

no power to levy taxes, no power to prevent individual states from issuing unlimited quantities of worthless paper money, no power to make treaties with other countries, no power to regulate trade among the colonies and no power to preserve order. Naturally disorder ensued and the government and its laws fell into disrespect. Because of this condition there arose a demand for a new constitution providing for a stronger government. I have already given the reasons for this government as stated in the Preamble to the Constitution. In my next letter I shall begin a brief analysis of the character of the new government.

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And now let us consider for a little while what America has proven itself to be to the immigrant and what we hope it will continue to be.

In the first place, it has been a land of opportunity.

Millions of immigrants have come to America from countries of arbitrary government where laws were administered to favor the rich and the nobility, where they were held down in poverty, where they were denied the right to think for themselves and to worship as they wished and where there were no free schools for their children. From such conditions they have come to find in America a fair government and the chance to build a home. Here their industry and thrift have counted, here there are schools for their children, here there is freedom of thought and speech, here they have seen their children often become men of influence and standing. Here they saw in high position such men as John Muir, Charles Schwab, Michael Pupin, Edwin Steiner and Knute Nelson, all immigrants or the children of immigrants, and these examples gave them courage and inspired in them ambition for themselves and their children. Yes, America has long been and still is a land of great opportunity for the immigrant.

Furthermore, it is, as has been said above, a land of liberty. Here they find that they can think their own thoughts and, so long as they do not thus interfere with the rights of others, express them. Here they can exercise the right to seek for happiness and contentment in their own way, so long as they do not interfere with others' rights. Here they and their children can become full grown men and women, full grown in every way, a right long denied them.

And for all these things what do they owe to America?

In the first place they must work. The nobility of America are the men who work hardest and to greatest effect. The men in whom we place greatest faith are those who labor and save and are thoughtful of the welfare of their fellow men. It is thru hard work that America was builded and it is only thru hard work that America will continue to live. From the citizens of alien birth, then, we expect industry.

In the second place they must learn the high ideals of man's relation to man upon which America is founded. That is, they must learn and practise justice, respect for law, integrity and a high ambition for their country.

In the third place, they must learn loyalty to America. Millions of our soldiers in the Great War were the children of immigrants. Thousands were

themselves immigrants. To them we owe a great burden of gratitude. From all immigrants we have the right to expect equal loyalty to our country, the right to expect that in time of need they too will fight in her defense.

These things the immigrant owes to America. There are still greater problems to solve and upon our citizens, foreign-born as well as native-born, we must depend for the solution of these problems. Every alien entering into citizenship must enter upon his new responsibility with the determination that he will study the problems of the government carefully, that he will use care in the selection of capable, patriotic men to enact the laws which will settle these problems and that he will never neglect the greatest privilege America confers or can confer on him — the right to vote.

FALLACIES OF THE FOREIGN BORN

Editorial in "The Union Signal," official publication for the National Women's Christian Temperance Union

ONE OCCASIONALLY hears a critical query as to why the W. C. T. U. devotes time and money to Americanization work when so much is being done for the foreign-born by other societies and through governmental agencies. A sufficient answer is that the W. C. T. U. was a pioneer in the work among the foreign-speaking people, and is simply continuing a line of activity inaugurated nearly half a century ago.

But there is another reason for our being in the field, and that is the necessity of educating and enlightening the foreign-speaking citizens on the truths and principles that underlie the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Code. In a recent article in *Mental Hygiene* by Dr. Horatio Pollock and Miss Edith Furbush of New York, hospital statistics are given showing that of the 223 first admissions for alcoholic insanity in New York hospitals for the year 1922, 125 or 56.1 per cent were foreign born; 29 or 41.2 per cent were native whites, and 6 or 2.7 per cent were negroes. Of the 92 native-born whites, 34 were of native parentage, 41 of full foreign parentage, 15 of mixed parentage, and two of unknown parentage. The conclusion drawn from these statistics is that the enforcement of the Volstead Code is largely a matter of changing the more or less fixed habits of our foreign-born population, and while their habits are undergoing a change, making some effort to change some of their fixed ideas and fallacies concerning the nature and effect of alcohol.

This is precisely what our Americanization department aims to do — change the fixed ideas of these foreign folk, especially the mothers, and train the children to know the actual truth about the menace of the alcohol habit to their health and efficiency, to their success in life and to their happiness and prosperity generally. Such instruction is being patiently given by our Americanization workers in their intercourse with the women and children in Americanization centers, in teaching them English, and as they gather the little ones in the kindergarten. Valuable as is the work being done in the night schools and by other organizations, it does not enlighten the confused minds of the foreign-born as to the reason why they should not be permitted to make, sell and indulge in alcoholic liquors, as they did in their mother country.

Many local unions have felt they had no time for this department of our work, but if they were to consider how vitally necessary it is to have foreign-born men and women of their communities vote right on questions related to prohibition, they would appreciate the importance of including the Americanization department in their program of work.

THE GREAT MAN

It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion. It is easy in solitude to live after one's own, but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.