

COMMISSIONER KRAMER DEFENDS PROHIBITION

Federal Agent, Declares People Should Abide by Decision of Majority Favoring Law

Stating that the people who did not vote prohibition are now in the pouring stage, John F. Kramer, Federal prohibition Commissioner, gave a vital and interesting talk on "Law Enforcement" last Sunday evening before an assembly audience including many students at a union service in the Methodist Episcopal church. The Commissioner told those present that the best thing that the people of the United States could do was to create a strong healthy public sentiment for law obedience, that those who were for the liquor traffic before the passing of the eighteenth amendment had still favored it were poor sports because they did not accept the decision of the majority, and that it would not matter if it took a generation to bring about the enforcement of the amendment because it would be the greatest work that any generation has ever done. Mr. Kramer's business-like method of presentation together with the vital message that he had to give, held the attention of the audience during the entire time. He also mixed a little humor in with the more serious side of the question to add to the interest of what he had to say. In giving his opening remarks he said that he was glad to see so many people present at a dry meeting. He also stated that the millions which the newspapers said that he was making had never reached him. He said in part:

"The subject of law enforcement is not only for the state but it also concerns the members of the churches. Although the Bible says that we should render unto Caesar those things which are Caesar's and unto God that which is God's, nevertheless it is the mark of a Christian man and woman to obey the laws of the state. Religion is not a cloak for the Sabbath, it is a life and something that we cannot discard during the week. The Bible also says, 'If ye love me keep my commandments.' It is the same with the state. We must keep its commandments and obey 'Caesar's laws.' If a person is disobedient to the church, he is likely to be disobedient to the state and if he is disobedient to the state, he does not obey the church laws."

Some people say that they are doing right when they obey the laws which they like and appeal to them. "Anyone will keep the commandments that appeal to him, even the meanest man and the worst criminal, but nothing comes from it. Just as we must obey all of the Ten Commandments, we must live by all of the laws. It takes courage and strength to live up to the statutes which may go against our very being and for keeping these we should receive the greatest credit. We must obey the laws because they are laws and the scriptures because they are scriptures. This country for seventy five years, has been considering the liquor traffic. It had its start in a small way and soon spread from the west to the east and from the south to the north. The people began to talk about it and it stirred up

man, as nothing else before or since has stirred him up. This is a vital issue that everyone understands. An ordinary man or woman does not understand the tariff, or is not interested so much in our foreign affairs and they do not care to discuss them. But prohibition is a live issue, one way or the other, and everybody stands up for it or opposes it. Even members of the same family have taken different sides on this question. Every pupil, platform and organization has thought about and discussed this matter. There is no other issue on which we have been so well informed. We are not only citizens, but we live in a democracy and are proud of it. We make, enforce and interpret our own laws. The majority rules and after discussing and voting on a question, we abide by the decision of the ballot. This was the method used in passing the prohibition amendment. After discussing and voting on a question, we abide by the decision of the ballot. This was the method used in passing the prohibition amendment. After discussing and voting on a question, we abide by the decision of the ballot. This was the method used in passing the prohibition amendment.

After a question has been decided and becomes a law, there are still some people who refuse to abide by it because they do not like it. This is one of the most disgusting things that a person can do because he knows that one side would lose, yet when his side has been willing to vote on the question. This is just the thing that many people who do not favor prohibition are doing. On the other hand, the people favoring temperance abide by the decision of the elections when their side lost for these many years and permitted the saloon to exist. In the State of Ohio the prohibition question was voted on four times. The first time the vote was by a majority of only eleven hundred, and still the drys accepted the wish of the great part of the people like true sports. Finally, on the fourth ballot, the temperance side won by a majority of thirty thousand and the tables were turned. At this result a great many people in Ohio, because they did not believe in prohibition refused to abide by the law. It takes a true sport and not an American citizen to obey the law. When an athletic team which we favor loses a game, we accept the results as true sports and do not refuse to believe that the other team was the better. There is no use in discussing the merits or demerits of prohibition. The game has been played and the decision of the majority has made it a part of the constitution. It is now up to the people to stay by that decision.

The law violators, such as safe blowers, pickpockets and others of the underworld, are the worst crooks in the land. We cannot consistently lend support to them. At the present time we are talking about anarchy. An anarchist is someone who is uneducated and ignorant who believes that the government is against him. He does not know the institutions and laws of the country. But

we know the theory of government and still violate the law because we do not like it and for this reason are worse anarchists and crooks than the ones regularly called by these names.

Prohibition is a question that cannot be decided at once. It is too radical. Slavery is the only question that approaches it and it is not so great as the prohibition issue. It had only to do with the South while the latter question has to do with men's appetites. This means that men have been drinking every day since the days of Noah. The liquor traffic has dominated politics. It will take work and patience to make the country truly dry but there is no reason why this cannot be done. This is the biggest work that any people have ever undertaken. The State of Pennsylvania has ratified the amendment and it is up to the citizens of the commonwealth to back it up. The thing that can be done is to create a strong public sentiment for law obedience that will compel all to live up to the law. The people who are violating it think that all the people are favoring them. There is a great majority for law obedience and it is their duty to express their opinion. The amendment should be left just as it is if we wish to be effective. A clause allowing beer and light wines would create an appetite for the stronger drinks and the old conditions would soon be back.

It will not matter if it takes a generation to gain the enforcement of the prohibition amendment for it will be the greatest work that any generation has ever done. So far as the real vital thing of prohibition are concerned, we have prohibition today. Whoever sells it and buys it now is legally a criminal and there are not many people who are criminals at heart. After the people are over the adventurous and pouring stage, they will grow up and realize the benefits of the law. The law has been adopted by the greatest majority in favor of any amendment and has been announced legal by the supreme court. Consequently it is here to stay.

CROP INSTITUTE ELECTS PROF. ORTON AS TRUSTEE

Penn State is fortunate in having a member of its faculty as an official in one of the most promising research organizations in the country today, the Crop Protection Institute. Professor C. R. Orton, Professor of Plant Pathology at Penn State, is a member of this society which now includes two hundred members, the majority of whom are pursuing the scientific branch of plant study. Mr. Orton was recently elected to the Board of Governors for a term of two years, a position which is of high rank in the organization. He was interested in the formation of the Institute from the very beginning and was a member of the temporary board of trustees which formulated the plans for the first attempt in the United States to bring the industries which deal with package cereals, canned goods and packed meats, into close touch with the

scientists. It was organized on the twenty third of June of last year by thirty two men representing the manufacturers of fungicides and insecticides, the National Research Council, the American Association of Economic Entomologists, and the American Phytopathological Society. Committees were appointed to draw up the tentative articles of organization at this time. Since then the Institute has become a reality and has awakened much interest among the scientific and industrial departments of the study of crops.

The Institute has a strong purpose which is becoming evident to many who were not interested in the project at first. It aims to promote the general welfare through the efficient control of injurious insects and plant diseases affecting all economic and ornamental plants and their products. It works to promote efficient control of insects and plants injurious to man, animals and animal products, and to support and direct research upon other problems of similar nature. It strives to further cooperation between entomologists, scientific workers, plant pathologists and the manufacturers of insecticides, fungicides and similar materials, and the manufacturers of appliances required for their use. It assists in the dissemination of scientific information regarding the control of injurious insects and plant diseases.

The funds available are used in the research work which the Institute carries on in its various parts of the country. Some of the money is paid to its officers for the services which are rendered in the pursuit of their duties. The money which industrial concerns place at the disposal of the Institute is paid to those men who are engaged to supervise the study. This organization is an exponent of a worthy cause and the honor bestowed upon Professor Orton is a high mark of appreciation for the important part which he is playing in the study of plant pathology.

LACROSSE MEN EXPECT EARLY START THIS YEAR

In anticipation of a lacrosse schedule which promises to be one of the most difficult that Penn State has ever had,

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E. W. GERNARD.

candidates for the stick team will begin intensive training in about two weeks. At that time, providing that the weather conditions remain as favorable as they are at present, cross country hikes and runs will be taken daily. This will be followed by regular scrimmages in order to get the team in shape by Easter vacation when the first game will be played.

Student Manager W. L. Jennings '21 and Graduate Manager Neli Fleming '21 are attempting to schedule games with the Navy, Syracuse, Swarthmore, Lehigh, Cornell, and St. John's College. The games with the Navy and Syracuse are practically assured and merely await the approval of the Faculty Committee on Athletics.

In previous years the lacrosse team has been greatly hampered by poor equipment. This year, however, the equipment although far from complete is much better than it has ever been. The addition of a considerable number of sticks has aided greatly in relieving the discouraging conditions which existed last year.

Members of last year's team who will probably report for spring training are Captain Lovewell, V. H. K. Gladding, Campbell Town, Miller, Group, Arney, Paulcy, Warner and Shaw. These men will undoubtedly receive a great deal of competition from others who will report for the team, especially from some of the men who showed up well in the Freshman-Sophomore scrap.

MINING NOTES

At a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held recently at Chicago, Illinois, Dean Moore of the Mining School was elected to one of the most important offices of the organization, that of Secretary of Section D on geology and geophysics.

Mr. Harry D. Gray, formerly with the Mining Division Department of the University of West Virginia, has been

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TUESDAY MADGE KENNEDY in "Nip Yourself" Added Sunshine Comedy "MARY'S LITTLE LOBSTER". WEDNESDAY HOBART BOSWORTH in "I Own Law" Century Comedy. THURSDAY AND FRIDAY Matinee Thursday at 1:15. Constance Talmadge in "Good References" Directed by William Neill. No Job, No References, No Money, How Come? Later Great Life, Lots of Money, Cinch! Connie's Latest Comedy Added, Another Aighly Amusing BUSTER KEATON COMEDY "Convict 13". COMING, Friday and Saturday INA CLAIRE in "Polly With a Past" PASTIME THEATRE.

MURAD THE TURKISH CIGARETTE. Mrs. Fox was bragging one day about the large number of her cubs. "How many cubs do you bring into the world at one time?" she asked the LIONESS. "Only ONE," replied the Lioness—"but it's a LION." MURADS COST 20 CENTS for a BOX of 10—BUT THEY'RE MURADS! MURADS would be lower priced if we left out all or part of the 100% Turkish tobaccos of the purest and best varieties grown—or if we substituted inferior grades of Turkish tobacco. But they wouldn't be MURADS—they'd only be Foxes! "Judge for yourself—!" Special attention is called to Murad 20s in Tin Boxes. Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.