

HOME AND STATE

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TO THE READERS OF "HOME AND STATE"

The Home and State is bringing you in every issue the real facts involved in the present national campaign as no other periodical can do. This puts a weighty responsibility upon the readers of the Home and State. You have the truth, and anyone who possesses the truth is under serious responsibility of bearing that truth to his neighbors.

Let every reader of the Home and State devour every line of this issue and then become an evangel of the truth to his or her neighbors. The newspapers of Texas are generally suppressing the truth very largely, and pouring out what they know, and we all know, to be false.

Every good man or woman in Texas can swear by what they read in the Home and State. The bad men and women usually swear AT what is in the Home and State.

The editor during the last 18 years has spoken from thousands of platforms, written innumerable articles to the public press, wrote practically everything in the Home and State, besides two large volumes for general circulation, and in all this has not uttered or written a word that he had to take back, apologize for, or explain away. Probably few, if any, others in America can lay claim to such a record.

If you read it in the Home and State you know it is true. THEN TELL IT TO THE WORLD!

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE'S PART IN PRESENT CAMPAIGN

The Tammanyites were astounded at the rapidity with which the Anti-Smith forces became so thoroughly organized, and so aggressive in the fight. Naturally throughout the nation they had the machinery of the party and had been weeding out all those who would not bow the knee to Tammany, and placing in those who would. Naturally the party organizations are kept up and are usually efficient.

On the other hand, the Anti-Al Smith Democrats were without organization. The Tammanyites believed that after a lot of noise in opposition to Al Smith they would fail for lack of organization, and that most of those who opposed the Tammany party would come around to vote for it in November. Only in organization can a people effectively carry out their wishes.

On the other hand, within six weeks after Al Smith's nomination by the liquorites, the Tammanyites were loudly complaining that the dry Democrats were organized and on the attack, while the liquorites and Tammanyites were not. They could not understand it. Possibly many of the dry Democrats have not been able to understand why such an effective organization throughout, not only Texas, but the entire South was formed and aggressively attacking the enemy so quickly.

The reason lies in the fact that the Anti-Saloon League, usually well organized, had the machinery already at hand. Without this it would have been absolutely impossible for those opposed to Al Smith to have ever built an organization effectively to oppose his election.

Anticipating just such a fight as we have upon us, the Anti-Saloon League in Texas had been diligently perfecting its organization until there was scarcely a community in which it did not have well selected men and women for its work. Always short of funds, yet on Monday morning after the nomination of Al Smith, when the dry leaders phoned to the office of the Anti-Saloon League to know whether or not it could take the lead in calling dry Democrats throughout the state together for a state-wide Anti-Al Smith organization, the League answered right off the bat, "Ready!" It is not only a difficult job, but an expensive job to get the leaders of any cause throughout a large state like Texas together for organization. Considerable correspondence, lots of telegrams, special delivery letters, and a lot of time and work are required.

The Anti-Saloon League alone had the organization or had access to the funds with which to do this work. When the preliminary campaign was over and the organization effected, Mr. Alvin Moody selected to lead, the Anti-Saloon League stepped aside to continue its own work, and refused to put into the NEW ORGANIZATION ANY BILL FOR THE EXPENSES INCURRED. FOR MONTHS NOW, THE LEAGUE HAS NOT HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF TAKING BUT VERY FEW

COLLECTIONS FOR ITS FINANCIAL SUPPORT, GIVING ITS TIME ALMOST WHOLLY TO THIS FIGHT.

What has been done in Texas by the Anti-Saloon League has been done throughout the South, wherever an effective Anti-Saloon League existed. Over in Georgia, Bishop Candler, a powerful factor in that state, has paralyzed the League's work and Georgia, which might easily have been carried for Hoover, will go for Smith.

In Mississippi, where we understand there are about three negroes to one white person, the race question tends to paralyze the effort against Al Smith. In this state is Pat Harrison, the United States Senator. When running for office, he boasts how dry he is, yet usually lines up with the wet candidate for President. He is reported to have kept Al Smith's telegram of acceptance in his pocket until the convention was ready to adjourn, lest that convention withdraw its nomination of Al Smith. He has been going up and down that state appealing to prejudice and the fear of negro domination in order to put Mississippi in support of Tammany Hall. Yet in spite of all this, there is in Mississippi a mighty movement against the Tammany candidate.

If the solid South is broken in the November election, they can charge a major part of it to the Anti-Saloon League. Naturally they will not love the League. The League is not concerned for the success or defeat of any political party, but it is tremendously concerned for the welfare of our nation. It had pledged the public through 35 years that it would always fight to defeat for election for any office regardless of party, if that candidate favored liquor.

If the Democrats had had sense enough to nominate Wm. G. McAdoo, or Senator Tom Walsh, and the Republicans had been fool enough to nominate Dr. Ridiculous Murray Butler, or Congressman Nicholas Longworth, then the Anti-Saloon League throughout the nation would have been fighting to defeat the Republican nominee and to elect the Democratic nominee.

Let every fair-minded man and woman remember that the Anti-Saloon League is absolutely neutral upon all questions except those involving liquor, and let them remember that when it gives its pledge to fight to defeat for election any candidate for any office, regardless of party, if that candidate stands for liquor, THAT IT WILL KEEP THAT PLEDGE WITHOUT FAIL.

When this battle is over, let not our dry forces make the mistake that they made when the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified, and conclude that there is no further need for the League. We are going to face this fight again. The only way to prevent having to face this fight is always to be prepared. Only by giving their moral and financial support to the Anti-Saloon League, can they thus be prepared.

The fact that in the Southland, the financial support of the League must come almost solely from the Democrats, and that they are so wholeheartedly supporting the Anti-Saloon League while it is endeavoring to defeat their own party's nominee, tells a wonderful story of the unselfish patriotism of the Southern Democrats. No higher compliment could be paid to any element of our citizenry than this. All hail to the freeborn sons of the Southland! Worthy sons of Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson. All hail!!!

SPECIAL NOTICE

Our readers will note that this issue of Home and State is the "November-December" issue, and that no other issue will come out till January. This is made necessary because of the shortness of funds. Home and State has made a great fight during the National Campaign and the funds have gone into that campaign making the above program necessary. We feel, however, that combining the two issues in this one will not disappoint our readers, for the election will be over and they will enjoy a rest.

"W. C. T. U. ENDORSES SMITH"

The newspapers were full of the report that the W. C. T. U. of Idabel, Oklahoma, had endorsed Smith, but as usual did not tell the whole truth. The facts are that the regular organizer of the W. C. T. U. organized a local chapter of 62 members and pretty soon after this, 24 of those members, comprising principally the wives of office holders and party workers, met and endorsed Al Smith. The State W. C. T. U. immediately refused to recognize that chapter and proceeded to organize one that was composed of temperance women.

THE TAMMANYITES AND THE LIQUORITIES ON THE RUN

There is no question but that Al Smith will be one of the worst defeated candidates that ever sailed up Salt River. He made his bid for the East in accepting the program of the Association Opposed to Prohibition for his own personal platform, but the East is slipping from him. The Tammanyites drew heavily upon the loyalty to the party of Southern Democrats, but as Governor Moody warned them at the National Convention at Houston against making too heavy an overdraft on the loyalty of the South, they have made that overdraft and Southern Democracy will not stand for it.

Even the Tammanyites and liquorites of Texas are on the run. When the Anti-Saloon League of Texas brought Dr. John Roach Straton of New York to Texas for sixteen addresses, it threw consternation into the ranks of the Tammanyites. Those of them who attended when Dr. Straton spoke from the same platform from which Senator Joe Robinson had spoken, and saw not less than one-third more in the audience than Senator Robinson had, it struck dismay to their hearts. A loud call was sent to Washington for help. The Dallas News reported two days later that telegrams from the Tammanyites of Texas to the national headquarters at Washington reported the situation in Texas as being "alarming."

Senator Millard E. Tidings, of Maryland, who so far forgot the common deficiencies of life as to insult Bishop Cannon at the National Democratic Convention, seems to be in charge of their national speakers' bureau, and had called upon Texas Senators and Congressmen for speeches in other states. With the speeches of Dr. Straton over Texas, the situation had become so alarming that they were requested to send them back to Texas to save the situation.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE NOT OPPOSED TO SMITH BECAUSE OF HIS RELIGION

The Tammanyite press throughout the nation has sat like vultures, watching the actions and words of the Anti-Saloon League, hoping to get some expression upon which they could fix the charge that the Anti-Saloon League was opposing Al Smith because of his religion. On September 22, the United Press sent out a report which was used by some Texas papers, which said, "The Ohio Anti-Saloon League was on record today as urging the defeat of Governor Alfred E. Smith, Democratic presidential nominee, because he is a member of the Catholic Church."

When we read this statement we wired to Dr. E. J. Moore, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Ohio, to know if it was true. He promptly sent back the following telegram:

"The Ohio Anti-Saloon League is opposing Al Smith solely on his wet record. His dragging the religious issue before the public led us to say in last week's paper, 'This is said not because Smith is a Catholic.' Smith has dragged the religious issue into the campaign, not the temperance folks."

"INTOLERANCE"

The main stock-in-store for the Tammany Democrats in this campaign seems to be howling "intolerance." They have injected the "religious issue" into the campaign, and wherever they speak they set up that man of straw and proceed to demolish it. This has reached a point where good citizens are beginning to suspicion that they are endeavoring to force Al, the Tammanyite, into the White House by their appeal to prejudice.

MRS. CALDWELL

But worse than this, they are wholly misrepresenting the entire situation. A letter was sent out with the signature of Mrs. Caldwell, a Republican committeewoman, in which some references to the religious issue was made. She stoutly declares that someone else inserted that into the letter after she had finished dictating it, which is entirely possible. But the papers have been full of denunciation of it.

MRS. WILLEBRANDT

Mrs. Willebrandt was speaking to a Methodist Conference in Ohio, and recalling that the Methodist Church has always been the defender of prohibition, and the opponent of liquor, she urged the Church to stand by this cause in the coming election. Immediately the Tammanyites howled "intolerance" and twisted her address into saying what she did not say, namely, that she had called upon members of the Methodist Church to vote against Al Smith because he is a Catholic. Such gross garbling and misrepresenting of a speaker is despicable at any time; when such weighty issues are before the people as are now before them, it is a crime, and yet the Tammany papers throughout the South have filled their columns with denunciation of Mrs. Willebrandt.

MRS. MOISAN

Yet when a woman appealed to the Catholics to vote solidly for Smith because he is a Catholic, the wet Tammany newspapers of Texas uttered not one word of criticism: We quote the following from the *Baltimore Sun* of September 29, 1928:

"An appeal to all Catholic women present to vote for Governor Smith and to encourage their Catholic relatives to do likewise, brought rumblings of discord in what otherwise was an enthusiastic meeting of the Women's Democratic Club of Baltimore at the Hotel Rennert last night.

"The appeal was made by Mrs. Annie G. Moisan, president of the club, and immediately after the climax of the club's first fall rally. Two speakers, Michael Paul Smith and Charles E. Moylan, had succeeded in working the crowded room into a cheering mass when Mrs. Moisan began.

"It may be that I should not say this," Mrs. Moisan said after some other remarks. The crowd began to quiet down.

"But I am going to say it anyway," and silence fell over the room.

"I think every Catholic person here should register and vote for Governor Smith, and I think they should encourage their Catholic relatives and friends to do likewise."

"Many women in the room began to look at each other.

"The Catholics have held up the party," she continued, "and I think all Catholics are Democrats."

"With this the room went into a buzz, but Mrs. Moisan continued:

"I certainly think so," she said, despite the confusion, "And I think they ought to vote for their man."

"Murmurings could be heard from over the room."

WHO ARE THE TOLERANT?

We do not believe that it is a good policy to vote for or against any candidate purely upon the grounds of his religious affiliations. Al Smith has a perfect right to belong to the Catholic Church. So has John J. Raskob and so has John Boyle of San Antonio, now the leader of the party in Texas, and vast numbers of county and local Democratic chairmen throughout Texas, who belong to this church. If their candidate had been Senator Tom Walsh of Montana, most of those who are now fighting Al Smith would be whooping up their candidate. The writer is one among those who personally and heartily admires Senator Walsh. We also greatly admire Pat Callahan of Louisville, Kentucky, probably the most outstanding layman of the Catholic Church in America. All who have ever read the writings of Mrs. Kathleen Norris adore her. Though a Catholic and Democrat, she refuses to support Al Smith.

What we resent is the misrepresentation of the Tammany speakers and writers, endeavoring to put Al Smith in the White House, and the intolerance they show when they find anyone unwilling to put the American government in charge of Tammany Hall, and unwilling to invite back the legalized liquor traffic, by howling that they are insincere in their statement, lying about what they say and that the real reason they are opposing Al Smith, is because of his religion. The people of Texas are tired of being called "intolerant" because they are dry.

USING THE PARTY LASH UPON OUR MINISTERS

Tammany Hall is very successfully whipping the politicians into line for Al Smith, but the party lash is not so successful upon our preachers. Usually a minister of the Gospel is a pretty independent sort of a person. He is in the habit of thinking for himself, of having his own convictions, and of following them. If he listens to any voice, it is more apt to be the "still, small voice" of God speaking through his conscience than of party leadership whipping them into line.

Over in Arkansas the preachers have generally all been Democrats and not in the habit of raising serious questions, until this year, and they are proving very unruly to the Tammany politicians.

Their Legislature has been in session recently, and the House of Representatives passed a resolution demanding that every Democrat who sought a position with the Legislature in the January term should file affidavit to the statement that he would support the Tammany ticket.

Dr. W. M. Hays, a superannuated Methodist preacher, was chaplain. The Texas Methodists will remember when Dr. Hayes was financial agent of Southwestern University some thirty-five years ago. Dr. Hays is 83 years of age, was a soldier under General Robert E. Lee and General John B. Gordan, and lost an arm for the Confederate cause. As a minister he has held prominent appointments and was one of the most eloquent preachers in Arkansas.

When the resolution was passed, Dr. Hayden rose and in a few words offered his resignation and told the House of Representatives that their resolution was an insult and an outrage, and walked out of the hall. The party lash doesn't work. Preachers are not accustomed to being driven like galley slaves to the support of the liquorites.

TAMMANY HALL UP TO DATE

The Tammany speakers and writers are loudly denouncing Hoover because he was in President Harding's cabinet at the time that Daugherty and Fall were there, and they charge Hoover with being responsible for what Daugherty and Fall did because Hoover did not raise a "ruckus" in the cabinet about it.

When the Democrats answer the Tammanyites at this point by pointing to Tammany Hall, of which Governor Smith is Sachem, and largely the ruler, which organization is the most notoriously corrupt political organization that ever existed, the Tammanyites reply saying that Tammany's corruption occurred years ago, and that we have a "new Tammany" which they try to paint white and to which they attempt to attach angels' wings.

The Texas newspapers did not bring the news, so Texas readers are ignorant of what Tammany has been doing the last twelve months with Al Smith as its leader. But the New York papers have allowed a little of it to come to light, and the *Literary Digest* has allowed a wee-bit of it to come to Texas.

The facts behind the wee-bit of news reaching us are that Tammany has been for the last number of years and up to the present, getting about \$20,000,000 a year graft, which we understand is about twenty times as much as was involved in the oil scandals.

Investigation began a few months ago, and some of the grafters plead guilty and involved the rest of them. Three of the witnesses have been mysteriously murdered. One of these witnesses admitted that his department had been grafting about \$7,000,000 a year, and that he was ready to tell the whole story. So he was "bumped off."

All this shows that the Tammany of today is just the same as the Tammany of Croker's day, or Tweed's day, or Murphy's. Yet on the fourth day of last July, in a public address, Governor Al Smith declared that Tammany is "all right," which indicates just what Al Smith believes to be right.

His views are in violent contrast to the views of Southern patriots.

Referring to the charge that Hoover is responsible for Falls derelictions, Senator Borah, in a speech at Minneapolis on October 1, gave a very clear reply, from which we quote as follows:

"The logic of Governor Smith's contention was that you should condemn Secretary Hoover because he was a fellow member with the Cabinet officer who betrayed his country and sold his birthright for a mess of pottage.

"I do not desire, even by inference, to be understood as excusing or apologizing for those that proved recreant to every sense of decency and righteousness, but I do propose to defend Secretary Hoover against these imputations and I propose to invoke the precept and example of Governor Smith in doing so.

"Is the Governor willing to accept the rule which he invokes and have the voters of this country accept the rule which he lays down? Does he want the voters in this campaign to condemn individuals that happened to be members

of a political party or an organization within which are to be found individual crooks? Is he quite willing to abide by this rule of vicarious responsibility?

"Governor Smith has been a member of Tammany Hall for thirty odd years. He has been in the closest relationship with the members. He has been one of the leaders. Is he responsible for the stealings and extortions of Croker? Did he ever condemn them? Is he to be judged and measured in this campaign by the speculations and the persistent, unconscionable grafting of Murphy? Did he ever condemn them or him?"

"Is the Governor willing to assume responsibility for the degradation of the organization of which he is a leader? This is the organization which the Governor proposes to remain a member of while President of the United States. I have not heard that Mr. Hoover proposes to take either Fall or Daugherty or his associates to Washington."

THE PARTY LASH IN TEXAS

A Tammanyite leader speaking to a friend of the editor, clinched his fist and pounded the table, saying: "The preachers and the women have wrecked the Democratic party. Already five Southern states have gone over to the Republicans, and if we do not stop them, two more will follow." We deny the charge. It is not the preachers and women who are wrecking the Democratic party, but it is those politicians who allowed Tammany Hall to get its grappling hooks in on them, and induce them to try to ram down Southern throats Tammany Hall and New York moonshine.

Last fall, six annual conferences of the Methodist Church, South, in Texas declared to the politicians of Texas that if they persisted in forcing upon the Democratic party a wet candidate for President they would do so at their party's peril. The Baptist State Convention said the same. And in substance, the Presbyterian and Christian churches each made a similar declaration. The membership of these churches are a part of the citizenry of America, and have just as much right as citizens to be heard as has any politician on American soil.

As citizens partly by "collateral" petitions and partly by personal signatures, six and a quarter million dry Democrats of the Southland laid a petition upon Senator Joe Robinson's desk as chairman of the National Democratic Convention, protesting against the nomination of any man unfriendly to the Eighteenth Amendment. The good women of our nation spoke out their mind to the politicians in language that they should have been able to understand, to the effect that they would not vote to put a man in the White House unfriendly to prohibition.

The politicians laughed in the face of the voters, trampled their petitions under their feet, insulted them to their face, and their leader, John J. Raskob, urged the people to starve the preachers back into their pulpits, and now politicians are covering the nation denouncing these preachers as "politicians," "hypocrites," "intolerant," "malicious liars," "traitors," "numbskulls," and then whining because these same preachers, laymen and laywomen are keeping their word as they march to the ballot box, which word was pledged against the Tammany candidate.

These politicians presumed that the manhood and womanhood of the South in those churches which have always stood for, voted for, and won prohibition, in politics would be like poodle-dogs to be led by brass collars to the ballot box and voted for Al Smith, the Tammanyite, the liquorite, the Raskobite, and the nullificationist. Now that they are mistaken, they are whimpering like whipped curs.

Since these preachers, laymen and laywomen refused to be poodle-dogs, the politicians, in collusion with Tammany Hall and the Association Opposed to Prohibition, in their effort to capture the citadel of the American government, the White House, and deliver it over to the outlawed liquor traffic, are now playing their last card. They have brought out the party lash, and are endeavoring to whip the Democrats into line. Let them remember that 95 out of every 100 in Texas refused to take part in the precinct conventions held last May, and are under no obligation whatever to O. K. what the Tammany party leaders did at Houston.

Let these Tammany politicians also remember that Al Smith bolted the party platform and chose a bolter from the Republican party, John J. Raskob, Vice-President of the Association Opposed to Prohibition, to lead the Democrats in the campaign. These two acts by their party leaders released every Democrat of the Southland from his obligation to vote the ticket.

Of course, these Democrats who want the legalized liquor traffic returned, have a perfect right to vote for Al Smith. Those Republicans who love liquor better than they do their party will be found voting for Al Smith. Also, there are good men and women among the Democrats who have strong prejudices, and who have been misled by the politicians, who will vote for Al Smith. Some good men among the politicians whose party regularity will be an asset to them when they come up for office again, will vote for Al Smith.

But party lines have been smashed. The one issue remaining is, shall the liquor traffic again fasten its tentacles into the vitals of our nation by being relicensed and legalized. In order to accomplish this purpose, the party leaders are using the party lash in a way that is an insult to the intelligence of the South. Watch them drive like galley slaves to the battle line the nominees of the party, and in some cases they even rally and drive the wives of the nominees on the plea that they must all stand together in the party loyalty.

Watch these members of Congress who are good prohibitionists now asking their people to vote for the very thing that they have always urged them to vote against. But to save the wreckage of their party, the party lash is applied. We can almost see the quivering flesh as the lash cuts to the bone those good prohibitionists who are nominees of the Democratic party as they are being driven to battle by Tammany Hall and the Association Opposed to Prohibition who want to control the American government.

The spectacle is sickening. Let all true, loyal American citizens in the bounds of Texas, be at the polls on November 6, and cast their ballots for Herbert Hoover, the friend of Wilson, and smash the party machine in Texas which has betrayed the party's highest interest and insulted the electorate of Texas.

THE TWO CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY

(By SENATOR R. L. OWEN, in a speech at Fort Worth, September 30)

"And now let's talk about Herbert Hoover as well as about Al Smith," said Owen, toward the end of his address. "Let's see what these two men have achieved as individuals.

"Let's see what kind of men they are to make them worthy of the highest honors and the greatest responsibilities the American people can bestow.

AS YOUNG MEN

"At 21 years of age Hoover was graduated from a university as a mining engineer, after arduous struggle for an education. At 21 Smith was secretary of a jury commission in New York City, appointed by a Tammany political boss and saloonkeeper.

"At 23 Hoover had been tendered a responsible position as engineer in China. Smith was still secretary of a jury commission.

"At 26 Hoover had been made head of the Department of Mines in China, a country with more than 400,000,000 people. Smith was still secretary of a jury commission, appointed by a saloonkeeper.

"At 27 Hoover was put in control of Belgian mining interests, in charge of 25,000 men, and lifted that concern from failure to success. At 27 Smith was still jury clerk.

"At 29 Hoover was an internationally-known engineer, with offices in New York and several European and Asiatic capitals, and a director in some twenty-five great enterprises. Smith was still clerk of the jury commission. However, at that time the saloonkeeper got mad at a certain Assemblyman and lucky Smith got the place and voted with regularity for whatever the saloonkeepers and gamblers wanted.

"In 1914 Hoover made his great decision. He had become an international character. He turned his back on the amassing of wealth and dedicated his life to the preservation of human lives while other leaders gave their lives over to mutual slaughter.

"Never has there been a man in the history of the world whose opportunity was so great and who has saved the lives of so many of the children of humanity. He is no politician, but he is a great economist. Herbert Hoover has given his soul to the world and I hold it a privilege, as a Democrat, to pay him tribute. He will be elected President of the United States with from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 votes to spare."

THE REAL ISSUE OF THE PRESENT NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

A REFERENDUM ON LIQUOR

It is amusing to hear the Tammany speakers endeavoring to smooth down or dry up Al Smith's wetness. If these Congressmen and United States Senators who are speaking in Texas for Al Smith, would go to New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Massachusetts, and make the same speeches, Al Smith would not have a ghost of a show to carry either one of those states, provided, of course, that the folks believed this. While their speakers are endeavoring to prove to the voters of Texas that Al Smith is just about as dry as Herbert Hoover, the Tammany speakers in those eastern states are endeavoring to convince the voters of exactly the opposite, namely, that Al Smith is as wet as he claims and that if they want their booze they must put Al Smith in the White House.

While the Tammany speakers in Texas are laboring and sweating to convince the Democrats of Texas that the Democratic party is as dry as the Republican, or drier, their fellow-speakers, the Tammanyite orators in those eastern states, are backing up Al Smith's proclamation that "the Democratic party is the saloon party," and the hope for the boozocrats to capture the White House.

THE ONE ISSUE OF THE CAMPAIGN

These Texas Tammanyites are howling loud and long about the "oil scandals." But listen to what the *New York World* said just before Al Smith was nominated; namely, that Al Smith cannot hope to beat the Republicans by "harping on the oil scandals—the best hope of the party this year is to make prohibition the paramount issue and then bid as strongly as possible for the wet Republican vote. With Governor Smith certain to be the candidate, no other course is possible—there is no disentangling the Smith candidacy from the fight on Volsteadism. Smith is irrevocably wet, and as a wet he will "inevitably run." The *New York World* is Al Smith's strongest journalistic supporter.

If Al Smith is elected, the wet newspapers will proclaim to the world that it was a "referendum on the liquor question," and that at the ballot box the voters had repudiated prohibition. Then these professed dry politicians of Texas will stand out before the Texas constituents as having betrayed them through the speeches they are making.

At the same time the Association Opposed to Prohibition, whose program Al Smith has adopted as his platform, will begin a drive to destroy the last vestiges of prohibition throughout the nation, and in his Milwaukee speech Al Smith announced that he would see to it that the fight would be carried into every community in America. The election of Al Smith will put the Association Opposed to Prohibition, backed by Tammany Hall New York, into the White House and inaugurate a concerted drive to bring back the legalized liquor traffic. Let every enemy of liquor be at the polls November 6 to cast his ballot for Herbert Hoover, the total abstainer and prohibitionist, and Wilsonian Democrat.

AL SMITH AND THE COMMON PEOPLE

While the Tammanyites and liquorites of Texas have been trying to convince the common people of Texas that Al Smith is one of them, the newspapers brought the story of the pomp and glory of Al Smith and his retinue of camp followers and servants which filled a train of eleven coaches. The *Brooklyn Eagle*, an independent Democratic journal, but supporting Al Smith, said:

"Probably no candidate for President has ever traveled in such luxurious fashion as Governor Smith. The train in which President Coolidge went from Washington to Key West last winter, enroute to Cuba, was made up of crack equipment, but it was not comparable to this.

"The 'St. Nicholas,' in which Governor Smith will travel is an appropriate name. Santa Claus has come at last to the Democratic party. No Democratic candidate for President ever enjoyed such magnificence as this. In fact, no such train has crossed the United States since Queen Marie, of Rumania, descended upon the Middle West. When passengers boarded the train in New York last night, a carpet was laid on the platform from the gate to the train.

"All this has John J. Raskob, Democratic campaign director, accomplished with his campaign budget of \$4,000,000 without turning a hair. The newspaper correspondents have even brought dinner jackets for use in the higher altitudes.

"So it can be said with truth that the period of William Jennings Bryan, the tradition with which he permeated his party, has finished. This train is simply a symbol of a great change. The train is as new and bright and smart as General Motors; it has an efficient, eastern and correct atmosphere. If prosperity is a myth, as Governor Smith claims, this train at least gives no suggestion of a deficit."

It is said that the locomotive pulling Joe Robinson across Texas to make a speech in New Mexico, exploded near Pampa. We always knew that Joe Robinson was full of hot air, but we did not know that there was enough in him to explode the locomotive.

The *El Paso Times* says: "When Mrs. Willebrandt spoke to two thousand Ohio clergymen, urging them to use their church affiliation to defeat Smith on the grounds that he is a catholic and a 'wet' she launched that tirade with the full approval of Mr. Hoover."

Mrs. Willebrandt made no such statement as is here charged by the *El Paso Times*. The *Times* is simply endeavoring to mislead the public.

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NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1923

Hoover, Home Defender

It has often been remarked, during the progress of the present campaign, that, as never before in the history of this or any other nation for that matter, the women and the young folks are taking an interest in politics. It is freely forecast that in the presidential election the women voters of the United States will determine the outcome.

This is because prohibition is at stake, and because of the effect which the choice of a President will have on the interests of the American home. One finds Governor Smith attacking prohibition, and Mr. Hoover strongly defending prohibition.

Strong as is Mr. Hoover's position in behalf of prohibition because of its beneficial and economic and social effects, his strongest argument, nevertheless, is in favor of prohibition because of its effect on the home. In his speech at Elizabethton, Tenn., Mr. Hoover stressed that point, saying:

The purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is to protect the American home. A sacred obligation is imposed on the President to secure its honest enforcement and eliminate the abuses which have grown up around it. I wish it to succeed.

Mr. Hoover's declaration on immigration was based on the same idea—protection of the home. No speech which he has made in this campaign has left out that notion, that he rates above everything else the spiritual values; that he views the vast expanse of homes, humble or splendid as they may be, as the real America. Every principle he has advocated, whether that principle be accepted by all voters or not, has been based on the reasoning that such a principle, adopted as a governmental rule, would bring the highest good to the father, mother and children in the American home.

Mr. Hoover knows what the home means. He knows that prohibition has been the greatest promoter of peace, prosperity and happiness in the homes of America, and that any let-down in enforcement, or any liberalizing of the prohibition laws will result in detriment to the American homes.

It is on this basis that the home-loving American citizens, of both sexes, will cast their ballots for Herbert Clark Hoover for President.

Who Is to Blame?

The score or more of deaths in New York City recently resulting from the drinking of bootleg liquor has given some nervous and emotional enemies of the National Prohibition policy an opportunity to publicly and alternately weep and curse. They weep for the "martyrs" who drank wood alcohol in the name of personal liberty—and died. They curse the Government and the Prohibition policy as the murderers of these "heroes."

These deaths are regrettable—a needless waste of human life.

Prevention of recurrence of such tragedies is spelled in few words, "Law observance and law enforcement."

Who is to blame for these deaths?

Not the prohibition law; it stands between these victims and the stuff which would kill them.

Not the Government which denatures alcohol for industrial purposes in order to render it impotent and then plainly labels it poison and warns against using it for beverage purposes.

What and who is to blame?

Lawlessness is the root of these tragedies; lawlessness of derelict public officials who conspire with the bootleggers; lawlessness of the bootleggers who conspire with their patrons; lawlessness of the patrons who buy this contraband liquor and thereby become equally guilty with those who sell it.

Who is to blame? Wet newspapers which ridicule the dry law, condone dry law violations, thereby encouraging lawlessness; prominent and influential men and women who by voice and pen declare that the law cannot be enforced and who are giving the impression that its violation is really no offense.

Lawlessness, not the law is to blame.

Is the employer or employee who patronizes the bootlegger a better citizen and better worker because he conspires to violate the law?

The League is Complimented

Senator Edwards, of New Jersey, contributes an article to the November number of *Plain Talk*. Edwards, as the country knows, is the wettest member of the United States Senate. He himself says he is "as wet as the Atlantic Ocean."

His magazine article is devoted to the Anti-Saloon League, which he charges with corruption, bribery, and fraud, but is content with making the charges and gives no proof. Edwards' wrath towards the League has reached the boiling point because the League is opposing the election of Al Smith. Edwards closes his tirade against the League with this paragraph:

How much longer are we going to stand for it? Another four years? Another eight years? Forever? The answer lies with the people of the United States of America. One thing I can answer. That is, that anyone who supports the Anti-Saloon League, either with money or with spiritual well-wishes, is either a bigot or a d— fool.

The League thanks Senator Edwards. Condemnation from such a source is the highest kind of a compliment.

Philadelphia Police Scandal

The whole nation is watching with keen interest the developments in the Philadelphia police scandal involving more than a score of police officers of that city in alleged conspiracy cases connected with the bootleg industry. Many indictments have been returned against certain police officials accused of accepting huge sums of protection money from bootleggers and rum runners.

An Associated Press dispatch of October 9 says that Herbert W. Layre, a district detective of Philadelphia, was convicted by a jury in Common Pleas Court of extortion and bribery in accepting money from saloon keepers for protection. He is the first of the policemen arrested as the result of the special Grand Jury investigation of bootleggers and police corruption to be found guilty by a jury. He had been a member of the police force for 20 years. Among those who heard the verdict were former police captain Knoell, under whose command Layre had served, and John W. Sells, another district detective, both of whom had pleaded guilty on the same charge. John Englemann identified Sells as the man who had regularly called at his saloon for the money which he said was contributed by twenty saloon keepers at the rate of \$25.00 each a week.

Philadelphia is to be congratulated upon the good start it has made in breaking up this system of graft carried on by this unholy combination of criminal police officers and criminal bootleggers. Let the good work continue and let these officers who are sworn to uphold the law but who have betrayed their trust, suffer equally with the criminal whom they have been protecting.

No doubt the wet press and wet leaders generally will blame prohibition for this police scandal, but the prohibition policy has been made the victim and is in no sense a party to the crime. The wonder is that working under such a handicap the law was as well enforced as it is in Philadelphia. Evidently it has not had a chance. It is an old trick of the wets to violate the law, encourage its violation and then set up the cry that it cannot be enforced.

The Governor Would Bring Back the Only Part of the Saloon Now Prohibited

Governor Smith in his Milwaukee address in explaining his plan to bring back liquor to the United States, said:

"I have carefully, however, provided safeguards that will make impossible the return to the old conditions of sale in the saloon, despised, and rightly so, by the American people."

The Governor is making progress. He has reached the place where he thinks the saloon is despised and that it ought to be despised by the American people. Time was not so very long ago when Governor Smith was fighting in the interest of this now despised institution. He was fighting where he could do the most good, in the New York Legislature, of which he was a member. But he has been converted—slightly.

When did the conversion take place, and what brought it about? The people of the nation believe that Governor Smith made his discovery that the saloon is a bad thing at some time subsequent to the going into effect of the Eighteenth Amendment. But the peculiar thing about it all is that Governor Smith is asking for the return of the only part of a saloon that is prohibited, the liquor that was sold there. This he would bring back. The prohibition law does not prohibit the brass rail nor the mahogany bar. It prohibits the booze that Governor Smith is intent upon restoring.

Pleading Tolerance for An Evil

In a recent letter to a friend Mr. John J. Raskob, chairman of the Finance Committee of the General Motors Corporation and a director of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, writes critically of the prohibition policy and the Eighteenth Amendment. Among other things he is quoted as saying:

"My whole desire and effort is to try to bring my fellow citizens back into the atmosphere that gave birth to our Constitution—an atmosphere of brotherly love which spells tolerance and a keen respect for ourselves, for each other, for our laws, institutions, and, above all, respect for our God, our liberty and our freedom."

Talented and cultured as Mr. Raskob probably is

in every other respect, he plainly knows little or nothing about the liquor traffic. Would Mr. Raskob preach the doctrine of tolerance in the presence of a tiger crouched to spring upon its human prey?

Would Mr. Raskob be tolerant in the presence of a deadly miasma that was threatening not only some family, but numerous families including helpless women and children?

Of course, these questions carry their own answer and with none more quickly than in the case of Mr. Raskob. Neither the tiger nor a miasmatic atmosphere is more deadly than is the beverage liquor traffic to multitudes of citizens in every land where it is permitted. Mr. Raskob forgets that the praiseworthy spirit of tolerance cannot be applied to evil or a social wrong which undermines health, destroys public morals and puts a blight upon the public welfare. All of these are the product of the liquor traffic in greater or less degree wherever it is permitted to exist.

He who undertakes to moralize in behalf of the beverage liquor traffic is a teacher of false doctrine, a leader who is heading for the ditch with all his followers.

Hoover and This Industrial Age

It is often heard that alcoholic beverages are entirely out of place in this industrial age. It is doubtful if the average man or woman grasps the full significance of this statement. In a general way we all believe that if alcoholic liquors were again made easily accessible and were again legally sanctioned, the hazard to life and limb on the highway would be increased to an alarming degree.

But it remains for Henry Ford to elaborate in detail the idea that alcohol as a beverage must be forever relegated to the forgotten past if industrial progress is to reach its goal as it gives promise of doing. Contrast this great builder's vision with the demands of that other great automobile manufacturer, Mr. Raskob, campaign manager for Governor Smith, and we have a picture of the forces contending for supremacy in this presidential campaign.

One is a vision of a "more comfortable age," as Mr. Ford terms it, an age when machinery, intricate machinery, is made to serve mankind; the other a roseate dream of when one can put his foot on a brass rail and blow off the froth from a stein of beer.

In a copyright article by the North American Newspaper Alliance in the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* of September 7, J. J. Hayden reports an interesting interview with Henry Ford in which Mr. Ford tells why Herbert Hoover will be elected President, which is summed up in these words, "because he peculiarly fits the scheme of things." Mr. Ford then explains that the scheme of things envisions the greatest industrial development that the world has ever known. He is quoted as saying, "Next year I am going to produce an average of ten thousand autos a day, and we are going to sell them all. If we could produce twenty thousand a day we could sell that number just as easily. The top limit in automobile production is a long way off."

He adds this encouraging statement: "The American people are not going to go chasing off after a barrel of beer. Not only will the agitation for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment bring ruin for those who are sponsoring it, but you won't hear much about prohibition after this campaign is over. After next November it will be settled finally and settled right."

He declares that we speak of the industrial age that we are living in, but the fact is, we are only on the verge of it. He prophesies developments including the harnessing of the annual rainfall, putting it to work, and concentrating it into one great system to serve the whole nation with cheap and abundant power for electrical machinery for labor-saving in the home, the farm, the factory. All of which he declares will not throw men out of jobs, but will increase the number of jobs.

He declares that Mr. Hoover is not only in sympathy with, but has an understanding of this new industrial era which gives promise of complete banishment of poverty from the nation. Mr. Ford concludes, "This country has definitely left liquor behind. In the modern world the drinking nations are going down and the non-drinking nations are coming to the top. America is geared too high today even to contemplate a return to the old conditions."

Michigan's "Habitual Criminal Act"

On September 29 in Lansing, Michigan, Judge Carr in circuit court sentenced a 21-year-old man to life imprisonment upon being convicted of stealing an automobile, which constituted his fourth felony.

Now what will the wet press say about this case? Everyone knows what they would say had he been convicted and sentenced for committing a fourth felony had that felony been a violation of the prohibition law.

There have been at least two habitual criminals sent to prison for life in Michigan whose fourth felony was violation of the prohibition law.

Perhaps no lifer ever had so many barrels of tears shed in his behalf as did the criminal who was the first to receive a life sentence upon his conviction of violating the prohibition law which constituted his fourth felony.

The wet press featured the story under the head, "Sent to prison for life for possessing a quart of liquor." There was a theme for wet editors to weep over and they wept!

Now let them write editorials on the fate of this youth who was sent to prison for life "for stealing an automobile." But let them be careful not to explain that it is the fourth conviction on a charge of felony, which in the state of Michigan makes the offender an habitual criminal and carries the penalty of life imprisonment.

ANOTHER TELEGRAM UNANSWERED

The Anti-Saloon League of Texas has sent another telegram of inquiry to Governor Smith. A month ago it wired to Governor Smith to say whether or not a magazine called *The Nation* and edited by Mr. Willard, a supporter of Governor Smith, was correct in its statement that Governor Smith drank from four to eight cocktails a day. This telegram was never answered.

Twice since then newspapers have brought the report that Governor Smith was charged with being drunk at certain specific times and places. The correctness of these reports was denied by Governor Smith, and no general denial of drinking liquor to an excess has been made. This raises a new question, whether or not these charges are framed with a view to give Governor Smith a chance to deny that he was drunk at specified times. To clear up this matter, the Anti-Saloon League of Texas wired the following night letter to Governor Smith, on October 10:

"The Associated Press brought to Texas the story concerning the charges made by Reverend Van Nostrand concerning you getting drunk. This is the second time the public press has brought specific charges of you being drunk and of you being able to prove you were not drunk at the time specified. Our voters are beginning to think that all this is a frame-up in order to give you a chance to prove that you were sober at times. We are receiving frequent letters and affidavits that you do get drunk, but we are refusing to give them to the public. We do not want to mislead the people. You alone can settle this question. You owe it to the people to do so. Will you state whether or not you ever get drunk or ever did get drunk or will drink liquor moderately or immoderately while in office, if elected. Your failure to answer our former telegram seriously hinders our effort to inform the people correctly. Please wire collect."

The above telegram has never been answered. We still believe that Governor Smith owes it to the voters to clear up these questions. Until he does, the voters are justified in forming their own conclusions.

AL SMITH'S PLEA FOR STATES' RIGHTS

At Milwaukee, September 29, Al Smith delivered himself on the prohibition question, but was careful to say nothing of his pet plan, the Canadian system. He was too near Canada and knew the people knew too much about this system to be misled. We quote as follows from an Associated Press report of Al Smith's speech at Milwaukee:

"Now I am fully aware that the President of the United States cannot bring this about himself, but repeating what I said at St. Paul, what we lack in this country is leadership; AND IF I AM ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, IT WILL BE MY DUTY TO LAY THIS MATTER BEFORE EVERY COMMUNITY THAT I CAN REACH AND LET THEM MAKE THEIR OWN DECISION. If that is not Democratic government, I must confess that I cannot understand it. You can expect nothing from the Republican party."

What Al was referring to above, was national prohibition. So while our congressmen, senators, and other Tammanyite speakers of Texas are endeavoring to prove that Al Smith is about as dry as Herbert Hoover, and that the Democratic party is more dry than the Republican, Al was endeavoring to prove the opposite in Milwaukee. While they are telling the people of Texas that Al, if elected President, can't hurt the cause of prohibition, Al is telling the wets of the North that if elected he will use the powerful influence of the President's office, to force this issue into every community in the nation. Of course, this means that the utmost power will be used to get each community to favor the return of the legalized liquor traffic.

In New York, up to the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, Al always opposed any chance of the people to pass upon the liquor question, and even after local option was forced over Tammany's opposition and 300 towns had voted dry, Al voted for a bill that would have allowed saloons to open up in the dry towns under the guise of "hotels." There are a thousand tricks by which Al Smith, John J. Raskob, and the Association Opposed to Prohibition can force liquor upon your community and mine.

STATES RIGHTS

Listen now to the drivel from this candidate for President. He said in his Milwaukee speech, "It must be borne in mind that UNDER MY SUGGESTION FEDERAL PROHIBITION IS PRESERVED IN ITS ENTIRETY. For the states that decide to remain dry, it will remain always the duty of the federal government, under my proposal, to protect the states that wish to remain dry, from the introduction or importation into them of alcoholic beverages. It contains all the features of the Eighteenth Amendment and the act sustaining it, except that the state itself, in its sovereign power, after a vote of the people, desire under strict control to dispense alcoholic beverages." We do not know whether Al intended deliberately to lie, or was just too ignorant to know what he was talking about when he said the above. A high school student who does not know that the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress must apply equally and alike to every state has certainly attended school in vain. But Al brags that he never read a book through in his life.

It will be noticed that Al does not propose to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. They all admit that this is impossible. What he proposes to do is to over-ride the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment and nullify it by putting in force the above plan. In other words, unable to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment Al Smith champions the nullificationists of America, and refutes every argument made by M. M. Crain, and Tammany speakers throughout Texas.

Al Smith and the Tammanyites of Texas have a perfect right to champion the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but no loyal American citizen will ever condone nullification. It strikes at the very heart of constitutional government. If nullification wins, constitutional liberty dies.

We denounce Al Smith as being untrue to the Democratic party when he proposes to nullify the Constitution. We stand with that great Democrat, WM. GIBBS McADOO, who has said:

"THE ISSUE IS NO LONGER WHETHER PROHIBITION SHALL BE ESTABLISHED; IT IS WHETHER OR NOT THE CONSTITUTION SHALL BE PRESERVED. NULLIFICATION OR PRESERVATION? ANARCHY AND LICENSE OR REGULATED LIBERTY? THERE IS BUT ONE CHOICE AND WE UNHESITATINGLY MAKE IT, LIBERTY UNDER THE LAW AND SUPREMACY OF THE CONSTITUTION NOW AND FOREVER."

Even the Republican W. E. BORAH is a better Democrat than Al Smith. On July 8, 1926, at Augusta, Georgia, in a public address, Senator Borah said:

"NULLIFICATION IS NOT REVOLUTION. IT HAS NONE OF THE OPEN, MANLY QUALITIES OF REVOLUTION. NULLIFICATION IS THE SLINKING, SILENT, COWARDLY SAPPING OF THE VERY FOUNDATION OF ALL ORDER, ALL GOVERNMENT, THE EVASIVE BETRAYAL OF A NATION, AND THE SPIRIT AND MOTIVE OF ANARCHY, WITHOUT EITHER ITS COURAGE OR ITS FAITH."

DR. TRUETT CANNOT VOTE FOR A NULLIFICATIONIST

DR. GEORGE W. TRUETT, Dallas Texas, Pastor First Baptist Church.

Because of the recent comments in the secular press, connecting my name with current political issues, I deem it proper to make this brief statement.

Many inquiries have come to me from Texas and the South, concerning the sentiment that was voiced by the Texas and Southern Baptist Conventions at their last annual sessions, regarding the national prohibition amendment and the enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder.

The Texas Baptist Convention in its annual session last November in Wichita Falls, unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the opposition to those attending such convention, to the election of any man to the presidency of the United States, or to any other office, who is an avowed opponent to the national prohibition law, or who advocates the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment. The convention also urged all good citizens, everywhere, to stand four-square for the faithful enforcement of the Constitution and statutes of both State and Nation, designed to outlaw the liquor traffic.

OPPOSES NULLIFICATION

Immediately following such action by the Texas convention, I preached a sermon on Christian citizenship, in my pulpit in Dallas, in which sermon I referred to the expressed sentiment of the convention, and I said, in effect, that while I had uniformly voted with one party, I could not, in the present condition of our country vote for the candidates of any party, of whatever name, who are the avowed enemies of the enforcement of our prohibition laws and the Eighteenth Amendment to our National Constitution.

It was then and is now expressed as my constantly deepening conviction that the amendment to our national Constitution, designed to outlaw the liquor traffic, is the greatest social adventure in our country's history, and that it is politically a supreme challenge to the capacity of the American people for self-government. The conviction was also expressed that it is the inviolable obligation of all good citizens to see faithfully to the enforcement of the laws of our land, wisely remembering that an indispensably vital step is to choose the right sort of men for public office, both in the State and in the Nation.

In such connection, I was careful to restate my own conviction, often expressed, that I do not believe that the pulpit should be the forum for personal and partisan, political discussions, but that it should be the forum for the enunciation of moral and religious principles, of vital moment to every group and type of citizenship. My whole life as a preacher of the Christian religion has been lived in harmony with that conviction.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST ACTION

The Southern Baptist Convention at its annual session in Chattanooga, in May of this year, adopted resolutions similar to those adopted by the Texas convention. With the substance of the sentiment expressed by both conventions, I was and am in hearty accord. It will be observed that both conventions, following their annual custom, adopted the resolutions above mentioned, and they did so before the nomination of any candidates by any political party, for State and national offices.

Following the annual session of the Southern Baptist convention, several months ago, in conversation with Dr. Livingston Johnston, editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, of Raleigh, N. C., I did say to him and other friends, in effect, what I am told that he has quoted me as saying, that I would regard it as a tragedy, both national and international, for any man to be elected to the presidency of the United States, who does not whole-heartedly believe in the righteousness of and the necessity for our national prohibition amendment, and who would not unequivocally and aggressively stand for the faithful enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder.

I would add that I can not, in conscience, in the present condition of our country and of the whole world, vote for any man for the presidency of the United States, whose attitude bespeaks non-sympathy with the long-fought-for temperance legislation that has at last been written into the fundamental law of our Nation. The issues involved are too momentous, both for today and for the long tomorrow, for any citizen now to be careless with respect to such legislation. As a moral and religious teacher, I am in conscience compelled to say that I believe that it would be a tragedy, both for America and for the whole world, for any man to be elected to the presidency of this great land who is not in the fullest sympathy with the Eighteenth Amendment and the faithful enforcement of the laws enacted thereunder.

THE CANADIAN LIQUOR SITUATION AS SEEN BY A VISITOR FROM ENGLAND

[The following is one of a series of travel letters by Rev. Henry Carter, Secretary of the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of England and Wales, which he is writing for the *Methodist Times*, of London. Mr. Carter is now making a three months tour of Canada speaking to the young people in the effort to arouse them in the "Active Service Order."]

Vancouver, British Columbia,
September 19, 1928.

THE CANADIAN LIQUOR SITUATION

"Canada is being rapidly alcoholized." This is the finding of the temperate and well-documented report presented by its Social Service Board to the General Council of the United Church of Canada. The post-war landslide from prohibition, in seven out of the nine provinces of the Dominion, was followed by the institution of one form or another of Government Liquor Control. The "Government Sale" Provinces are Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia and in these wide areas the practice of liquor-drinking is being re-established in an alarming degree. An old and evil order of things is flourishing again. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, on the other hand, remain under "Prohibition."

I will show directly that neither "Prohibition" nor "Government Liquor Control" has the meaning in Canada that we should naturally associate with those terms in Britain; but the first and fundamental fact confronting the social student as he surveys the Canadian Liquor situation is that, contrary to British experience, liquor consumption and the mischiefs which it induces are on the increase in the Dominion.

CANADA'S GROWING LIQUOR PROBLEM

The following representative figures are from official Government returns:

	1923	1926
	Gallons	Gallons
Brewed liquors manufactured in Canada	33,707,902	46,350,113
	1924	1927
	Gallons	Gallons
Imports of Brandy, Gin and Whisky	1,060,205	1,884,570

In other words, the quantity of beer, ale, etc., brewed in Canada increased by 37 per cent in the three years 1924-1926; whilst the imports of brandy, gin and whisky increased 77 per cent in the past three years, notwithstanding a substantial increase in the volume of spirituous liquors distilled in Canada. The official Reports of the Provincial Government Liquor Boards all show large increases in liquor sales. When allowance is made for liquor smuggled across the frontier into the United States—an operation which becomes more difficult—and for liquor consumed by thirsty American tourists in Canada, the testimony of social workers all too surely sustains what these figures indicate. Convictions for drunkenness mount up. Road accidents associated with drinking by motorists alarm the public by their frequency. The working pastor finds that "drink cases" figure more prominently in his day-by-day activities. Man after man told me of his anxiety concerning the new tolerance towards the use of alcoholic beverages by young men and women. It is clear that the overturn of prohibition, and the institution of "Government Sale," has not solved Canada's liquor problem.

It is needful before proceeding further to define these terms in their relation to Canadian experience; for, as I have already said, they do not connote what an Englishman at first assumes.

WHY CANADIAN PROHIBITION DID NOT PROHIBIT

We naturally think of prohibition as carrying the same legal meaning in Canada as it does in the United States. Not so. The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibits the manufacture and transportation, as well as the sale and export, of all intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. Apart from a brief period towards the close of the war, Prohibition in Canadian Province applied only to what we should describe as retail sale. It closed the saloon, but left the brewery and distillery in operation; and moreover allowed transportation of liquor from Province to Province. This was not prohibition in the American sense. It was no more than a No-License decision ap-

plied to a Province. The situation was due to an interpretation of Dominion law, which assigned authority in regard to the manufacture of intoxicants to the Dominion Parliament and not to the Provincial Legislatures.

The Province of Ontario, which is larger than the British Isles, illustrates the seriousness of this defect in law. Ontario nominally "went dry" in 1916. Actually, its numerous breweries and distilleries continued a prosperous business, sending liquor across the Provincial boundary, and then re-addressing it back to customers in Ontario! A skilful press propaganda by the liquor interests assigned to Prohibition the remaining measure of intemperance in Ontario, whereas where alcoholism was manifest it was mainly due to the deliberate efforts of the brewers and distillers to circumvent the Prohibition law in this and other ways. But the subtle attack prevailed, and in 1927 Prohibition in Ontario gave place to "Government Sale."

Profiting by bitter experience in Ontario and other Provinces, Canadian Temperance leaders are vigilantly examining the possibility of a re-interpretation of the law. This may involve an appeal from one of the Provincial Legislatures to the Privy Council. A successful appeal would assure that when a Canadian Province, by a further plebiscite, "goes dry," it could extinguish the manufacture as well as the retail sale and distribution of alcoholic drinks.

PUBLIC SALE BUT NOT PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Just as Canadian Provincial Prohibition is not Prohibition in the complete legal sense, so Canadian Government Sale of

liquor is not what we know in England as the Carlisle or Public Ownership system. In Carlisle the State brought out the liquor trade during the war—lock, stock and barrel. The breweries—there was no distillery in Carlisle—as well as licensed premises (excepting residential hotels) were purchased. The State today in Carlisle brews and sells liquor.

This is not the occasion to discuss the pros and cons of the much-debated Carlisle System as a social experiment. I desire only to call explicit attention to the fact that because in Carlisle the local competitive liquor interests have been bought out they no longer exist, and therefore no longer influence Carlisle politics. In Carlisle the act and fact of purchase put the liquor trade out of politics as well as out of business.

The reverse is the case in Canada, with startling and scandalous results. Brewers and distillers remain in business in the seven "Government Sale" Provinces. They sell to the Government the bulk of the liquor which the numerous Liquor Commission Stores sell to the public. These seven Provincial Governments are, in effect, agents of the great liquor manufacturers. Nothing could be more satisfactory from the point of view of the Canadian brewer or distiller. He supplies liquor to the Government order. The Government pays his bills regularly and promptly. He has no troublesome "licensed premises" to staff and supervise. All the public odium attaching to the retail store of drink, all the discredit for drunkenness, disorder and disease created by alcoholic indulgence, fall on the Government, which has chosen to run a business that is a peril at the best and a public scourge at the worst. Unless the brewer or distiller is a knave, and under-sells the Government illicitly, or smuggles liquor into the United States—and

there are notorious instances of both practices—he gets a sure profit, and the Governor gets the public abuse.

What utter folly! As I see it, this system of Canadian Government Sale—which Governor Smith lauds in the United States as a solution of the problem—is about the worst that could be devised. It neither ends the social troubles caused by alcoholism, nor does it put the drink trade out of politics. Brewers and distillers have everything to gain by putting money into politics to win or maintain "Government Sale." There is abundant proof that they have done so on a colossal scale.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

This is the explanation of the political corruption indicated by the following facts—a few among many—taken from evidence elicited by the Royal Commission which, in 1926-1927, investigated the Dominion Department of Customs and Excise.

A New Brunswick Brewing Company "made large contributions for political and propaganda purposes for which there were no proper vouchers. . . . Such contributions were entered in the books of the Company as and charged to 'Malt Consumption,' 'Hops Consumption,' 'Material Consumption,' and 'Advertising' accounts."

A firm of distillers in Ontario kept an account headed "Protecting Trade Marks;" this was shown to cover payments to fight for Government Liquor Control and Against Prohibition, small payments to political parties, and payments for obtaining legal advice and "watching things at Ottawa" (the seat of the Dominion Parliament.)

Vancouver the President of the British Columbia Distilleries Ltd., and of the British Columbia Breweries, admitted, before the Royal Commission, payment of nearly 100,000 dollars to campaign funds. He acknowledged that some of the cheques were in the nature of loans and donations to fight Prohibition.

I could multiply these instances from the official Report of the Royal Commission. Canadian "Government Sale" of liquor is plainly not a model either for Britain or for the United States.

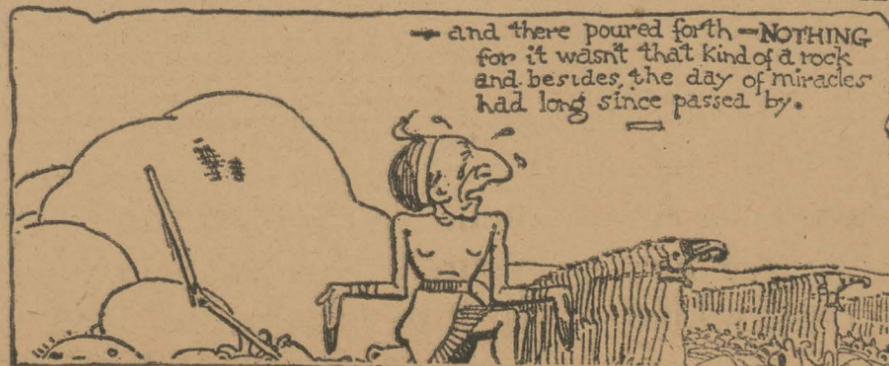
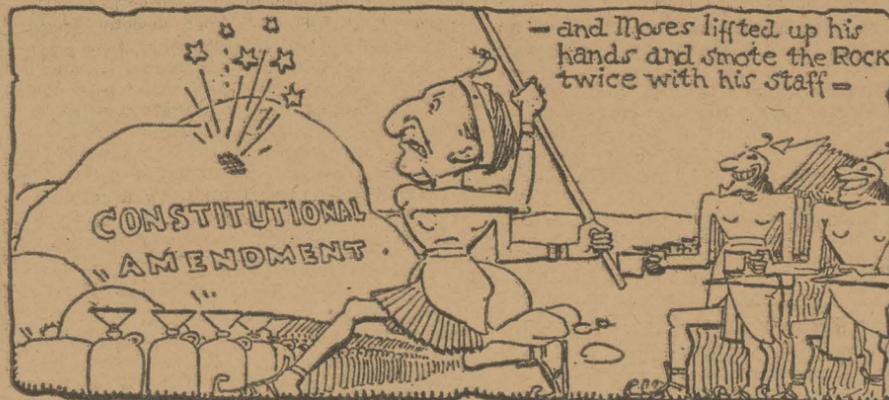
Two other points should be noted: (1) A system of "personal permits" was devised in the "Government Sale" Provinces to limit the quantity of liquor which one individual could purchase in a week or a month, but in practice this is far less deterrent than the Bratt system in Sweden. One can affirm without fear of contradiction on the part of anyone who knows the fact that the would-be purchaser in a "Government Sale" Province to limit the quantity of liquor which one individual could purchase in a week or a month, but in practice this is far less deterrent than the Bratt system in Sweden. One can affirm without fear of contradiction on the part of anyone who knows the fact that the would-be purchaser in a "Government Sale" Province can obtain as much liquor as he requires without serious difficulty. (2) Again, in some Provinces the liquor interests have secured public consent to the establishment of beer parlors attached to hotels, and competing with the Government Liquor Stores.

YOUTH HOLDS THE KEY

To retrieve this serious situation is the great moral task to which the new United Church of Canada is setting her hand. I am privileged—and it is indeed a great privilege—to be the messenger of the new Movement. The successful formation of the Active Service Order in British Methodism set in motion a current of thought in the minds of the leaders of the social forces of the United Church. As in Britain so in the Dominion, "Youth Holds the Key." The coming generation can reverse the mischiefs which apathy and subtlety have brought to pass.

So, from Halifax on the Atlantic, to Victoria and Vancouver on the Pacific, in practically every large center of population, I am to speak to the young men and women of the United Church, and call them to the standard of Personal Abstinence and Active Service. Well-devised plans are prepared to continue the campaign. In some Provinces local option plebiscites will give an early oppor-

HISTORIC TABLETS OF THE HYPOTHETICAL FUTURE



—Mitchell (S. D.) Republican

tunity for effective, active service. Everywhere, in church organizations of youth, such as the Tuxis groups and the Canadian Girls in Training, and of course in the Sunday School, a fruitful field for educational Temperance activity is right to hand, awaiting the work of these new recruits.

Wherever I have spoken thus far it has been evident that the mind of Christian youth in Canada is as ready to answer this challenge as are the youth of British Methodism. On Wednesday last at Winnipeg, in a public session of tense feeling, I addressed the General Council of the United Church. Their unanimous, almost passionate endorsement of this new Call to Youth is my charter as I go from city to city. Last night in Vancouver over fifteen hundred young men and women crowded in St. Giles Church, and as with one voice accepted the obligation to abstain and to serve. May it please God to grant that a happier chapter is opening in Canada's relation to this grievous problem of alcoholism, as yet unsolved, most certainly not insoluble. Victory over the drink habit and the drink traffic can be won in the Dominion as in the old country "in this generation."

WORKING FOR HOOVER

W. C. T. U. of Country Plans for an Overwhelming Vote for Hoover

A 100 per cent vote of the members of their organizations for Hoover for President is the aim of the leaders of the National W. C. T. U., according to plans mapped out by officers aided by the national President, Ella Alexander Boole. Not only will the 600,000 members of the W. C. T. U. support Hoover, but the organization plans to help get out the full vote of the churches and other dry societies. In speaking of the plans and purposes of the W. C. T. U. in this year's campaign, Mrs. Boole said:

"With over 50 years' experience in teamwork for their cause, the local temperance unions are in a position to supply leaders for the dry fight in hundreds of communities. They are glad of this opportunity to share their organization's half century of experience with others who are friendly to prohibition and opposed to Governor Alfred E. Smith.

"The W. C. T. U., of course, has no desire to change the political affiliations of its members or any one else, but the exigencies of this campaign demand that the dry vote be centered. Our members feel that prohibition is at stake."

Not only in the so-called doubtful States but in those conceded to be Republican, White Ribbon women are urged by their officers to make a strenuous campaign.

"We are not considering merely the present political situation," Mrs. Boole explained, "We are laying educational foundations which we hope will establish even our own people more firmly in their convictions. We feel this is a great opportunity for education which may be expected to bear fruit in better observance and enforcement of the law years after this election."

SWISS DRY BUSY

Swiss prohibitionists have launched a vigorous campaign against the public consumption of spirituous liquors, says a Lausanne press dispatch of July 30. Systematic propaganda will be distributed among the working class citing the benefits of sobriety. In Lausanne and other large cities lectures against the use of alcohol will be open to the public.

Do not be disturbed by the usual eleventh hour political bunk about candidates. Use horse sense when you mark your ballot.

North Dakota has had a prohibition law for 33 years, Kansas for 47 years and Maine for 70 years.

DRY CLEAN SMITH WITH A HOOVER

HEARST PREDICTS AL'S DEFEAT

Says Wet Stand of Governor Smith Will Defeat Him

William Randolph Hearst, well-known publisher and Democratic leader, predicts the defeat of Al Smith because of Smith's rabid wet views and also because of his connection with Tammany. In a cablegram from Paris to the Brooklyn Eagle Mr. Hearst said:

"I do not think the Democrats will be successful in this campaign on the anti-prohibition issue which Mr. Smith injected into the campaign after he had received the nomination.

"The people of the United States do not want Tammany in control of the nation. Tammany is a political Mafia, an organization of graft and political blackmail. The history of Tammany under Tweed and Croker and Murphy, and, in fact, the Tammany scandals in New York today establish that fact beyond contradiction. It is bad enough to have Tammany in control of New York. It would be a calamity to have it in control of the United States."

HOOVER DID NOT PROTEST

Mrs. Willebrandt Denies Report That Raids Were Made for Political Effect

The published report that Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt had been called into Hoover headquarters to discuss the recent New York Broadway night club raids and prohibition in general, brought an indignant denial of any such conference. She said: "It is preposterous that Mr. Hoover or any other candidate for high and dignified office such as the presidency of the United States, would presume to control a public officer in the discharge of official duties. Mr. Hoover has not done so and would not do so. The conduct of my official duties was not discussed with Mr. Hoover or anyone else connected with the campaign."

The charge had been made that the raids on Broadway cabarets were made as a political move, and that the campaign against these places had been stopped on the ground that it was a technical blunder working against the alleged effort of the Republican leaders to woo the wets of New York City. Mrs. Willebrandt declares that "there was nothing out of the ordinary about the recent night club raids beyond the remarkable orderliness with which the evidence was obtained, and the remarkable success met with before the New York courts which granted closing orders from preliminary injunction applications."

ONTARIO BOOTLEGGERS HIT

A serious blow to rum runners' activities along the Detroit River was believed to have been struck August 31 by Magistrate D. M. Brodie, Windsor, Ontario, in ruling that storage of liquor by independent dealers in Ontario is illegal. Magistrate Brodie ruled it would be illegal for liquor to come to a halt at any point in Ontario even though it were intended for export to another country.

THE FINISH OF PROHIBITION

Secretary Lowman Says Smith's Proposals Would End Prohibition for All Time

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Lowman, in charge of prohibition enforcement, in an interview on August 23 declared that Governor Smith's modification program would "end prohibition and all the benefits that have accrued thereunder."

"As I see it," Mr. Lowman said, "Governor Smith's plan for liquor has two points.

"One, he wants to have Congress immediately increase the alcoholic content from one-half of one per cent to some higher point which would give us old-time beer.

"He tried to do that in New York State by passing the Walker beer bill, but the United States Supreme Court held the act unconstitutional.

"Two, he wants to modify the Eighteenth Amendment to permit each state to determine whether intoxicating liquor can be manufactured, imported and sold in such state. That would throw us back into the chaos that existed before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment when, for instance, we had a wet Missouri and a dry Kansas. But booze never recognized state lines."

NO HOMES INVADED

Mabel Walker Willebrandt Says No Homes to be Invaded Without Due Process of Law

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant Attorney General in charge of prohibition enforcement, in a Washington statement under date of August 27 made it plain that the Justice Department would not tolerate any invasion of the rights of citizens in their homes. The statement was made in connection with reports that J. H. S. Gifford, assistant federal attorney in Minneapolis, had said that the prohibition law recognized no difference between a man's home and his place of business. Mrs. Willebrandt said: "There is a distinction. Under section 25 of the prohibition act no search warrant can be issued for a private dwelling unless an affidavit is passed upon by a judicial officer, and if a warrant is issued, then only can the dwelling be searched."

COLLEGE CLUB CLOSED

The Harvard Liberal Club has been closed indefinitely by Regent Luce, director of morals at the university, says a Cambridge dispatch of September 1. University authorities say their action was due to complaints from persons residing near the club premises. It is stated that liquor was discovered in the club by Harvard police. The students living in the rooms as summer residents were ordered to vacate.

JACKSON FOR HOOVER

Prominent Business Man and Life-long Democrat Tells Why He Is Against Smith

In the following statement, Fred M. Jackson, of Birmingham, Alabama, who is one of the most prominent manufacturers of the South, tells why he cannot and will not vote for Governor Smith for President. Mr. Jackson is the President of the Jackson Securities and Investment Company; President of the Perfection Mattress and Spring Company and was for years chairman of the Board of the National Cast Iron Pipe Company; is Treasurer of the Endowment Fund of Birmingham College and one of its trustees and is also Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Women's College at Montgomery, and is director of the Birmingham Trust and Savings Company.

Even those who like Mr. Smith, and all their followers who fought prohibition to the limit and insisted that the abolishing of the saloons would ruin the country, now agree with us that they never want and would not tolerate the return of the saloons. I am one of the many millions who will not forget, and never intend to let them come back. I have not forgotten the horror of the liquor regime and I'll never forget it, and because of that I prefer to take no chances as to what Governor Smith's election might result in for the benefit of the liquor business and the detriment of the Constitution.

I am a bolter because I prefer to be on the side of the women, the helpless ones, the children of our nation; I am lending my influence to see that Alabama casts her electoral vote for Mr. Hoover. Those of my friends who have gone over to support Governor Smith and who countenance all his actions and ideas may get consolation from some source, but I certainly cannot figure where it will come from.

I call on every man and woman who has a vote, to use it for the maintenance of our position on the liquor question, . . . and they may rest assured that I shall give of myself and my means as much as is possible to see that Governor Smith does not receive the vote from Alabama.

IRVING FISHER TESTIFIES

PROF. IRVING FISHER,
Yale University

"As one who reveres the memory of Woodrow Wilson, as a world statesman, I would rather vote for his former advisor than to put in power at Washington the Tammany wing of the Democratic party from which Wilson always studiously kept aloof, and for good reasons."

GENERAL LEE ON INDEPENDENT VOTING

I am of the opinion that all who can should vote for the most intelligent, honest, and conscientious men eligible to office, *irrespective of former party opinions*, who will endeavor to make the new constitutions and the laws passed under them as beneficial as possible to the true interests, prosperity, and liberty of all classes and conditions of the people.

(From letter of General Robert E. Lee to General James Longstreet, C. S. A., dated Lexington, Virginia, October 29, 1867, as found at page 269 of the 1924 edition of "Recollections of General Robert E. Lee," by R. E. Lee, Jr.)

"The purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is to protect the American home. A sacred obligation is imposed on the President to secure its honest enforcement and eliminate the abuses which have grown up around it. I wish it to succeed."

—HERBERT HOOVER, in his recent Tennessee address.

SAMPLE BALLOT

DEMOCRATIC PARTY	REPUBLICAN PARTY	COMMUNIST PARTY	SOCIALIST PARTY
Electors for President and Vice-President: JAMES YOUNG, At Large OVETA CULP, At Large H. C. BROWN, District No. 1 W. T. NORMAN, District No. 2 CHAS. L. BRACFIELD, District No. 3 FRED E. HORTON, District No. 4 JOHN W. WOODS, District No. 5 J. FELTON LANE, District No. 6 HAYNE NEUMS, District No. 7 R. H. WARD, District No. 8 J. F. BARNETT, District No. 9 MRS. M. LOVING, District No. 10 BART MOORE, District No. 11 B. K. COREY, District No. 12 W. M. MOORE, District No. 13 MARSHALL ESKRIDGE, District No. 14 CAESAR KLUBBERG, District No. 15 HARRY V. FISHER, District No. 16 H. B. BRELSFORD, District No. 17 LLOYD FLETCHER, District No. 18	Electors For President and Vice-President: MIKE H. THOMAS, At Large W. P. H. McFADDIN, At Large ED KING, District No. 1 DR. A. E. SWEATLAND, District No. 2 B. J. PEASLEY, District No. 3 E. E. HANNA, District No. 4 J. B. GRAHAM, District No. 5 TYLER HASWELL, District No. 6 H. C. SMITH, District No. 7 WALLACE PRATT, District No. 8 CHARLES G. SMITH, District No. 9 JOHN R. DRAKE, District No. 10 MRS. MARGARET CONGER, District No. 11 JOE KEBELMAN, District No. 12 C. W. JOHNSON, JR., District No. 13 BODO HOLEKAMP, District No. 14 JOHN T. LOMAX, District No. 15 MITCHELL WALDROP, District No. 16 DR. A. F. BROCK, District No. 17 L. A. KENNEDY, District No. 18	Electors For President and Vice-President: W. D. SMITH, At Large J. M. HART, At Large District No. 1 District No. 2 District No. 3 District No. 4 District No. 5 District No. 6 GEORGE KOENIG, District No. 7 HARRY LAWRENCE, District No. 8 District No. 9 District No. 10 District No. 11 District No. 12 District No. 13 HARRY EPSTEIN, District No. 14 District No. 15 District No. 16 WM. ROBERT, District No. 17 S. E. POWELL, District No. 18	Electors for President and Vice-President: WADE LEE, At Large W. J. SPARR, At Large WITT ROBERTS, District No. 1 B. B. JUDGE, District No. 2 M. H. McCANDLESS, District No. 3 GEORGE ALXANDER, District No. 4 J. T. BRAND, District No. 5 W. M. KENNEDY, District No. 6 JOHN V. GERALD, District No. 7 A. B. MORTON, District No. 8 MARTIE KOAL, District No. 9 D. W. KING, District No. 10 GORDON LEE, District No. 11 J. BROADWAY, District No. 12 R. H. DEAN, District No. 13 PAULINE McWABBS, District No. 14 DON CAMPBELL, District No. 15 R. F. POCKRUS, District No. 16 A. D. ESTES, District No. 17 J. McMILLEN, District No. 18
For United States Senator: TOM CONNALLY	For United States Senator: T. M. KENNERLY		For United States Senator: DAVID CUREAN
For Associate Justice Supreme Court: THOMAS B. GREENWOOD	For Associate Justice Supreme Court:		For Associate Justice Supreme Court: M. A. SMITH
For Governor: DAN MOODY	For Governor: W. H. HOLMES		For Governor: L. L. RHODES
For Lieutenant Governor: BARRY MILLER	For Lieutenant Governor: MRS. LENA MORE		For Lieutenant Governor: A. F. VON ELON
For Attorney General: CLAUDE POLLARD	For Attorney General: C. O. HARRIS	HARRY EPSTEIN, District No. 14	For Attorney General: GEO. CLIFTON EDWARDS
For Comptroller: S. H. TERRELL	For Comptroller: JOHN B. GRANT		For Comptroller: O. L. BRIDEMORE
For State Treasurer: W. GREGORY HATCHER	For State Treasurer: C. P. SOALES		For State Treasurer: H. H. COOKER
For State Superintendent of Public Instruction: S. M. N. MARRS	For State Superintendent of Public Instruction: MRS. VERNIA B. ADAMS		For State Superintendent of Public Instruction: H. L. SYNUM
For Commissioner of Agriculture: GEO. B. TERRELL	For Commissioner of Agriculture: T. J. MARTIN	For United States Senator: JOHN RUST	For Commissioner of Agriculture: W. B. STARR
For Railroad Commissioners: LON A. SMITH	For Railroad Commissioners: JEFF N. MILLER	For Associate Justice Supreme Court:	For Railroad Commissioner: C. T. BENSBAW
For Commissioner General Land Office: J. T. ROBISON	For Commissioner General Land Office: HARVEY W. GILBERT	For Governor: J. STEDEMAN	For Commissioner General Land Office: ARCH JUDGE
For Judge Court of Criminal Appeals: W. C. MORROW	For Judge Court of Criminal Appeals: H. MEBROOM	For Lieutenant Governor: J. L. SWAN	For Judge Court of Criminal Appeals: J. R. BARRETT
		For Attorney General:	

HOW TO VOTE

Attorney General Pollard has given instructions as to how any one may cast his ballot for Hoover for President, and for the state Democratic ticket. Above we give a sample of the ballot that the reader will be handed when he goes to the ballot box, and the ballot is marked as he will have to mark it if he wishes to vote for Hoover, and yet vote the state Democratic ticket.

Please note the following:

1. Neither Hoover's nor Smith's names will be found on any ballot. Instead of these names will be found names of twenty electors. You vote for all of the electors on the Republican ticket, and if they receive the majority vote they will cast our twenty electoral votes for Hoover. If the Democratic electors receive the majority vote they will cast our twenty electoral votes for Al Smith.
2. You must use a pen with black ink or a black lead-pencil. Any other kind of marking will make your ballot illegal.
3. Remember that those whom you wish to vote against must be marked out. This means that, if you wish to vote against Al Smith, mark out all the Democratic electors, and, if you want to vote against the Republican state ticket, mark out all the names just below the electors. In short, mark out all for whom you do not want to vote.
4. Besides the Democrat and the Republican parties, there will be on your ballot the tickets for other parties, as, for instance, the Communist party will have a few names. The Socialist party will have a full list of electors and candidates for state offices. In addition to these, it is required that blanks be provided for "independent" candidates where no names will be printed, but a space is left where you may write in the names of the parties you wish to vote for. You must draw your pencils heavily through the whole Communist ticket and the whole Socialist ticket, and the whole Independent ticket. In other words, mark out all for whom you do not wish to vote. If you fail to do this, the names you leave unmarked for any office on the ballot which you do not wish to vote for will cancel the corresponding name on the ballot you do wish to vote for.
5. Remember, you cannot take any marked ballot or other marked paper.

into your voting place. You will need to study this ballot and know how to fill it out before you go to the polls.

Call your neighbors together and teach them how to cast the ballot. If you wish to vote the whole Republican ticket, then simply leave that ticket as you find it, and mark out all the other tickets.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION

The following is a statement from the Attorney General:

"If a voter desires to vote for the Republican presidential electors and at the same time vote for all the Democratic nominees for state offices, it is legal for such a voter to run a line through the presidential electors on the Democratic ticket, leaving the presidential electors on the Republican ticket unmarked; and when he reaches the nominees for state offices, leave same unmarked on the Democratic ticket and run a line through the nominees for state offices on the Republican ticket. This, of course, would necessitate running a line through the entire ticket of any other party appearing on the ballot."

And again he says:

"We desire to call your attention to the provisions of Article 3009, Revised Civil Statutes, 1925, under which a voter should not carry a marked ballot to the polls with him."

TEXAS COMMITTEEMAN CAN'T SUPPORT AL SMITH THE TAMMANYITE

Mr. Benton McMillan, State Democratic Committeeman from the Third Senatorial District, recently announced that he could not support Al Smith. He said: "After listening to two speeches by Al Smith, I have made up my mind to support Hoover."

Mr. McMillan was the only member of the executive committee who refused to pledge himself to support Smith at the committee meeting previous to the state convention. At that time he announced that he would not support Smith, but did not say whether he would vote for Hoover or not. Smith's speeches have converted Mr. McMillan to Hoover.