

erty" for which he had longed. The father bestowed upon him more than he could ask and we leave this returned wanderer in the midst of friends, his father rejoicing that his son who was dead was alive again.

There are yokes in variety and in great abundance. We come under the yoke of society before the yoke of government is substituted for the yoke of the parents. And soon after majority we usually come under the marriage yoke, a yoke fashioned for two which enables us to multiply life's joys and divide life's sorrows.

In every Christian land the individual chooses between the yoke of the devil and the yoke of Christ. It is a matter of choice and the vote is not unanimously for Christ's yoke, although it ought to be. The devil may not have invented the promissory note, but he uses it. Give him your allegiance and he will promise anything, but his promises are worse than worthless. His service begins with pleasure and ends in pain—"the dead are there." It is always noon when you put on the devil's yoke—the day is not as bright afterwards. The sun descends as one travels the devil's way and the path ends in an impenetrable forest shrouded in darkness. Christ's service begins with duty and ends in joy—"his delight is in the law of the Lord and in His law doth he meditate day and night." It is always morning when we put on Christ's yoke and the day grows brighter as we pursue our journey. And the way? "It is as the path of the just, which shineth more and more until the perfect day."

Christ's yoke is the easy yoke for the individual and His bruden is light for a nation. The civilized world has been wearing the devil's yoke and it carried the devil's burden until the burden became unbearable. The devil is the world's war god. He deluded even the most enlightened nations with a false philosophy that pictured preparedness as a preventative of war. Nations entered into rivalry in the building of fighting craft. One nation would build a battleship and advertise that it could sink any other battleship. A neighboring nation would then build a dreadnaught and announce that it could sink the aforesaid battleship. Then the first nation would design a super-dreadnaught that could sink a dreadnaught and then they all betook themselves to the dictionary to find prefixes for battleships as they built them larger and larger. They raised armies to correspond with their battleships; they filled the waters with submarines and the air with bomb carrying planes. They mixed the elements to form poisonous gasses and liquid fire. Finally war became so expensive that the nations looked into the abyss before them and saw there universal bankruptcy. War is so hellish that the world is turning away from it. And to whom else can the world turn, but to the One whose yoke is easy and whose burden is light?

When the learned have about made shipwreck of the world we are rescued by One reared in a carpenter shop. Who will say that a pigmy Christ can meet the requirements of the world today. Only a full statured Jesus Christ can save the world from the perils that confront it. No man aspiring to be a God is sufficient—it requires a God condescending to be a man. Those who have sought to belittle the Man of Galilee will retire into the obscurity from which they came. They will be abashed by the brightness of the new day. May our faith enable us to join in the song when the chorus of the angels at Bethlehem becomes an international anthem.

ALL—blessed word. It describes the fulness of the love which God requires of us; it describes the completeness of the Power with which Christ has been invested; it describes the universality of His call. Christ for all and for ever!

There is but one safe course for progressive Democrats. See that your primary candidates are men who have been right in the past, and who now stand for the observance of the constitution and the laws. No Democrat who is not willing to pledge himself to stand by the Volstead law should receive your vote for congress, and no Democrat whose record is the best pledge of his future conduct should be placed in charge of departments of state. The Democrats of the various states have the opportunity of a decade to win a smashing victory in November, but they will neither deserve nor get it if their candidates are not the right men.

Having provided a large fund, running into the millions, for loaning to the farmers of the middle west, the men who have things they want to sell to them at a profit are acting as though they regard the farmers as very ungrateful because they don't borrow more of it so that they can have something to spend.

Governor Denney's Letter

Wilmington, Del., March 18, 1922.

Mr. Homer C. Simmons,
Clerk of Council,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Dear Sir:

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 13th, transmitting to me by direction of "The Council" of The Mayor and Council of Wilmington a certified copy of the resolution adopted by "The Council" on March 9, 1922.

After making certain recitals of facts (with the accuracy of which I am not at the moment concerned further than to say that many good people of the State and Nation are in pronounced disagreement therewith), the resolution proceeds to declare it to be the sense of "The Council," "that the Congress of the United States of America and the State of Delaware, amend and modify existing prohibition laws under their respective jurisdiction and within their proper powers which will permit the manufacture, sale and distribution of wholesome beers and light wines, and that all governmental revenues derived from such permission be set aside as a separate fund for the payment of bonuses to ex-service men." The resolution then directs that a copy thereof be transmitted, among others, to the Governor of Delaware and declares that "in the event the Governor of the State of Delaware will call an extraordinary session of the General Assembly, he shall include and make a part of such call the subject matter expressed in and by this resolution."

The fact that the resolution is directed to be sent to me with the suggestion contained in the last paragraph (just quoted) regarding a special session of the General Assembly, prompts me to do more than make a simple acknowledgment of its receipt.

The Constitution in its Eighteenth Amendment provides as follows:

"Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this Article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation."

The amendment was duly ratified by thirty-six states, being the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states, which fact was duly proclaimed Jan. 29, 1919.

One year after said date the amendment, under its terms, became effective. My recollection is that since then, the number of ratifying states has been increased to forty-six, leaving only two that have not ratified.

The amendment thus becoming a part of the fundamental law of the land, the Congress undertook to enforce the article by legislation which it deemed appropriate by the enactment of a federal enforcement statute. And the State of Delaware, having concurrent power with the Congress, likewise enacted legislation which in the judgment of the General Assembly was deemed appropriate to give force and effect to the amendment within the state.

It is this enforcement legislation which I assume "The Council" desires to have modified to the extent, at least, of allowing "wholesome beer and light wine" to be manufactured, sold and distributed. And "The Council" further desires the Governor of the State, if the opportunity arises, to join in furthering this desire.

It may be trite to say so, yet it would appear necessary to state a simple elementary truth which I fear many people are ignorant of or, knowing it, are impervious to. It is this—that the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. No federal statutes, no treaties and no legislative enactment in the states can either nullify or impair it. All federal and state officials are sworn to obey it and every citizen is not only legally but morally bound to respect it.

Now, the Constitution prohibits the manufacture, sale or transportation of "intoxicating liquors." Beer and wine have always been regarded as intoxicating liquors. Courts everywhere throughout the land have repeatedly so decided. Statutes, federal and state, cannot by legislative definition make them otherwise. So that when "The Council" advocates a proposal that the State should legalize the manufacture, sale and distribution of beer and wines, it in

substance advocates a violation of the Constitution of the United States. "The Council" may, if it sees fit, champion such a proposal. I shall not.

This I shall not do for at least two reasons. First.—I am among those who, endeavoring to accord to the Constitution of our country the fullest measure of devotion, believe that the amendment in question should be honestly fortified by effective legislation. I am opposed to any scheme that would emasculate it by hostile enactments. Of course the Congress and the legislators in the states have the power, if they choose to exercise it, to embark upon a programme that means a deliberate purpose to refuse to support the Constitution by effective laws. Having sworn to defend and support it however, I do not think self respecting legislators would pursue such a faithless course. Second.—If the legislature of any state should be so emboldened as to embark upon such a venture of practical nullification, it would attempt the impossible, for its enactments would immediately fail because of their unconstitutionality. It would be a fine spectacle to see Delaware, the First State to accept the constitution, assuming the unenviable role among her sister states of being the first in the present generation to undertake its partial destruction. How far could Delaware go in such an ignoble and, I may say at the same time, ludicrous endeavor? If the State were sufficiently contemptuous of the supreme law of the land as to undertake its partial nullification, fear of becoming a laughing stock among the other states of the Union, ought to restrain her from attempting such folly.

If therefore, any one is to lead in Delaware in a bold assault upon the Constitution of the United States by trying to induce the State to defy the Constitutional inhibition against manufacturing and selling certain kinds of "intoxicating liquor," it will not be the Governor of the State so long as the present incumbent occupies that high office. If "The Council" desires to essay the bold task of leading such a mad cause, it is welcome to its unenviable role. When "The Council" calls on me to join the enterprise, however, my sense of duty to the law of the land prompts me to decline.

I do not know what practical effect the sort of resolutions adopted by "The Council" can have except to encourage that spirit of disregard of law which is already too prevalent throughout the land. Inasmuch as "The Council" has assumed to suggest to me what I ought to do in the premises, I may perhaps be permitted to reciprocate by assuming to make a suggestion to "The Council." My suggestion is this—that instead of passing such resolutions as were sent to me, the best interest of the State would better be subserved if "The Council" should in resolutions declare that the Constitution and laws ought to be honestly and conscientiously obeyed by all citizens everywhere, and, if the same are not being so obeyed call upon all the people to rally to their defense.

Yours very truly,

WM. D. DENNEY,
Governor.

MR. BRYAN IN NEW YORK

(From New York Times, April 3.)

Six thousand men and women at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon were thrown into an uproar when a man interrupted William Jennings Bryan's lecture on "God and Evolution" and demanded that Mr. Bryan prove that there was a personal God and to say whether his conception of God was of male or female. Cries of "Put him out!" came from all parts of the audience.

Mr. Bryan's reply was that he did not appear at the meeting "to teach school," but declared that if the interrupter did not believe in a personal God he did not want him to teach his unbelief in the public schools.

An Indiana man was convicted the other day of bigamy, it being proved that he had married eleven different women without taking the trouble to secure a divorce from any of them before embarking on the matrimonial sea again. Which proves that it is possible to carry this "There is no place like home" sentiment too far.

In many counties in Nebraska the farm bureaus have named committees that will sit in with the county boards when they have in hand the making of the new tax levy. It is something of an arraignment of our system of levying taxes when such a procedure is necessary, but it commends itself as a very efficacious way of getting the desired result.