

its usefulness, over its possibilities, as to forget the God-made man who was here first and who still remains a factor to be considered.

(From Speech before Chicago Association of Commerce.)

## LABOR

### SECRETARY OF LABOR

A long step toward the elevation of labor to its proper position in the nation's deliberations is to be found in the establishment of a department of labor, with a cabinet officer at its head. The wage-earners deserve this recognition, and the executive is entitled to the assistance which such an official could render him. I regard the inauguration of this reform as the opening of a new era in which those who toil will have a voice in the deliberations of the President's council chamber.

(From Labor Day Speech at Chicago.)

### LABOR ORGANIZATION

The trust and the labor organization can not be described in the same language. The trust magnates have used their power to amass swollen fortunes, while no one will say that the labor organization has as yet secured for its members more than their share of the profits arising from their work. But there are fundamental differences. The trust is a combination of dollars; the labor organization is an association of human beings. In a trust a few men attempt to control the product of others; in a labor organization, the members unite for the protection of that which is their own, namely, their own labor, which, being necessary to their existence, is a part of them. The trust deals with dead matter; the labor organization deals with life and with intellectual and moral forces.

(From Labor Day Speech at Chicago.)

### GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION

All that is sought is the substitution of trial by jury for trial by judge when the violation of the court's decree must be established by evidence.

Not only is the prosecution for contempt a criminal prosecution, but there is even more reason for a jury than in the ordinary criminal case. In the criminal court the judge acts in a judicial capacity only. He is not responsible for the law which is being enforced in his court, and therefore he has no personal grievance against the defendant, and, not being the prosecutor in the case, he does not feel a personal interest in the result of the trial; but in a contempt proceeding the judge is the lawmaker and the public prosecutor as well as the judge.

(From Labor Day Speech at Chicago.)

### THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

But important as that was, I do not regard it as most important. The greatest effect was the support it gave to the eight-hour day in the United States. While the immediate beneficiaries of this law will number only between three hundred and four hundred thousand, every wage earner in the nation is a participant in the benefits of this law, for it has brought that struggle to a successful issue. It has been a long struggle. If you will read the platforms of the parties you will find that as far back as eight years ago both of the great parties declared in favor of an eight-hour day. I put myself on record as in favor of an eight-hour day years ago. I believe in it. These laboring men are a part of our community; they are a part of our business life; they are part of our political life, and they have a right to live up to all the possibilities of American citizenship. If you drive the laboring man from his bed to his work and from his work back to his bed again, how is he to know the comforts of home life? And how is he to prepare himself for the discharge of the duties of citizenship? It is a farce to say to the laboring man that he is a citizen and then allow him to be denied opportunity to prepare himself to enjoy the things you give him. The eight-hour day is now a fact, and it has been established under the leadership of a President who wisely used the opportunity presented.

(From Campaign Speech, 1916.)

## POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS

### A GATEWAY TO OTHER REFORMS

"Shall the people rule?" Every remedial measure of a national character must run the gauntlet of the senate. The President may personally incline toward a reform; the house may consent to it; but as long as the senate obstructs the reform, the people must wait. The President may heed a popular demand; the house may yield to public opinion; but as long as the senate is defiant, the rule of the people is defeated. The democratic platform very properly describes the popular election of senators as "the gateway to other national reforms." Shall we open the gate, or shall we allow the exploiting interests to bar the way by the control of this branch of the federal legislature?

(From Acceptance Speech of 1908.)

## INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

### Value of the Initiative and Referendum

Great progress has been made of late in the coercing of legislators into obedience to the popular will. The initiative and referendum, brought into this country from Switzerland, are being rapidly adopted by the states, and are justifying their adoption. Under the initiative the people are enabled, through the right of petition, to compel the submission of any proposition upon which they wish to vote, the vote, when taken, having the same effect as the vote of the legislature. The referendum provides a means by which the people can, by petition, secure an opportunity to sit in judgment upon the actions of the legislature—a negative vote, when so taken, nullifying the law passed.

Of the two, the initiative is by far the more important, because through it the people can not only inaugurate legislation but can repeal legislation that has been enacted.

(From The Royal Art.)

## THE LIQUOR QUESTION

### THE CHRISTIAN'S REASONS

The Christian has three reasons for abstaining from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and the reasons ought to appeal to those outside of the church.

First: Having given himself in service to his Maker and his Saviour, the Christian can not afford to impair the value of that service by the use of alcohol. Neither can he afford to contract a habit which may in his case, as it has in the case of millions of others, destroy both the capacity and the disposition to serve.

Second: He can not afford to spend any money on intoxicating liquor when there are so many worthy causes in need of funds. How can a Christian pray "Thy will be done," and rise up and spend on alcohol money that might be used to advance God's kingdom on earth?

Third: The Christian can not afford to put his example on the side of the use of intoxicating liquor. He will have enough to answer for before the judgment day without having a soul, ruined by drink, lay the blame upon his example. If Paul could say, "If eating meat maketh my brother to offend I shall eat no meat," surely the Christian can say: "If drinking maketh my brother to offend, I shall not drink."

### A NEW YEAR'S RESOLVE

The custom of "turning over a new leaf" on New Year's day is a commendable one—the old one is likely to be unsightly even when we have done our best. It is helpful to take an annual inventory and see just what unsalable stock we have on hand and what we need in the way of new goods. It is well to make new resolves—even little resolves are good, but why not big ones? Why not the biggest of all? And what is the biggest of all resolves? Is it not the resolve that contemplates the greatest possible improvement? Here is a resolve for the new year—have you a better one?

Conscious of my responsibility to God for every thought and word and deed, and in duty bound to render to my fellowmen the largest

possible service as the best evidence of my love for my Heavenly Father, I resolve to strive during the remainder of my life to increase my capacity for usefulness. TO THIS END I WILL GIVE UP ANY PRACTICE OR HABIT THAT TENDS TO WEAKEN MY BODY, IMPAIR THE STRENGTH OF MY MIND OR LOWER MY MORAL PURPOSE. AND I WILL NOT ONLY ENDEAVOR TO CULTIVATE HABITS OF INDUSTRY IN BOTH BODY AND MIND BUT WILL SEEK AND FOLLOW WORTHY IDEALS.

### WATER

"All hail to the drink of drinks—to water, the daily need of every living thing! It ascends from the earth in obedience to the summons of the sun, and descends in showers of blessings. It gives forth of its sparkling beauty to the fragrant flower; its alchemy transmutes base clay into golden grain; it is the radiant canvas upon which the fingers of the Infinite traces the rainbow of promise. It is the beverage that refreshes and brings no sorrow with it. Jehovah looked upon it at creation's dawn and said "It is good."

(From Total Abstinence Speech, N. Y., 1915.)

### TEMEPERANCE PLEDGE

Pledge: WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, PROMISE, GOD HELPING US, NEVER TO USE INTOXICATING LIQUOR AS A BEVERAGE.

### NEBRASKA'S STANDARD

In every battle it has been on the firing line. By your command I have borne it; I have been proud of you, and proud of these things for which we have fought. Examine that standard; there is no stain upon it; it has never been trailed in the dust since you gave it to me. I shall not lower it now. We never espoused a more righteous cause than that which now appeals to us; we never faced an enemy more deserving of attack than that which is attempting to corrupt our party and control our state. If a retreat is to be sounded, it must be sounded by another. I shall not do it — never, never, never.

(From Speech on County Option, Nebraska State Convention, 1910.)

### PROHIBITION

All legislation against the sale of liquor, from the slightest restrictions to complete prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, rests upon the fact that alcohol is a poison which, when taken into the system, saps the strength of the body, impairs the energies of the mind and menaces the morals. No normal brain needs alcohol to stimulate it to action; no one is so strong but that the appetite may overcome him; there is no day between infancy and death when it is safe to form the habit. The sentiment in favor of prohibition, local, state and national, is growing because increased intelligence and an awakening conscience unite in condemning the license system.

No community would permit the existence of an institution which, merely for profit, cut off fingers, toes, hands and feet; why should any community permit the existence of the saloon which, for the money to be made by it, cripples the body, enfeebles the brain and destroys the morals?

No community would license a person to scatter the germs of hog cholera among hogs; why should any community license a saloon to spread disease and death among human beings, and, through tainted blood, close the door of hope to innocent children before they see the light of day?

But, besides being an economic fallacy, the license system involves a moral responsibility. If a saloon can not exist except by the consent of the people, then every one who, by voting to license the saloon, helps to bring it into existence must share with the liquor dealer responsibility for the harm done by the saloon. The voters throughout the land are, in increasing numbers, refusing to enter into such a partnership. And this hostility to the saloon is intensified rather than diminished by the threat of the liquor dealers to sell in spite of the statute. Lawlessness is not attractive to the American, and then, too, a "blind tiger" is not as dangerous to the youth of the land as a tiger