

FOR BORDER PATROL

Reorganization of Law Enforcement Methods Provided for in Hudson's Bill

There is now pending a sweeping reorganization of law enforcement methods on the Canadian and Mexican borders. President Hoover has approved the proposal and Congressman Grant M. Hudson, of Michigan, former Superintendent of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League, has introduced a bill creating a "United States border patrol service."

The proposed service is patterned somewhat on the idea of mounted police of Canada and would embrace the customs service, immigration inspectors, prohibition and coast guard officers, and also bring under its jurisdiction some departments of agricultural agents.

Before introducing the measure, Mr. Hudson, who is one of the leading dries of the House, discussed the plan with President Hoover who approves the principle. There are now 712 customs agents on the borders, 870 immigration inspectors, 90 inspectors of the agricultural department, aside from prohibition agents and many coast guardsmen. They frequently duplicate the work of each other and smugglers of all kinds profit by division of authority and duties according to Hudson.

If the bill becomes a law, the border patrol will be uniformed. As according to Mr. Hudson, "it is unanimously agreed that a uniform, when the wearer is considered a real officer, is a horror to criminals."

Mr. Hudson's bill would give the President power to consolidate agencies by executive order placing the new border patrol under the Department of Justice. One of the chief arguments for it, he said, is that criminals operating along the borders usually engage in more than one violation. The violations led under certain rings include smuggling of aliens, liquor smuggling and the narcotic traffic.

DRUNKENNESS ABROAD

(W. C. T. U. Bulletin)

Although many returning travelers tell the newspapers that "they traveled all over France and never saw a drunken Frenchman," the Paris police have no difficulty in locating public drunks according to latest official statistics.

One has to be thoroughly drunk to be arrested in Paris, yet arrests for drunkenness are three times as great per ten thousand of population as in New York, the wettest of American cities. In Paris the arrests for drunkenness are 50 per ten thousand while in New York they are 15 per ten thousand. In Paris the police are inclined to leniency in making such arrests, whereas in New York they are inclined to arrest anyone seen drunk.

In London the convictions for drunkenness, not arrests, have ranged from 48 to 50 per ten thousand in the past few years. In Edinburgh the arrests for drunkenness are startling. They have recently gone as high as 153 per ten thousand, while the highest mark in New York's arrests for drunkenness since prohibition has been a fraction more than 18 per ten thousand in 1924.

These figures, we trust, will put an end to the declaration that there is no drunkenness in wine drinking, whisky guzzling Europe.

WOMEN BAN DRINKS

Society Functions Going Dry; Drink Not Considered Good Form

Mrs. George H. Strawbridge, prominent in Philadelphia society, has sent a letter to a number of women who are doing a great deal of entertaining, asking them to refrain from serving alcoholic drinks at social functions, "in order to create a sentiment for prohibition in support of President Hoover's efforts to make the prohibition law effective."

This appeal is meeting with most gratifying responses. It is reported that guests are accepting the absence of liquors at social functions without complaint, in fact that it is beginning to be considered bad form to expect drinks. As one hostess expressed it "it simply isn't being done any more."

"Objection Overruled!"



—Christian Science Monitor

DEATH OF DR. MCSURELY

HUGH FULLERTON in *Columbus Dispatch*

Dr. William J. McSurely, librarian emeritus of Miami university and the oldest alumnus of the Oxford college, who died at Oxford, was the father of the temperance crusade which swept the Middle West in 1873 and resulted in the formation of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Dr. McSurely was then a young minister in the Presbyterian church at Hillsboro, Ohio. It was early in his pastorate, which lasted more than a quarter of a century before he resigned to become librarian at his Alma Mater—Oxford.

Dio Lewis, lecturing on "Our Girls"—a temperance lecture—came to Hillsboro just before Christmas, 1873, and, at the conclusion of his lecture, he declared that the women should organize a campaign of prayer and "moral suasion" against the saloon.

The women, following his suggestion assembled in the "Crusade church" the following morning, the morning of Christmas eve. After the meeting had been in session for a short time Dr. McSurely said: "We men seem to have failed. Perhaps the women may succeed. I suggest that we men retire and permit the women to pray."

The men went outside the church. The

women, after a short prayer, decided to act. They elected Eliza J. Thompson (Mother Thompson), wife of Judge Henry Thompson and "Peggy" Foraker, mother of the afterwards Governor and Senator Joseph B. Foraker, as their leaders and marched from the church, to kneel and pray in and in front of the saloons.

The movement, known as the Women's Crusade, swept the entire country, closed thousands of saloons and resulted in the organization of the W. C. T. U. Dr. McSurely remained as minister in the Crusade church until 1899, when he went to Oxford, where he taught, preached and acted as librarian. He preached his last sermon less than a year ago.

His son, Judge William McSurely of the superior court of Chicago, and his daughter, Ella, survive.

WANT LAWS ENFORCED

A demand for the enforcement of all laws was made at the closing session of the State Grange at Spokane, Washington. A resolution passed by the members specifically emphasizes enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment because of the organized and malicious attacks upon it by the liquor interests which hope to nullify it.

A PERSONAL LIBERTY CODE

Methodist Clip Sheet

A Catholic clergyman has submitted a prospectus of real personal liberty to Mr. Patrick Henry Callahan, of Louisville, Ky.:

1. The man who becomes intoxicated has, for the time being, given up his personal freedom. He is no longer master of his own actions.

2. The man who acquires the habit of drinking to excess has given up his freedom even more fully. He is a slave to the habit, and simply can not help drinking, thus periodically putting himself in a position where he is not at all master of himself.

3. While a great many persons can remain moderate drinkers all their lives, the percentage, 10, 15, 20—whatever it may happen to be—will become slaves of the drink habit. No one can tell beforehand in which group he will ultimately be. The only safe thing is not to drink

at all. Every drunkard was once a moderate drinker.

4. Even a slight amount of drinking interferes with liberty to some extent in this automotive age. Probably the majority of automobile accidents could be traced back to drink. When a man under the exhilaration of drink takes an unnecessary chance and causes an accident, he has seriously interfered with the liberty of other people.

5. Stress should be laid upon one's liberty not to drink. There are more ways of interfering with personal freedom than by law. Group opinion is much more powerful, and many people who are shouting loudest for personal freedom as against the Volstead law are doing everything they can in their groups to compel persons to drink. He is afraid that he will not get a certain business opening or an invitation to a particular set.

PROHIBITION AND BUSINESS

(Alfred N. Y. Sun)

Impressive evidence of the good results of prohibition comes from another quarter—the National Retail Dry Goods Association. A speaker before a convention of the association last week said that prohibition is diverting not less than \$5,000,000,000 a year that would ordinarily be expended for alcoholic liquor.

A return of the pre-Volstead conditions, he said, would mean several billions of dollars less business in home furnishings, automobiles, musical instruments, radio, travel, amusements, jewelry, insurance, education, books and magazines.

People have more money to spend or to save; that is the one plain, indisputable lesson of prohibition, even imperfectly enforced. And it makes a very embarrassing argument for those who are trying to make the country believe that prohibition is sending us all to the bow-wows. Most of us are willing to go there if it means more than \$28,000,000,000 in the savings banks, \$100,000,000,000 invested in life insurance and \$5,000,000,000 more to spend in the stores for things we want.

One can not look about at the every day facts on every side without seeing some extraordinary force at work that is giving people of all classes many blessings that they never had before. If that force is not prohibition, what is it? Do the people who hold their precious "personal liberty" at such dear account wish to give up their automobiles, their radios, their Oriental rugs, their comfortable homes?

Prohibition, it is true, has not yet brought in the millennium; it has not given every man in the country a job and it has not distributed prosperity with entire equality among all businesses. But it has put into men's hands and pockets money that they never had before. That is one fact so obvious that even the anti-prohibitionists do not attempt to argue it.

DIPLOMATS VIOLATE LAW

Washington Police Chief Reports the Arrests of Ambassadors for Traffic Violations

Foreign diplomats, from an ambassador and ministers plenipotentiary down to ordinary attaches, were halted by police on the streets of Washington, D. C., 37 times within recent years for driving automobiles while drunk and for other traffic violations. Major Henry G. Pratt, police superintendent, reported to the Senate on June 28 in response to a resolution of inquiry.

The police chief's report showed that but 14 diplomats were halted by the police for traffic law violations in the eleven years from 1917 to 1927 inclusive. Last year, however, there were 13 diplomats halted while in the first five months of this year, the report showed a growing "crime wave" among the foreign representatives, with police forced to halt 10 violators of the traffic code.

The police superintendent did not cite which diplomats were caught driving while drunk and which violated other traffic laws.

APPEALS TO HOUSE

Congressman Hudson, of Michigan, Urges Colleagues to Stand with the President

In Congress before the summer recess Congressman Hudson, of Michigan, in replying to a wet representative from his state who had demanded that "the reign of terror of the Detroit river" be stopped, said: "When we attempt to deal with a great traffic at whose base is greed and appetite we have a very serious problem, but I stand here and plead that this house give to the government's enforcement officers the same moral support as is seemingly given to rum-runners and traffickers in so-called contraband. I plead with this house that it stand for order and stand with the President for bringing about law observance and not for anything else."

Before prohibition there was annually consumed in the United States an aggregate of 130,000,000 gallons of whisky. Last year's withdrawals of tax-paid whisky amounted to 1,542,204 gallons reforming himself.