

But the service is found in its tenderest form
When we walk with the crowd in the road.

So I say, let me walk with the men in the road,
Let me seek out the burdens that crush,

Let me speak a kind word of good cheer to the weak
Who are falling behind in the rush.

There are wounds to be healed, there are breaks we must mend,
There's a cup of cold water to give;

And the man in the road by the side of his friend,
Is the man who has learned how to live.

I could not remain in the house by the road,
And watch as the toilers go on,

Their faces beclouded with pain and with sin,
So burdened, their strength nearly gone.

I'll go to their side, I'll speak in good cheer,
I'll help them to carry their load;

And I'll smile at the man in the house by the way,
As I walk with the crowd in the road.

Out there in the road that goes by the house,
Where the poet is singing his song.

I'll walk and I'll work midst the heat of the day,
And I'll help falling brothers along,

Too busy to live in the house by the way,
Too happy for such an abode,

And my heart sings its praise to the Master of all
Who is helping me to serve in the road.

CROSSLEY ON PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Portland, Ore., Nov. 10th, 1925

To the Editor:—Having been asked as a candidate for U. S. Senator to declare myself as to my stand on law enforcement, and particularly in regard to the liquor question, I welcome the opportunity to make my position clear. The question of a man's attitude on any vital issue can best be answered and made known by referring to what has been done or accomplished by him during his terms of public office.

First and foremost I have always been in favor of prohibition and during the five sessions that I served in the Iowa State Senate, from 1900 to 1908, I supported and voted for all prohibition measures, and I am personally in favor of the observance and enforcement of all laws.

Then, when I was appointed U. S. Attorney for Alaska in 1908, with headquarters at Fairbanks, I found in that district 388 saloons, which were open twenty-four hours a day and seven days of the week and a "red light" district in the heart of the City of Fairbanks comprising about six city blocks enclosed by a sixteen foot plank stockade and vice and gambling rampant. The saloons in Alaska at that time were conducted under the liquor license system and the saloons, dance halls and houses of prostitution were all under the same roof, and in the same building.

By objecting to the issuance of renewal of licenses I succeeded in reducing the number of saloons from 388 to 97, abolished the dance halls, removed the saloons from their proximity to the mines and secured the abolition of the "red light" district, following which the stockade was opened up and the unfortunate women moved out. I also enforced Sunday closing of all saloons.

One of the difficult conditions to handle in Alaska was the bootleggers who sold liquor to the Indians and I found it almost impossible to curb the sale of liquor to Indians under the then existing laws as it constituted only a misdemeanor, but upon my report and recommendation to the Attorney General at Washington, D. C., a law was passed by Congress making the sale of liquor to Indians a felony and after securing several convictions and the violators sentenced to a term in the Federal Penitentiary at McNeil's Island, matters were decidedly improved and I was able to cope with the situation. Therefore, I am of the decided opinion that if the people of Oregon favor the retention of the 18th Amendment to the United States Constitution and the Federal laws for the enforcement of prohibition, as I feel confident most people and law enforcing officers do, and they want the law observed as it should be, then we should put teeth into the law and make its violation a felony so that the professional moonshiners, bootleggers and illicit importers of intoxicating liquors could upon conviction be sent to the penitentiary as that would certainly put a stop to the flagrant violations of the law such as we have today. This plan I favor to the extent that if nominated and elected to the U. S. Senate I would introduce a Bill providing for the amendment of the law making such violations a felony.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES J. CROSSLEY

Statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912,

Of The United American published monthly at Portland, Ore., for October 1925.

State of Oregon,

County of Multnomah, ss.:

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. J. Langoe, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of The United American, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the name and address of the publishers, the editor, managing editor, and business manager are: Publishers, The Northman Publishing Co., 227½ Washington Street, Portland, Oregon; editor, managing editor and business manager, H. J. Langoe, 227½ Washington Street, Portland, Oregon.

2. That the stockholders holding one

per cent or more of the total amount of stock are: The Northman Publishing Co. (incorporated) H. J. Langoe, B. G. Skulason and W. Peterson, of Portland, Ore., and H. Swenson of Los Angeles, California.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: Security Savings & Trust Co., Portland, Oregon.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also in cases where the stockholders or security holders appear upon the books of the company as trustee or in any fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief, as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as stated by him. H. J. LANGOE, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of October, 1925.

B. G. SKULASON, Notary Public for Oregon.

My commission expires May 11th, 1928.

Not if He's a Good Shot.—"Do you think he will miss me," sang the entertainer in a cracked voice.

"If he does, he ought never to be trusted with a gun again," shouted one of the irate audience. —Medley.

Unkind.—"Ah, we doctors have many enemies in this world."

"Yes—but more in the next!"

—Buen Humor (Madrid).

Bathing Beauties Too!—Elderly Movie Patron—No, my dear I never can remember what pictures I have seen. They go in one eye and out of the other.

—William Purple Cow.

Not Very Well Reared.—An elderly gentleman of bookish learning was haled into court charged with drunkenness.

"What have you to say for yourself?" said the judge.

"Oh, man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," replied the man. I am not so debased as Poe, so profligate as Byron, so ungrateful as Keates, so vulgar as Shakespeare, so timid as Tennyson, so intemperate as Burns—"

"That will do," said the judge, "ninety days."

Turning to the officer the judge said: "Better take down the names of the people he named and round 'em up. I think they're a bad lot." —The Light.