

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. XX. No. 10-11

FARGO, N. D., NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1916.

Monthly--25 Cts. a Year.

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MRS. ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON

We are holding our twenty-seventh Annual Convention in the thriving and hospitable little city of Grafton, in response to the cordial invitation of the wide awake white-ribboners of this place. This is the first state convention held in the northeastern part of the state. For months we have been looking forward to this annual convention as a time of meeting with comrades beloved, of recounting our victories and our defeats and of gaining new inspiration and planning greater things for the year to come.

The Grafton W. C. T. U. has the thanks and appreciation of every member of this convention for its labors of love in making such ample provision for this meeting and for the comfort of every delegate.

### WORLD CONDITIONS

We are facing conditions which are not only new to us, but which are new in the history of the world. We, who are living today, ought to be the wisest people who have ever lived in order to successfully cope with the present world situation, and to correctly solve the menacing problems which demand immediate attention.

The world was never so small as today. The triumphs of inventive genius have caused it to shrink astonishingly and we might, this morning, at our breakfast table, with the aid of the Hertzian waves, whisper in the ear of our neighbor in darkest Africa or upon India's coral strand. The world was once a large planet and it was a long journey around it, but today your words carried by the wireless can make the journey seven times in a second. We are all near neighbors and nothing can effect our brothers and sisters, however benighted, in whatever corner of the world, and not effect us also.

It is true that--

"Like warp and woof all destinies  
Are woven fast,  
Linked in sympathy like the keys  
Of an organ vast.  
Pluck one thread, and the web ye mar;  
Break but one  
Of a thousand keys, and the paining  
jar  
Through all will run."

The tragedy of the present situation is that while science has sped on winged feet and the soldier of fortune has followed hard after, the soldier of the cross has lagged far behind. The follower of Christ has been slow to see the necessity of

making the redemption of the world his business, and too many peoples and nations have been content with the shell, instead of the essence of Christianity. This neglected work has accumulated until today it as-

vital spiritual quality, which should permeate and direct the life of every professed follower of Christ.

There are many professed Christians, and there are churches, where he who speaks to them of spiritual things speaks an unknown tongue; they listen as to a priest chanting the litany and vaguely realize that it is something religious. There are other Christians and churches who

tic souls who sing and shout, with eyes and ears closed to the need at every hand--these make up a large part of the church of God and we understand how God's great business has been played with, and why the world is well nigh overwhelmed with catastrophe. It may be God is mercifully showing us that we are building our so called Christian character on the sands of expediency instead of on the rock, Christ Jesus.

When spiritual leaders teach that the ethics of Jesus of Nazareth cannot be applied between nations, and repeat what Napoleon himself found to be false that, "God is on the side of the heaviest battalion," we need not wonder that the world is baptized with blood; that we have entered upon the third year of a war which eclipses in killed and wounded, in horror and suffering, all wars since God created man in his own image. It is difficult for us who live in this "blessed land of room enough beyond the ocean bars, Where the air is full of sunlight, and the flag is full of stars," whose sons, husbands and brothers are with us, who have all of the necessities, most of the comforts, and many of the luxuries of life, to realize the suffering in trenches and hospitals, the ruined cities, the desolated homes, the hunger and actual starvation of millions of men, women and children, resulting from this terrible war.

It is also difficult for us who live within the sound of the church going bell, who find the services of the sanctuary almost irksome in their demands, who must have the best preaching and the best music to make the worship of God tolerable, to realize that today hundreds of thousands of dusky faces are turning longingly toward the light of life and pleading, "Sirs, we would see Jesus," while we are virtually turning them back to the darkness and bidding them wait another generation or two, until the church wakes up and devotes more time and energy, more men and money to the saving of the heathen world.

It is difficult for us who live in this blessed prohibition state, where the bright blue sky is never darkened by the smoke from a brewery or distillery, where the sun never shines upon the swinging sign of a saloon, to realize the conditions which exist in license states; the sorrow, disgrace and suffering from this curse which destroys more victims, body and soul, than pestilence, famine and war. It is difficult to realize the tremendous battles that are being



MRS. ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON

sumes such proportions and its demands are so great as to make it impossible for any true follower of Christ henceforth to seek his own comfort, to idle or dawdle at his task. For Christianity alone holds the key to the situation, and spiritual forces alone can work it out.

The principles of the teachings of Christ applied in the relations which exist between man and man, between employer and employee, between the citizen and the state, between nation and nation, will adjust every wrong and solve every problem. But we must remember that a large part of the world has never yet heard of Christ and His teachings because of the slackness and selfishness of his followers, and that a part of the world are getting their ideas of real Christianity largely from these same followers. The trouble however is not in the lack of numbers among Christians as much as in the lack of quality, the

profess a deep knowledge of spiritual things and a high plane of Christian experience, who undoubtedly "enjoy" religion and seem perfectly willing to stop right there. To find an outlet for religious enthusiasm, in fighting evil, in making conditions which surround the children clean and wholesome, in ridding the town, the state, and the nation, of the curse of all curses, the liquor traffic, to be devoted body, soul and pocket-book to the redemption of humanity, and the extension of Christ's kingdom in the world--all this is foreign to a kind of religion "enjoyed" by some.

Vital, vigorous Christianity applied, is the only power that can meet world conditions. The professing Christians who have never been spiritually awakened, the Christians who seem to be asphyxiated with the deadly poison of worldliness, money making and pleasure seeking, and the enthusias-

(Continued on page 4)

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.  
Official Organ North Dakota W. C. T. U.

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

Mrs. E. M. Pollock,  
MANAGING EDITOR.

Entered in the postoffice at Fargo, N. D., as second class matter.

Subscription price per annum.....25c  
Extra copies, 2 cents each.

**OBJECT.**—To promote the advancement of the W. C. T. U. work of North Dakota in all its departments, and to do all in our power to bring the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law.

**STATE MOTTO.**—I am but one, but I am one; I can not do everything, but I can do something; what I can do, I ought to do, and what I ought to do, by the grace of God I will do.

**PLEDGE.**—I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all alcoholic liquors as a beverage, including wine, beer and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1916

## STATE OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Fargo.  
Vice-President—Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, Fargo.  
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. B. H. Wylie, Bismarck.  
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, Fargo.  
Treasurer—Mrs. Minette B. Bowe, Fargo.  
North Dakota W. C. T. U. Headquarters, First National Bank Block, Fargo.  
Secretary, Mrs. Minette B. Bowe.

## DEPARTMENT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Secretary Young People's Branch—Miss Adah Remington, University.  
Supervisor Y. P. B. at State University—Mrs. Alice V. Hull University.  
Secretary Loyal Temperance Legion—Miss Gladys M. Powell, University.  
Associate L. T. L. Secretary—Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers, Fargo.  
Secretary Willard Union—Mrs. L. L. Muir, Hunter.  
Work Among Foreign Speaking People—Mrs. Julia P. Nelson, Fargo.  
Health—Mrs. G. P. Shepard, Jamestown.  
Purity and Mother's Meetings—Mrs. Lulu W. Zimmerman, Valley City.  
Medical Temperance—Mrs. A. E. M. Bolton, Jamestown.  
Penal, Reformatory, and Rescue Work—Mrs. Anna M. Warren, Portland.  
Scientific Temperance Instruction—Mrs. Lillie B. Smith, Thompson.  
Sunday School Work—Miss Mary M. Carey, Bottineau.  
Temperance Literature—Miss Mae Halcrow, Bismarck.  
Medal Contests—Miss Emma Lockwood, Valley City.  
Bureau of Purity—Mrs. Ann's S. Greenwood, Valley City.  
Anti-Narcotics—Mrs. W. E. Black, Grand Forks.  
Evangelistic Work and Unfermented Wine—Mrs. J. W. Hilborn, Leal.  
The Bible in the Public Schools—Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, Fargo.  
Sabbath Observance—Miss Maggie Sillers, Calvin.  
Christian Citizen-ship and Peace—Miss Nell Osmun, Bismarck.  
Social Meetings and Red Letter Days—Mrs. J. H. McCallister, Minnauka.  
Fairs and Open Air Meetings—Mrs. Ida Sparks Clarke, Fairmount.  
Flower Mission—Miss M. Inez Lee, Epping, R. R. 2.  
Franchise—Mrs. Ella M. Shippy, Hope.  
Legislation—State President.  
W. C. T. U. Institutes—State Corresponding Secretary.  
Musical Director—Mrs. Walter B. Reed, Amania.

## FOR YOUR CHILDREN

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## The Union Signal as a Campaigner

THE UNION SIGNAL answers the many requests made for reliable information concerning the effects of prohibition; it refutes the misstatements of prohibition's enemies by giving the ABSOLUTE TRUTH; it destroys the tissue of deception so skillfully woven by the brewers, by stating the latest scientific testimony concerning the true nature and effects of beer. It is disseminated as a campaign document. You cannot afford to be without THE UNION SIGNAL. It educates, inspires and encourages. Read and pass it on to others. Only \$1.00 per year. One premium copy for five subscriptions at \$1.00 each. Price per 100 for distribution purposes, \$1.75. The once-a-month Campaign Edition for only 50 cents per year. Subscribe now! Do not be without Your Own Union Signal!

All manuscript for publication must be in my hands by the 15th of each month. Send all communications to  
Mrs. E. M. Pollock,  
Fargo, N. Dak.

Mr. Watkins in his talk at the convention reported 214 meetings in 104 towns in North Dakota, talked to 8000 pupils, raised \$17,000. The per capita consumption of liquor in North Dakota, as shown by the liquor shipping bills, is  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon. In Minnesota the per capita consumption is 24 gallons, and in Montana is 19 gallons.

It is a fact that laws relating to property, commercial laws, are enforced by officials while moral laws are disregarded and unenforced. The state protects the chickens and birds of the air, but the home is often left unprotected.

## NOTICE.

We have on hand several hundred North Dakota Hand Books that were printed last year for the use of local unions. It has been decided to issue no Hand Book this year. Some unions have decided to use the programs given in last year's books again this year, and if any union wishes additional copies of this book they will be sent free upon request. We will appreciate it if you will state number of copies desired and enclose postage for same.

If there were any Banner Unions not represented at the state convention at Grafton kindly write me, sending list of points made the past year. A pennant inscribed "Banner Union 1916" will be sent you.

MINETTE B. BOWE,  
Headquarters Secretary.

## FRANCHISE DEPARTMENT.

Number of unions reporting	38
Number of Superintendents	17
Number of pages of literature distributed	15,000
Number of public meeting held	2
Number of parlor meetings held	20
Number of suffrage contests	7
Number of suffrage debates	2
Number of suffrage institutes	4

Grand Forks union reports the greatest amount of literature distributed; Fairmount next. Have written to all the unions, sending literature and plan of work. Have also written many personal letters.

I regret very much that more work has not been reported, for we know that much more has been done than is outlined above.

Our unions seem to think that because there is no campaign on at the present time there is little, if any, need for work. This, of course, is a mistake. We should give much time to educating the public on this line now, and by and by when the campaign is on, as it surely will be, we will be able to give more attention to securing votes for our cause.

MRS. ELLA M. SHIPPY,  
State Superintendent.

It is better to say "This one thing I do," than to say, "These forty things I dabble in."—Dr. Washington Gladden.

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## REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

BARBARA H. WYLLIE

In these days "Preparedness" is heard on every side. However we may differ regarding National defenses, we are all agreed that an enemy greater than any that can come to us from over the sea, has been lurking within our borders since the founding of our great Republic. How to banish the legalized liquor traffic is a much greater question than how to provide against possible foreign invasion. King Alcohol is dethroned, though not yet fully conquered. But his doom is sealed and how any woman can lose interest or any union disband in sight of victory, we cannot understand. It is a privilege to be in the fight for "a saloonless Nation and a stainless flag."

In the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition we cannot do a greater thing than to keep our own beloved state dry and to work towards the better enforcement of our prohibition law. If any one of the nineteen prohibition states should take a backward step just now the whole campaign would be retarded.

The past year has been unprecedented in many respects. The summer's heat and the winter's snow made conditions unfavorable for our work. Had we in our local unions commenced early enough to practice the principle of "Preparedness," and, according to our Constitution, paid all dues and pledges January 1, all would have been well.

The extreme weather and the partial crop failure would not, then, have crippled our work, and we should have been spared the rush and anxiety at the close of the year. As it is, we have made a good record, though we have not reached our goal. We have a number of banner unions to be reported later. This year the National Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, requested each state secretary to send to her with the annual report, a state map on which green stars should show the location of old unions and red stars, the new. This map was a great object lesson. Some districts had no red stars at all, some had a few, but the number of both red and green stars grew pitifully less as we traveled Westward. Beyond the Missouri, the fields are white to the harvest. Workers have been sent frequently but conditions there seem to call for help again and again.

This part of the state should be our future objective. Here the resubmission petitions had their origin. Their failure to secure the necessary number of signatures was a signal victory for our cause.

## FIELD WORKERS

We have employed but one National organizer this year. Mrs. Lizzie O. Middleton of Kansas City, was with us on two occasions—October 18, to November 18, 1915, and May 3, to July 16, of this year. She worked in six districts and reported seventy-two public lectures, fifty-eight talks in schools, nineteen addresses to other societies, 6042 pupils reached, 89 active members and 33 honorary. Mrs. Middleton addressed the State Teachers' Association, was the speaker at Chapel exercises in Fargo College, and at convocation service in the State University.

She also spoke at three district conventions. By the use of charts, she presented impressively the scientific truth concerning alcohol.

Mrs. Kate S. Wilder made a trip West through the eleventh and sixth districts, speaking at the eleventh district convention and organizing a local union at Taylor. Conventions in the thirteenth and fourteenth districts were inspired by Mrs. Wilder's helpful addresses.

Mrs. Virginia Keener has done constructive work in the fifth district and adjacent territory. She drilled young people for medal contests. Several young men were among the number. A Matron's suffrage contest was a special feature. Mrs. Keener spoke before several gatherings of teachers and gave an address at the fifth district convention. Always she enthused the workers by her faith and courage. Miss Nelle M. Osmun did some work in the fifth district and addressed the district convention. She has recently been called to the pastorate of a church in Hursfield.

Under the auspices of Wesley College, Miss Ethel E. Halcrow as State Secretary of the Y. P. B. did some field work, and was a speaker at the First District Convention.

Mrs. Nelia E. Buck attended the convention of the Third District at Rugby where her strong address was highly commended.

Mrs. Bertha Lee Broyles, whose recent removal to Texas we so much regret, held a series of medal contests for the boys and girls of the Agricultural School at Park River. In the fifteenth district Mrs. Broyles did some work which created fresh interest.

Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers has been busy all year, working in the First, Second, Tenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth districts. Regardless of wind or weather she has gone forward. She knows not the meaning of defeat. A line of L. T. L's marks the course of her progress through the state for she has organized wherever possible. She has also a number of local unions and Y. P. B's to her credit.

Our president, Mrs. Anderson, was a welcome speaker at conventions in twelfth and seventeenth districts. It was her thought to visit all district meetings but this was found to be a physical impossibility. Through Mrs. Anderson's generosity a shelf of the latest temperance publications was presented to each of the nine leading colleges in the state. At commencement time the University Y. P. B. gave a banquet in her honor. Next morning she gave an address at convocation service, which was highly appreciated by both faculty and students.

Our Vice Pres., Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, attended the convention called at New Leipzig in Morton Co. for the purpose of organizing the 19th district. She made helpful addresses there, and at other places, on the way home. A part of the year was spent in Michigan, but everywhere she has kept our work in the foreground.

The corresponding secretary presented the subject of Scientific Temperance, Essay Contests and the Bible in the Public Schools, to the teachers of Pembina county.

## CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTES

Our work was represented at three of the largest chautauqua assemblies last summer.

Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president



of Kansas W. C. T. U., gave eloquent addresses at Valley City, at Mouse River Loop and at North Chautauqua. Enroute, she spoke at Kenmare and at Grand Forks to appreciative audiences.

At North Chautauqua our vice president, Mrs. Best, and our treasurer, Mrs. Salmons, were at home to white ribbon in Baldwin cottage. Mrs. Best conducted the successful institute. On our special day a picnic dinner was served by members of the Devils Lake union.

At Mouse River Loop Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers was in charge, and at Valley City the Corresponding Secretary. At all these interesting addresses were followed by discussion, and literature in large quantities was distributed.

#### THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S BRANCH

A number of Branches were organized this year, but failure to collect dues prevents a good showing. The University Y. P. B., under the wise supervision of Mrs. Alice V. Hull, has had a successful year. Business meetings and social gatherings have been held. Essay contest work has been taken up. Under the department of Sociology a course of Anti-Narcotic lectures was given. We have no thought of being partial to our University in our efforts. If leaders could be found, we might have a similar work in every college in the state.

#### THE LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION

This has been an L. T. L. year. Mrs. Bowers and Mrs. Keener have been awake to every opportunity of organization and forty new legions are reported.

The L. T. L. Secretary, Miss Gladys Powell, will give us a detailed report later. The children have done some fine work, under the direction of their capable leaders.

#### THE DEPARTMENTS

Since the last convention, a few changes in department superintendents have been made. The combined departments of Peace, Sabbath Observance and Christian Citizenship were separated, Mrs. F. W. Heidel, who was later appointed National Superintendent of Sabbath Observance, retaining the same department for the state and Peace and Christian Citizenship being assigned to Miss Osmun. Miss M. Inez Lee was appointed to the Flower Mission Department on the resignation of Mrs. Rode. The Bible in the Public Schools was taken up by Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, when Mrs. O. W. McClusky found it necessary to resign. The departments have done good work this year. Health, Better Babies contests, Purity and Mothers' Meetings have received much attention.

Mrs. A. E. M. Bolton, of the Medical Temperance Department, addressed the State Nurses' Association at their convention in Minot last April. Special literature was sent to the State Medical Association.

Medal contests continue to be popular, especially where Mrs. Keener has been.

Essay contests, Sunday School work, and Anti-Narcotics have been emphasized. Our Anti-cigarette law is not enforced as it should be.

The Bureau of Publicity has kept our work constantly before the public. We wish the plate matter furnished by National W. C. T. U. might be more generally used. Subscrip-

tions to our periodicals have been well looked after by our State Superintendent. Our social departments of Flower Mission, Fairs and Open Air Meetings, Social Meetings and Red Letter Days have recommended the work in their own attractive way.

The Superintendent of Franchise had a fine article in a Suffrage issue of White Ribbon Bulletin. In the departments of Evangelistic work, The Bible in the Public Schools, and others, much literature has been distributed. Copies of our State Sunday Laws were prepared by Mrs. Heidel for general distribution.

#### THE DISTRICTS

We owe much to the faithful, untiring work of our district presidents. Several of them were obliged to resign but we welcome today their successors, Mrs. Mary McDonald of the third district, Mrs. L. T. Stromswold of the fourth, Mrs. Hattie M. Wilson of the ninth, Mrs. E. A. Voigt of the tenth, Mrs. W. W. Anderson of the thirteenth, Mrs. Etta Miller of the fourteenth and Mrs. Bertha L. Broyles of the seventeenth. Mrs. B. E. Noark, president of the sixth district, was appointed by the general officers at the close of the last convention. Last December Mrs. Bowers called a meeting at New Leipzig in Morton county for the organization of the Nineteenth district and Mrs. Esther E. Fisher of Raleigh was elected president. Mrs. M. A. Garry holds the distinction of serving as district president for twenty-two successive years.

Enthusiastic conventions were held in fifteen districts this year.

#### LOCAL UNIONS

Upon the efficiency of the local unions, all our work depends. Everywhere women are ready to follow earnest, intelligent leaders, and we covet more of these for our cause. Twenty-one new unions have been organized this year. One-third of these have paid dues. Five new Y. P. B's are reported and forty L. T. L's. More unions than usual reported this year. A number observed Day of Prayer, December 12, 1915. Two Unions, Edgeley and Hope, report the observance of National Poster Days, and three, Devils Lake, Reeder and LaMoure, have held parades. Nine Unions, only, report the use of clip sheet furnished by National W. C. T. U.

Everywhere voters have been urged to nominate and elect to Congress men who favor National Constitutional Prohibition. The subject has been advocated by sermons, public addresses, parades, medal contests and petitions to Congress. Special issues of our State paper have been devoted to the subject; also to Young People's work, and Franchise. Receptions for public school teachers are quite popular.

The Union at Carrington, where we met last year, has been in labors more abundant. Their activities include Sabbath Observance, Anti-Narcotics, Flower Mission and Social Meetings. They placed copies of "Compendium of Temperance Truth" in libraries of city and public schools. Blotters were also distributed.

Esmond held a series of temperance teas to increase membership. Many Red Letter Days observed, and work for better Sabbath observance. A mother's meeting was held on Miss Willard's birthday, September 28. Leeds has a flourishing L.

T. L., a Y. P. B., and a State Patron.

Balfour gained new active and honorary members.

Towner distributed literature among foreigners.

Minot secured Mrs. Middleton for addresses at the Normal School, the high school, the grades and church services.

Mohall distributed literature and blotters in schools.

Ryder keeps literature at depot. Local paper is supplied every week, with prohibition articles. Better sanitation is urged. Medal contest work is a specialty.

Sawyer had a good year. L. T. L. has 139 pledged members.

The new Union at Tolley held a medal contest and furnished articles for press.

Hofflund places L. T. L. work in public schools under direction of teachers.

Ray specialized on Mother's meetings. At Harvest Festival they distributed literature.

Stanley held a very pleasant reception to teachers in high school reception room. A fine musical and literary program was followed by light refreshments served in domestic science room. Five medal contests and two repeat contests were held.

Kintyre held four medal contests. Distributed literature at Farmers' Institute.

Napoleon is keeping together with one member in town, and others, a distance in the country.

Dawson held membership contest followed by banquet.

McKenzie supplies weekly column in local paper and has started a library.

Jamestown held a reception for mothers as well as Teachers. Three contests presented the subject of National Constitutional Prohibition.

Kensal held a farmers' meeting. Leal sent petitions and letters to Congressmen.

Valley City Scandinavian sent telegrams to legislators and distributed literature at Fairs.

LaMoure helped in Baby Week Parade. Have 110 pledged L. T. L. members.

Lisbon entertained school teachers, and clergy with their wives. Held a picnic in the park. Entertained members of Mothers' Club.

The special effort of Bowen union was flower mission work, for which \$28 was spent. A meeting for the teachers was held.

Fairmount has been actively engaged in law enforcement. A blind pig was raided through the marshal's assistance, and evidence secured against others.

Lidgerwood reports a street meeting. Sheldon gave an entertainment in the city hall.

Amenia held a reception for the twenty-one new members gained in membership contest.

Fargo gave a reception in honor of the State President, Mrs. Anderson, and also one for the public school teachers. They had a rest room at the Fair, where suffrage posters were displayed and plenty of literature given away. Six L. T. L. medal contests were held. Much attention was given department work. Fargo Scandinavian paid dues for 230 active members, a fact well worthy of mention. They excel in department work and in liberal financial contributions. Twenty dollars was given to the Stevens Campaign fund.

Galesburg sent petitions to Congressmen.

Hillsboro specialized on press work and literature.

Hope excelled in flower mission and relief work.

Six silver medals were given for the best essays in public schools. Contests were held on attendance, membership and payment of dues, receptions for teachers and husbands of members.

Hunter reports letters written to Senators and Representatives.

Page presented the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition to various societies, for adoption.

Grand Forks has been active along many lines. It is encouraging to know that in a year like this they held their 120 active members and made a gain in honorary membership. Department work has been well done, and suggestions by state union faithfully carried out.

At Inkster three societies adopted the resolution for National Prohibition and Thompson also circulated petitions in this interest.

Grafton has been very active along many lines in preparation for the convention.

Minto made a gain in membership. Held several mothers' meetings.

Nekoma had a clean-up day; planted trees and shrubs in park. Two members were appointed each month to visit the sick. An L. T. L. Rally was held.

Park River had a big rally at which addresses were made by prominent citizens. National Constitutional Prohibition is kept in the foreground at all meetings.

Cavalier held a dues paying social. They have fifty pledged members in L. T. L.

Drayton specialized on Parents' and Teachers' meetings, which were held in the High School Assembly Room, and created much interest. The Union Signal was placed in High School and blotters in the grades. Each boy, graduating from High School, without the use of liquor or tobacco, was awarded a five-dollar gold piece.

Tyner circulated petitions for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Our Indian unions at Cannon Ball and Big Lake have been creating sentiment among their own people.

#### SPECIAL MENTION

First union to report, Bay Center; 2d, Lisbon; 3d, Derrick and Forest River.

Largest gain in active membership—Calvin, 49.

Largest gain per cent in active membership—LaMoure, 214 per cent.

Banner Unions—Amenia, Calvin, Carrington, Esmond, Fargo, Fargo Scandinavian, Hofflund, Nekoma, Preeton, Sawyer, Stanley.

Largest number honorary members—1st Sawyer, 2d Absaraka.

Largest gain per cent in honorary membership—Amenia

Largest L. T. L.—Cooperstown, 100 paid members.

Most Union Signals taken—Amenia, 30; Fargo 26.

Most Young Crusaders—Gilby, 48; LaMoure, 25.

Most regular meetings—Lisbon, 26, Leeds, 25; Fargo Scandinavian, 24.

Most public meetings—Hofflund, 15; Sawyer 11.

Best College Essay—Waldemar F. Lillo, University.

Best Model School Essay—Sam Settevig, Kloten.

Best High School Essay—Doris Comb, Starkweather.

Best essay from grades—Mollie Markell, Rolla.

Best Anti-Narcotic Essay—Beatrice Gudmunson, Starkweather.

# PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS (From page 1)

waged in the six campaign states, and how the liquor traffic, seeing the writing upon the wall, is fighting as never before for a few more years of life. These are a few items in the world situation today. In the face of the tremendous need, how small and insignificant any effort of ours must be, and yet having seen the need we must respond to the call. Not in our own strength, not in our own wisdom, but with a devotion that will make us willing to drink the cup He drank and be baptised with His baptism, we shall work for the triumph of Christ's teachings and Christ's love in the home; and in those larger homes, the state, the nation, and the world.

## PROGRAM OF THE W. C. T. U.

This is but carrying out the purpose for which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized. According to our official catechism the W. C. T. U. is an organization of Christian women banded together for the protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic and the triumph of Christ's kingdom in custom and in law. The purpose and scope of our work is so broad, the need so great, that every Christian woman should be drawn into our ranks, and when the white ribbon, symbol of purity and peace, and emblem of all the correlated reforms which center in the home, gleams on the breast of every Christian woman, the glorious day of victory will dawn.

Frances E. Willard not only united the women of the north and south, but to her came the vision of the women of the world united for the protection of the homes of the world. The women of fifty nations have enlisted under the white banner of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and are working for a world redeemed from the curse of alcohol, opium, tobacco, the gambling house and the haunt of shame. They have declared their belief in a living wage; an eight hour day; courts of conciliation and arbitration; in justice as opposed to greed of gain; in peace and good will to men; in the coming of Christ's kingdom; in the gospel of the Golden Rule; in one standard of purity for men and women; and in the equal right of each to hold opinions and to express them at the ballot box. They are pledged to seek for themselves and for all whom they work, the transforming power of Divine grace and to labor and pray that, all these principles, founded upon the gospel of Christ, may be worked out in custom and in law. This is the program of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union as founded in its declaration of principles. It is a clarion call to Christian women everywhere to give themselves and their means to help carry out its Christ-like provisions.

It is as impossible to tell all that has been accomplished by this organization in its forty-two years of strenuous life as it is to tell all that a North Dakota river, gliding quietly below the level of the prairie and leaving behind the refreshing green of cottonwood, oak and elm, the singing birds and the blossoming flowers, has accomplished. While the river did not make the forest, the flowers, or the birds, yet they would not have been there but for its ceaseless flow, giving them protection from the fierce prairie fires

and bringing to them the conditions which make for life and growth.

In each of the nineteen prohibition states, Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Iowa, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Arizona and Colorado, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been an important factor in winning the great battle which resulted in the glorious defeat of the liquor traffic. For many years without haste and without rest, it has been steadily laying strong foundations for an enlightened public sentiment which refuses to tolerate a legalized traffic in the bodies and souls of men.

The prohibition territory has been growing steadily year by year until today it covers 85 per cent. of the area of the United States. Campaigns are on in South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Idaho, Missouri, Michigan, California and Alaska. The hotly contested battle in every one of these states demands our prayers, our sympathy and our help. Victory in these states will mean that the large western part of the United States dividing on the eastern boundary of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, will be, with the exception of Nevada, practically dry. The remaining license states in this vast territory, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah and Texas, are now nearly dry by county and town local option elections.

## POLITICAL POWER OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

It would seem passing strange to one who did not understand the political power the liquor traffic still has in the United States, that in the face of the tremendous fact that 85 per cent. of the territory of the United States is now dry, that 60 per cent. of the population is living under prohibition laws, and that more petitions have been sent to Congress asking for national prohibition, than have ever been presented for anything else in the history of our country, that the present Congress should refuse to allow the National Constitutional Prohibition amendment to come to a vote.

In spite of the fact that petitions were sent from not only the temperance organizations of the country, but also from the great church councils of almost every denomination, the Republican and Democratic National Conventions refused to consider a plank endorsing the National Prohibition Amendment. The question naturally arises, How does the liquor traffic continue to hold such power that it is able to command both great political parties? The answer may not be far to seek. The liquor traffic is strictly non-partisan and holds the balance of power by throwing every vote at its command against that party which refuses to do its bidding. It has been tried before the bar of public opinion, found guilty, and the sentence passed upon it is death. It can afford to pay heavily for an extension of time—a few more years of life. It is therefore a most generous contributor to campaign funds and also knows how to bluff the political parties which are extremely nervous before election, by claiming more power than it really possesses. There is, I think, no question but that the temperance people in the United States are in the majority. Why do they not have equal political power with the whiskey tribe? They

do not stand together. There are many of them partisan and though their party leaders may sell them out to the liquor traffic, they meekly stand by and vote the ticket prepared for them. There are indications however, that this year a large number of temperance men will refuse allegiance to a political party which has spurned their request. This coupled with the fact that the Prohibition party has chosen for its standard bearers Ex-Governor Hanley, a former Republican, and Dr. Ira Landreth, a former Democrat, men well known in public life, makes the outcome between the two old parties this fall somewhat uncertain.

The excuse that the prohibition question can not be taken up now because of the great program of preparedness this Nation is working out, is, in the blazing light of the great conflagration in Europe, puerile folly. England's brilliant Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George, declares, "England is fighting Germany, Austria, and drink, and so far as I can see the greatest of these foes is drink." King George and the late Lord Kitchener have agreed with temperance reformers that ability to fight well, or in other words efficiency, is only compatible with sobriety and themselves set the example of total abstinence. Every nation engaged in this war has found that their hope of winning can only be based upon an efficiency which makes imperative, sober commanders, sober men in the trenches, and sober men in the munition factories. In the face of the fact that Russia has absolutely prohibited vodka, first as a war necessity, and then on account of the amazing prosperity and happiness that prohibition has brought her people even while engaged in a tremendous war, has wisely decided to make that prohibition permanent; that France has prohibited as a war measure their great national drink, absinthe; that Germany has been obliged to restrict the sale of liquor and the output of beer; in the face of all these facts, for the United States of America to officially declare by the action of Congress and of the great political parties, that we are so busy getting ready for a possible war which may never come, that we have not time to put out of the way that which not only destroys efficiency at every step of the business of the preparation for war, but is also more destructive of life than war itself, is enough to make this country the laughing stock of the world. It is true that it has taken this great calamity, this life and death struggle, to bring home to the crowned heads of Europe the truth that temperance reformers have been teaching for years, that drink and efficiency are incompatible, but the case is won now for all time, the verdict is written large in history. There is every reason from the standpoint of National safety and efficiency that alcoholic liquors should be prohibited and no reason why they should not.

## CANADA

Our neighbor on the north, the "Lady of the Snows," is winning glorious victories for prohibition and has already voted the saloon out of more than three-fourths of her territory. Manitoba carried the prohibition referendum by a vote of two to one and the law became effective June first of this year. Winnipeg has a population of nearly a quarter of a million and is said to be the largest city of its size in America to go dry by its own vote. The province of Alberta went dry July first. In Saskatchewan the govern-

ment has taken over the sale of all liquors and promised a vote on the question in December when the Women will have the franchise. This means Saskatchewan dry. Ontario, which has been considered the stronghold of Canadian liquor interests, has gone dry by direct legislation which will continue until after the war when a referendum will be taken. Nova Scotia went dry March 16, 1916, by legislative enactment and the law went into effect on June 30, 1916. Newfoundland has adopted total prohibition by a vote of four to one and the law goes into effect January 1, 1917. Nine of the fourteen counties of New Brunswick are now dry and prohibition goes into effect there April 30, 1917. About two-thirds of the province of Quebec is dry under local option law passed before confederation. There are practically no licensed bars except in large cities. British Columbia has recently gone dry by an overwhelming majority.

## EFFECT OF PROHIBITION

With the daily press filled with the marvelous results that have followed prohibition in every one of the nineteen states that have adopted it, it would seem that the liquor interests would have to honestly admit that the case against them is proven. However they do not allow facts to stand in their way and we find in all the state campaigns the old stories of crime, insanity, poverty, and business depression following prohibition are reiterated with feverish emphasis. I had the pleasure of attending the splendid campaign conference held at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, under the auspices of the National W. C. T. U. and presided over by our beloved and gifted National President, Anna A. Gordon. While in Sioux Falls I heard some of the arguments that are advanced by the "wets." They pointed to North Dakota as an awful example of what prohibition has done. They said a large per cent. of our people were in the insane asylum and penitentiary, and those not thus cared for were divorced. That prohibition had driven away business, that our people were unemployed, and poor, buildings empty, etc., etc. I was glad to be able to tell them that while we had insane people, our proportion of insane to the population was only one-half that of the license states; that our neighboring state of Montana, with license, has nearly four times as many prisoners in the penitentiary according to the population as has North Dakota; that license South Dakota has 273 commitments to the penitentiary to the 100,000 population while North Dakota has only 163 commitments to the 100,000 population. While North Dakota has only nine juvenile delinquents to the 100,000 South Dakota has 17.75 to the 100,000. North Dakota has the lowest juvenile delinquency of any state. I admitted that we have employment troubles, as Warden Talcott had stated before a Congressional Committee in Washington that the prohibition law was so effectively enforced in North Dakota that he could not get convicts enough to properly run the prison twine plant. I was obliged to admit that we have empty buildings. The poor-houses in most of the counties are empty, some converted into hospitals and some of the poor-farms have been made into experiment farms. The jails in many counties are empty; a jail in one of our larger towns was advertised for sale, evidently there was no use for it. As to the poverty of the people, how I wished they could take an automobile trip over our beautiful prairies, with the thrifty farms, cozy well built homes, great red barns, wind mills and silos, which speak more eloquently of



the comfort, prosperity and wealth of our people than any figures I could give, but I was happy to inform them that we were not suffering and that we have a per capita wealth based on the actual property value of \$2,005 which is probably not equaled by any license state in the union. The per capita wealth of the United States as given in the statistical abstract for 1918 is only \$1,318.11. The per capita agricultural production of 1914 was \$289.52. The money which goes into the saloon keeper's till in license states is deposited in banks in prohibition states, and North Dakota has one bank for every 795 inhabitants and a bank deposit of \$142 for every man, woman and child in the state. I told them also of the generous provision made for our schools in the perpetual endowment fund of the land grant worth \$64,000,000; of the \$5,000,000, expended on our common schools; that though we are one of the younger states of the union we rank third in the amount spent per capita for education, while Minnesota has tenth place and the Empire State of New York has sixteenth place. North Dakota spends \$8.60 per capita for educational purposes and not one penny of it is furnished by the saloon. I was also glad to tell them that prohibition did not drive away settlers; that the population of North Dakota had increased since 1900 95.8 per cent; that although when we entered statehood South Dakota was in the lead, in spite of the so called handicap of prohibition, we have overtaken our sister state and left her far in the rear. North Dakota now has prohibition territory on the north and east since Manitoba and sixty-three counties of Minnesota are dry. With dry victories in Montana and South Dakota this fall, we shall have prohibition territory also on the south and west of us. This will greatly assist and simplify the enforcement of our prohibition law.

The quick results of prohibition in the states that have recently adopted it, as told by the daily press, read like a fairy tale. Major C. B. Blethen, editor of the Seattle Times, who made a bitter fight against the prohibition amendment and whose paper was recognized as the mouth-piece of the whiskey element, says: "My paper fought its hardest against prohibition. We fought it on economic grounds alone. We believed that in a great seaport city with a population of 330,000 prohibition would be destructive; that it would bring economic disaster." After six months trial he says the bad business conditions promised by the wet advocates did not arrive. "There was a wonderful increase of business in all the meat markets, shoe stores, grocery stores and dry goods stores. Bank clearings increased more than \$55,000,000. Savings accounts increased in numbers and totals. Bank deposits in general greatly increased. Real estate transfers increased and higher prices were paid for property. Collections improved, said by some authorities to be fifty per cent better than in 1915. Suicides and murders decreased one-half. Total arrests going to police blotter in first six months of 1915—10,152. Drunkards turned loose after sobering down, names not given to blotter, in same period, 1,136. Total arrests for first six months of 1915—11,228. Total arrests of first six months of 1916, all names going to blotter and including violators of prohibition law—5,444. Total human beings kept out of jail apparently by operation of prohibition law, 5844, in six months." He adds "Think of the sum total of human anguish being reduced in that amount!

I confess it makes me ashamed for ever having dared to argue that the saloons should not be disturbed." He makes this optimistic prediction, "California is the only wet state left on the Pacific coast and it will go dry January 1st, 1918. And these three states will remain dry to the end of time. Those who were honestly opposed to prohibition as I was have been convinced by the actual evidence that prohibition is a fine thing from a business standpoint. No city and no community can afford to have saloons. They are too expensive morally and economically. In a very few years there will not be a licensed saloon in the whole nation." It is cheering to hear these words from a man who a few months ago was an implacable enemy of the prohibition propaganda. The same kind of testimony comes from every prohibition state. The first day the prohibition law went into effect in Arizona the bakeries of Phoenix were all sold out for the first time in their history. In Denver one large laundry gained 401 new patrons the first "dry" month. The bank clearings of that city increased at the rate of \$10,000,000 per month for the first six months of prohibition as compared with the same months the previous year. During this time savings deposits increased on an average of one million dollars per month; there were 2050 new depositors in Denver during January. One large dairy in Denver had an increase in business of over \$4,000 the first month of prohibition. Less whiskey for the fathers, more milk for the children. Arrests decreased fifty per cent according to the district attorney's office.

We have not time to go on as we might indefinitely with this splendid array of unanswerable facts as to the results of prohibition. The same is true in greater or less degree in every state, city or town where it is in effect. Can you picture the greatness and blessedness of this land, the happiness of its men, women and children when we have National prohibition? Is it not worth working, sacrificing, and even giving our lives for?

We are moving toward the goal. The report from the United States Treasury shows the revenue from distilled spirits for liquor and tobacco to have been decreased \$25,000,000 in the last year. The report of Commissioner Osborn of the Internal Revenue Department of the United States for the year ending June first, 1915, shows a decrease in the production of distilled liquors, with the exception of fruit brandies, to be 132,134,152.2 gallons. The amount produced in 1914 was 174,611,645 gallons, a decrease of 42,477,492.8 gallons. The only liquors showing an increased production are fruit brandies. For the first three months of this year, 1916, as compared with the first three months of last year there is a decrease in the output of fermented liquors of 1,723,040 barrels. This is a report which should make every temperance worker jubilant.

In North Dakota there has been a steady growth in public sentiment which demands a more rigid enforcement of the prohibition and kindred laws. This is especially true in parts of the state where the W. C. T. U. is well organized and most active. The State Enforcement League is doing a most necessary and important work. It is physically impossible to respond to all the calls that come for help. It would be greatly aided if citizens would get the evidence in cases where it is comparatively easy to be obtained. If the voters who want these laws enforced would give a little time and effort to secure the nomination and elec-

tion of states attorneys, sheriffs and peace officers who believe in these laws and who will be true to their oaths of office the work of enforcement in a large part of the state would be carried on without assistance from the Enforcement League and this organization would be free to give its help to strategic points where it is most needed.

#### THE ANTI-CIGARETTE LAW

There is a disposition on the part of many officials to wink at the violation of the anti-cigarette and snuff laws. One of the methods of evading the anti-cigarette law is a slot machine where matches are to be purchased and in the box of matches is a roll of cigarette paper. Some of the leading newspapers of the state have had editorials criticising our anti-cigarette law, which must have been very gratifying to the American Tobacco Company. One of these editorials advocated the adoption of a law which has been a dead letter on our statute books for years, and was introduced in our legislature and in many other state legislatures to head off legislation prohibiting the sale of cigarettes. The W. C. T. U. has worked for many years to secure the passage of an anti-cigarette law in order to protect the boys of this state. For a number of years we did not know that it was the powerful American Tobacco Company that we were fighting. If the inside history of this long battle is ever written it will not reflect much credit upon the methods of the American Tobacco Company or upon some of the leading politicians of the state who have been in their employ. The law was passed by the Legislative Assembly of 1913. It probably would not have passed then had it not been that the agent of the American Tobacco Company made an unusual mistake in attempting to bribe the wrong man to work against the snuff bill. He was tried and convicted by the House, and in the trial so much publicity was given the methods of the American Tobacco Company that both the anti-cigarette and snuff bills were passed.

In the last legislative assembly many and varied attempts were made to repeal or nullify these laws. The most dangerous bill introduced for this purpose was the so called Pure Tobacco Bill which was referred by the president of the Senate to the Committee on Public Printing where it had a warm reception. It would have probably have passed the Senate, as it was a blind bill, had it not been that one man, Senator Wartner, dared to come out against it and show what the real purpose of the measure was.

The cigarette and snuff laws will both be repealed by the legislature this winter if the American Tobacco Company can bring it about. In view of the fact that a large per cent of young men were rejected by the army as being unfit for service on account of weak hearts caused by cigarette smoking, is it not about time that the people of North Dakota wake up and let our law makers know that we want these laws left upon the statute books and that we want them enforced? We have plenty of sentiment for these laws, but it needs a shock of some kind to galvanize it into action.

#### BOOTLEGGING LAW

It is a surprise to many people to find that the bootlegging law is on the ballot to be voted upon this fall. The referendum petition circulated by the whiskey element was declared insufficient by the Secretary of State, Thomas Hall, but the whiskey element by mandamus proceedings have succeeded in getting it on the ballot. It will be re-

membered that this law was amended by the last legislature to include whiskey agents and solicitors. It is a most important aid in the enforcement of the prohibition law as a good part of our trouble comes from whiskey agents or solicitors. The great danger is that this law may fail because nothing has been said about it and many do not know that it is on the ballot. Temperance men of the state should rally to the support of this righteous measure on November 7th.

#### POLITICAL SITUATION IN NO. DAKOTA

We sometimes hear the statement that the people who are living in North Dakota today have never had an opportunity to express themselves on the prohibition policy of the state. Two opportunities have been given within the past two years and the results in each case have been overwhelming victories for the prohibition policy. Two years ago this summer there was a candidate for governor in the primaries on a resubmission and anti-suffrage platform. He received less than 13,000 votes. This year an initiative petition for resubmission was circulated. In order to put the question on the ballot it was necessary to have the signatures of twenty-five per cent of the voters in a majority of the counties of the state. The W. C. T. U. together with the Enforcement League and Scandinavian Total Abstinence Society sent out a letter cautioning voters not to sign the petitions. The newspapers aided by giving wide circulation to this warning. The resubmissionists were unable to secure the necessary number of signers and would not even inform the public how far they fell short of the required number, which indicates a great defeat for them. This would seem to be proof conclusive that there are not to be found twenty-five per cent of the voters in even half of the counties of the state who are dissatisfied with prohibition and wish to return to the license system. If the few resubmission politicians, whose activity should put some good people to shame, have had any honest doubts as to the real sentiment of the voters of the state on the question of prohibition these doubts should be forever set at rest.

We have also reason to rejoice for the general results of the primary election this summer. It is interesting and gratifying to note that with but very few exceptions the men who were the leaders in defeating the suffrage bill by methods so unfair that the Senate immediately voted not to apply these same methods to any other bill, have been retired to private life. The suffrage workers at Bismarck used to sing a lingo to the tune of Tipperary that has proven to be prophetic. Some of these men have learned too late that the would be political boss who professes to have the power to set them in high positions of honor and trust, is not always able to deliver the goods. It is unfortunate that men are so slow to learn that honesty is the best policy even in politics.

The complete political overturning at the primaries this year has taken one or two of our friends, but many more of our enemies. Indications are now that most of the members of the legislature elected this year will be the candidates endorsed by the Non-partisan League. The farmers will control the legislature and be therefore responsible for the legislation enacted. Most of the candidates who have responded to inquiries state that they are in favor of the prohibition law and its enforcement and also in favor of woman

## PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS

I recommend that our slogan for the year be Organization. That our goal be 1000 new members.

That every union be responsible for the organization of one new union or Y. P. B.; either organizing at some town or neighborhood near by, or giving \$10 to the organization fund for work in the western part of the state. (This ten dollars may be a life membership.)

That we obey our own law and send dues to the state treasurer before January 1st.

To assist local treasurers, that every member pay her dues as soon as possible after State Convention.

That we continue to send a representative to the state legislature.

That we work for the passage of the woman suffrage amendment to the state constitution: for laws providing for an enforcement commissioner; for equal guardianship of children; for censorship of moving pictures.

That we work for the retention and enforcement of the anti-cigarette and anti-snuff laws. That we place copies of these laws in the schools and furnish them to all tobacco dealers.

That we ask for the appointment of a woman on the board of control as it has charge of institutions where women and children are cared for.

That unions making 100 points under the following schedule be called Banner Unions and receive pennants with the word, "Banner Union" upon it and special recognition at the state convention.

Dues for all members paid to state treasurer before January 1st, 1917	10
Pledges paid to state treasurer before January 1st, 1917	10
Local institute held with state or district officer or state field worker	10
Maintaining an L. T. L.	10
Organizing and assisting a Y. P. B.	10
Organizing another union	10
Union Signal subscription equal to three-fourths the membership	15
Correct list of members sent to state treasurer for White Ribbon Bulletin. (This means full names or initials, if old members the same they used the previous year, indicating each new member)	10
Conducting a rest room	5
An average attendance for the year equal to half the membership	5
An average attendance for the year equal to three-fourths the active membership	10
Using and carrying out a prepared program	10
Membership contest	10
Dues paying contest	10
Every public meeting with offering	2
Every public meeting	1
Suffrage medal contest	5
Scientific temperance, anti-narcotic, or suffrage essay in public school	5
Every new member gained	1
Union meetings held twice a month	5
Frances E. Willard Memorial, \$2.00 given	5
Stevens, Campaign fund, \$2.00 given	5
Attendance contest	5
Honorary membership contest	5
Departments worked and reported to State Superintendents, each	1
Medal contest	5
Life members, each	10
Entertaining public school teachers	5
Telegrams, petitions, letters to United States Senators, Congressmen or members of state legislature, each	1
Patrons State Headquarters, each	5
Memorial members, each	10

Twentieth century military tactics: "Trust in God and keep your army dry."

## PREPAREDNESS.

"The monstrous survival of a pre-neocene age of human thought." Thus a New York clergyman describes the militant idea.

The older I grow the more I am impressed with the idea that most of us let others do our thinking for us and the fashion of our thoughts changes as often and for as insignificant reasons as do our clothes. A year or more ago it was the fashion to be neutral and we must not have opinions or preferences in this titanic struggle of nations: it was not our quarrel and we must take no part in it.

Now a wave of "preparedness" has swept the length and breadth of our country and pulpit and press—preacher and teacher—manufacturer and artisan—society belle and thrifty housewife—all are clamoring for a larger army and larger navy—for military schools—and military training in all schools—for summer camps where men may spend their vacations in training to defend their country against prospective enemies.

Some members even of "That tender and much neglected portion of humanity,"—I quote from a century old document—have donned khaki and are riding horses and learning army maneuvering and conduct. These same tender things could not be trusted with the ballot for fear they might forget their sex and wander around the rest of their lives looking for polling places. If there has been any criticism of their action I have failed to see it.

Patriotism gone mad might be a good name for most of the preparedness mania that is so prevalent just now. It takes real moral courage in some places to stand for peace. Certain daily papers have gone so far as to say that in event of war such pacifists as William Jennings Bryan and Henry Ford would be regarded as traitors like Benedict Arnold. Henry Ford—more than any other one man has solved the problem of capital and labor, and shown that capital and labor can live together in cooperation and harmony.

I have been praying for another Don Quixote to arise and make war as ridiculous as his famous tale made chivalry. War is often the result of the quarrels of kings and rulers, which the tall brave young men must settle by fighting other tall brave young men, destroying property and lives of innocent non-combatants, and after the waste and carnage is over, settling the dispute by a treaty signed by all nations involved, which in turn becomes "a scrap of paper" when either party again becomes quarrelsome.

Looking on at the awfulness of a world at war why should we, a peaceful nation, prepare for a further extension of the awfulness. Said a prominent politician to me recently "If England had been prepared we should not have had this war." Why not rather, "If Germany had not been prepared we should still be at peace."

Frederick Roman, professor of economics of Syracuse University, has this to say:

"I, for one, regret that my country seems to be on the verge of accepting Germany's vices and neglecting to imitate her virtues. Germany's strength at this very moment rests more largely upon her efficient administration and especially upon the thoroughness of her system of vocational schools than on her army. Germany was conquering the world peacefully by her commerce and by her learned men. There were, however, two rival forces in Germany, one representing genuine culture, refinement, schools, efficiency in all lines,

the other representing the military with all that bombast that is making the Kaiser and all the Germans ridiculous at the present time. Eventually this latter force won the day and we have the great war in Europe. During the three years, 1908-11, that I spent in Germany I watched the military men carry on this same agitation for a larger army and a stronger navy. The same arguments that the Security League makes here were made in Germany despite the fact that no country in the world was armed as were the Germans in those very years. It all shows what many of us know to be the fact that military men never know any end to their demands. Germany was so well armed and the burden of expense was so great that she really needed a war in order to demonstrate to the people who had paid the taxes that they had spent their money for some real purpose. These military men constantly maintained that they were the real patriots and that the pacifists were visionary and lacking in some of the best characteristics that make a desirable citizen.

"Germany's strength lies in the fact that she has handled the questions of poverty, illiteracy, industrial education, sanitary conditions, unemployment, industrial insurance, vagabondage in a way that leads to an efficiency that has never been realized by any country in the world. This is a sort of preparedness in which we might well imitate Germany. This is a military preparedness that will satisfy the most fearful and it will give us the best part of present day Germany's preparation for war and, at the same time, aid in letting the military spirit die out."

Germany's greatest conquest in the war so far is the conquest of Turkey, which was made wholly by diplomacy. When Gladstone offended the Turks by his plain speaking the German Ambassador conciliated them and in various ways the German nation formed a bond of friendship between Germany and Turkey.

It is a catastrophe that there should be a reversal of our nation wide and nation old ideals; that we rely on justice, reason and kindness rather than force. We have always taught that individual disputes should be settled on the basis of law and justice. Why in national differences is it to be force alone? Oh, but you say, that's different, you have to live in the world as it is and if other nations fight for their rights we must fight for ours. Not so, we have settled many international troubles in the past by peace and arbitration and let us prepare to settle the many questions that arise out of this terrible conflict in the same way. We are not here to live in the world as it is, but to change it and make it a better place in which to live and do our life work.

In the program of preparedness for peace there is much to be done. Someone has said, "The education of a boy should begin a hundred years before he is born," in order that he might have a good heredity. So preparedness for peace should have begun a hundred years ago.

The heroes of peace should have equal honors with the heroes of war. History as it is taught is a succession of battles and conquests—the illustrations are of charging men and smoke of battle, while a little foot-note tells of Morse and his telegraph. Our parks and public squares are full of heroic statues of battle-scarred generals.

The ideal of dying for one's country is too often held up, and the ideal of living for one's country is not taught enough. We are too provincial, the good of the few and not the many is

## PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

(From page 8)

members would have been paid into the state treasury before the cold, the snows, the floods, the heat, and the crop failure. It will be more difficult to do it this fall perhaps, but let us do it at any cost. Let us set an example of obedience to law, put our own work upon a business basis, and then the new members gained will be counted in our gains, and not to make up for our losses.

We are facing harder conditions financially in North Dakota this year, which means greater opportunity for sacrifice on our part, greater effort to get those who have never known the joy of giving to our great work to have the blessedness of this experience. Every disaster brings with it some compensation. Even the great war, that cataclysm of the ages, is sweeping away the petty things that filled men's minds and is developing a wonderful spirit of sacrifice and is turning the people in their thoughts back to God. So the difficulties we face should give us a new perspective of life, show us the things that are small and petty and can be laid aside, and make us eager to work and sacrifice, to slay evil, to enthuse the good, and to make this world a purer, sweeter, holier place in which to live.

"Our fathers to their graves have gone;  
Their strife is past—their triumph won;  
But sterner trials await the race  
Which rises in their honor'd place—  
A Moral Warfare with the crime  
And folly of an evil time.

"So let it be. In God's own might  
We gird us for the coming fight,  
And, strong in Him whose cause is ours,

In conflict with unholy powers  
We grasp the weapons He has given,—  
The Light, the Truth, and Love of Heaven!"

too often our object. This last Congress in these crucial times has passed over two hundred so-called pork and pork barrel bills and so rampant is the home benefit idea that one senator from Texas exclaimed in justification of his not-needed federal building, "Everytime a northerner gets a ham I am going to get a hog." Greatly to be desired, in these days of graft and grab is a patriotism of common honesty and love of country that goes beyond our selfish interest and country borders.

Another Shibboleth is "women and children first" and the whole world thrilled when our gallant men stood by and sang a brave farewell to the lifeboats as they pulled off from the sinking Titanic. But war is a distinct reversal of the peaceful conventions of life and in war women and children are the last to be considered. It will be a long time before the toll of women and children in this present war is known. In the Boer war the death roll is 4000 men and 20,000 women and children.

"There is a germ, the military microbe, which we may expect from the aftermath of that incomprehensible conflict now raging. Let us hope that this grewsome chapter in the history of warring nations may help in the formation of a sane and intelligent public opinion upon all important questions, and do something to make it impossible for humanity through ignorance to continue to repeat from generation to generation the same frightful mistakes and blunders. Conditions in Europe affect us, because they are tending to modify our social state. Nations no more than individuals can live by themselves."—Paper given at State Convention.



## RESOLUTIONS.

### PREAMBLE

Gratefully acknowledging the guidance of our Heavenly Father in the progress of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of our state the past year, we come up to this, the twenty-seventh annual convention with joy, and determination to increase our diligence in carrying out the principles of our organization and the recommendations of our officers.

### PROHIBITION

We are proud that our state has stood firm in the prohibition ranks since statehood. Knowing that he who thinketh he stands must take heed lest he fall, we resolve to stand by loyalty in the enforcement of this law, and to work on and pray on for a saloonless nation and an unstained flag by 1920.

### SABBATH OBSERVANCE

As it has been proved beyond a doubt that one day in seven is absolutely necessary for the renewing of body and soul, we urge our women to a careful observance of the Lord's Day, and to more use of literature and speech toward influencing others to do the same.

### SUFFRAGE

While we regret the seeming failure of the Equal Suffrage measure in the last legislature, the unqualified defeat of many of those who gave it such unfair treatment increases our courage to continue our efforts until the goal is reached.

### ADVERTISEMENTS

Inasmuch as no North Dakota publication may carry liquor advertisements, we believe that outside publications carrying such should be banished from our homes or be required by law to blot out such advertisements before they be allowed to enter and be sold in the state.

Inasmuch as almost every secular publication that comes into our homes flaunts tobacco advertisements, be it resolved that we favor the passage of a law prohibiting such advertisements in North Dakota newspapers and magazines.

### ENFORCEMENT

Whereas the prohibition law is made less effective in some parts of the state by the fact that the provision of the statutes requiring hard labor is ignored, and violators of the law are boarded in idleness at the expense of the taxpayers, therefore,

Resolved that we protest against such failure on the part of some District Judges to carry out the intent of the law.

### THANKS

Our thanks are due to the state officers for their diligence in the work during the year, to our National Vice-President for her presence and words of uplift and courage; to the citizens of Grafton for their cordial welcome; to the local union for their wise plans and untiring efforts for our comfort; to the musical talent of the city, who so generously contributed to our pleasure; to the press; to the Superintendent of the State Institution for the Feeble Minded for the courtesies shown us while responding to his invitation to visit and see the work being done there; and to all others who have in any way helped in making this convention such a profitable and enjoyable one.

MRS. F. W. HEIDEL  
MRS. VIRGINIA KEENER  
MRS. ELIZABETH L. BAUGHMAN  
MRS. NINA C. ALGER  
MRS. IDA S. CLARKE

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Cash received for dues and pledges from September 21st until accounts were closed and audited, October 11, 1916.

Edgeley, dues, state	\$24 10
Page, dues	12 60
Valley City Scandinavian, dues	70
Leeds, headquarters, dues, state	9 30
Rolla, state	8 00
Grafton, dues	7 70
Forman, dues	1 40
Tolley, dues	3 50
Prosper, dues	9 80
Larimore Scandinavian, dues	9 80
Nekoma, dues, memorial, hdqtrs.	9 10
Carrington, Y. P. B. dues	3 20
Wimbledon, state, L. T. L., dues, legislative, memorial, Stevens, headquarters	26 35
Park River, L. T. L. dues	80
Fairmount, dues	2 80
Kenmare, L. T. L. dues	1 80
Park River, dues, headquarters	77 55
Oakes, dues	4 20
Barton, dues	4 20
Englevale, dues	4 20
Cavalier, L. T. L. dues	4 00
Lankin, L. T. L. dues	2 50
Mrs. L. E. Heaton, headquarters	5 00
Carrington, dues	11 90
Esmond, L. T. L. dues	2 30
Hofflund, dues, headq'ters, state	19 80
Ray, dues	7 70
Rugby, dues	2 10
Petrel, dues	9 10
Heaton, dues	3 50
Bartlett, dues	1 40
Crystal, dues	8 50
Des Lacs, dues	14 70
Lisbon, dues	17 70
Bottineau, dues, state	12 00
Montpelier, dues	17 10
Esmond, organizing, dues, hdqts.	5 60
Sherwood, dues	6 30
Kenmare, dues	7 20
Stanley, dues, state	2 80
Fargo, dues	3 00
Cogswell, headquarters	13 70
Northwood, headquarters, dues	3 50
Napoleon, dues	2 10
Epping, dues	21 20
Kintyre, organizing, dues	9 10
Bowen, dues	10 00
Preston, organizing, headquarters	11 50
Forest River, headquarters, dues	6 00
Mohall, dues	13 20
Bethel, dues, state	2 80
Rugby, dues	21 00
Fargo Scandinavian, dues	1 40
Hillsboro, dues	5 00
Antler, L. T. L. dues	70
Towner, dues	2 88
Balfour, dues	6 30
Mayville, dues	9 10
Larimore, dues	6 10
Cooperstown, L. T. L. dues	18 00
Page, organizing, state	9 60
Cando, dues, state	3 50
Hunter, dues	23 00
Fourteenth District, state	81 70
Grand Forks, dues, headquarters	1 40
Oberon, dues	9 50
Heaton, Y. P. B. dues	13 30
Jamestown, dues	8 30
Minot, dues, state	6 90
Sawyer, dues	6 30
Minto, dues	4 90
Reeder, dues	5 00
Thompson, state	2 00
Lisbon, state	2 80
Fairmount, dues	12 50
Bismarck, dues, memorial	7 00
Grafton, dues	2 50
University L. T. L.	60
Berlin, dues	1 00
Crary, state	18 20
Valley City, dues	2 10
McKenzie, dues	6 20
Grand Forks Scandinavian, dues, headquarters	2 10
Douglas, dues	1 40
McKenzie, dues	2 80
Galesburg, dues	

EDNA F. SALMONS.

## REPORT OF CONVENTION.

The twenty-seventh Annual Convention of North Dakota Woman's Christian Temperance Union—evildoers interpret the letters "Women Continually Trouble Us"—met in the pleasant city of Grafton. In spite of the fact that Grafton is away up in the northeast part of the state 103 delegates registered and there were visitors besides. The University sending ten for Y. P. B. night and a great help they were with their songs, readings, speeches and yells.

At the first meeting it was emphasized that the state west of the Missouri was unorganized territory, there being only six unions and sixty-five paid members in the whole district. It was urged that every union in the state either organize a new union or give ten dollars to an organizing fund.

Grafton certainly did everything possible for the comfort and entertainment of her guests. Personally, ye editor did appreciate an invitation from an oldtime neighbor and friend; born on the same block in the same city in Wisconsin. We certainly enjoyed recalling oldtime friends and playmates, as well as social intercourse with the fine young people who did so much to make our stay seem like a friendly visit.

Mrs. Phelps, our hostess, is a faithful W. C. T. U. member of long standing. The banquet served by the ladies of the Eastern Star was a great success, two hundred guests sat down to a feast of good things and listened to a list of toasts, welcome addresses and replies, interspersed with fine music.

Friday morning the convention opened with reading of the Crusade Psalm and hymn.

Our field workers, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Bowers and Mrs. Keener, each gave good reports of work done over the state, new unions formed, old unions revived as well as work among the young people.

The White Ribbon Bulletin editor made a plea for more local news, more papers and reports. The state paper will mean more to the unions when the unions individually put more into it.

The memorial service paid fitting tribute to seventeen members who have passed from this world into their reward.

Throughout the convention the different superintendents told "How My Department would help make Prohibition Effective."

Mrs. Nelson reported 80 per cent of North Dakota's population are foreigners. They must be won for temperance. Of those present in the convention hall 42 were either foreign born or of foreign parents while 38 were of American parentage, 4 were born in North Dakota.

The report of the Health Department brought out the fact that "The last stronghold of Alcohol is the medicine chest."

The reports throughout the convention were good and showed growth but each report looked forward to better things, taking the word "Do your best and your best will grow."

Friday evening, Jubilee night, was a full program. The president's address is published in full in this number and we trust that every W. C. T. U. woman will put it away for future use as it is a compendium of facts and history of our work along all lines brought right up to date and most valuable for reference.

Mr. Watkins, always welcome to an audience of W. C. T. U. people, gave account of his work for the past year and we rejoice with him that the enforcement of our prohibitory law is better each year.

A musical monologue and a fine reading added much to the enjoyment of the evening. This evening, as throughout the convention, Mrs. Walter Reed gave all much pleasure both by her beautiful solos and by the hearty way she led the convention singing.

Saturday was a day of good things. Collecting dues was a subject that

seemed to be of special interest, but like Horace Greeley's "The way to resume specie payment, is to resume," the best advice on the collection of dues is "to collect them." Begin right away and keep at it.

"Winning New Members" brought out the fact that most new members were hand-picked one at a time. Mrs. Baughman found she could do it over the phone.

"Our Papers" brought out a shower, 11 Union Signal subscriptions were taken, 3 campaign editions and 2 Y. P. B. numbers 16 in all and 61 Young Crusaders.

Mrs. Boole, the convention guest, arrived and was introduced. Mrs. Boole came from the state University where she had addressed the students at Convocation. Mrs. Boole, vice president of the National W. C. T. U., is a woman of fine presence and an excellent speaker. She said many helpful things as she applied the parable of the man who found the goodly pearl and went and sold all that he had and bought it, to all of us who are seeking the pearl we most desire, be it home, children, society, business or wealth. The pearl worth more than all the rest is the religion, the love of Jesus in our hearts. That is a pearl fit for a prince and may be worn by the humblest servant. In her address on wasted energy she showed the cost of a boy in dollars, and she put it rather low, and then how drink wastes it all. The loss to the nation by wiping out the earning capacity of the boy can never be made up by any license fee, to say nothing of the moral side.

It is well nigh impossible to report a convention and bring to those not there the grace of hospitality, the fellowship, the inspiration of getting together and reviewing the past and planning for the future. "It is continuous, everlasting work that brings something to pass," so the W. C. T. U. must keep everlasting at it. Carlyle said, "To keep a post white someone must be always painting it." Surely to keep our state white we must be always going over it with workers, speaking, teaching temperance and right living. "The joy of life is doing good according to a plan" and surely our W. C. T. U. plans are good. Let's get the joy of life out of living up to the plans laid out for our year's work.

OFFICE HOURS:-- Graduate University  
Morning, 9 to 12.  
Afternoon, 1:30 to 5:30.  
of Pennsylvania.



Phones:  
Office 123L  
Res. 123K

The Following Supplies are Kept for Sale at North Dakota W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Room 15½ First National Bank Block, Fargo, No. Dak.

North Dakota W. C. T. U. Hand Book	\$ .25
per dozen	3.00
State Minutes, each	.15
Annual Leaflet, each	.01
per hundred	.75
National W. C. T. U. Hand Book Helps for the Local Union, each	.05
W. C. T. U. Membership Cards, per 100	.50
National W. C. T. U. pledge cards, per 100	.40
W. C. T. U. coupon pledge, per 100	.30
Pledge slips, per 100	.15
Flower Mission text cards, per 100	.12
W. C. T. U. bow pins, each	.25
W. C. T. U. bow pins, each	.15
W. C. T. U. stick pins, each	.10
W. C. T. U. song card, per dozen	.20
each	.02
Song "John Barleycorn Goodbye" sheet music, per copy	.12
Pamphlet, without music, each	.01
per 100	.50
Seal "The Liquor Traffic Must Go" pennant shape, per 100	.30
Parliamentary Studies, Numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, each	.50
Graded Scientific Temperance Lessons, for use of teachers, each	.20
L. T. L. organizers outfit, each	.25
L. T. L. organizers outfit, smaller, each	.15
Temperance Tales for the L. T. L., each	.10
L. T. L. Hand Books, each	.05
L. T. L. Temperance pledge cards, each	.01
Y. P. B. organizers outfit, each	.50
Y. P. B. Year Book, each	.02
W. C. T. U. literature for membership contests	free for postage

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