



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

PRESIDENT'S NUMBER

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TO MAKE THE WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

President Wilson in his great speech setting forth the reasons why the United States of America has entered the world war has coined a phrase which will doubtless be historic—"To make the world safe for democracy." Wrapped up in these significant words we find the heart of the raison d'être for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. But the W. C. T. U. labors not only to make the world safe for democracy but also to make democracy safe for the world.

The glory of a democracy is the fact that the subjects are rulers, that every man wears a crown. To be a safe, wise ruler, one must have possession of all his God given powers, with every faculty keen and alert. Judgment, the sense of justice, the apprehension of moral and spiritual values must not be dimmed by indulgence in alcoholic liquors or any other brain poison.

When the great object of our organization is attained and the traffic in brain poisons, which destroys the image of God in man, is abolished in all the earth, then will the world be safe for democracy and democracy will be safe for the world.

How far the attitude of the German mind which today justifies the imperial program of ruthlessness, and the striking out from the German vocabulary the word "humanity," is due to the numbing effect of the almost universal beer habit, can not be determined. It would be interesting to know, however, if the false philosophy of such teachers as Nietzsche, which has had great influence in shaping German thought, could be accepted by a people whose finer spiritual perceptions were not more or less sodden with drink.

It would be ridiculous to intimate that our Allies, or that we, as a people, are in a position to cast the first stone at Germany on account of the drink habits of her people. But the brewery agents of this country have habitually pointed to Germany as a bright and shining example of the beneficial effect of the universal and temperate use of beer.

The Kaiser, in an address to his soldiers before the war began, made the statement that the side which should win in the next war would be the side which drank the least alcoholic liquor. We believe he spoke the truth and that the best preparation the United States and

her allies can make for winning the war, is the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale, for beverage purposes, of all distilled and fermented liquors for the period of the war and for all time. We believe that this is not only the best preparation for winning the war, but that it is also the best guarantee of a universal and lasting peace.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE

Our organization, since its inception, has stood for peace, for international courts of conciliation, arbitration and justice and one of the important departments of our work for thirty-five years has been that of Peace and International Arbitration of which for many years that staunch Friend Quaker, Hannah J. Bailey of Maine, was superintendent. She was succeeded last year by Mrs. Wm. Jennings Bryan. We have not changed our belief, nor dropped this department. But when our country entered this war no woman's organization was better equipped or responded more promptly to the call for patriotic service than did ours. For many years, through our department of Soldiers and Sailors, we have labored efficiently for the best interests of the men of the army and navy. With the enlistment of thousands of our boys in the service, the call for work in this department immediately took on tremendous proportions. The National W. C. T. U. at once planned, in order to adequately meet this and other emergency service work, for the centralization of such departments at National and state headquarters and the work is done by the cooperation of National officers and National superintendents with the state officers and state superintendents.

The Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, of which Dr. Anna Shaw is chairman, recommended that women's organizations which had before the war been doing patriotic service, should, keeping their own identity, continue to push that special work. The Government publishing a list of women's organizations, whose work received government approval placed the Red Cross first and the Navy League second and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union third.

The National W. C. T. U. at the suggestion of our President, Miss Anna A. Gordon, is sending to the front in France two fine fully equip-

ped white ribbon ambulances. Comfort bags by the thousands, containing in addition to the usual equipment, khaki covered testaments, pledge cards, temperance and purity literature, are being sent to the boys by this organization which Miss Willard called "organized mother love." Rest rooms are being established at training stations, boys are being invited into white ribbon homes, and every effort is being made to keep the home influence about these boys. Work is being done for the relief of the hungry children of Europe and especially the orphan children of France. Grafton W. C. T. U., our convention hostess last year, has adopted one of these orphans. W. C. T. U. women are loyally cooperating in Mr. Hoover's plans for the saving and conservation of food. The members of this organization whose motto is "For God and Home and Native Land" have been long trained in patriotism. They are giving their heart's blood when they send their sons to the front. They realize as a British officer said, that the greatest perils of war are not the perils of wounds and death but the perils of the soul. These mothers will continue to demand that the boys be protected from drink and vice, not only while in training in this country but also while in training and in service abroad.

We rejoice that no liquor can be sold to men wearing the uniform of the army or navy and that a five mile safety zone has been placed about training stations and cantonments in this country and we believe the same protection should be given wherever our armies go.

CONSERVATION OF FOOD

North Dakota white ribboners are cooperating with Mr. Hoover's plans to eliminate waste in the homes and to conserve the food supplies. In a speech in the United States Senate, Senator Borah stated that the world shortage of grain is about 120,000,000. The Allies have called on the United States to furnish 600,000,000 bushels of grain. To do this enough extra must be sent to pay generous tolls to the submariners. It has been stated that the issues of this war may be determined by the last million bushels of grain. According to Senator Borah's figures 120,000,000 bushels of grain is used annually in the United States in the manufacture of beer—or enough to make up the world's crop shortage.

Dr. Alonzo Englebret Taylor says that, after making allowance for all recovered food substance, we use grain enough in the production of all alcoholic beverages to give an

army of eleven million men one pound loaf of bread every day in the year. We waste in this way the yearly bread supply of twenty-two million people. Facing the stupendous fact that this war for democracy may be won or lost by our ability or our failure to furnish grain to the Allies and to feed our own men, and also remembering that there are millions of hungry people in Europe and thousands of underfed, starving children, does it not seem almost treasonable to still allow 120,000,000 bushels of grain to be wasted by manufacturing it into beer? We are thankful that Congress should shut off the 35,000,000 bushels annually used in the manufacture of distilled spirits; but why allow the 120,000,000 bushels of grain to be made into beer?

Almost every newspaper in the country, from the editorials to the patent insides, have been blazing with warnings to women against waste in the homes. This waste finds no defenders; the women of America are arising to the emergency and it is being eliminated. They are taking for their slogan "Don't stuff your husbands, but husband your stuff."

While the attention of the country is turned toward economy and the elimination of waste, it is most astonishing that you may search thru the daily and weekly newspapers, editorials and all, and find not the slightest reference to the fact that one billion dollars are wasted every year in tobacco, cigars and cigarettes. This waste is increasing at an alarming rate. In the month of May this year the sale of cigarettes in the United States was 3,068,000,000, an increase of one billion over the sale of cigarettes in May 1916. The gain for the five months, ending May 31st, 1917, amounts to nearly five billion. The sales for the first five months this year were 13,500,000,000 as compared with 8,700,000,000 for the first five months of 1916. The increase in the sale of cigars for the first five months of this year amounted to 400,000,000, a larger increase than has ever before been recorded for a full twelve months period. No claim can be made that tobacco in any form is a necessity to the human race or that there is any food value in it. Then why this conspiracy of silence in regard to this waste? Why so much talk about the \$700,000,000 waste of the garbage can and never a word about the \$1,000,000,000 waste of the American ash tray?

Housewives by the thousands are enrolling themselves in the United

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN
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Elizabeth Preston Anderson
EDITOR IN CHIEF.
Mrs. E. M. Pollock,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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OBJECT—To promote the advancement of the W. C. T. U. work of North Dakota in all its departments, and to do so 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 that 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.

OCTOBER 1917

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All manuscript for publication must be in my hands by the 18th of each month. Send all communications to
Mrs. E. M. Pollock,
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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, DEC. 2-7, 1917, WASHINGTON, D. C.

States Food Administration and pledging to make sacrifice in the homes for the saving of food. We believe this patriotic service on the part of the women at home ought to be matched by an equally patriotic service on the part of the men at home—by their giving up cigars, cigarettes and tobacco in every form, at least during the period of the war. The land and the labor now used to raise tobacco would be released for the raising of needed food stuffs and the money spent for cigars, cigarettes and tobacco would help feed the hungry world. The man who makes this sacrifice would be amply compensated in that he would have steadier nerves, cleaner spiritual perceptions and a renovated body and soul. For the benefit of those who have not sufficient fortitude to take this step at once, we respectfully recommend that in addition to the meatless and wheatless diets ordered by the food administration, there be added drinkless and smokeless days.

VICTORIES OF PEACE

While the most gigantic, bloody and desperate struggle in the world's history is now being waged for democracy, peace is winning remarkable victories for democracy and giving to the black war cloud which overshadows the world a silver lining. Canada, in addition to her heroic sacrifice and magnificent work in the war, has driven out the saloons and given the ballot to her women in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Quebec is 87 per cent dry. The president of the Alberta W. C. T. U., Mrs. L. C. McKinney, a North Dakota woman and formerly President of the First District, has been elected to the Alberta Legislature, the first woman in Canada to receive this honor.

The triumph of democracy in Russia is the result of sober thinking which followed the banishment of vodka. England is giving voting privileges to women over 30 years of age. This is an appreciation of women's splendid sacrifice and service in England's hour of need. No previous year has ever recorded so many glorious victories in our own beloved land as the year since our last convention.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION

The crowning victory was won on August 1st when the United States Senate passed the prohibition amendment by a vote of sixty-five to twenty, or eight more than the necessary two-thirds. We regret the compromise by which the time for its ratification by the states was limited to six years. This time limit is the last door of hope for the liquor tribe. It is confidently expected that the House of Representatives at the opening of the December session will act favorably upon this amendment, and we will at once enter upon the final battle in the campaign for nation-wide prohibition. The amendment must be ratified by thirty-six states. It can be presented to eleven state legislatures in 1918, and to all the others in 1919. The twenty-six prohibition states will probably ratify it at their

first opportunity. Every effort must be made to hold these states and secure ten more. The liquor trade will make a tremendous effort using every means in their power to, if possible, corrupt the legislatures and defeat ratification by inducing at least thirteen states to stand against it. We must gird ourselves for this last battle royal and, please God, we shall win.

WAR PROHIBITION

We rejoice that whiskey met its Waterloo on September 8th. On that date all distilling or importing of whiskey in the United States stopped. The war prohibition features of the Food Control bill as passed are not what the people of the country asked for and strikingly illustrate the power the brewers still have in government affairs.

The house passed a bone dry provision prohibiting the use of food stuffs in the manufacture of distilled and fermented liquors. The Senate at the suggestion of President Wilson, eliminated wine and beer from the provisions of the bill. The conference committee decided on prohibition of the use of food stuffs in the manufacture of distilled beverages, and prohibition of the importation of distilled liquors for beverage purposes. The President is empowered to commandeer for military purposes distilled liquors now held in bond and to regulate or restrict the use of foods in the manufacture of wine and beer. While Congress has saved thirty-five million bushels of grain which has annually been used for the manufacture of distilled liquors—unless the President intervenes, one hundred twenty million bushels will still be used in the manufacture of beer.

The liquor men for several weeks have been withdrawing whiskey held in bond at the rate of a million gallons a day. By so doing they will have a sufficient quantity to supply the trade for several years, at a great increase in price and also evade paying the increased tax, provided by the war revenue bill, of \$2.20 instead of \$1.10.

The matter of the manufacture of beer and wine is absolutely in the hands of the President and to him must we look for relief. No man has ever had an opportunity to do this country a greater service. The women who have given their sons to the service of their country must now appeal to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, President Wilson, for their protection. Through the efforts of our National President, Miss Anna A. Gordon, a petition from all the leading women's organizations in the United States will soon be presented to President Wilson.

NEW PROHIBITION STATES

It is most encouraging to note the splendid state victories won since our last convention. The great state of Michigan with its big cities voted out the saloons by 80,000 majority. Nebraska went dry by 30,000 majority. Our sister state of South Dakota went back to her first love, constitutional prohibition, by 20,000 majority. Our neighboring state of Montana went dry by the help of Women's votes. The territory of far away Alaska voted out the saloons and her action was ratified by Congress. Idaho adopted constitutional prohibition. Utah adopted statutory prohibition and her law went into effect August 1st, 1917. New Hamp-

shire carried prohibition and her law will go into effect May 1st, 1918. Indiana adopted statutory prohibition and the saloons move out of my native state, never to return, April 1st, 1918. Porto Rico was victorious over the saloons by a vote of nearly two to one. By act of Congress the saloons are banished from the National Capital and after November 1st, the laws of the United States will be made in a city free from the baneful influence of the saloon. Washington, the most beautiful city in the world, will be cleaned from the curse, a symbol of the purification of every place where Old Glory floats.

Splendid victories were won in prohibition states where the brewers and distillers were seeking to weaken or nullify the law. Oregon defeated the liquor amendment. Washington voted down two liquor amendments. Colorado defeated the beer amendment. Arizona voted by a large majority to retain her prohibition law. Arkansas after eleven months trial voted 106,000 to 55,000 to sustain state wide prohibition.

Ohio, New Mexico and Iowa will vote on constitutional prohibition this fall. Minnesota, Missouri, Florida, Wyoming, Nevada and Utah will vote on constitutional prohibition in the fall of 1918.

One of the most remarkable victories of the year in its far reaching effects is the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, seven to two, upholding the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law prohibiting the interstate shipment of liquor from wet to dry states. The West Virginia law was also upheld, making the shipment of intoxicating liquors for personal use illegal.

Another great victory was the passage by Congress of the Jones-Randall amendment to the Post Office appropriation bill, prohibiting the sending of liquor advertising matter of any kind through the mails into states where such advertising matter is forbidden and also prohibiting the shipment of intoxicating liquor, except for scientific, medicinal or mechanical purposes, into prohibition states; thus by federal law making every prohibition state bone dry.

Another event of tremendous significance was the entrance into the United States Congress of its first woman member, Hon. Jeanette C. Rankin, a White Ribboner and suffrage worker of Montana. Miss Rankin has already won a notable victory for working women by causing an investigation which released three thousand women employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington from shifts of ten, twelve and sixteen hours day and night, seven days a week, and restored the eight hour day.

PRESIDENTIAL AND MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE

Our own state of North Dakota has had a glorious share in the program of making democracy safe for the world. A most important step in this direction was the passage by the last legislature of the presidential and municipal suffrage bill and also the suffrage amendment. Last fall I wrote Catherine Waugh McCullough, legal advisor of the National W. C. T. U., and author of the Illinois presidential suffrage law, for information concerning that law. The copy of the law she sent was put into the hands of Hon. Robt. M. Pollock of Fargo, who drew up a similar bill in harmony with the constitution of this state. On the first day of the session your president was in Bismarck with this bill and the regular constitutional amendment. In

two weeks from that date and in ten days from the time they were introduced by Sen. Lindstrom both bills had passed both houses. This, I think, breaks all records in suffrage legislation. Presidential and municipal suffrage passed the house by a vote of eighty-eight to nineteen, the Senate by a vote of 37 to 11. The constitutional amendment which must pass the next Legislative Assembly and go to the voters and which gives full suffrage to women, passed the Senate by a vote of thirty-eight to ten and the House by a vote of eighty-six to twenty-one. The North Dakota Votes for Women League co-operated with the W. C. T. U. in getting these bills through the Legislature.

The pen by which Lieutenant-Governor Kraabel signed the suffrage bill was on motion of Senator Rowe presented to the State President of the W. C. T. U. Governor Kraabel made a felicitous presentation speech, which was responded to by your president giving a brief history of the fight for suffrage carried on for a quarter of a century by the W. C. T. U. of North Dakota. The pen used by Speaker Wood in the House was presented to Mrs. Grace Clendenning, President North Dakota Votes for Women League, who made a gracious response. After the ceremonies in both houses, a representative company repaired to the Governor's office to witness the signing there. The pen used by Governor Frazier was presented to Mrs. Mary Darrow Weible in memory of her mother, the late Mrs. Clara M. Darrow, who did heroic work in the two previous sessions of the Legislature for the passage of the suffrage amendment. Governor Frazier also used the W. C. T. U. pen for a part of his signature. In this historic event the State W. C. T. U. was represented by its President, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie, who ably assisted in legislative work, Treasurer, Mrs. Minette B. Bowe, who had a clerkship in the Senate, Superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. Ella M. Shippy and others.

A victory which emphasizes the suffrage sentiment of the state even more than the passage of these measures was the complete failure on the part of the North Dakota Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women, in their attempt to hold up and defeat, if possible, the Presidential and Municipal Suffrage law by the referendum petition. Notwithstanding the fact that they had paid workers who secured signers, in many cases by misrepresenting what the petition was, they were unable to secure the small number of names required, viz., ten per cent of the voters in a majority of the counties of the state. Thus our enemies have furnished us indisputable proof of the overwhelming suffrage sentiment of the people of North Dakota and helped to sustain our contention that in the election of 1914, blank votes were counted with the no votes and that woman suffrage actually received a majority of the votes cast on that question. The amendment which gives full suffrage to the women of North Dakota must pass the next Legislative Assembly before going to the men voters. We have not forgotten the experiences in the Legislative Assembly of 1915, when the suffrage amendment after having passed both houses by a good majority, was by political trickery held up in the Senate until the Legislature adjourned. The anti-suffrage and whiskey element of North Dakota, while they have been beaten, have not reformed and will do the same thing again if they can find men whom they can use for their pur-

pose. It behooves us to see to it that in every legislative district, honest, upright men who are favorable to prohibition and woman suffrage are nominated at the primaries next June. It is cause for congratulation that the men who sold woman suffrage for the promise of political preferment were not able to realize on their investment and they have found that the promises made them were valueless except to whip them into line. They did not receive their thirty pieces of silver and although they did not go out and hang themselves, they seem to be as dead politically as if they had.

Five states, Indiana, Ohio, Nebraska, Michigan and Rhode Island have followed North Dakota's lead and this year given Presidential suffrage to their women. Arkansas has won full suffrage at the primaries. These with Illinois, the pioneer in Presidential Suffrage, added to the eleven full suffrage states makes nineteen states where women have the right to vote for the president of the United States. In these states there are 8,557,308 women of voting age. In view of this fact, we believe the time has come when politicians in and out of Congress must realize that it is not wise or politic to longer ignore the demands of the women of the country for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution. It is humiliating that the United States of America, instead of taking the lead in this act of simple justice and democracy, must bring up the rear among the leading nations of the world.

It is interesting to note that the Jewish people, in what is said to be the greatest convocation since the destruction of the Temple at Jerusalem, held Sept. 2nd in Washington, D. C., gave women an equal place with men in voting for representatives in this congress. And, also, that the council of Chippewa Indians held at Bemidji, Minnesota, July 12th, gave suffrage to their women by a vote of two to one.

PROHIBITION IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Since last we met in Convention the people of North Dakota have had an opportunity to speak at the polls on the prohibition law and its enforcement. The Legislative Assembly of 1915 amended the bootlegging law so as to shut out from the state liquor agents and solicitors. The whiskey element succeeded by referendum petition in referring it to the voters at the last general election. In the meantime the law was inoperative, but at the election, the voters of the state by a fine majority sustained this law.

The last legislature passed the Bowman bone dry law which went into effect July 1st, and which absolutely prohibits all shipments of intoxicating liquor into the state, except to registered pharmacists for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes and which so safeguards the delivery and receipt by pharmacists as to make violations of the law almost impossible. A strong injunction law was also passed prescribing the procedure for enjoining the receipt, carrying or delivery of intoxicating liquors by an action in equity. With the federal and state bone dry laws now in effect, and with an Attorney General, Honorable William Langer, who stands fearlessly for law enforcement and who heartily cooperates with the State Enforcement League, we are entering upon a new era in our state.

We believe the men who are accustomed to have liquor shipped for their own use, will be surprised after a few months to find out how much better off they are without it. In the meantime it is our duty to continue with renewed

vigor the teaching of the harmfulness of the use of all liquor, especially beer, and a pledge signing campaign should be made by every local union.

The Legislative Committee of the State Enforcement League the Scandinavian Total Abstinence Society and the W. C. T. U. agreed in the fall upon a legislative program and, as usual, cooperated with the utmost confidence and harmony of action. We wish to congratulate the State Enforcement League upon the splendid work of its Superintendent, Rev. F. L. Watkins and Assistant Superintendent, Rev. C. W. Finwall. This year they are illustrating by their work at Minot, Grand Forks and other places what can be done by the cooperation of the Attorney General's office and the State Enforcement League. The State of North Dakota appreciates this kind of team work.

SUNDAY LAWS

The most hotly contested battles fought in the last legislature were to safeguard our Sunday laws and to prevent the repeal of our splendid anti-cigarette and anti-snuff laws. A systematic campaign was inaugurated by those who will profit by a wide open Sunday to first bring the Sabbath laws into disrepute and make them obnoxious and then to set up the cry "Down with the Puritanical blue laws!" Hundreds of letters were sent by the Superintendent of the Enforcement League and the President of the State W. C. T. U. to the churches and unions, endeavoring to arouse them to the seriousness of the situation.

A bill, backed principally by the moving picture show men, was introduced to repeal the law prohibiting Sunday theaters and shows. Bills were also introduced to legalize Sunday shooting and Sunday baseball. A goodly number of ministers and laymen were sent by the churches to help in the strenuous fight against these measures and they did yeoman service. At the hearings on these measures exceptionally strong and convincing addresses were given by Reverends C. E. Vermilya, J. I. Asher, James Anderson, J. G. Moore, W. J. Hutcheson, James Opie, W. H. Hunter and others. The bills for Sunday shooting and for Sunday theaters and shows were defeated. The Sunday baseball bill was amended to prohibit charging admission on that day. This law has been successfully evaded by selling score cards and in the case at North Chautauqua, Devils Lake, the men were acquitted on the grounds that there was no proof that the baseball players or clubs received the money. It is a backward step and a disgrace to the State of North Dakota to have on her statute books a law legalizing Sunday baseball. This should be remedied by the next legislative assembly. It will take hard fighting to do it and the christian people of the state will need to put forth greater effort to make their influence felt in the legislative assembly than they have ever yet done.

The American Tobacco Company measures made their appearance again this year. The "Pure Tobacco" bill, whose cleverly concealed purpose it was to repeal our excellent anti-cigarette and anti-snuff laws, was introduced by Senator Morton of Mandan. This was indefinitely postponed by the Senate committee on Public Health. Mr. Cole of Fargo introduced a bill licensing the sale of cigarettes and repealing the present anti-cigarette law. At the hearing on this bill, addresses were made against it by Judge Gupitll, Fargo, Attorney Register, Bismarck, Representative Divet, Mrs. B. H. Wylie, Mrs. Mazie Stevens, and your state

president. Mr. Divet denounced the bill and the American Tobacco Company behind it, reminding the committee that he was one of the three men whom their agent attempted to bribe in the Legislative Assembly of 1913. The bill was indefinitely postponed and our anti-cigarette law is safe for another two years. Every union should work to create public sentiment which will demand the enforcement and retention of the anti-cigarette and anti-snuff laws. It is more than likely that as long as the American Tobacco Company exists, an attempt will be made in every legislative assembly to repeal these laws. We must be ready to meet this and must also insist upon a vigorous enforcement of these laws.

Our bill for Temperance Day in the public schools, providing that on the third Friday in January there shall be instruction and appropriate exercises relative to the history and triumphs of the prohibition amendment to the constitution and the prohibition laws of the state, passed with almost no opposition. This bill was signed in the presence of a number of white ribboners at Bismarck and Governor Frazier presented the pen to your state president. The bill for an enforcement commissioner was defeated in the House.

Laws were passed providing for a public welfare commission consisting of the Attorney General, Commissioner of Agriculture and a woman to be appointed by the Governor, who appointed Miss Aldyth Ward of Bismarck; making every child legitimate whether born in wedlock or not; throwing new barriers about the sale of drugs and giving officers greater power in handling drug dealers; providing for evening schools; providing for the building of teacherages; compelling every butcher or person handling meat to have a health certificate; placing hotel inspection and oil inspection in the state pure food department; providing that no soft drinks can be sold unless pasteurized and contained in hermetically sealed bottles; providing that upon petition of two thirds of the school directors of a county, the county commissioners shall appoint a physician or graduate nurse to examine all pupils annually. The Sunday laws were modified legalizing the selling of meat, milk, bakery products, ice cream, candy and cigars at certain hours and increasing the maximum penalty to \$50.00 fine or twenty days in jail or both. While there may be some reason for legalizing the sale of milk and meat on Sunday we see no reason why bakery products, candy and cigars could not be bought the day before.

The weakening of our Sunday laws, especially the passage of the Sunday baseball laws are indications pointing to the nation-wide tendency to abrogate the fourth commandment and to make the Sabbath day a continental Sunday—a day of pleasure seeking, feasting and revelry. It is useless to disguise the fact that the tide is moving swiftly in that direction. It is a strong call to christian patriotism. The tide must be turned to save the Sabbath day and to save the nation. This means a tremendous effort must be made by every christian man and woman, not only to make our own observance of the Sabbath day above criticism but to make our influence felt in the community and in the legislative halls of our state. History teaches us that no nation which has forgotten the Sabbath day has long survived; Egypt, Babylon, Greece and Rome are examples. Some of the nations now struggling for life in this world war had well nigh forgotten God's day.

OUR PART

Every woman is anxious to serve her country in this crisis and to serve where it will count most. We wear the Red Cross button with our white ribbon; we have the food administration cards in our windows; we are making comfort bags, hospital supplies and knitting; we are registering for service and some of us regret that we cannot serve as Red Cross nurses or ambulance drivers. It is a credit to woman's patriotism that there seems to be no service that she will not joyfully undertake. For the service that is seen and has a touch of the romantic and picturesque, let us not forget the service that may be unseen, for the things that are unseen are often the things that are eternal. I believe that which is of vital importance just at this time, is the conservation of the moral and spiritual forces of the country. This must we do and not leave the other undone.

What a necessity is upon us to push all lines of work. We are in the last stage of the great battle for National Constitutional Prohibition and every effort must be made to win. Through the departments of Legislation and Franchise we should labor as never before for state and federal suffrage amendments, making this country a democracy in fact. Through the department of Sabbath observance we need to labor as never before for the preservation of the christian Sabbath. Through the Loyal Temperance Legion, Young Peoples Branch, Scientific Temperance Instruction and Sunday School departments, we should work for the children and young people. Juvenile crime has been on the increase in the countries that are at war. We must give special care to the children. Through the Medical Temperance department we should bring to the people the teachings of science as to the uselessness of alcohol as a remedy and the harmfulness of patent medicines. Through the department of Anti-Narcotics, we should circulate copies of our anti-cigarette and anti-snuff laws, look after their enforcement and teach the harm and wastefulness of the use of tobacco in any form. For those departments, Soldiers and Sailors, Work Among Foreign Speaking People, Flower Mission and Relief, Moral Education, which on account of their close relation to war activities have been centralized at National and State Headquarters, a most comprehensive program is being carried out. These patriotic service plans give every woman an opportunity to do something practical and immediate for God and Home and Native Land and for the splendid young men who are offering their lives to give freedom and democracy to all peoples. We ask all women who are like-minded with us to become members of the W. C. T. U. and assist in this great patriotic service program.

This is the time we must keep in our homes the altar fires burning brightly with a clear light. To steady our own hearts, to give the note of courage, hope and loyalty as they go into the service and the word of cheer and the helpful hand to those who remain, we need to live in very close comradeship with Him who said "Be of good cheer, I have overcome the world." We need to put a joy, enthusiasm and self-sacrificing devotion into our work such as we have never done before. It is for us who stay at home and labor in quiet ways to safeguard the moral and spiritual forces which give poise and strength to our people and which alone can make this a nation whose God is the Lord.

GOD SPEAKING IN WAR

It is well for us to remember, and it

may steady us to do so, that above all the tumult of these dark and terrible days, God still rules. He has not abdicated His throne. He is still calling men and nations to put away their sins and to serve Him. When the still small voice is ignored, God sometimes speaks by the thunder of war, by clouds and darkness and terror. Men and nations become drunk with prosperity and power. It is easy to forget God. It is easy to forget that the wages of sin is death, that the day of retribution must come. Sin is always followed by one of two things—repentance or retribution. We expiated the sin of slavery in blood and Abraham Lincoln said of the civil war, "If this war continues until every drop of blood drawn by the lash is paid by another drawn by the sword, still must we say the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." Are we now to expiate the sin of the liquor traffic in blood? If for every drop of blood shed by the accursed liquor traffic, another is to be drawn by the sword—then may God pity us, but we must still say his judgments are true and righteous altogether.

Is God withholding peace until the nations shall put away their sins? God is weary of mere lip service, He calls it iniquity. He says "When ye spread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes from you; yea, when ye make many prayers, I will not hear: your hands are full of blood." "Is not this the fact that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke." "Then shall thy light break forth as the morning." God is not on the side of the heaviest battalion. He is on the side of righteousness and all power in heaven and earth is still given unto Him.

It may be that the horror, bloodshed and brutality of this war are under God, the birth pangs of the new world that is to be. Already much that is evil is being purged away—the liquor traffic is going, the subordination of women is going, the spirit of greed and selfishness is going and there is coming sobriety, equality, the spirit of giving, of brotherliness, of pity and of the most heroic sacrifice. Let us pray that this may be the new birth—the spiritualization of the nations—Jesus Christ enthroned as the Supreme Ruler of the nations, the sermon on the mount applied to nations as well as individuals. Then—"They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up the sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS

1. I recommend that our slogan for the year be Sacrifice and Service.
2. That our goal be, a working unit of the W. C. T. U., in every community.
3. In accord with instructions already sent to the local unions, I recommend that we observe Sept. 28, Frances E. Willard's birthday, by making it Patriotic Membership Day, and that every member of this Convention pledge herself to spend that day, or as great a part of it as possible, in the drive for new members and that we urge all members of our unions to take a part in this celebration. That the names and dues of all members gained on this day be sent before Oct. 10th to the State Treasurer and that these names be published in the White Ribbon Bulletin as Frances E. Willard birthday members and counted in the national gains for this year, 1916-1917.
4. That as unions, we be law-abiding, paying dues to the State Treasurer before January 1st, according to

Art. 4 of the Constitution of the State W. C. T. U.

5. To assist local treasurers to do this, that every member pay her dues as soon as possible after the State Convention.

6. That we continue to push our splendid patriotic service plans as published in our official organs and in leaflet form.

7. That every union take up the study, either by lectures or text book, of North Dakota civics, Boyle's North Dakota Civics for Beginners, recommended.

8. That a special effort be made to get every woman out to vote at the spring elections—the annual town meeting held the first Tuesday in March and the village and city elections. At the town meetings, they may help elect the town officers, make rules and regulations for the business of the town and levy the town tax. In villages and cities, they may vote for all elective officers except Police Magistrates and City Justices of the Peace. In cities, they may vote for Mayor, Aldermen and Treasurer, or for Commissioners where cities are under that form of government.

9. That we must use all honorable means to secure the nomination at the primary election next June of men who favor the suffrage amendment, as well as prohibition.

10. That we work for better enforcement of the anti-cigarette and anti-snuff laws.

11. That in addition to our usual dues and pledges every member raise a foot of dimes among her friends and acquaintances. (One foot equals 16 dimes, or \$1.60.) This money to be kept in separate fund by the local treasurer and sent to the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer, after deducting 10 per cent for cost of operating the plan, to divide the remainder into three parts, and to return one-third to the local union, one-third to the district union and retain one-third for state use.

BANNER UNIONS

12. That unions making 100 points under the following schedule be called Banner Unions, and receive special recognition at the State Convention, the President, or her alternate, receiving a pennant with the words "Banner Union" upon it.

| | |
|---|--------|
| | Points |
| Dues for all members paid to state treasurer before Jan. 1, 1918..... | 10 |
| Pledges paid to state treasurer before Jan. 1, 1918..... | 10 |
| Local institute held with state or dist. officer or state field worker..... | 10 |
| Maintaining an L. T. L..... | 10 |
| Organizing and assisting a Y. P. B. 10 | 10 |
| Organizing another union..... | 10 |
| Union Signal subscriptions equal to three-fourths membership..... | 25 |
| 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 three-fourths the active membership..... | 10 |
| Using and carrying out a prepared program..... | 40 |
| Membership contest..... | 10 |
| Dues paying contest..... | 10 |
| Every public meeting..... | 1 |
| Every public meeting with offering..... | 2 |
| Suffrage medal contest..... | 5 |
| Scientific temperance, anti-narcotic, or suffrage essay contest in public school..... | 5 |
| Every new member gained..... | 1 |
| Every member voting at elections where women may vote..... | 10 |
| Half of the members voting where women may vote..... | 5 |
| 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 | 5 |

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|--|----|
| to State Supts., each..... | 1 |
| Medal contest..... | 5 |
| Life members, each..... | 10 |
| Entertaining state or district convention..... | 5 |
| Entertaining public school teachers..... | 5 |
| Telegrams, letters to U. S. Senators, congressmen or members of state legislature, each..... | 1 |
| Petitions, for every ten names..... | 1 |
| Every member raising foot of dimes..... | 20 |
| Half of the members raising foot of dimes..... | 10 |

BANNER DISTRICTS

That districts making 100 points under the following schedule be called Banner Districts and receive special recognition at the state convention, the district president or her representative receiving a pennant with the words "Banner District" inscribed upon it.

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|--|--------|
| | Points |
| Paying district pledge to state before Jan. 1..... | 10 |
| Holding convention..... | 5 |
| If every union is represented at District convention..... | 10 |
| For every union district president visits..... | 5 |
| Increase in membership (for every member gained)..... | 1 |
| For every Institute held..... | 5 |
| For every union organized, by district or local officer..... | 10 |
| For every L. T. L. organized, by district or local officer..... | 10 |
| For every Y. P. B. organized, by district or local officer..... | 10 |
| For conducting prize essay contests as a district..... | 5 |
| For every department worked and reporting at district convention..... | 5 |
| Holding medal contests at district convention..... | 5 |
| For each life member secured at district convention..... | 10 |
| Stevens Campaign Fund, \$2 given..... | 5 |
| Willard Memorial Fund, \$2 given..... | 5 |
| All unions using prepared programs, 5 | 5 |
| Paying expenses of district president or her alternate to state convention..... | 5 |
| For sending Educational Quarterly and Prohibition Map to every County Supt. in the district..... | 10 |
| Union Signal subscriptions equal to one-fourth of the membership..... | 10 |

THE WORLD'S WHITE RIBBON

A beautiful dream, the wide, wide world,
 Belted with thought of ribbon white;
 A bond of service, a band of prayer,
 A girle of purity, love and light.
 Who weaves the ribbon to belt the world?
 Of what are its web and its woof today?
 Are the shuttles moving fast or slow,
 Forward and back in a perfect way?
 Hands must be steady that reach to help,
 Hearts must be many that beat as one,
 If the pure white ribbon to belt the world
 Be smooth and perfect when it is done.
 Each weaver, each helper in any line,
 Must stand in her place, if the work be true,
 With brain and hand together alert,
 To do whatever is hers to do.
 All in harmony grand and fair,
 Love and effort, and silk and prayer
 Make up the ribbon to belt the world,
 And in its weaving we all have share.
 And the white ribbon to belt the world,
 Will be some time finished and held in place,
 And the earth grown purer, will smile its thanks
 Nearer the light of our Savior's face.
 White Ribbon News.

I'm but a cog in life's wheel
 That daily makes the same old trip;
 Yet what a joy it is to feel
 That but for me the wheel might slip!
 'Tis something after all, to jog
 Along and be a first-class cog.