But the Albany Medical College can hardly accomplish a great deal outside of New York State. A similar program is needed in nearly every State in the Union.

Miss Tarbell Is Troubled

In this issue The Outlook publishes the story of a woman who used to believe that prohibition would prohibit; and, picking up the current "Delineator," we find that Miss Ida M. Tarbell is similarly disillusioned.

The historian of Standard Oil wonders if prohibition is not actually becoming a menace to temperance; if it "is any longer serving as a guaranty of temperance, whether it may not be that, having accomplished its revolutionary purpose—the destruction of the saloon—it is not actually becoming a hindrance to further progress and may not in a few years, if things go on as they are, become a menace to the degree of temperance by choice which the country had achieved before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted."

The trouble seems to be that Miss Tarbell, as a traveling lecturer, can't escape contact with actualities. She sees liquor in the Pullmans, smells it on the porter's breath, and is kept awake by the carousers in hotels and staterooms.

"Over-Sunday drinking parties in Western and Southern towns—I have never run across them elsewhere—are sometimes of dreadful proportion."

Mrs. Sabin, in The Outlook, asks for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Miss Tarbell believing, as do so many, that it is fixed, is inclined toward modification of the Volstead Act—the light wine and beer theory.

"Modification would at least give a firmer ground on which to fight law violations," she says. "It would put us in a better case to use the appeal to self-respect, and to try to win the co-operation of dissenters in working out a society of men self-controlled from choice. Is any other form of temperance worth the name? Can prohibition as we now have it make any further contribution to this goal?"

Miss Tarbell refers her question—Is prohibition a menace to temperance?—to the Conventions about to open.

"It must be considered," she says, "by the gentlemen who gather in Kansas City and in Houston . . . if they are to frame platforms on which candid Democrats and Republicans can support with some degree of self-respect the candidates for the Presidency which they nominate." Miss Tarbell's suggestion may have no effect on politicians scheming for victory; but as the discussion of prohibition gradually comes out into the open it becomes apparent that there is a "wet" as well as a "dry" argument.

Mr. Raskob to Colonel Callahan

Mr. John J. Raskob, Chairman of the Finance Committee of General Motors, came back from Europe the other day and found a letter on his desk. It was from Colonel Patrick H. Callahan, of Louisville, and in it the Colonel took Mr. Raskob to task for his connection with the National Association Opposed to Prohibition.

Colonel Callahan is the same Colonel who two years ago wrote a letter to the Pope asking him to help enforce prohibition in this country. The Pope's answer, if any, has not been made public, but



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Teaching the Young Idea-to pay

Mr. Raskob's reply overran a newspaper column. Said he:

"I am not a drinking man (this does not mean that I never take a drink), am a director in corporations employing over 300,000 men, and have a family of twelve children ranging in ages from five to twenty-one....

"My experience is that children like to be with older folks, are quick, alert, and particularly keen in listening to what their elders say and do. What impressions are registering on the minds of my sons and daughters when they see thoroughly reputable and successful men and women drinking, talking about their bootleggers, the good 'stuff' they get, expressing contempt for the Volstead Law?

"The menace of prohibitory laws is the spirit of intolerance underlying their adoption, and this is bound to result in rebellion.... A large number of people feel that a majority in this country have no more right to curtail their freedom with respect to drinking beer, wines, or even spirits, than they have to deny free religious worship. These people feel that they do no wrong in the eyes of God when they buy and consume beer, wines, and liquors, in spite of the law. They feel that those who have the money to pay for such beverages and have them analyzed can drink without risk of health, while those who cannot must either do without or take great risks of being poisoned.

"It is for this reason that the great mass of our workmen and poor people feel that prohibition does not prohibit, but is a scheme to deny them something which their more fortunate brothers with money can have almost at will. Is it any wonder they should rebel? . . .

"Mr. Hoover thinks and many others did at one time think prohibition a great and noble social experiment. But it has failed, and I personally cannot conceive of any experiment founded on intolerance and not on good morals being noble."

Mr. Raskob resents the charge that he and others who are working for the repeal of the Amendment are "in any way lawbreakers or show any lack of respect for our great Constitution."

"On the contrary, we are engaged in a noble effort to restore to our people a feeling of independence and liberty and the right to the pursuit of happiness so earnestly sought, prayed for, and finally secured after the Revolutionary War."

Modify Divorce Rules

DIVORCE became an issue in the closing hour of the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session twenty-nine days at Kansas City, and victory rested with those who would liberalize the rules.

Heretofore ministers of that large and influential denomination have been forbidden to marry a divorced person, except the innocent partner in a divorce resulting from adultery.

The amended Methodist Discipline now reads:

"A minister shall not solemnize a marriage of a divorced person whose husband or wife is still living, except for the innocent person, when it is clearly established in his own mind that the true cause of divorce was adultery or its moral equivalent."

The concession to the liberalizers is in the last three words. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, made the argument for that faction. "Shall we admit into our Church some hopeless drunkard who has not been divorced, and refuse admittance to some pure woman who divorced a similarly brutal drunkard for cruelty?" he asked.

Dr. George Elliott, church editor, replied for the bitter-enders.

"We would let down the bars and make our laws as weak as the worst State laws now are," he declared. "What if a person does suffer in marriage by cruelty or brutality? Christians have learned they must suffer. Marriage is not a civil contract, and it is not for us to provide an easy escape."

There followed what the reporters call a "spirited debate," but the liberalizers prevailed over Dr. Elliott's views by about two to one. The Conference also decided to recognize divorces granted by the State, to receive divorced persons in the Church, to trust the decision of their ministers on the eligibility of divorced persons to remarry; and, finally, ordered courses on marriage to be prepared for use in church schools.

Lobbyism and the Ladies

LOBBYISM, fore and aft, seems to have earnestly exercised the San Antonio Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Charges were intimated that the ladies had been doing too much lobbying for various legislative programs at Washington; and charges were definitely pressed that Federation officials had exposed themselves to the wiles, if not the corrupting influences, of certain manufacturers interested in the recommendations of the Federation's home survey. Both charges were discussed with zeal and occasional flashes of indignation, so it is reasonable to assume that both rankled some.

The first charge has been politely insinuated in magazine articles these past two or three years. It was insinuated in the Convention when Kentucky delegates requested the Federation to abandon its social and legislative activities and get back to its original specialty of cultural uplift. The Federation treated the request respectfully, but met the issue by agreeing to withdraw from a joint woman's lobby in Washington.

This does not mean that the Federation will cease to put pressure on Congress; but the lobbyists will at least be more strictly representative of the Federation, and can be held more strictly accountable for their behavior.

The charge that the Federation was even more lobbied against than lobbying brought forth more in the way of verbal defenses. These made it reasonably

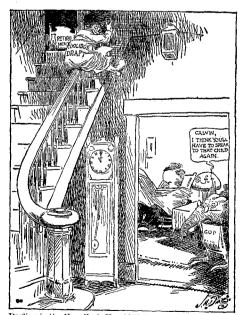


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The host's dilemma—whether to pass it around to the whole party or just call a few chosen spirits out to the pantry

clear, as sensible people have always supposed, that no Federation member has taken graft to recommend in the home survey this or that brand of bathtub or bird cage. The worst that has happened seems to have been that contact men of certain domestic equipment industries were perfectly lovely about showing visiting home surveyors around the plant, and even about giving financial aid to the home survey work.

Such complaisance to the "interests" might prove damaging to a Congressman investigating oil stock transactions, but the clubwomen were only investigating drains and washboards in behalf of the home. So they took the position that only a pharisaical discretion would



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Long past his bedtime

prompt sensible women to decline such favors.

As proof of their faith in their integrity, the ladies agreed to ask a Congressional investigation of all their activities, preliminary to granting them an enlarged charter.

From Washington

A Weary Congress Quits

Congress has resolved itself into individual men, gone home to cut some slash atop their fences to stop the gaps until after the Conventions. They were weary men as they packed their bags and prepared to depart. Since December they had introduced 19,770 bills, had reported 1,323 of them out of Committee and had got 923 of them past the President as completed laws. But they had worked hardest, perhaps, on thirteen which the President disapproved. In addition, they had investigated many things, some deeply, some less so. And, finally, they had, as usual, been worn out by filibustering at the end of the session.

On two successive nights, until the dawn painted the east, the Senate sat—enough of it to make an auditor or so for the man who had the floor, the rest reclining in the cloak-rooms—while California tried to cram Boulder Dam down the throat of Nevada. Neither won. Nevada held out to the last against swallowing. But the morsel is in its mouth—unfinished business to be jammed down at the beginning of the next session in December.

This was the second filibuster. The first was different, and similar. Tennessee tried unsuccessfully to keep from swallowing Muscle Shoals, which, with Cove Creek added, Alabama jammed down her throat.

But the President had a button-hook ready, in the form of a pocket veto. Tennessee will not choke on Cove Creek—at least not until the next session.

The Wilderness and Kansas City

So, with Muscle Shoals in his pocket, President Coolidge prepared for his summer vacation in a birch-pole lodge on an island in the Brule River which, though it belongs to Wisconsin, empties into Duluth's neck of Superior.

It is a great, rugged, sparse country into which he goes. Lakes are number-less and hogback ridges between them twice so. Canoeing is strenuous and portaging desperate. He who carries an Oldtown and an eighty-pound duffle-bag over the inevitable eleven portages and six beaver-dam lifts a day will harden his muscles. But the President may not