

hoax or a joke. Neither tea nor tobacco has been a partner of prostitution, and political corruption, and insanity, and other evils which undermine society, as alcoholism has been. The arguments about personal liberty may also be taken with many grains of salt. Every such argument is as valid against the legal restriction of the use of narcotic drugs and habit-forming poisons. The sort of personal liberty idealized in these anti-prohibition meetings is possible only on a desert island.

When the critics of the present prohibition law abandon the arguments that repeat the familiar defenses of the habitual criminal, and when they confine their arguments to the real weaknesses of the law as it stands, they will get a hearing that they fail to get now.

### SNOOK'S CORNERS SETS AN EXAMPLE

**W**E do not know where Snook's Corners is, but it is somewhere in New York State; it is a real place, and it is apparently a small village. Its name deserves to be known everywhere because its boys and girls, and men also, have set a noteworthy example in the matter of local reforestation, and have also given their reasons for doing this in one of the best statements on the subject we have ever seen. It is sent to us by a friend as it appears in an Amsterdam paper.

The thing started with the movement to stimulate interest in the rural school. The result was that the scholars were excused from their studies and assisted in planting two thousand white-pine trees across the road from the school. The purposes of the work are thus stated:

- (1) To provide a permanent wind-break for the school; (2) to do away eventually with the enormous snow-drift which accumulates nearly every year in the road and yard by the school; (3) to add potential value to the district; (4) to set an example of reforestation and to place before other communities the desirability of such local betterments.

This kind of thing is being done in many places, but Snook's Corners, so far as we know, is the first to suggest that every rural school should start a community forest. The need in New York State is evident when we remember that it has seven million acres of waste and unprofitable land which needs reforestation.

Remarkable things have been done by larger communities in the same direction. Nebraska has a fine record in this respect. An especially interesting and ambitious plan is to be carried out by the State of Massachusetts in the town of Carver, where the State owns an

eight-thousand-acre tract suitable for woodland. It is called the Myles Standish Reservation. Here it is proposed to plant the enormous number of eight million pine trees.

Such systematic efforts by States, towns, schools, and individuals afford a promising indication of what all who have studied the subject know is a prime necessity for this country. It is to be hoped that not only planting of forests, but that the planting of trees in cities and towns in places where they will grow, will be urged, so that the beauty of our residence streets shall increase and not, as is now too often the case, deteriorate.

### A FEDERAL HUNTING LICENSE

**T**HE wise conservationist seeks both to utilize and preserve. The principle of utilization, as well as preservation, underlies a bill now before Congress which provides for public shooting grounds and game refuges.

The bill begins by requiring a Federal license for all those who shall at any time hunt migratory birds. It provides that such licenses shall be issued and the fees collected through the several postmasters in the United States. It provides that the money collected for these licenses shall be covered into a special fund, not less than forty-five per cent of which shall be used for the purchase or rental of public shooting grounds and migratory bird refuges. An additional forty-five per cent is to be used for enforcing the provisions of the migratory bird treaty with Canada, for scientific investigations of bird life and administration purposes. Ten per cent of the license money is to be used to repay the initial \$50,000 which the bill would appropriate for starting the work.

There are many admirable provisions in the bill (doubtless a copy of it can be secured by any one who writes to the American Game Protective Association, 233 Broadway, New York City) which we shall not go into here.

The right of the Federal Government to control the killing of migratory birds has already been established. This bill (Senate 1452, H. R. 5823) would enable the Federal Government to carry out a constructive programme within the bounds of this right which would be of far-reaching advantage to all those interested in the preservation of game.

States, such as Pennsylvania, have demonstrated clearly the value of game refuges. States, such as New Jersey, have already demonstrated how much can be done by the application of license fees to the improvement of shooting and fishing conditions. This bill would carry into the National field principles and plans the value of which has al-

ready been thoroughly demonstrated. It is heartily to be commended.

### THE MOUNTAIN WHITES

**I**N the mountain counties of eight Southern States live some three million people. They remain nine-tenths Anglo-Saxon pioneer stock, perhaps the purest blood in America to-day. From this stock sprang Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln.

But the population has been strangely illiterate, though now, as improved educational facilities are made available, the percentage of illiteracy is being gratifyingly lessened. The improved facilities are seen in the better-trained teachers, longer scholastic terms, and especially in the larger and more suitable school and college buildings.

Prominent educational institutions in this region are Berea College, at Berea, Kentucky, and Lincoln Memorial University, at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee.

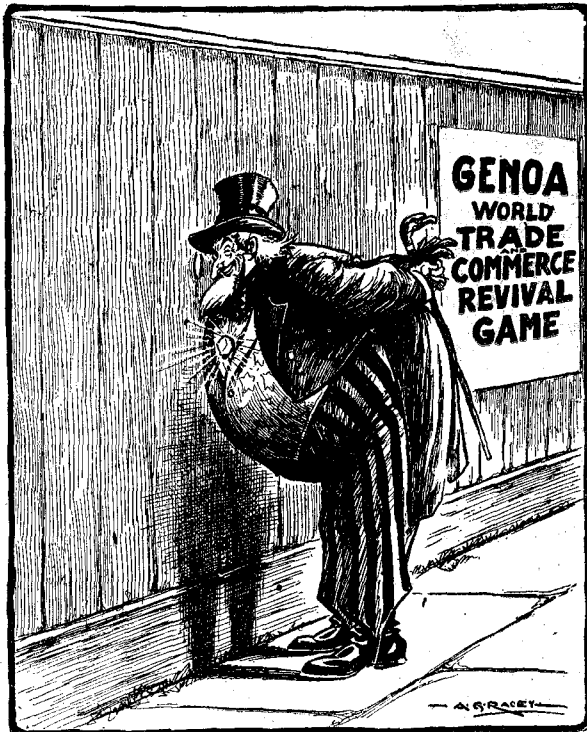
The Outlook has often called attention to the noble work at Berea. Sixty-six years old, the College now owns some six thousand acres of campus, farm, and forest land, on which are located over forty buildings. A staff of 143 workers instructs its 2,700 students. Berea gives practically free tuition to its students, furnishes rooms with light and heat at 60 cents a week, and board at 11 cents a meal, but it costs \$114 more a year to educate each student than the student pays into the treasury. Every student does some manual labor and is paid according to its value. Whether the boys or girls of the mountains desire to study agriculture, carpentry, sanitation, domestic science, nursing, home-making, typewriting, stenography, or whether they want a direct college course, the chance is theirs, as is also the chance for grown men and women to learn the "Three Rs," in a region where the illiteracy percentage has broken all records.

Turning southward, we find at Cumberland Gap a smaller but similar institution, chartered twenty-five years ago, in response to Lincoln's expressed hope to have an educational institution in the region from which he came. Cumberland Gap is located where Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia come together. The University bearing Lincoln's name has now nearly 750 students; its Faculty exceeds 30 members; it has a large number of college buildings, and a campus, farm, and forest aggregating almost three thousand acres. Lincoln has three units: first, the Opportunity School, devoted to elementary education (age is no bar to entrance in this department, many over thirty years old having matriculated to make up the work they should have had at thirteen); second, that of high school and preparatory

# USE CAREFUL WATCH, CHOOSE TRUSTY SENTINELS

(King Richard III, Act V, Scene 3)

*Racey in the Montreal Daily Star*



THE RICH MAN AND THE KNOTHOLE

The Only Nation Outside—"Why pay to go in when I shall reap all the benefit of their hard work outside here without stirring a finger?"

From Clarence W. Culver, Chicago, Ill.

*Bushnell for the Central Press Association*



THE "BUFFER" STATE

*Thomas in the Detroit News*



MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE ARE CAMPAIGNING BY RADIO—Washington Despatch

*Darling in the New York Tribune*



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ANYBODY OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO HIT AN ELEPHANT, BUT IT'S GETTING IT HOME AFTERWARD THAT COUNTS

From Ella Pier, Upper Red Hook, N. Y.