

GOVERNORS ON RED CROSS ROLL

(Continued from Page 1.)

rence Lewis, Philadelphia; Mrs. John J. White, Washington; Dr. Caroline E. Spencer, Colorado; Miss Mary Dubrow, New Jersey; Miss Anita Pollitzer, South Carolina; Miss Lucy Brannam, Baltimore; Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Connecticut; Miss Clara Snell Wolfe, Texas; Miss Catherine Flannagan, Connecticut, and Miss Betty Gram, Oregon.

Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, in his address before the conference at the morning session, received many manifestations of approval when he declared that the "Prussianized American cult in our higher institutions of learning" must be brought to an end; that we ought to insist that the things taught and learned in the public schools of the country be taught and learned in the English language and in no other, and that, moreover, every immigrant coming to this country should be made to learn the English language or leave the country. His declaration in favor of higher pay for teachers was also applauded.

PAYS TRIBUTE TO SCHOOLS.

"To the schools," he asserted, "we must now turn for the rehabilitation of a broken and crippled civilization;" that whatever is visioned as the good in civilization must now be carved into reality in the lives of the people by the school teacher, and that "upon the solid and substantial service of the school rests the destiny of mankind, the fate of nations and the hope of the race."

He pointed out the difference between the public and private schools of the country and continued: "The public schools are avowedly agencies to conserve the republic by fitting each citizen to use the tools of democracy—reading, writing and reckoning. These practical and essential subjects in the curriculum we shall always cherish and if wise we shall see to it that they are taught and learned in the English language and in no other. One cannot be a completely equipped citizen of this republic who does not use the English language fluently. We assuredly do not need nor should we permit instruction in the public schools in the German language.

Governor Brumbaugh then submitted six propositions for changes in the educational system of the States which he thought worth while as a result of the war period.

"First," he said, "the school must widen its sphere of service. We sell citizenship in this republic at a ridiculously low price. We welcome immigrants and we give them home and haven. But we should insist that every immigrant must within five years master the English language or leave the country. We should also everywhere enforce by compulsion the education of all native-born people. We shall be wise if we at once establish continuation schools and enforce attendance therein of all youths above the age of 14 who are employed legally in industry, and these continuation schools must have more intimate participation with industry. What right has any one to obtain work in America if he loves her not enough to master her language?"

"Each citizen should master a defined trade. He may never resort to it for a livelihood, but he is the better citizen because of this special training. This is true of women, as well as men. Moreover, the day may come (I hope it may not) when the nation will need artisans far in excess of the demands of industry in a time of peace. It has a perfect right to have in reserve and on call when needed a vast army of skilled workers who can on occasion turn to the serious and vital service of serving in an effective and practical way the nation's needs. It follows that there must be a more secure tenure and more nearly adequate compensation throughout the school system if the teacher is to meet the newer expectations and needs of the nation.

"We are a wasteful and extravagant people. We have had the humiliating experience of being exhorted to save in food, in money, in fuel, in all the essentials of life. The schools must teach thrift and train our people to save and conserve. In the keen competition that will arise after peace is secured we must not only increase our production, but we must likewise decrease our consumption of all forms of commodities.

MUST SET STANDARD.

"The school must set a new ideal of national loyalty. Some such quality as that which led men, naked, cold and hungry to endure at Valley Forge must re-animate our people today. We must serve the nation more willingly than we ask her to serve us. We must be taught to serve her and not to be served by her. The national will is nearer to us now than ever before. Let us teach our people gladly to support it.

"The school must be not only passively but aggressively moral. We want men and nations that will regard a compact or agreement or treaty as a sacred thing to be kept inviolate and not as a scrap of paper to be tossed aside when selfishness or greed possess a people or a government. There can be no code of morale for an individual that is not equally binding upon nations. The school is the supremely important agency to set these standards in the souls of the people.

"We have had a Prussianized American cult in our institutions of higher learning. It must be banished forever. It is not suited to the soil of free America. For more than a generation we have been led to believe that our most talented youth should complete their education in a German university. This war has made an end of all that. No American parent will dare, when this cruel war is finally over, to send his son to a German university.

"Where, then, shall the best minds of our nation and those of our Allies receive the higher culture? Those at all conversant with educational systems abroad know it cannot be done in England or in France or in any other friendly country. It may well be, indeed must be, that in this oldest democracy of the world, which in His wisdom God has hidden away behind the sounding sea, the higher learning shall in the future be given to the capable minds of the world. Here with reverent faith in God and true democratic ideals we can train the diplomats of the world. We shall have an open-door diplomacy and a world-serving search for truth. In our own great seats of learning, better than in any other place known to men, we can give course and current to the thinking world. Here we can welcome and educate in true piety and unselfish service the leaders of all nations. It is both our opportunity and our duty."

FOR WILSON'S IDEALS.

Governor Manning in his address earlier in the day, after expressing the appreciation of the visiting Governors of the reception given them in Maryland, spoke of the union of the spirit of the whole people that had come about as the result of the war, a unity that had put aside all partisan and sectional feeling, and made every citizen work for America.

"Now," he continued, "it should be our duty to see to it that as we stood united for our rights and our lives we should meet the issues of peace with the same spirit of unity. We should fight for right and justice and put into the life of the nations those ideals so splendidly voiced by our great President, Woodrow Wilson."

Governor Manning referred to the sacrifices that the people of this nation had made of the sons they had given to the service of the nation, and of those who would never come home again. His voice broke while he was speaking, for he gave six sons to his country and one of them lies dead in France.

"But," he continued, "we feel the richer for the sacrifices for the cause for which our boys fought has been sanctified for us. And in that war just ended America found herself, she found her soul in this war. And I trust that the thing may never again be said of her that was said in my hearing at the St. Louis convention. A strong pacifist speech had been made and someone asked what was thought of it. The man to whom the query was put replied, 'It was a rotten speech but good politics. America is too fat to fight.' America was not too fat to fight. The call to war found the soul of America alive, and in no time has there been shown a finer spirit, a truer idealism, a more lofty patriotism than has been shown by the American soldiers and the American people than in this war. And now it is our duty to see that America's square is maintained; that her ideals are kept before her own people and before the world; that America be made a better

place to live in than it has ever been before; that it be made a place where justice is maintained, and that a man no matter how weak, may be sure that his rights are safe.

DANGER TO STATES' RIGHTS.

"I believe that this matter of readjustment and reconstruction is one that will settle itself. If American initiative, the American business man is released from the restrictions that the war imposed and given the privilege of resuming his work, all will be well. I fear, however, that in the readjustment some of the wide powers surrendered gladly by the States to the central Government for the carrying on of the war and which are exclusively State functions, may not return to us unimpaired. The employment service of the Government, I feel can be usefully employed in the transition period in replacing the men in industries.

"I see that as a result of the war there will be a wide advance in our educational system, and in this connection I would sound a word of warning. I fear that in our anxiety to extend this system, in our anxiety to establish schools for vocational training, for the training of teachers and the like, we may be tempted to take Government money from the risk of the loss of the right to direct this work. In this matter we must not lose sight of the rights of the States. I notice that a bill has been proposed for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 for educational purposes, to be expended under Federal direction, which will determine the teachers and their character, and will also control in other ways. I feel jealous for the rights of the state in such matters and I would warn the Governors to be very cautious in dealing with this subject.

I do not know that any such danger lurks at the moment for the country of good roads, nothing will benefit the rural communities more than better highways which will mean cheaper transportation, and easier means of communication.

WAR HAS BROUGHT BENEFITS.

"The liquor traffic of our State has been so restricted that it has had a wonderful effect on our soldiers and the moral and financial strength of our people. We have, as a result of the war, secured laws to control vice and immorality and liquor that would have taken us 50 years to secure at any other time, and we have proved that they could be made operative. That has been one good result that has come to us as a result of the war.

"In other directions also we have made great progress, for instance, in the manufacture of optical glass, dyes, stuffs, potash and nitrates. I feel that the policy of the Government should continue to encourage such industries, despite the hue and cry that will be made for economy, and make America independent of other countries in early in the things that are essential for our industries and for our comfort and convenience."

BLAMES EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

A large part of the morning session was devoted to the discussion of the labor question. Governor-elect Campbell, of Arizona, said that labor troubles in his State had their beginning 15 years ago with the establishment of the eight hour law. With that came the organization of trade unions, and then the break in the Western Federation of Miners and the fight between Moyer and Haywood and the springing up of the militant organization, the I. W. W., which he called the American bolshevist movement. "Unfortunately," he said, "we had the problem of the absentee owner and the lack of understanding between the mine owner and his employes. Then the small mines grew to be big mines until Arizona came to produce 40 per cent. of the copper of the world, and the further separation of the mine owner and the worker. Things were not so bad so long as the labor was native and from northern Europe, and soon Arizona got the 'riff raff' of Europe and it was no unusual thing in a single mining camp to hear 25 to 32 distinct languages spoken, and that number of nationalities represented with a labor turnover of 100 per cent. a year."

BREKING BOLSHIEVISM.

Such soil, he said, was a fruitful one for the breeding of bolshevism, and in Arizona today they are not founding Americanism. "That is our trouble," he continued, "and the whole State is in a turmoil. There is unrest and propaganda, the question as to who owns the mines, the workers or the capitalists, and it is just as rampant today as it was before the war began and it exists in every mining State in the West."

He suggested as a remedy compulsory arbitration of labor disputes under the direction of the United States Labor Department, the establishment of a labor arbitration commission on which labor and capital should be equally represented with the Governor of the State as the odd man, for he declares that the Governor cannot shift his responsibility in the matter, that the Industrial Workers of the World and similar organizations which stand for similar practices be outlawed.

SEES DANGER AHEAD.

"You folks here," he declared, "do not know the menace. They are feeling it in Russian and Southern Europe as we are feeling it in the West. I live where it is a militant movement and purposeful in carrying out its doctrines and I do not know what we will do out West when peace is declared if some action is not taken to control it. It contains the menace of destruction. The labor movement as you know it here is correct in principle and we believe in it, but with us it is permeated with a poisonous virus and scratch it wherever you will the poison manifests itself. If we can get rid of this Bolshevism, if we can bring to Arizona the spirit of American ideals then our problem will be simplified."

Governor Gardner, of Missouri, expressed the belief that bills providing State workmen's compensation, modeled after the Ohio law, under which the State administers the insurance, will be presented to every State Legislature within the next year.

Governor Williams, of Oklahoma, urged adoption of the workmen's compensation system by every State "to protect injured workmen, throw the economic loss on industry, where it belongs; do away with ambulance chasers and the damages-suit man."

Governor Goodrich, of Indiana, took issue with Governor Gardner's statement that the Ohio plan should be the model, saying Indiana manufacturers with plants in both Ohio and Indiana prefer the Indiana plan. Others who spoke on this subject were Governors Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania; Bamberger, of Utah; Lister, of Washington; Phillips, of Wisconsin; Slinger, of Michigan; and Cornwell, of West Virginia.

NEW METHODS NECESSARY.

At the afternoon session Governor Boyle, of Nevada, spoke on State Labor

Policy and said that public opinion "no longer approves the employment of the brutal methods of the past in the settlement of labor controversies" and expressed the opinion that a solution of the labor problem must come by mutual consideration by employers and employees, and it is the function of the Government, Federal and State, to bring these two forces together. Governor Boyle said the American Federation of Labor has been the most powerful single influence in pointing the way to a practical solution of the labor question in guiding men away from Socialistic theories and radicalism. The Industrial Workers of the World, he said, includes many honest men waiting for the right kind of leadership.

Governor Lister, of Washington, in an eloquent and forceful address urged the State governments to study the causes of social unrest. In discussing the labor situation he said that every State has had experience in carrying out the Selective Service act that certain men had renounced their American citizenship in order to avoid going to the war.

SCORES ALIEN SLACKERS.

"And I think," he said, while the Governors applauded, "that every man who renounced his American citizenship because he was afraid to fight for America ought to be returned to his native land at the very earliest opportunity. If we should follow that course in dealing with those who are not loyal to the country we would help greatly in clearing up an ugly situation. I confess that I am not willing to live on the same street with the man who is not willing to fight for his country in its hour of trial and peril."

"We ought also to see to it, that the affairs of this country shall be so managed that there shall be work for every man able to work, and that every man able to work shall work. Every man ought to be an asset and not a liability to his country and no man has a right to live in this country who is not willing to work for it. We have not reached the time when any man has a right to say that this country owes him a living, but he ought to be able to get a living if he is able and willing to work for it."

WANT WAR TROPHIES.

A motion, made by Governor Gardner, of Missouri, and seconded by Governor Bamberger, of Utah, was unanimously adopted. It was to request Secretary of War Baker to give to the States a number of captured German cannon to be placed in the grounds of the State capitols and in other appropriate places. Another motion, made by Governor Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, was passed, inviting Former Ambassador to Turkey, Henry Morgenthau, to address the conference on the work of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East.

The conference cut its session short at 4 o'clock in order to go to the Naval Academy, where Admiral Eberle had arranged for a review of the cadets, which was as striking a display of military drilling as can be seen in America today. The Academy was in full working order when the Governors got there and were escorted through the buildings and grounds by the Admiral. A battalion of more than 500 midshipmen was at drill, 100 or so at their gymnasium games and the swimming pool; half a battalion starting for a cross-country hike and others reciting in classes.

The Governors inspected modern explosives, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, a half ton of fresh bread and great cauldrons of soup—all of them essential parts of the largest naval training academy in the world.

In the evening the Governors went to Baltimore to attend a reception and entertainment in their honor at the Press Club, and the women accompanying them were given a theatre party by Mrs. Harrington.

At the final session today the Governors expect to discuss the question as to what is to become of the National Guard after demobilization and there is to be a discussion of agricultural policies.

WOULD KEEP MILITIA

Governors Oppose Extermination of State Guard Organizations.

Annapolis, Dec. 17.—When the Governors meet in conference tomorrow there will be considerable discussion on the question of preserving the National Guard in the various States.

The proposition advanced at Washington for the disappearance of such organizations has not been enthusiastically received by some of the executives. By most of them, it seems, they declare that the National Guard has made good—that it made good at the time of the Mexican border trouble when it served as a corrective for the country on the other side of the Rio Grande and that it made good in the recent war.

Gov. Emmanuel L. Philipp, of Wisconsin, asked this afternoon that time be given tomorrow for a discussion as to

the future status of the National Guard. Gov. Ernest Lister, of Washington, and Governor-elect William C. Sproul, of Pennsylvania, expressed themselves in favor of such a discussion.

Governor Philip said afterward that the National Guard had more than shown its worth in Wisconsin. "The men of our National Guard regiments fought bravely and triumphantly—no body of men fought more bravely or more triumphantly," said Governor Philip. "I am not in favor of a militaristic policy, except in time of war. It is all right, of course, for the Government to take full charge of all State militia organizations in war time, but in peacetime I think the State should look out for such units. The National Guard organizations help to stimulate State pride. They cause the young men in a community to realize that the ideals of democracy are worth fighting for. They invite these men to prepare against any possible disaster, the while they keep the militaristic spirit which would make the whole nation trem with a martial spirit within proper bounds. I think the National Guard, by reason of its past work, deserves a better fate than extermination."

Governor Lister said that he felt that the National Guard regiments acted as a perpetual stimulus to patriotism and that all States felt pride in trying to keep their guardsmen up to the highest point of efficiency—that there was a laudable jealousy existing which made one State see to it that her neighboring States could not boast of a better organization of citizen soldiery.

WEARS ESQUIMAUX CHARM

But Keenuch Falls To Produce Results For Gov. Riggs.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 17.—Keenuch is the god of evil whom the Eskimaux admire and fear. The Eskimaux have not got of good, but they admit that Keenuch has a little bit of good in him and that as long as anyone is devoted to him he will keep evils away from that devotee.

Gov. Thomas T. Riggs, Jr., of Alaska, wears one of the little idols. The idol is engraved on a bit of mastodon ivory, used as a tie pin. It has legs and feet like a man, wings and a face more or less like an eagle, if an eagle can be said to have a face. The Governor, it seems, was very proud of that idol, but, to tell the truth, he seems to be souring on it. Since last March, when he was appointed Governor of Alaska, little except evil has descended upon that territory. An Alaskan ship, the Princess Sophia, sank in Alaska waters and every soul lost. Influenza practically wiped out several of the Alaskan villages; floods swept over the territory causing much damage, while the war hurt Alaska more than it did any part of the United States.

There were no war industries in the territory. There was no increased revenue from munition plants, no increased wages. The people of that territory received the same wages as they did of old, had to buy food at higher prices, bought Liberty Bonds, subscribed to the Red Cross, the United War Work campaign and various other welfare activities. Governor Riggs declares that Alaska did more in the way of such subscriptions, proportionately speaking, than any State in the country. Alaska sent a few half-breed Eskimaux into the Army and a large number of full-blooded Indians.

Governor Riggs is a Marylander. He was born in Howard county, but has not lived here for 32 years. He must have moved away when quite young, for he still looks very youthful.

When the Klondike gold fever swept across this continent, it got into the blood of young man Riggs and he set out to that region to court fortune. But while the Governor was not particularly lucky in gold seeking, he did much for Alaska. He was one of the members of the commission which laid the boundary between Alaska and Canada, and was one of the engineers on the commission. He also helped to build a number of railroads in Alaska, and, altogether, is a man of whom Maryland may well be proud.