

Are We Becoming Mentally and Morally Incapable?

Know this, that every soul is free
To choose his life and what he'll be;
For this eternal truth is given
That God will force no man to heaven.
He'll call, persuade, direct aright,
Bless him with wisdom, love, and light,
In nameless ways be good and kind,
But never force the human mind.
Freedom and reason make us men;
Take these away, what are we then?
Mere animals, and just as well
The beasts may think of heaven or hell.

Author Unknown.

We present the following article, taken from *The New Dominion*, published at Morgantown, W. Va., not for the purpose of attempting to influence a single one of our readers to vote one way or another. It is one of the most interesting discussions of two matters that the public elects to inject into the impending presidential campaign, as relevant issues, that we have ever read. We are hoping you will read it carefully and ponder over it understandingly, for it seems to us to express perfectly what we have been convinced of for years that when we make political issues of temperance and religion we are confessing that our intellectuality and moral stamina have not kept step with the progress of the world in temporal things.

The article is by Prescott C. White, city clerk, of Morgantown. He has been a life-long Republican, a 33rd Degree Mason and a grand lecturer of the Royal Arch chapter in the State of West Virginia. We don't know the gentleman; never heard of him before reading this discussion, but we want to say that he has made no small contribution to literature aiming at encouragement of constructive thought—The Editor.

Prohibition is an issue in this year's presidential election, in spite of the fact that the two great parties in their national conventions evaded the responsibility of making it an issue when it is in fact the only live question before the whole country; and also in spite of the fact that some of the leaders of both of these parties have since then, publicly declared against its recognition as a factor in this campaign.

But such evasion cannot settle the question or kill the issue. There has been a growing dissatisfaction—within some quarters amounting to a bitter resentment—against the Eighteenth amendment and the present liquor laws founded thereon. This opposition is based principally upon the conviction that these laws are, in spirit at least, a violation of that liberty of conscience and freedom of action originally guaranteed to the people of this country in the Constitution of the United States.

Convincing as this and similar arguments may seem to be to some, they do not touch the deepest cause for opposition to the present liquor legislation of this country. The supreme ground for a most thorough modification of these laws lies in the fact that prohibition is unscientific. It is not based upon the principle of race development. Temperance is development, character, while prohibition is always its negation, and therefore most disastrous to its attainment. Prohibition is in itself an admission of weakness and its continuance must ever increase that weakness. The enactment of such legislation is a confession of and a sad commentary upon a lack of manhood and womanhood development in our people which is humiliating in the extreme.

If we cannot learn to use intoxicants without abuse we had better vacate the space of earth we occupy, to make room for a people that have developed this control, this character. We cannot expect to eliminate this element of nature, in some form, from the whole world at any one time or from any part of it forever.

TEMPERANCE ESSENTIAL RACE QUALITY.

When are we as a people going to acquire this ability, this character, this control over this part of nature? Are we not by this means simply postponing the time of its attainment? Or perhaps we may delay it so long that, weakened to such a degree thereby and wholly devoid of this development, we must and will eventually give place to a people or race that have met and mastered this part of the natural world. It is not less important to conquer here than to conquer in the air. Shall we prohibit flying because so many meet death thereby? There are few now who would advocate such prohibition.

To learn to use food and drink, not only without abuse but to promote ever greater efficiency and ability thereby, is so important and fundamental a conquest of nature that it cannot be ignored in race development and prohibition in any particular is such a limitation of this conquest that it must result disastrously to its attainment. We cannot learn to use a thing without it any more than we can learn to swim without water.

It is doubtless desirable and necessary to abolish certain commercializing features that were developed in this country in connection with the former use of intoxicants and to guard against future abuses of this kind, and also to regulate its use as to help in attaining the mastery thereof, but to try to eliminate this element of nature from the life of a people constitutes such a limitation in race development that science must necessarily brand it as a quack remedy for any evil in connection with it.

DECEPTION AND HYPOCRISY RAMPANT.

It is a crude, uncouth, and childish attempt to right a wrong and in no way in accord with the idea of maturity or the way that leads there. Moreover, it results in a most degrading form of slavery, for it shackles the mind in its desire for growth, for conquest over nature and is debauching and debasing to a degree that must make the judicious grieve. The deception and hypocrisy that are now prevalent in this country is amazing. It is creating a population of hypocrites who say one thing and do another, so that Will Rogers comes through with the "crack" that "prohibition will continue as long as the voters can stagger to the poles and 'vote 'er dry'; and everybody laughs at this because there is so much truth in it."

The country is now flooded with cheap home brews, moonshine liquor and bootleg whiskey. What drinks for a people who pride themselves on producing the finest foodstuffs in the world, and in the greatest quantities? Why should our drinks be of the same character and quality as our food products? Why should not every well-stocked grocery store carry the best brands that can be made from the apple, the apricot and the peach? And the finest wines that can be produced from the grape? Some stores even provide wines of such vintage that, when poured for the household meal, will disclose "a nectar two score and ten years old, which blushes in the glass to find itself so famous and fills the whole room with fragrance of southern grapes?" This stock should be for the benefit of the household meal. How vastly superior such drinks to our teas and coffees! But no more public drinking places serving intoxicating beverages to a hoard of drinking and drunk-en pigs. The hog habit of eating and drinking between meals is too damaging to health and efficiency to be even now tolerated in a people educated to any degree in the laws of hygiene.

I have confidence enough in our people to believe that they yet have native ability sufficient to develop as fine a quality of control in the use of foods and drinks for health and efficiency as any other people in the world. Why should we be afraid to try? This is the issue joined in the question of prohibition.

PROSPERITY NOT THE FINAL END.

The proponents of prohibition make much of the fact that it has greatly added to the prosperity of the people of this country. They "bring the charges" on this prosperity and picture material conditions in certain quarters "before and after." It is a popular appeal for "prosperity" which in this country covers a multitude of sins; and we think if we are prosperous that the rest is easy and will take care of itself. It is certainly considered a "winner" for prohibition.

It is a tendency of this time, like that of many others, to fall down and worship the god of gain, especially to think that the great purpose of government is to promote this condition. It is the same golden calf which wrought such havoc among the Hebrews so many years ago. We who pursue happiness find little, while he who strives for the attainment of other great ends in their national conventions failing to make the question of prohibition a part of their platforms and thus an issue in the presidential campaign, the nominee of the Democratic party, Alfred E. Smith, of New York, had the courage of his convictions, in accepting his nomination, to come out squarely against it and in favor of its modification. It was a flash of political genius and statesman-

ship which illumined at once the whole continent and struck through the gloom and fear of fanaticism and the worship of the god of prosperity like a ray of sunshine into the "darkest day." It revealed a face turned from this "cloud" of prosperity and animated by a degree of idealism which at once inspires confidence. It may be a slight hope but it is well for the scientist and the idealist, at this time of peril to an important factor in race development, to fasten their faith to a man who is not afraid to espouse an unpopular cause and to speak his mind thereon though it cost him the presidency, because he has such an ideal.

OPPORTUNITY TO TEST RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

But the cry comes "Al Smith is a Catholic and we must fight the Catholics." Listen, fighting is for children; the adult must learn to control by reason and knowledge. Fighting strengthens and confirms, control is mastery over, and the greater degree of control "the higher up," the more complete the mastery. We must have faith enough in the genius of our institutions to believe that they can and will withstand and present any domination by religious sectarianism, no matter who may be in office. This was one of the great ends sought in their formation and development. If they are not sufficient for this, it is time that we find out their weakness and how to remedy such a defect. How can we discover this deficiency if such exists except by testing?

This is a second important reason for voting for the present Democratic presidential nominee. We can thereby prove to the world, if Al Smith is elected, that our institutions are proof against sectarian subjugation, and that because of this we are not afraid to trust the higher offices therein to fit men, regardless of what their religious affiliations may be; in other words, it is an opportunity to show that our governmental institutions are in fact, as well as in name, non-sectarian.

But a more important result than even this may and should come from the election of one of the Catholic faith to the highest office in the gift of the people of this country. It should and doubtless would greatly help to bridge the chasm between the Catholic and Protestant elements, not only in this but in other countries, and thus prepare the way to finally end that state of strife and hostility and contention which has raged so long and so bitterly between these two great bodies of the whole church, both Catholic and Protestant, would be a united force for the promotion of human advancement for no matter what some may say the church as a whole must yet be counted as a great factor for race betterment. Its general aim is in complete accord with the idea of higher human development. However, when factions therein are continually fighting among themselves, it to a very great degree completely destroys the usefulness of that institution as one of the agencies in the attainment of this objective. This is true not only here but everywhere among human organizations. For example, political parties must eventually be abolished. Their strife constitutes a waste so enormous that it is race killing. The science of government is one. The factional fighting of parties usually obscures the issue of campaigns.

PARTY HARMONY SYMBOL OF NEEDED RACE HARMONY.

There has been a tremendous effort made this year by both the great parties for "party harmony." Its significance and importance seem to be realized as never before. The idea of harmony is in the air. Perhaps Colonel Lindbergh brought it there. But party harmony is not enough. There must be a larger harmony, a unity of the people, race oneness.

We have had our good will flights to the people of other countries, but good as this is it is not enough. Good will must begin at home. We must have not simply good will but spectacular flying, but more honest good will teaching and trying its practice and performance at home. We must get over our childish ways of quarreling and fighting among and between ourselves, and develop that maturity which learns to control by reason and knowledge; to control ourselves and then to advance to an ever greater degree of control in the realm of nature. We are yet the prey of innumerable forces in the natural world about us and in us, and mystery here still enshrouds. A complete understanding, conquest and mastery of these forces for use and advantage yet undreamed, demands a race so perfectly united that its love and thought and hope and action shall beat as one the world around and for time unmeasured. Such a race and such a race only thus united can cosmic process count as fit to inherit this earth and to enter into its possession forever.

It is needful indeed that we become more deeply aware of the force of that cosmic tide, which driving down countless centuries of time and sweeping limitless lanes of growth, bears upon its crest, emblazoned in letters of living light which illumine at once the earth and sea and sky the world around, the magic word, union. Written in the flight of the birds, which in flocks wing their way from the land where winter comes to the clime that knows no snow; written in the heart of the pack whose cry by night alarms the lonely traveler; written in the records of the formation of families and of families merging into tribes and tribes uniting across the face of the still stars which by night in the clear sky watch and wait and wait that the still stars which by night in the again is that some luminous word, union. And as we read and turn to readly awaken to the glad consciousness that a universal human brotherhood is not simply a dream of the poet and the seer and the great fraternal organization, but it is a scientific truth, inscribed into the heart of the universe itself. To work for it is the wisdom of worlds, to fight it is the folly of fools. All argument against it and all opposition thereto must ultimately be all swept away, as the dry dead leaves are whirled afar by the tempestuous wind.

SMITH CANDIDACY MOVE TOWARD UNITY.

So in the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith for the presidency of the United States of America, in this year of Grace 1928, there seems to be presented an opportunity for a movement, slight it may be it is true, and in a measure local, but a conscious movement none the less, toward the accomplishment of that race harmony and unity which still lies as a far-off dream at the heart of the cosmic process. Are we able to take that first conscious step now? Have we the courage to try it? If we are big enough and have grown enough, we can overcome our prejudice and cast our fears to the wind, we will not hesitate to take advantage of this opportunity which seems to be now presented. If we have faith in ourselves, as able to develop higher and more complete control, to learn temperance, if we have faith in our institutions as born to be free from sect domination, if we have faith in humanity as a race destined to know that unity which alone can furnish a fitness for the inheritance of the earth forever, we will not falter or fail in this time of testing. We will take advantage of the opportunity now presented to the people of this country for a real movement in the direction of scientific race unity. Is it not such a "tide in the affairs of men which taken at this flood will lead on to like fortune?"

I believe that it is, and though still a Republican, shall in this election vote for the Democratic nominee for the presidency of the United States, and also for the national ticket with him. Possibly it may be true that the star of Al Smith is now in the ascendancy and its "lux benigna" is the light of the world.

There are in fact no differences between the two leading parties in this campaign, except in name, either in platform, policy or principle. There is also little difference in the national characters at the head of the two tickets; both are men of recognized ability in public life, well known and highly esteemed throughout the whole country for distinguished service thereto; both at the time of their nominations held high stand taken by the nominee of a wide constituency; but the nomination contrasts sharply with every other element, factor and policy which go to make the sameness of these two parties at this time. Alfred E. Smith, whether wittingly or unwittingly, has taken his stand side of eternal law, on the side of science and scientific development, on the side of the universe and its Maker, and therefore directly in the path of world progress from its very beginning until now. It is the side which must eventually and inevitably

Respect White Line, is Highway Warning.

Passing or parking at points where a white line or other pavement marking is found on the highway was condemned today by the Pennsylvania Department of Highways, in a statement, as a dangerous practice, pointing out that in most cases it undoubtedly is reckless driving.

Familiar pavement markings aside from the white line are the "R. R." with the checkerboard design and the word "Slow." It will seldom be found possible to pass another car at one of these markings and complete the passing before reaching the point of danger indicated. In both instances the act would be illegal.

The code prohibits crossing a railroad crossing at grade while abreast of another motor vehicle. A penalty is provided for passing another vehicle at a highway intersection. Parking at any of these points, unless the car be driven entirely off the improved portion, is dangerous and selfish. It is bound to inconvenience every passing motorist, and often contributes to an accident. In most cases it is impossible to park in such a

fashion and still remain within the legal rules, as to vision ahead and to the rear, and other dangers arise when the motorist drives back upon the highway while unable to see approaching traffic.

Swimming Do's and Don'ts Issued by Red Cross.

Do's and don'ts for safety in swimming have been issued by the Red Cross for vacationers.

"Look before diving."
"Be sure the water is at least seven or eight feet deep and free from hidden stumps and rocks."
"Don't swim alone."

"Avoid long swims after a season of inactivity. Train gradually."
"Wait until at least two hours after eating before swimming."

When attempting long distance swimming, always be accompanied by a boat.
"If thrown into deep water by the overturning of a boat, do not lose your presence of mind, even if you can not swim. Remember the water will support your weight."

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN

DAILY THOUGHT.

To the degree of your intelligence and ability the Lord will certainly hold you responsible.

—Uncle Philander.

Tailored suits with short, straight jackets of youthful line, made of tweed and heavy kasha mixtures, are taking the place of the informal sport costume.

Under the jacket is worn a silk blouse or knitted sweater of gay modernistic design. Only in the detail of collar and skirt do the new suits vary from those of former seasons. Collars are more apt to be narrow, upstanding and stiched than the manish turnover with shaped lapels.

Skirts in many instances have a circular godet let in on one side, the rest being straight. One important sport house shows many unpressed pleats in the new tweed and kasha suit models.

Bobbed hair has entered a new era. It has passed the period of set rules and has now become a matter of originality. The new rule is that the haircut must bring out the individuality of the wearer and under this edict scores of styles are flourishing.

Also, declares Helen Rawson Cades, beauty expert for the Woman's Home Companion, longer styles are favored by nearly all women aside from Parisiennes, who still prefer the shorter, although varied, modes of haircutting.

"A few years ago when we began considering our hair in a serious way," says Miss Cades, "it was a grave question whether we should bob or whether we shouldn't. Once convinced that bobbing was the thing to do, we bobbed in spite of age, opposition, personal disabilities and terrible barbers."

"Our attitude is now more flexible and more progressive. If experience has told us that we look a fright with our hair cut, we are thankfully growing it out and tucking it under. If we are convinced that our head line should remain flat, we are continuing to patronize Pierre, who wields the shears. And if we are younger and our faces are interestingly right for it, we are unconcernedly straddling the question with hair that is neither short nor long. Everywhere we see young things with their hair tucked back of their ears and curling up on their necks behind. It's quaint, becoming and a delightful change from the harsh, cropped neckline."

Modern barbers for women, adds Miss Cades, have learned that hair-dressing styles can hardly be the same for any two women, and, with a marcel iron or fingers, they can change the whole appearance of the face.

White flannel coats have detachable collars and cuffs of fur and are a new note. They snap on and can be removed easily when the coat is cleaned.

Even coral is being imitated in Paris now, some of the latest ornaments shown at exclusive shops being imitation coral beads. The chains terminate in large knots of beads or a many forked branch of genuine coral.

Another recently introduced ornament is the choker collar of flattened beads separated by gold disks. These collars usually are in deep coral red or jade green.

The turtle has become a pet motif for costume jewelry and small art objects. Turtle belt buckles, hat pins and ash trays are shown in the luxury shops.

Few persons like to feel that the natural color of the hair is giving way to grayness, which generally marks the oncoming of age. Though chronic headache, family predisposition to early grayness, anxiety, worry, grief and certain diseases, such as blood poisoning, also cause the hair to lose its color.

The hair becomes gray when the formation of the color pigment begins to diminish. Gray hair may of treatment suited to the individual need. Dandruff or any scalp disease which encourages an unhealthy condition is to be avoided.

Two fashions at the present time should be followed with caution. One is to bleach the hair which is beginning to turn gray to silver whiteness. The argument is advanced that snow white hair with dark eyebrows and a youthful face insures a distinguished appearance. It goes without saying, however, that to bleach the hair is to rob it of a certain amount of its vitality, and if one wishes beautiful white hair in later years it should be permitted to go through the "gray" process naturally.

The other fashion is to dye the hair to disguise its true condition. The use of hair dyes is to be discouraged. Most of them are dangerous and all of them give the face a hard look and are likely to rob the hair of its natural soft tone and texture. Those who dye the hair are usually the only ones who are deceived by the process, for it is not difficult, as a rule, to tell dyed hair at a glance. It is, too, a tedious process to keep up, as every time the hair grows out at the roots it must be touched up again or one's appearance is quite ridiculous.

Take care of the hair, but when it begins to get gray let it have its own way.

The umbrella shown for the autumn are more stubby than ever, not measuring more than 23 or 24 inches in length. The newest models are still made of black or dark silk to match the ensemble. The handle is a root or else made of light beige Norwegian birch or of warm brown Thuya ornamented with insertions or designs in Moroccan leather stitched on with metal threads. A triangular metal ring holds in the tips, which are conical metal pieces.

Gloves remain very simple. The light neutral saxe glove without buttons easily slipped on and draped across the wrist will be smart for wear under next autumn's coat. For sports Hermes shows a washable box calf glove with a wrist-piece pointed on the side and a neat leather bracelet tied with a small gilt buckle.

FARM NOTES.

—It is more important to plant when the land is right than when the moon is right.

—Sweet clover has no equal as a combined soil building, weed fighting, pasture and hay crop.

—If killed at an early stage, weeds have not the opportunity to sap the ground of moisture and plant nutrients.

The secret of weed control in the vegetable garden and with other cultivated crops is to destroy these pests while they are young.

—Dahlias are the show flowers for this month. Water the plants freely and fertilize well to produce strong roots and perfect flowers.

—In selecting cattle for the show ring, pick for type and condition. Vigor and good size for their age should also be considered in choosing the younger entries.

—Permanent pastures need manure, lime, and fertilizer to keep them in a highly productive state, according to farm crop specialists of the Pennsylvania State College.

—Household accounts help the farm woman to keep track of household expenses as related to the farm business. They serve to supplement and round out the farm accounts.

—Where a proper balance between cultivated, legume, and small grain crops is maintained, a real crop rotation results. This will aid in the maintenance of a productive soil.

—Now is the time to dip the lambs and ewes of the farm flock to save wasting high-priced feed on ticks next winter. Use a good livestock preparation for the dipping operation.

—Good ventilation of barns helps to maintain more uniform temperature, keeps stock healthier, and eliminates the frost nuisance. Provide it now so good conditions will be available for the coming winter.

—The careless manner in which barnyard manure is often handled suggests that its value as a fertilizer and the manner in which it deteriorates when exposed to leaching and fermentation are not fully appreciated.

—Wasteful feeding too often follows lack of information on production. The good producing cows do not get enough and the poor milkers get too much feed for profitable production. Testing tells the story of production related to feed requirements.

—There should be no faltering in the fight against potato diseases during August. Spray every five days to keep the blight away. The State College recommends that 150 gallons an acre be applied at a pressure of 25 to 300 pounds. Three nozzles should be used to the row.

—Corn silage is the best and most economical form of succulence for winter feeding in this State. It also provides an economical feed when pastures dry up in late summer. Silage can be handled more easily and economically at this time than soiling crops can.

—Maize, the world's champion hen, made twice as much money laying eggs for the University of Columbia last year as the average stenographer reaps annually for beating out letters on the type writer.

Earnings of the famous White Leghorn pullet totaled \$2,225 for 1927, according to Prof. E. A. Lloyd of the university. Of this total, the proceeds from hatching eggs represented \$925, while the sale of breeding stock, which were progeny of the hen, brought \$1,300. Maize broke all records in 1926 by laying 351 eggs in a 365-day test.

—The age at which the heifer should come into milk depends somewhat on the breed to which she belongs and the rapidity of development of the individual. In all herds there are some heifers which mature more slowly than others, and it is well to postpone breeding of backward animals two of three months.

Production of milk has an important influence on growth and development, and too early breeding is apt to result in undersize, and this in turn is reflected in the productive ability of the animal.

Normally developed animals should be bred at the following ages:
Holsteins 19 to 21 months
Ayrshires 18 to 21 months
Guernseys 17 to 19 months
Jerseys 15 to 17 months

These figures are based on a study of the production records of the cows in the herd of the University of Missouri, and further information on Ayrshire cattle contained in Maryland Station Bulletin 217.

—Insects on the lawn can be eradicated. Large black ants may be destroyed by sealing all openings in the mound. Then make an opening in the center of the hill to a depth of a few inches, using a piece of wood or pipe for the purpose. Into this opening pour a cupful of carbon bisulphide, a liquid that forms a gas heavier than air. This will penetrate the burrows and kill the insects. Carbon bisulphide is very explosive and should be kept away from lights of all kinds.

Small red ants in lawns may be destroyed by placing a few grains of sodium fluoride in the opening and over the mounds thrown up in the grass. Do not use in excess as there may be some temporary burning of the grass leaves.

Dust preparations, such as dry bordeaux mixture or hydrated lime, scattered over the plants will protect them and drive snails away. Keep the yard free from rubbish or pieces of wood, under which snails can hide in the daytime. Use salt on the animals or scattered in places where vegetation will not be affected.

—In experiments conducted at the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station it has been found that milk products fed to poultry maintain the body weight of fowls in the most efficient manner, increase the size of the eggs, reduce the tendency toward early molting by increasing production, and maintain a more even production throughout the year.