his nomination; Bryan read Tammany's Boss "Charlie" Murphy out of the Party and declared openly at the Baltimore convention that any candidate who sought Tammany support was not worthy of the democratic party. Newspaper accounts of the Baltimore convention June-July 1912 relate these matters in detail.

On the night of September 12th, 1912, the American Press correspondent at Albany, N. Y., sent out a dispatch relating the story of Woodrow Wilson's day at the New York State Fair where he had delivered a tariff speech. At the time Tammany had control of the Empire State:

"Mr. Wilson met at the luncheon table," said the Associated Press, "Governor Dix, Lieutenant Governor Conway, Norman E. Mack, Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, and others prominent in state politics. He had expected to dine with the State Fair Commission, of which Lieutenant Governor Conway is chairman. Therefore, he was surprised to find himself seated with Tammany Hall leaders and other politicians. After partaking of bread and butter Mr. Wilson left the table." The same newspaper story related how Woodrow Wilson arranged to avoid being photographed with Tammany Hall politicians.

ESTATE NOTE

1927
For value received I hereby instruct the executor or administrator of my estate to pay to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Dakota, or order, the sum of

within six months of the date of my death.

Signed

If the writer of the splendid article on 4th page—"A Mother's Responsibility"—will send us her name, we shall be very glad to announce it in next issue of the Bulletin.

Inexpressibly sad was the tragic death through automobile accident of Mrs. R. J. Washburn of Rugby and our heartfelt sympathy goes out to her husband, Dr. Washburn, and to the fine family of three sons and a daughter, who were more than usually devoted to their mother. Mrs. Washburn was a cultured, Christian woman, president of local unions at Rolette and Rugby and recently elected president of the Third district. We shall miss her but we know—"The music of her life is no wise stilled, But blended with songs around the throne of God."

Ellendale union has placed in the public library a bulletin board of unique design, made of wood and stained to match library furniture. A long pocket at the top holds larger pieces of literature and rows of smaller pockets hold leaflets with title page exposed. This is a fine avenue for publicity and worthy of imitation.

Mrs. Frank Beasley, president of the 17th district, visited her new union at Hannah, July 10th. A heavy rain prevented comrades from Wales and Byron communities from driving across. Mrs. Beasley also addressed members of the Calvin union and other friends at their July picnic.

Mrs. Guy F. Harris, president of the second district and of the Carington union, has been conducting a questionnaire on prohibition in local paper, through courtesy of the editor. Second district held a picnic July 25 with about 130 people present. Carington union held a lawn social with program in charge of young people who planned a pleasant surprise for their elders.

Fourth district planned a picnic Aug. 1st in Oak Park, Minot, but rain prevented. Mrs. H. E. Mielke, district president, is enjoying a vacation with her family at her parents' home in Minneapolis.

Our state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, will be one of the speakers at the Minnesota state convention at Duluth, Aug. 28-31.

Mrs. W. B. Simcox, state musical director for the W. C. T. U., has successfully conducted a Daily Vacation Bible School at Park River.

We neglected to state last month that Devils Lake union had much paid publicity in local papers before the primary election.

Through an error in August Bulletin, Elda Overbye and Beatrice Wilcox, winners in prize essay contest, were credited to Fordville instead of Fairdale. Hereafter all essays should have name and address plainly written that the committee may have no difficulty in making a report.

Order from State Headquarters, Fargo, for general distribution—The Record of Gov. Alfred E. Smith; They Don't Want the Saloon But Where will They Sell the Stuff?; Governor Smith is Wrong; Can Each State Make Its Own Liquor Laws?

STATE W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

For the thirty-ninth annual convention of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. to be held in Minot, Sept. 27-30, the local union has named the following committees: General Arrangements, Mrs. F. T. Brooks; Entertainment, Mmes. C. E. Brace and Ira Jones; Reception, Mrs. J. H. Tompkins; Registration, Mmes. N. T. Teigen and M. N. Pederson; Banquet, Mrs. C. F. Truax; Music, Mmes H. E. McFall and J. H. Mackley; Publicity, Mrs. Geo. Campbell; Finance, Mrs. A. S. Spicher; Platform and Postoffice, Mrs. E. L. Lane; Decorations, Mrs. Geo. Mounce.

Names of delegates should be sent to Mrs. C. E. Brace not later than Sept. 15th.

Members will note the change in dates from that announced last month. When Dr. Roy L. Smith of Minneapolis promised some months ago to come to us Sept. 20, he could not know that the Conference of his church would choose a time to include that date. As the conference is held in his own Simpson church, Dr. Smith was obliged to change his date with us to a week later. Our Minot comrades graciously agreed to the change though the Normal school there opens Oct. 1st and some who entertain delegates also take students to room. The state executive committee meets Thursday afternoon, Sept. 27th, at 2 o'clock and thereafter at call of the president.

All delegates are urgently requested to be present the first evening when, in the High School auditorium, Dr. Smith will speak on the topic, "Shall We Surrender Prohibition?" This address will be broadcast so tell the folks at home about it. In view of the national contest between the wet and dry forces, this meeting will be of peculiar interest. The musicians of Minot will contribute much to the entertainment of the convention and special numbers will be provided for each meeting.

The social event of the convention—the banquet, will be held Friday evening, Sept. 28th, in the dining room of the First Presbyterian church, the state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, presiding as toastmistress. Welcome toasts will be given by leading citizens and the program will close promptly that all may have an opportunity to attend the concert of Sousa's Band.

Friday and Saturday will be given over to the business of the convention which will be enlivened by plays and demonstrations. Saturday evening, it is expected that a grand gold medal contest will be held with five or six young people participating. The usual white ribbon love feast will be held Sunday morning at 9:30 with Mrs. Frank Beasley, of Fairdale, state recording secretary, in charge. At 10:30, the pastor of the convention church, Rev. H. E. Dierenfeld, will conduct the usual morning service and preach the sermon.

When the dates for convention were changed, we hoped we might still be able to secure Miss Winona B. Jewell, national secretary for the Young People's Branch, who has been attending the World's W. C. T. U. convention in Switzerland. To our great regret, we discovered that Oklahoma had a previous claim on Miss Jewell for our present dates and we were obliged to relinquish her. At this writing, we have two prospective speakers—Mrs. Louise Crummy Mc-

TREASURER'S REPORT

July 20-August 20

DUES—Park River \$2.10, Christine 70c, McKenzie 70c, Grafton 4.90, Epping 7.00, Calvin with exc. 8.50, Fargo 2.80, Fargo Scan. 37.10, Makoti 70c, Fargo 1.40, Minnewaukan L. T. L. 1.50, Edmore 7.70, Cando 11.90.

BUDGET—Park River complete 17.90, Christine 33.80, Wyndmere complete 20.80, McKenzie complete with exc. 35.20, Epping complete 23.75, Douglas 18.00, Edmore complete 40.30, Barton complete 13.00, Ray complete 45.50.

MISCELLANEOUS — Wyndmere, gift \$2.60.

Dear Presidents and Treasurers of the Local Unions: I write especially to you at this time, as much of the success of the state's financial report for the year depends on you as local officers.

The North Dakota W. C. T. U. will suffer a big loss in membership this year if the local unions do not gather in the dues of the OLD members; otherwise, with all our new members gained in the drive this spring, we would have a glorious gain.

We are sure you good women will not fail and that the dues will be in on time when the state treasurer's books close Sept. 13th.

The Wets are about their "master's" business, shall we not thoroughly awake and be about the work of our Master who has placed the "Woe unto them that giveth his neighbor drink?"

Lovingly yours,
Mrs. E. C. Watkins,
State Treasurer.

CLOSES NEW SALOONS

A decree has just been promulgated by President Calles of Mexico which spells the end of many saloons in Mexico. The decree orders that all places for the sale of alcoholic beverages which have been opened since February are to be closed. No further licenses for such places will be issued, under this presidential order.

The Saskatchewan Liquor Board says bootlegging increased 111% in the first year.

Kinney of Alberta, formerly president of the First WCTU district, who has also been attending the World's convention and is now homeward bound; and Miss Helen Louise Byrnes of California, field secretary for the Young People's Branch and an eloquent speaker, also beloved in North Dakota. One of these ladies will speak at a mass meeting Sunday evening and the president will give her annual message. The convention will adjourn with the Sunday evening meeting.

The annual report blanks were sent each union early in August and it is hoped they may be returned promptly. Advancing the convention dates a week means another week for local treasurers to wind up the business of the year and get the money in to the state treasurer by September 13th, when the books will close.

As we work, let us pray much that our convention may be a mighty influence for prohibition in the state and that it may help mould public sentiment in the presidential contest, for the election of that marvelous leader, Herber Hoover.—B. H. W.

I AM FOR HOOVER

Moral and patriotic considerations, for millions of citizens, lift this campaign out of party politics.

I am for Hoover.

I am for Hoover, because humbly born, with an orphan's heritage of hardship, he has won his way to high station. His career proves that democracy is still an open door, and that character plus application equals achievement. His life vindicates America.

I am for Hoover because he has toiled with his hands. Because he has followed the plow. He knows that there is an agricultural problem, and behind him is an unbroken record of success in answering hard questions.

I am for Hoover because he is an engineer. He has run his line across continents. He has surveyed the world. He will bring trained intelligence and unsurpassed experience to the vast issues of reclamation and conservation. He will take the development of inland waterways and super power, and the administration of flood control out of the field of partisan politics. He will make these the work of specialists and statesmen, and not the playthings of politicians.

I am for Hoover because he is pre-eminently American, because with America first in his heart he has, beyond all others, made America first in service to mankind, and because he is ready now, as no other man among us, to direct the nation at home and to lead her in world affairs.

I am for Hoover because, in making his political career he has made no entangling alliances; because he has established efficiency as the first test for political preferment, and because his election to the Presidency of the United States will mean a new birth in government political parties.

I am for Hoover because "he is America's greatest administrator in human welfare," because he believes that the highest conservation is not the conservation of forests and rivers and minerals, but the conservation of humanity; because his sympathy knows no creed, no color. Because his genius is for all—he fed the hungry children of the world.

I am for Hoover because, both personally and officially, he distinguishes liberty from license; because he knows that freedom can only survive under law, and because his whole life confirms the faith of those who look to his administration not only for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, but for the increasing demonstration of the spirit of the Constitution in the hearty practice of the people.

I am for Hoover because, himself a master in national and international economics, he places "the moral and spiritual first;" because he asks, "Shall the world have peace?" "Shall we move steadily toward the ideal of equal opportunity for all our people?" "Shall there be secured that obedience to law which is the assurance of the life of our institutions?" "Shall honesty and righteousness in government confirm the confidence of the people in the institutions?" I am for Hoover because he thus asks and because thus asking he declares, "Government is more than administration, it is power for leadership."

I am for Hoover—Hoover the engineer, the practical scientist, the proven executive, the acknowledged statesman, the genius in friendship, "the wholesome human being."

WHY WE OPPOSE SMITH

The W. C. T. U. has been opposed to Governor Alfred E. Smith ever since he was in politics because of his friendliness to the saloon and his outspoken opposition to any measures framed to limit the number of saloons or the hours of sale of liquor. Since he became a politician he has been identified with Tammany Hall the protector of the saloon.

Alfred E. Smith from his ward politician days favored the Sunday sale of liquor. At times Tammany Hall and Alfred E. Smith depended for political strength almost exclusively on the politics generated in the back rooms of New York saloons.

Governor Smith signed the bill repealing New York's support of the 18th Amendment, the worst blow the Constitution has ever received.

Governor Smith's efforts all thru his official life have been against prohibition. He voted against local option, he voted against city local option; he voted for increasing the hours of sale of liquors. As speaker in the Assembly of New York State he helped pass a bill legalizing the opening of saloons on Sunday in New York City. He worked to break down protected zones around churches and schools.

The Woman's Christian Temperance union does not believe Governor Smith's statement that he is opposed to the saloon because it was the saloon that reared him and the saloon which gave him the type of political strength on which he leads a large number of voters who can see in the election of Smith the opportunity for unlimited liquor.

MISS EARHART FALLS

That homely American girl, Amelia Earhart, who won popular acclaim in America and Europe as the first woman to cross the Atlantic by airplane, has taken a terrific drop in the estimation of many people by having her picture appear in a half-page cigaret ad. She is quoted as saying that the cigarets advertised were smoked continuously by the crew of the Friendship plane from Trepassy to Wales and that nothing else helped so much to lessen the strain for all of them. The American Tobacco company doubtless paid a handsome fee to get the so-called Miss Lindy's picture and signature into such an ad.

We must not overlook the fact that the greatest corrupter of youth in the world today is the midget cigaret, beside which the old giant John Barleycorn looks like a small-town amateur in comparison. For Miss Earhart to prefer a certain brand of cigarets for her own personal use is perfectly proper, but when she entices millions of other girls to emulate her in the habit, so destructive of moral and physical tissue and so incendiary to its effect on property, she becomes a dangerous propagandist and a very unsportsmanlike sport.

We hope that Miss Earhart will speedily take a nose-dive into oblivion.

—Williams Co. Farmers' Press.

The British Columbia Liquor Board says "As much liquor is sold by bootleggers as is sold by the Government stores."

I am for Hoover—his life is America's Saga of Service!
—Daniel A. Poling.

WHAT IS TAMMANY?

Tammany Hall is the name of the democratic organization in New York City which has grown powerful and wealthy and has made many of its leaders powerful and wealthy by the sale and control of privilege to commit crime or dispense liquor and vice. As a New York minister described it, "Tammany Hall is not a political party but purely a business enterprise and superior to any company of which I have knowledge in respect to the perfection of its organization. The material in which it deals and from which it draws prolific dividends is crime and vice, such as flourish in gambling resorts and disorderly houses. The more material it can handle the larger its profits and, therefore, the policy which it steadfastly pursues is to foster crimes and exercise guardianship over the criminals."

Tammany Hall is the political school of Governor Alfred E. Smith. Tammany Hall is tough. It has been assailed, attacked and pilloried—but only to rise again smiling and unabashed and utterly unshamed. It has been investigated by the New York state legislature through the Mazet and Lexow committees; its filthy crimes and vicious practices are infamous around the world. It has been snubbed by great leaders of the Democratic party, notably Woodrow Wilson; yet it has never relinquished any bit of graft or special criminal privilege until clubbed into insensibility. It has held out a welcoming hand to the poverty stricken on the East side; and at the same time it has kept alive with every means in its power the liquor traffic, the greatest source of New York's misery. It fed the mothers of slums; and at the same time made it easy for their daughters to become the victims of the pandering cadets of the Red Light Districts. Tammany "regulated" gambling and vice, then sold the privilege to violate these laws; Tammany worked for fifty years for more saloons; for open saloons on Sundays; for liquor laws under which it would be almost impossible to convict violators. Tammany worked to break down the barriers so that saloons could be opened almost at the thresholds of churches and the schools.

Governor Smith began his candidacy for the White House by bowing reverently to the Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall at a celebration in honor of the 139th anniversary of the society which occurred July 4th, 1928. At this celebration Governor Smith paid tribute to the organization and as he approached the Grand Sachem of the society, that official placed around the governor's neck a Tammany Sachem's emblem, a broad collar of green velvet.

Caparisoned with the symbol of Tammany's authority Governor Smith is doubtless proud of the green velvet collar of Tammany Hall, but will the country forget that he began his advance on the White House by allowing Tammany to put this yoke upon his neck.

We will welcome to our state for five weeks, beginning October 3rd, Mrs. Lora S. LaMance of Lake Wales, Florida, a national organizer and lecturer and a campaigner of unusual ability. Any union desiring her services will please notify the corresponding secretary.

SHALL THE DREAM COME TRUE

We recall nothing in the past that seems so full of promise for a lasting peace among the leading nations of the earth as the responses coming to Secretary Kellogg's treaty proposals. Only a few years ago he would have been quite generally put down as a dreamer. To be sure, to many he seems that now, but when, in their Memorial day addresses, two such different men as the President of the United States and General Pershing speak so hopefully of the negotiations going on to this end, it would seem as if here was another of humanity's great dreams almost ready to come true.

President Coolidge said at Gettysburg, near the very spot where Lincoln delivered his immortal tribute to the dead, "It seems to me that the greatest honor we can do to those who have died on the field of battle that this republic might live is soberly to pledge ourselves to bend every effort to prevent any recurrence of war. The government of the people, by the people, and for the people, which Lincoln described, is a government of peace, not of war, and our dead will not have died in vain if, inspired by their sacrifice, we endeavor by every means in our power to prevent the shedding of human blood in the attempted settlement of international controversies." And General Pershing, standing Memorial Day in that beautiful cemetery in France consecrated to our American dead, spoke of "the fallacious theory that war is an essential element in the national policy of a government," and denounced ideas that nations rise to greatness through cruel and barbaric methods. Both these men gave evidence of their hope that by some such agreement among themselves as Secretary Kellogg's plan suggests the nations of the world might unite with one another in a solemn compact to eliminate war.

Let every one of us, each up to the measure of his power by word and deed, help forward this movement. The people of the world do not want war. They must make their representatives know this beyond all misunderstanding.—"Dumb Animals."

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A MOTHER'S RESPONSIBILITY

There has been considerable discussion of late regarding the use of the Bible in the public schools. Formerly it was part of the outfit of every school teacher and the day was begun with the reading of a passage of scripture. I was amazed to hear recently, from a rural teacher, that she had never read the Bible in school in spite of the fact that the matter is optional. It occurs to me that Christian mothers, in such a community, should recognize their responsibility and request that the Bible be read at opening exercises. Is not our education in danger of becoming one-sided if our schools give no place to the Bible?

Many people contend that the Bible should have a place among school text books because of its singular position in literature. One of our great educators has said—"To eliminate the Bible from our school courses is to strike out the element of knowledge which reveals the inner beauties of literature."

There is a deeper reason why the Bible should be restored to our schools. Nowhere else are there to be found the moral precepts that so elevate the character of individuals or nations. There is abundant proof that the majority of those who break the laws and who are a menace to the country are those who have no knowledge of the Bible. A Brooklyn Grand Jury says: "We find that thieves, bootleggers, murderers and others of the motley crew of criminals do not come from law-abiding, Bible reading homes."

Albert D. Hines, Director of the Boys' Club, New York, says: "Eighty per cent of the crime of the United States is committed by men who have had no religious training." Dr. William Cox of Philadelphia states that he found in Chicago 55,000 persons below the age of 16 had passed through the hands of the police in five years and that fewer than one-sixth of them had ever heard the Ten Commandments. He also says that a test was given in a New York high school asking all to write what they knew about the Ten Commandments and only 434 out of the 1985 knew anything about them at all. There can be no question that the lack of religious training more than any other cause is responsible for juvenile delinquency and the prevalence of crime. President Coolidge has repeatedly reminded us that what the country needs is more religion.

There are differences of opinion as to how this religious education should be given but that is a question to be decided later by the people. In a country like ours, it seems impracticable to provide for the teaching of the Bible as a part of the school course, but some method satisfactory to all may be found whereby some period of school time may be released for this instruction in the churches. When the opportunity comes to vote on this question, let us not forget our responsibility as mothers in the welfare of youth. Let us see what other countries are doing along this line.

English school boards provide Bible instruction with prayer and singing for twenty-five or thirty minutes each day. In Tokyo, Japan, the new testament is allowed to be read in the day schools. Democratic Finland and the German Labor government have provided for religious instruction in the

schools. Cecil Rhoades, when starting the schools of Rhodesia, insisted that half an hour each day be devoted to the study of the Bible. New Zealand, Australia and other smaller countries are working with vigor to secure Bible study for the schools.

The Sunday School, with its Daily Vacation Bible School, is accomplishing much and I think mothers generally recognize their responsibility in keeping the children in such schools. As Dr. Beaven of Rochester says: "The danger arises when parents take the attitude that the church is doing all that is necessary in religious education, and they fail to do their part in the home. We need to face the fact that the church can never assume our responsibility to train the children in the things of God."

I wonder if some of our lawlessness of the present age is not due to the fact that in the home, the child is not under restraint. Much of this talk about inhibitions, the danger of repressing the child and the desirability of freedom in allowing the child to develop in his own way, is, to use slang, "pure bunk." The great men and women of America's past were brought up under the old regime where certain rules governed the conduct and where the child knew that certain things were prohibited because father and mother had found them unprofitable. Personally I do not see that such a course had any disastrous effects upon a Washington, Lincoln, Webster or Roosevelt.

Angelo Patri, noted educator, maintains that the parent of the present day needs courage. I believe he is right. It is not the easy-going teacher who wins the respect of her pupils but the one who insists upon the rules of the school being followed. The same thing holds true in the home. Young folks today must feel that their parents stand for something worth while and that they have courage to say "No" if necessary. How can we expect the older children, men and women, to obey the laws of their country and of their God unless as small children they have learned to obey in home and school?

Obviously the child should receive his first Christian training in the home. It begins earlier than the church. It has seven days to the church's one. The child's contacts with its parents are continuous. The mother is the natural teacher and then there is the power of example, for religion is caught, not taught. How can we expect Johnnie to believe that Sunday School is good for him if it is not good for older folks? Why should Mary take any interest in the L. T. L. if mother takes no interest in the W. C. T. U.?

I suppose every mother has dreams of what the future will hold for her boy or girl—of the wonderful things she hopes they will accomplish. Yet sometimes our wearying round of duties or our amusements cloud that vision and we lose sight of it. Each mother will gain strength for her work by attending church services and mingling with Christian people. Each one will gain immeasurably by making chums of her children. At the end of a cement walk that leads to a church in Kansas, may be seen the imprint of two tiny feet with the toes pointing toward the church. Some fourteen years ago, a mother set her barefoot boy on the smooth surface of the newly-laid walk. She tried to start him right and now that she has

gone on to the Homeland, her boy's heart has taken a set like the cement walk.

Dr. Frank Crane gives us the following mother's prayer, after the children have gone to bed: "They are asleep, O God, and I am tired and I want the hush of a half hour with Thee. I want to bathe my weary soul in the Infinite, as workers covered with dust and sweat, plunge into the sea. Let my hot heart feel Thy cool vastness, my muddy mind lose itself in thy crystal wisdom. Teach me thy wondrous skill and direction. I know it is no avail to tell my little ones anything. I know their little eyes are sharp and see my soul. They copy me, therefore make me good in my deepest purpose and good in my desires. Make me all I want them to be—strong and true and great-hearted. Save me from irritation of little things—give me the long vision, the sense of perspective that I may judge between essentials and non-essentials. Let me be a real mother to my children, mending their souls and fancies and helping weave their dreams as well as attending to their bodies. Help me to learn wisdom from their dear humanities and the secret of trust in Thee from their trust in me. Amen!"

MR. PEARSON'S OPINION

Mr. Frank W. Pearson of Fargo signed the temperance pledge many years ago and at a meeting held in Detroit, Mich., by Miss Willard. He is one of our best prohibition supporters. We submit his opinion of Mr. Hoover:

Why support Herbert Hoover? Among other reasons the following are suggested:

It may truly be said that Herbert Hoover is Uncle Sam in epitome. He is an altruistic cosmopolitan. His right hand has ministered to the needs of people when in distress beyond both oceans. He has acquired, like Uncle Sam, the habit of efficiently working for the well-being of mankind, both at home and abroad.

The right hand is a symbol of efficiency, of power, of good-will and of service. Herbert Hoover's right hand typifies the right hand of Uncle Sam.

When Uncle Sam faces the east the south is his right hand; when he faces the west the north is his right hand. In the recent past the north wore the blue, the south the gray. Today, when Uncle Sam faces either east or west, their left hands are clasped in sympathetic understanding. They realize that they both are heirs of a great past and that together they face an amazing future filled with tremendous possibilities.

This is a momentous age. The times have been out of gear. The recent past has been a period of uncertainty, and chaos has resulted. Uncle Sam is undertaking, in co-operation with other nations, to rewind the world's clock. It begins to look as if it would soon strike 12, ushering in the dawn of a great new day. Undreamed of new and better methods and ideals will supplant old methods and ideals. Uncle Sam is standing with clarified vision, and unclouded brain, upon the watch-tower of opportunity trying to look far into the future in quest of ultimate things—things that will abide, things which will exalt and not degrade the human species; either individually or collectively.

Not "personal liberty," but personal responsibility, is really and deliberately Uncle Sam's choice of a slogan. That is preeminently Herbert Hoover's slogan. No man living today has more nearly exemplified, in many practical ways, that watch-word or slogan, than he.

Within the area of the United States two gigantic engineering projects are to be carried out. One is for the peculiar and vast benefit of the people of the south; the other for the lasting benefit of the people of the north. It seems providential that Herbert Hoover, a great world engineer, has been selected to preside over the destiny of this nation at this time. He will advance the interests of the people of the south and the north with equal solicitude. It is customary for him to carefully prove all things and then to hold fast to those things which are good.

Herbert Hoover is a good man, a good husband and a good father, a good citizen, a good American and a great constructive cosmopolitan—he will make a good president.

Therefore—may not the following lines, herewith submitted, be appropriate to the familiar tune: "The Red, White and Blue?"

I'm for Hoover, the mover for ever, A lad who is now in his prime;

He is right, he is just, he is clever, He's grandly prepared for this time; Then let's get behind Herbert Hoover,

The man who was born for this day; He's truly a world-famous mover, He skillfully works every way.

Chorus

Three cheers for the World's famous Hoover,

Three cheers for the blue and the gray,

Three cheers for the man Herbert Hoover—

The North and the South he will sway.

Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah, He'll work for the Blue and the Gray.

I'm for Hoover, the prover, forever,

He tries to discern what is true; He is wise, he is strong, he will never

Then let's get behind Herbert Hoover,

Evade what to him may be new; Who dares to uphold what is right;

He's clearly a masterly prover, He does his best work in the light.

Chorus

Three cheers for the masterly Prover,

Three cheers for the Gray and the Blue,

Three cheers for the strong Herbert Hoover,

Who champions the new and the true. Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah,

He'll work with the Gray and the Blue.

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