

on a bet—not on any terms. And I won't keep my mouth shut. And you can go ahead with your scheme for Americanizing the foreigner who has the other gravel pit. And, more than that, you can all go to hell!"

In his anger the farmer threw his hat to the floor, stamped it into shreds, then strode out of the room. But somehow the ruin of the hat did not seem funny.

Subsequently, the farmer made good his promise not to keep his mouth shut. Nor has he yet been run out of the county. On the contrary, there is a chance that a supervisor or two may shortly be run out instead.

This is a true story. I can lead you to that gravel pit tomorrow.

So, too, there is more that can be said about this business of American life when we "see ourself's as others see us." A deal more. But perhaps those two examples are enough. You will think of some others that have come out of your own experience of life. You will know, as well as I, some of the rotten sides of American life, just as you will know its pure and splendid sides. Other countries too have their good and bad spots. The country the alien comes from may be no better than ours. It may be worse. The alien himself may not be as fine a fellow as you and I—or he may be finer!

The point I want to make is that we cannot helpfully "Americanize" this alien unless we offer him a brand of American life to be "Americanized" into that is better than the life he has just left behind. We can teach him language and laws; customs and manners he will pick up himself. Finally, we can naturalize him. But when it comes to life itself, in all its manifold aspects, we have a different job ahead of us. We have got to begin with our own aggregate national life. Is all of it fit to teach?

That is a fair question.

Charity begins at home.

So does Americanization—as long as the alien has eyes and can see for himself.

BECOMING AN AMERICAN

(Continued from Page Eight)

to pardon persons convicted of crimes against United States law.

He also controls all matters of foreign relations and appoints all foreign ministers, is commander of our military and naval forces and may begin war with a foreign country if he thinks such action necessary. In time of war all of these duties are enormously increased.

His executive assistants constitute his cabinet or advisory body. These officers are the secretary of state who advises as to relations with foreign countries, the secretary of war, in control of the army, the secretary of the treasury who looks after our financial affairs, the attorney general, his legal adviser, the postmaster general and the secretaries of the navy, the interior, agriculture, commerce and labor. All these officers are the advisers of the president about the work of their various departments. However, he is in no sense forced to follow their advice. In addition there are boards and commissions which look after commerce among the states, the national banks, the merchant

marine, the civil service, the tariff, etc. The members of these boards are experts who study the problems in their fields and advise the president.

Our presidents have ordinarily been men of superior ability, of strong leadership, of clean moral character and of true patriotic devotion to our Country. A few, such as Lincoln, Roosevelt and Wilson, stand out as great men. However, in justice to other presidents it must be said that these men served in times when their opportunities for great service were very large. They rose well to these responsibilities. Other presidents might also have come to be considered very great men had they been faced with as large problems. Industrious, capable, well balanced men, such as our presidents have usually been, rise to the needs of any great responsibility.

Our executive system has aroused great interest in other countries. No other ruler is quoted so often, is watched so carefully abroad, as our president. This is because of his great power. How important it is, then, that we use exceedingly great care in selecting the men who serve us as our presidents. And we usually do. No one ever charged Coolidge with being a politician. He is merely a devoted, fearless, honest, moral, painstaking, capable American citizen who makes duty a ruling power in his life. Because of these facts, we believe in him and gave him the largest majority a president has ever received. Every citizen of America should hold the voting for president as his highest voting privilege and should hold it almost a sacred duty to use his vote to elect to the office only men of high character, men who are fearless for the right and men who believe in and are deeply devoted to America.

STUDY OF NATURALIZATION REQUIREMENTS

(Continued from Page Four)

remain here for thirty or forty years without becoming a citizen of the country. They enjoy the protection of our laws, the use of our courts, and many of the privileges and rights of citizens, without assuming any of the duties and obligations. There is great need for educational work along this line, and the work can best be done in the night schools. Every alien should take advantage of the night schools in preparing himself for American citizenship.

THE VIRGIN'S WELL

By MARY BRENT WHITESIDE, in the Forum
Still Nazareth stands, a tinted cameo

In rose and ivory, on an azure shell,
As though some doorway of the sun were low
As nowhere else, above the virgin's well.
The thin rills drip into a shallow pool.

Where dove-eyed women fill their earthen jars;
By day the clouds look down, remote and cool;
At night it is a mirror for the stars.

This beauty is as frail as almond bloom,
Yet changeless and mysterious as death;
It is a desolate flower on a tomb,
This little, lonely town of Nazareth.
What hand shall offer here to lips of men,
The living waters for a draught, again?

To take charge of his new dry enforcement districts, Colonel Lincoln C. Andrews is looking for \$100,000-a-year men to whom he will pay \$7,500 a year to catch \$500-a-year men who are making \$100,000 in the rum business

—Detroit News