

## WORTH WORKING FOR.

Recently the Hearst papers offered a prize for the best answer to the question, "What has Prohibition accomplished to date?" We are reprinting the three answers that won the prizes in different sections of the country.

### WHAT HAS PROHIBITION ACCOMPLISHED?

It has divorced our Government from quasi-partnership with the liquor trade, emancipated politics almost wholly from its domination.

Relieved countless homes from drink evils. Made sober and useful men who were becoming dissolute. Given new hopes of happiness and security to millions of mothers, wives and children, healthier and more effective Americans.

Abolished public drinking almost entirely, cleared the highways of offensive drunkards. Enlarged trade in useful merchandise. Improved labour efficiency. Increased savings accounts.

Augmented school attendance and college matriculations by thousands previously prevented because of drink in their homes.

Disbanded many vicious clubs and associations for dissipation and substituted patronage of newspapers, magazines, books, music and movies.

And made paramount a necessary national decision that the Constitution shall be the supreme and adequately enforced and obeyed law of the land.—Sam Small.

### GONE!

"The evil which men do live after them; the good is oft interred with the bones." So it was with Caesar, and thus with Barleycorn. His friends may bury with him the little good attributed to his misspent life, but they can never hide the mischief he has wrought. Drunkards dead in early graves! Barfly bums and gutter drunks of yesteryear! Gone! But are they, like the polished bar and foot-rest rail, merely gone, as so much rubbish? Where are they gone? Then, too, some live and march in beer parades of lessening length. Poor devils! Even their Keeley Institutes are closing shops. Too much prohibition that prohibits! Decreased drunkenness! Vacated gaols! Prohibition is increasing efficiency, savings, happiness, self-reliance, and independence; it

is giving better health, better lives, better babies, better business, better brains, better voters, and a better nation to lead the drunken, war-cursed world in soberness and peace.—Edward P. Poorman.

### A BETTER CHANCE FOR YOUNG.

Prohibition has accomplished many benefits, but these three are prominent:

1. Has divorced the liquor traffic from the former semi-legal position as a licensed business in which each citizen was a participant through Federal and State revenue systems, which meant that the crime and social and economic losses caused by intoxicating liquor were involved in a partnership with all the people.

2. Abolished the saloon, and thus removed a source of iniquity and the most stalwart opponent of civil and political righteousness in the United States.

3. Has given children a better chance for the future, has thrown protection around girlhood; has afforded mothers a security heretofore unknown; has enriched the American home, and justifies itself for these reasons alone, for they are superior to specious cries about personal liberty or opposition based upon appetite or profit.—Will J. French (Chairman of Industrial Accident Commission of California).—"Union Signal."

## WHY MINISTERS' SONS MAKE GOOD.

Parsons' sons are all rotters!  
Parsons are all parasites!  
Parsons' only qualifications is the gift of the gab!

Parsons are those who are not fit for anything else, or failed elsewhere!

Such are the glib and contemptuous misstatements commonly on the lips of the careless man.

What are the facts?

Of the 51 Americans occupying the Hall of Fame ten years ago, ten were the children of ministers. Of the 12,000 names in the "Who's Who" in America, almost 1000 are the sons of clergymen, a number out of all proportion to the whole number of ministers in the population of the country.

In our British Book of National Biography, its 46 volumes show that

56 per cent. of the names enshrined there were sons of clergymen.

Among American men of letters who were born in parsonages are William and Henry James, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Richard Watson Gilder, Henry van Dyke, James Russell Lowell, Francis Parkman, and Oliver Wendell Holmes. In the scientific world are the names Agassiz and Morse; among statesmen, Cleveland, Arthur, Wilson, Clay, Buchanan, Morton, Beveridge, Dolliver, and Hughes. Linnaeus was the son of a preacher, as was Jenner. Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Joshua Reynolds were sons of clergymen, and so were Hallam, Froude, Dean Stanley, Maurice, Charles Kingsley, Tennyson, Ben Jonson, Cowper, Goldsmith, Coleridge, Addison, Young, Keble, and Matthew Arnold.

Lord Nelson, and a host of others known to everyone as great men, though not remembered as the sons of clergymen, which so largely explains their greatness.

The reason why?

Ministers work more at home than any other class of man. A naughty boy is not only a nuisance to him personally; he hurts him professionally. The doings of the son of a manufacturer do not bring any business disability on his father; but a bad son sort of proves his father's teaching ineffective, and tends to put him out of business. There is more likelihood of a high standard and a prompt and sane correction in the house of a clergyman. Then clergymen's sons are specially fortunate in their choice of mothers. She is not frivolous or worldly, but pledged to be unselfish. She has not the means for indulgence or extravagance, and is lacking in the social ambitions that wreck so many women. The home is democratic, and it is inconceivable that the boy of such a home could be a snob. Why, then, the disparaging remarks.

The fact is the clergyman's sons are not more unfortunate, but they are more observed; they are not worse than others, but they are judged by a higher standard.—"Grit."

"Look at the poor doctors, thrown out of jobs by Prohibition!" comments one paper.

No sympathy is needed.