



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

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FARGO, N. D., OCTOBER 1918.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year

WINNING THE WAR

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

We are told that one of the hymns most frequently called for by American and British soldiers in France is, "When I survey the wondrous cross, On which the Prince of Glory died, My greatest gain I count but loss, And pour contempt on all my pride." This gives us a vision of what is taking place in the souls of men who are facing death in the cause of Liberty. The things which seemed supreme in their lives a few months ago—business, money-making, study and pleasure, are lost sight of in this titanic struggle, and that which is really great, and elemental in life is coming to its rightful place.

Christ said, "And I, if I be lifted up will draw all men to me." War is barbarism at its cruelist, yet when war is forced upon us for the protection of the weak and the oppressed, for rights of humanity, it may become a sacrament. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend." Is it too much to say that the men who in a spirit of self sacrifice gladly give their lives for friends whom they have never seen, are lifting up Christ? And just as surely as Christ is lifted up, he is drawing men to Him.

How our hearts have sung with joy, as we have read of the uprightness, bravery and daring, of our own American boy. The world has been thrilled with the heroism of the French, Belgians, British, Scotch, Canadians, Australians, Portuguese and Americans who have gloriously immortalized themselves on the battle fields of France, and the hearts of liberty loving men everywhere have been filled with the determination, that these honored dead shall not have died in vain.

Germany was forty years preparing for this war, but if she had taken four hundred years to prepare, she could not win.

She is on the wrong track, she is fighting the Christ of Calvary. German rationalism does away with the supernatural in religion—the miracles, the miraculous birth and divinity of Christ himself. If Christ is not divine, his teachings are without authority; thus the people are prepared to carry on a war of "schrecklichkeit" and hate. The teachings of German rationalism, under cover of scholastic cap and gown, have found their way into our American class rooms and have undermined the faith of thousands of students. Some of our people are just now beginning to learn from whence this teaching comes, and to what it leads. Reflect for a moment what its continuance would

mean for the future of this nation! There are some things worse than war, and let us hope that the awakening has come to this country before it is too late. The German "Gott" seems to be a god which they have made after their own image, and which the Kaiser has taken into partnership with himself, but the supreme Honzollern never speaks of Jesus Christ. His program has nothing in common with the teachings of the Man of Galilee.

Germany was defeated when the Lusitania was sunk, it is only a question of how long it will take her to find it out. She must learn her lesson, and it may be that God will delay to give us victory until we, and our allies have each learned our lesson. It would be a calamity even greater than the war, if the nations of the world should come forth from this baptism of blood no better than when they went in, and with the stains of the old national sins still upon them. Our own country is rapidly cleansing her own escutcheon from the black blot of the legalized liquor traffic. Our allies we believe will follow our example. Prohibition of the liquor traffic by the great nations of the world, will in a few years save more lives than this terrible war is costing.

We seem to be following our allies in extending to woman her rights as a human being. It is unthinkable that a nation can succeed in fighting for democracy abroad until it has democracy at home.

Since the war began, every nation among the allies except ours, has either extended woman's franchise rights or pledged itself to do so. It is humiliating that in this act of simple justice, our great republic brings up the rear.

THE W. C. T. U. AND THE WAR

The W. C. T. U. has its part in the winning of the war. It is an army of 800,000 women with an intensive training in patriotic service. Our slogan, since the beginning forty-four years ago has been—"For God and Home and Native Land." Its leaders, Frances E. Willard, Lillian M. N. Stevens and Anna A. Gordon, have been prophets and seers. The foundations of the work have been deeply laid in our wonderful "Declaration of Principles," which states our belief in the coming of His Kingdom; in one standard of purity and equality for both men and women; in the prohibition of the liquor traffic, opium and tobacco traffic, gambling house and haunt of shame; in a living wage; in an 8 hour day; in courts of conciliation and arbitration; in jus-

tice as opposed to greed of gain; in peace on earth and good will to men. The organization has been marvelously built up by our "Do Everything Policy," which with its thirty departments of work under the divisions—patriotic service, organization, preventive, education, evangelistic, social and legal, have quietly and effectively undermined the fortifications of the liquor traffic. The organization has been strengthened immeasurably, and its progress toward victory accelerated by active co-operation with all other organizations which are working toward the same end.

Is it merely a coincidence that the conservation program the government is asking the people to carry out in this war and the program we have been carrying out for forty-four years, is in its essentials identical? For forty-four years the W. C. T. U. has worked to conserve men, money and food, by a systematic, far reaching campaign against the greatest destroyer of men, money and food, that the world has ever known. Alcohol has in this country every year caused the death of more than one hundred thousand men, and this is only the beginning of the destruction of man power. It has decreased the efficiency and endurance of every moderate drinker. According to statistics of the Medico Actuarial Mortality Investigation, brewery workers lose an average of six years of life; bartenders lose an average of seven years of life. A moderate drinker is considered a poor risk by insurance companies.

By scientific investigation, Trotterman found that the small amount of alcohol contained in three per cent beer impairs the fine co-ordination of eye and hand that is needed in gun sighting, and delicate machine work; Bengt Boy found that beer quantities of alcohol diminishes muscle working ability and increases fatigue. This shows how the prosecution of the war—fighting, mining, making of munitions, ships and airplanes is affected by the use of even light wine and beer.

Chairman Hurley of the shipping Board expressed fear that war prohibition would retard ship-building. We believe this to be an undeserved slander of the patriotic laboring men of this country. In no prohibition state have laboring men struck because they could not get beer. The Naval Collier "Tuckahoe" was recently turned out by the New York Ship-building Company in 72 days, breaking a world's record. The alert director of the Shipping Board, Charles M. Schwab, interviewed the superintendent of construction work, Tony Mason, to know how such phenomenal speed could be attained. The loquacious answer was, "No Booze," and there were no strikes either. According to the Brewer's year book, it requires the labor of 75,000 men, six months of every year to raise the food stuffs that go into alcoholic drink, and

62,920 are employed in their manufacture.

The money spent for strong drink every year in this country is sufficient to float the first Liberty Loan, and build a fleet with the change. Stop the liquor traffic entirely, and we would scarcely know financially, that we are carrying on a war.

What is the greatest destroyer of food today? The submarines destroy four hundred eighty million pounds a year. The National Council of Defense states that six billion pounds of food stuffs go into the manufacture of liquor every year. This would supply ten million soldiers with a pound loaf of bread every day in the year. The breweries also destroy 50,000 tons of sugar every year. The land used by the brewers would make a field two miles wide clear around the earth at the equator, and would feed an army in France four times as large as the one we have at the present writing.

We are told that beer is liquid bread, if so, it ought to sustain life. The amount of nourishment from beer is about four per cent. To get the necessary carbohydrates for a day, working men would have to drink fifty-two glasses of beer; to get the necessary proteids for a day he would have to drink one hundred and eight glasses, and it would cost him \$5.40; to get sufficient nourishment from beer alone he would have to give his entire time all day to guzzling beer, and would die at the end of the day.

The war has disclosed the fact that the liquor traffic is not only the greatest destroyer of men, money and food, but is also a destroyer of fuel. The breweries use three million tons of coal every year, that is 300 pounds from every family coal bin in the United States. During last winter, churches closed their services, schools were closed for weeks at a time, and many families suffered for want of coal, but the Kaiser's allies, the brewers, continued without interruption to waste coal in the manufacture of liquid poison. It is said the output of the mines is reduced by drinking habits of miners, twenty-five per cent.

While the women of the country have been loyally observing meatless, wheatless, sweetless and heatless days, we have waited in vain for smokeless and chewless days. The money spent for tobacco which is not a necessity is only exceeded by the money spent for strong drink. In these days of food scarcity and actual suffering, when thousands are starving in other lands we are using 1,412,000 acres of the best land in the country to raise tobacco. This land, put into potatoes would raise 133,000,000 bushels.

It has been proved by a series of experiments made by Dr. Geo. J. Fisher that smoking decreases accuracy in rifle shooting, base ball throwing and thrusting at a target with fencing foil; affects the heart rate and steadiness of writing. Dr. D. H. Kress expresses his confident

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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.

All manuscript for publication must be in my hands by the 18th of each month. Send all communications to
Mrs. R. M. POLLOCK,
Fargo, N. Dak.

OCTOBER 1918

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belief based upon years of study and observation that tobacco is doing more to lower the efficiency of American young men, than alcohol. Surgeon General Sir W. D. Cubbins in an annual report said: "In the interest of the army as well as the individual soldier the cigarette habit must be checked." In the light of these facts, is it not lamentable that soldiers going into training should be deluged with gifts of cigarettes and tobacco? Is it not incomprehensible that soldiers should be supplied with a tobacco ration? There is opportunity for soldiers who have the tobacco habit to secure all they wish, and no one offers objection to this. It must however, be borne in mind that the greater part of the American Army is made up of young men. Many of them had not, before entering the army, contracted the tobacco habit. We emphatically protest against the encouragement of the formation of the tobacco habit among our boys. We feel that we have a right to protest and, we shall not keep silent.

It has taken a terrible world war when the resources of the nation in men, money, munitions, food, fuel, transportation and ship building are strained almost to the breaking point to convince many men of the truths which the W. C. T. U. has been teaching for many years concerning the destructive character of the liquor traffic, and they are not yet awake to the truths concerning the appalling waste and injury of the tobacco habit.

The W. C. T. U. with its great conservation policy, its work for the protection of childhood, and its efforts to abolish the traffic in brain poisons, that men may be stronger, cleaner and one hundred percent efficient, has helped immeasurably to prepare this country to meet worthily and victoriously the strain of the tremendous struggle we are in today. War makes it imperative that the moral and spiritual forces of the country be conserved with unusual care. It is righteousness and right living that give morale to the people at home, as well as to the soldiers in the trenches. Let us allow no law to be violated or evaded under the cloak of patriotism. There is an alarming tendency throughout the country, as well as in our own state, to break down the laws protecting the Sabbath and also the anti-cigarette laws. There will undoubtedly be an effort in the coming legislature to repeal the anti-cigarette law and the law prohibiting Sunday theaters, moving pictures and shows. The pool halls are a great source of lawlessness and should be either supervised by the state, or suppressed. The child labor law needs strengthening and there should be minimum wage and hours for women in industry. While our splendid men are fighting "over there," we must see that women and children, upon whom the war places great burdens, are adequately protected. We must also keep our country clean and fit for the boys to come back to when the victory is won.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE DEPARTMENTS

Since war was declared we have strengthened the work in patriotic service departments which bear directly upon the war. We have created National and State War Work Committees consisting of the general officers and the superintendents of departments of Legislation, Soldiers and Sailors, Relief Work, Moral Education, and Americanization. The purpose of the State War Work Committee is to act as a clearing house for W. C. T. U. war work, to conserve the identity and the life of district and local organizations; to co-operate with the Woman's State Council of Defense, and to direct the district and local unions, thru their subcommittees, into the proper channels with corresponding

committees in the State Council of Defense.

The National W. C. T. U. is also co-operating with the allied temperance forces throughout the country through the National Legislative Conference to secure nation-wide prohibition for the period of the war through Secretary, of War Baker, to secure more adequate and perfect protection for the American Expeditionary Forces in France; with the United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, by furnishing a fund of \$100,000 to place twenty stereomographs in the cantonments of this country. Generous contributions have been made to relieve the terrible suffering of the Belgians, Syrians, Armenians and others abroad, also work has been done for the relief of families of soldiers and sailors at home. Hospital supplies in vast quantities have been furnished, hostess houses and home centers established near camps, and books, magazines and other literature have been supplied to camp libraries. The W. C. T. U. has officially promoted the Liberty Loans and co-operated all over the country in pushing Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other financial drives.

As long as some unions fail to report, we can never have an adequate summing up of what the W. C. T. U. is doing, but the reports that have been tabulated are most inspiring. Twenty field kitchens have been sent to the front in France, by the national and state unions. Five fully equipped ambulances sent by the W. C. T. U. are doing their merciful work for the wounded at the front. Twenty stereomographs are furnishing entertainment and teaching temperance truths to the eager boys in training in the cantonments in this country. More than 200,000 soldiers are now carrying W. C. T. U. comfort bags. A number of W. C. T. U. electric fans are giving comfort to sick soldiers at the base hospitals of this country. Nearly 200 French orphans have been adopted by the W. C. T. U. We rejoice that the North Dakota W. C. T. U. has met her full apportionment in all this work that the National W. C. T. U. is doing. In addition to this we inaugurated last March a "drive" for war service funds. The unions raised \$8,251.29. It is the universal testimony that the unions which went into the drive and raised their quotas found their work greatly strengthened locally, found new sympathy and co-operation from town and county officials and business men. As a result of this drive, a field kitchen, inscribed with the words "Presented by the W. C. T. U. of North Dakota" is now somewhere on the long battle line in France; four electric fans are now in a base hospital at Camp Dodge, where many of our North Dakota boys are; many French orphans have been adopted. The greater part of the money has been used for comfort bags and the W. C. T. U. has had the pleasure of presenting 4000 of these bags to North Dakota soldiers. The full report of the war work of the W. C. T. U. in North Dakota, the work done in co-operation with the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense, and work done for Red Cross will be given by the Secretary of the War Service Committee, Mrs. B. H. Wylie.

VICTORIES OF THE YEAR

It has been a marvelous year since we met in Convention at Valley City last September. It has been a year of anxiety for all, of loss and heartbreak for many. It has been a year of testing for our nation and for every citizen. Democracy is on trial, and we believe it is coming forth from this fiery furnace of war, vindicated, strengthened and purified. The whole year has been a triumphal pageant for the moral reforms to which we have dedicated our lives.

Let us call the roll of the months and watch the moving pictures of victory:
September. Just before our last

state convention, by order of Congress the wheels of every distillery in the United States stopped for the period of the war and they will never move again. The 69,000,000 bushels of food stuffs annually wasted in making whiskey is now used to help feed a hungry world.

November. By order of Congress, 264 saloons, 4 breweries and 91 wholesale houses moved out of the Capital City of this great nation on the first day of the month. On the sixth, New Mexico with a large Indian and Spanish population voted two to one to put prohibition of the liquor traffic into their state constitution. On the same day the great state of New York voted by 95,000 majority to put the ballot into the hands of its 2,000,000 women. The same day the great state of Ohio decreased the wet majority by nearly 53,000 votes. The wet majority in 1914 was 84,152, in 1915, 55,408, in 1917 only 1,700. Ohio will win this year.

December. This was a great month. Nearly every temperance organization held its annual meeting in beautiful Washington and helped to bring pressure to bear upon the Congress for the national prohibition amendment. Our National W. C. T. U. Convention held in Polaris' theater was one of the largest and most important conventions in our history. There, the plans were made for the remarkable work that has been accomplished this year. Many leading men of the nation appeared upon our platform, paid tribute to our work and prophesied a speedy victory. The 17th of the month was a memorable day. Early in the morning the National W. C. T. U. officers and white ribboners from many states, could be seen wending their way to the historic Capitol on the hill, where they waited for the doors of the House of Representatives to open. While waiting there, Elizabeth Gordon—sister of the President of the National W. C. T. U., began softly repeating the 120th Psalm. We all joined with her and entered that room of destiny with a prayer in our hearts and on our lips. The galleries were crowded. The long debate was of thrilling interest. At 5 o'clock amidst an almost breathless silence and suspense the roll was called and showed 282 votes for the prohibition amendment to 128 against. Wave after wave of cheers swept over the House and galleries. There were tears and smiles of rejoicing and hearts full of gratitude to God that the first great national victory in the long fight was won. A little later in Statuary Hall I stood by the marble statue of Frances E. Willard—and thought of her great work for this day. I thought too of Lillian M. N. Stevens and her prophetic declaration of National Prohibition in 1920, which has been a rallying cry for the temperance forces. I thought of many others who have worked for, and longed to see this day, among them my father, Rev. E. S. Preston, our own Emma F. Vail and Mattie Van de Bogart, all of blessed memory, and I thought of you—heroic women of the rank and file—in your little unions, working midst discouraging circumstances—who have helped to make this victory possible.

The Senate had adopted the resolution July 30th and concurred in the House amendments the following day, December 18th, by a vote of 47 to 8. January. Alaska's prohibition law went into effect and this great territory as large as Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and most of Maine was freed from the domination of the saloon.

During January a number of state legislatures were in session and these seemed to vie with each other as to which should be the first to ratify the prohibition amendment. Four southern states took the lead, Mississippi was first, ratifying on the eighth. Virginia was a close second, ratifying on the tenth. Kentucky, a wet state, renowned for its bourbon whiskey, was third, ratifying on the fourteenth. South Carolina was fourth, ratifying

on the twenty-third.

Governor Frazier called a special session of the legislature and North Dakota, the first northern state, and the first state to ratify in special session, followed South Carolina closely, ratifying January 25th. The vote in the House of Representatives was 96 to 10; in the Senate 43 to 2. The following members voted against ratification: Senator M. L. McBride, Representatives C. C. Turner, H. A. Machoff and H. A. Blanchard of Stark county; Representatives John Webber and Christ Geisler of McIntosh and Logan counties; Representatives C. H. Ebel and Paul Meyer of Richland county; Representatives Marton Kohler and F. W. Mees of Morton county; Senator Young and Representative August Isaak of Mercer, Oliver and Dunn counties. It is interesting to note that, with the exception of Richland, we have few or no organizations in these counties.

These men claimed to represent their constituents, but as these counties gave substantial majorities for Attorney General Langer—who was elected on his record for law enforcement as States Attorney of Morton county, we believe it would be difficult for them to substantiate their claim. The temperance people are not organized in these counties, hence they are misrepresented. A W. C. T. U. in every town would make this impossible, for while women cannot yet vote for members of legislature, they can work.

January brought us to a great milestone in the progress of woman's suffrage. On January 10th just 40 years to a day from the time it was first introduced into the Congress of the United States it passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 274 to 136. It is of interest to remember that though the "Susan B. Anthony amendment" was introduced in the Senate January 10th, 1878, by Senator Sargent, it did not come to a vote until 1887 when it received 14 votes. It was voted on again in the Senate in 1915 when it received 34 votes. The first vote taken in the House of Representatives was in 1915 when it received 174 votes. The Senate has not yet acted upon the amendment. This puts America in the unenviable position of being the only country among the Allies that has not endorsed woman suffrage by parliamentary action, since the war began, or given promise of such action. Canada has given the vote to all her women, England has enfranchised 6,000,000 of her women; the French Chamber of Deputies has promised the ballot to the women of France; the Italian Premier has pledged his party to the enfranchisement of the women of Italy.

Alien enemies may vote in several states if they have taken out their first papers only. In Nebraska 785 men in one county claimed exemption upon the ground that they were enemy aliens, but admitted they had been voting for years! Canada and Great Britain have disfranchised for the period of the war all objectors and obstructionists. Canada has also disfranchised for the period of the war all men naturalized within the last 15 years. In some of our states, while the men are at war, and the women at home disfranchised, enemy aliens, who are exempt from service and are not loyal enough to be entrusted with war work, may do the voting. Is it fair, democratic or wise for this Republic to deny the vote to millions of its native born, home educated, patriotic citizens and extend it to enemy aliens and sympathizers. Representative Galvin of Massachusetts, well said "Democracy can not live half free and half female."

February. On the thirteenth, the wet state of Maryland ratified; on the nineteenth, Montana, our sister state to the west, ratified.

March. The birthday of Lillian M. N. Stevens, March 1st, was celebrated by the presentation of the great woman's petition for war prohibition to President Wilson. This petition was the thought of Anna A. Gordon, and was promoted by the National W. C.

T. U. It was signed by 6,000,000 of America's representative women and is probably the largest woman's petition ever presented.

Porto Rico's dry law went into effect March 2d. This was provided for by the Gronna-Jones Porto Rico citizenship bill—which arranged for a referendum vote of the men people if desired, to be taken within five years. The liquor interests secured the referendum and were defeated. This marks a new epoch in prohibition history for the Porto Ricans are the first Latin people to declare against the liquor traffic.

On the fourth, the prohibition amendment was ratified by the largest state in the union, Texas, and on the eighteenth by one of the smallest states, Delaware, and on the twentieth, by our twin sister state, South Dakota.

Moved. Thirty-five thousand saloons moved out of the great state of Indiana on April 2d. On the same day the wet state of Massachusetts ratified the prohibition amendment.

May. New Hampshire went dry on the first. The same day 62 breweries and 3,285 saloons closed in Michigan. On the sixteenth, Congress voted for prohibition for Hawaii during the war. On the twenty-fourth, Arizona ratified the prohibition amendment.

June. The Canal Zone was freed from alcoholic liquors and drugs the eighteenth. The twenty-sixth, Georgia ratified the prohibition amendment and the next day the great state of Texas went dry.

July. The Island of Guam was made dry by order of the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Josephus Daniels.

August. Louisiana ratified the prohibition amendment on the eighth. August 29th was the day for which we have prayed and worked since the war began. Congress passed war prohibition to take effect June 30, 1919. The breweries to close May 1st, 1919. While we are disappointed that the law does not go into effect January 1st, and thus shorten the war by saving six months of the awful waste of the liquor traffic, yet we thank God that this is the end. The National prohibition amendment will in all probability be ratified by the necessary 36 states next spring and it will go into effect one year later.

September. President Wilson saves millions of bushels of food stuffs by an order issued on the sixth, which provides that the breweries of the country shall stop December 1st.

We can all remember a few years ago when one victory a year made us supremely happy. The past year they have come every month, and in such an avalanche that we can hardly sense the magnitude of them.

The words of the Crusade Psalm are singing in our hearts! "Praise ye the Lord, praise the Lord, O my soul. While I live will I praise the Lord: I will sing praises unto my God while I have any being."

RECONSTRUCTION.

The W. C. T. U. has its part in the winning of the war, it should also have an important part in the great reconstruction period which is to follow. There must yet be tremendous work done and great sacrifices made. We must pour out our money in the next Liberty Loan as we are pouring men into France, we must each individually get under the burden to the limit of our strength and ability. If this is done by all the people the war may end in one year instead of three, or ten years, and millions of brave young lives may be saved.

While we are straining every nerve to win, the statesmen of the world are looking forward with tremendous anxiety to what is to come after the war. It will be a new world with new conditions and new problems. The great question is, are we morally and spiritually prepared for the tremendous issues of the new era. The ideal of World Democracy voiced by President Wilson has gone around the world. There is restlessness and an eager look-

ing forward to this consummation on the part of many peoples who are too weak intellectually, and who lack the moral strength to rule themselves. Yuan ShiKai, the great Confucianist, said, "Only Christ can save China." Only Christ can save the world. Civilization can not do it, education can not do it. We have a terrible example of what Kultur and efficiency without the spirit of Christ may do in the world.

Are we who call ourselves Christians willing to make the sacrifices necessary that Christ may have a chance through us to save the world?

We believe God is calling America and giving her an opportunity to lead in this great work. We are a nation conceived in liberty. The strong foundations of this government were laid by men who were moved by the spirit of Christ, and who desired more than anything else freedom to worship God. We have been given great resources and wonderful wealth. These things in themselves tend to luxury and effeminacy, and probably would be our undoing as a great nation, were it not, that in this war we are learning to pour out our wealth for humanity's sake. While the amount we have given seems stupendous in the aggregate, yet compared with what we have left, it is small. We must not call investing money in Liberty Loans and Thrift Stamps, giving. It is a duty, but it is also a fine investment, backed by the best security in the world and tends to prosperity as well as to patriotism. We are just beginning to learn to give, we are just beginning to learn the obligations and joys of stewardship. God has given us this sweet land of liberty, our great opportunities, our great resources—not for selfish enjoyment, but to help bring in the Kingdom of God. This is our job.

What is the part of the W. C. T. U. in this work? As we look over the world we see that the civilized white race is outnumbered by the colored races; that a large percent of the world is still heathen; that there are 100,000,000 followers of Mohammed, in India and Africa alone; that the Christian nations still allow their subjects to be weakened, their earning power reduced, their efficiency impaired, and their finer moral and spiritual perceptions dulled, by the narcotic drugs, alcohol and tobacco. We begin to get a faint idea of the tremendous work still to be done, and we see the necessity for the specialized work of our organization in every land. As we look at our own country, we thank God that we are beginning to see the end of the long battle with the legalized liquor traffic. We see, however, that the tobacco traffic is using the war as a means of strengthening and entrenching itself as never before. We see a general tendency to abrogate the law of the Sabbath and a great increase in the use of profanity. A mighty educational campaign is needed to arouse the people to these dangers. As men are being called in increasing numbers to the colors, the demand for service to them and to their families through the departments of Soldiers and Sailors, Home and Allied Relief, Moral Education, Child Welfare, Women in Industry, and Americanization, is constantly increasing. Although there are many demands upon our time and strength, we must not fail in the patriotic work of our organization at this crisis. This is the time to increase our membership, to lengthen our cords and strengthen our stakes. It means sacrifice and service, for the things we hold most sacred.

Can we match our devotion with that of our boys in France who have given up all that life holds dear, and with a vision of the future in their hearts and a song on their lips, have gone bravely forth to meet their rendezvous with death? Are we willing to pour everything into this tremendous enterprise and to keep back none of life's small change?

For strength for the daily task, for a steady courage and a buoyant hope

that will enable us to give cheer to our boys at the front, for an understanding sympathy that will enable us to give help and comfort to the stricken, we need to live in an atmosphere of prayer. Through prayer we touch hidden springs of infinite power. We may thus help to keep our lads at the front clean and pure in heart, free from hate even in the hell of war. We may help to hasten the dawn of victory by praying that understanding, wisdom and power be given those in authority in our country and in our army and in the countries and armies of our Allies. We may help heal the broken heart of the world by prayer. And if we really PRAY, God will give us a vision of the deepest needs of this stricken world and a baptism of power for the sacrificial service of this hour.

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS

That our goal for the year be an increase in the membership of every local union.

That we endeavor to keep the home fires burning by vigorously conserving all moral and spiritual forces.

That in order to help win the war and to prepare for the work of reconstruction, we organize state, district and local war work sub-committees on work among soldiers and sailors, home and allied relief, moral education, child welfare, women in industry and Americanization, and push the work of these departments, following the plans made by the National W. C. T. U.

That we co-operate with the Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense.

That a Liberty Loan chairman be appointed in every local union and that white ribboners place their orders through this chairman—orders to be deposited with the local bank and payments made there.

That we adopt at this convention an efficiency standard for state superintendents. The following is suggested: That all state superintendents who shall meet the following standard of efficiency shall have their railroad fare to the state convention paid. The conditions are, that such state superintendent shall be a subscriber to The Union Signal; that she communicate with her National superintendent as soon as appointed and obtain from her the Plan of Work, study it and adapt it to state needs; that, after being furnished with the revised state roster and having received her appropriation from the state treasurer, she shall, within the first quarter of the fiscal year, write every local president, enclosing plan of work and literature for one program (except in cases where she knows that union was supplied with the same at state convention); that afterwards she communicate with each local superintendent of her department and during the year distribute not less than 2,500 pages of literature to the local unions in the state; that she give her report of the year's work to the state recording secretary in proper form for printing before leaving the state convention, or if not present at the convention mail to the recording secretary so as to reach her within three days from the close of convention. See shall also render an itemized account of her work to the state president at least two weeks before the convention.

That we make plans for a patriotic membership day, Tuesday, Oct. 1st, to be observed by every union.

As the anti-cigarette law is in some places openly violated and as the use of cigarettes and tobacco is increasing at an alarming rate, I recommend that we inaugurate an educational campaign in every town and community as to the effect of cigarettes and tobacco. That suitable literature be distributed especially in public schools and Sunday schools. That a vigorous effort be made for the enforcement of the anti-cigarette law.

That in the coming legislature we work for a stronger child labor law, mini-

dustry, for supervision or suppression of the pool halls of the state, for the retention of the anti-cigarette law and the law prohibiting Sunday theaters, moving pictures and shows. That before election—every union appoint a committee to interview or write candidates to the legislature as to their position on these questions.

That a strong effort be made for the better observance of the Sabbath and against the increasing use of profanity. That a copy of the Ten Commandments be placed on the walls of every school house and all public buildings where possible.

That we encourage the holding of patriotic medal contests especially in the schools.

That we make it a custom to attend the exercises in the schools on Temperance Day and thus encourage pupils and teachers by our interest and sympathy.

That we give the members of the L. T. L. and the Young People's Branch a definite part in our war service work and enlist their services in the anti-cigarette and tobacco campaign.

That we co-operate in all possible ways with the state, county and local food administration.

That a roll call in every local union meeting be responded to with the hours of service and number of articles knit or made for the Red Cross, that the record be kept and a report made at the end of the year.

That each district president at the close of this convention send an inspirational letter to her unions giving suggestions and plans of work for the coming year.

That every union pay from its treasury for a copy of the State Report for each of its four general officers.

That patriotic medal contests be given for their educational value and as a means of raising money for our war service work.

THE CONVENTION

The twenty-ninth annual convention of North Dakota's W. C. T. U. met in Bismarck Sept. 19-23 and a most interesting occasion it proved.

This is the President's number of the Bulletin and you will read and file away for future reference the President's annual address, which is a compendium of all the triumphs and struggles of the temperance cause, as well as much other information along other lines of work.

The delegates were met at trains by autos, each decorated with large white ribbon bows. Registration was in the lobby of the fine McKenzie hotel. Bismarck had planned and planned well for the comfort and entertainment of the convention. The Hoover banquet, the first evening, was a most delightful affair. The long tables decorated with garden flowers were most inviting. The toasts were bright with quips and jest and many an earnest thought as well as high tribute was given by the different speakers to our work and workers.

The keynote of the convention was patriotism, service and sacrifice. The singing, led by Mrs. Reed of Amenia, was especially good. Patriotic and sacred songs were sung at each session. Just to read the program would convince one that the W. C. T. U. is patriotic to the nth degree. The dedication of the service flag, in charge of Mrs. Wilder, was an impressive service. The 324 stars speak eloquently of the brave boys who are training and fighting to bring liberty and justice to the whole world, while the gold stars speak yet more eloquently of those who have paid the last full measure of devotion.

Saturday morning ushered in a gala day for the convention. By auto and trolley all went to the capitol, where both senate chamber and house were placed at the disposal of the delegates for the session. The morning program

was given in the house of representatives. President Anderson occupied the speaker's chair and no speaker ever presided with more grace and dignity than did our own speaker, as she kept business going and all things well with the infrequent gentle tap of the speaker's gavel. The election of officers was held in the same room and our officers elected amid an "era of good feeling." "In honor preferring one another" 'till the election motto of our W. C. T. U. For the twenty-fifth time our Elizabeth Preston Anderson has consented to serve as president—and all is well.

A feature of Saturday morning was the presentation to the convention of our honor guests, Miss Margaret C. Munns and Miss Louise Hollister of Evanston, Ill. Mrs. Hollister prepared a little demonstration to show the literature she had brought with her. A young delegate made a pleasing display as she revolved to show the many kinds of cards and posters that the convention ought to take home to the members who at best get only the echo of these fine inspirational gatherings that some are privileged to attend.

Saturday afternoon the session was held in convention church—the Presbyterian. Several delegates from other organizations gave interesting talks. Mrs. Minette Bowe, our former treasurer, told of the U. S. employment bureau. It is one of the many good ideas that our country has adopted as a war measure and which will in all probability become a permanent institution bringing the work and the workers together and solving in peace times as well as war time the question of unemployment. Attorney General Langer gave a very interesting resume of the measures necessary before laws can be adequately enforced. It is not enough to have laws passed; to be effective they must carry provision for sufficient penalty. Women must interest themselves in enforcing compulsory school laws, health and sanitary provisions. Miss Carey gave a very scientific talk on anti-narcotics with illustrations by chart.

After the afternoon session the convention accepted the hospitality of the Governor's mansion. Mrs. Lynn J. Frazier assisted by Mrs. Anderson and capitol ladies received the members of the convention. The beautifully decorated room, the gracious tea service, the genial hospitality made it a most pleasant occasion and one to be long remembered. Saturday evening the session was again held in the church.

The community singing was a feature. The addresses of Mrs. Conklin and others most interesting. The address of the evening was by our National Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Munns, and was listened to with interest by all.

All the churches of Bismarck adjourned to the Auditorium Sunday evening and a large concourse of Bismarck people listened to our National speakers. It surely marks an advance for our cause when so large a number of people listen to accounts of our work and achievements.

Many of the delegates visited both the penitentiary and the reform school. The penitentiary is so short of inmates that they fear they can no longer run their twine plant. To some it may seem something like an argument that there is one industry that prohibition is injuring. "Criminals so scarce, can't run the twine plant."

This is the first time our annual convention has been held so far west, and of course the added expense of travel did cause our attendance to fall a little, but it was very worthwhile to be able to hold our sessions in the capitol city even the capitol itself, so many good things were reported. The report of the Dept. of Soldiers and Sailors will be in this Bulletin and next number will contain Mrs. Wylie's comprehensive report, so those of us who staid at home can get an outlook on the year's work past as well as he year to come, morn wage and hours for women in in-

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS NOTES

A brief review of the year's work gleaned from the reports received from 42 unions and from our office records. \$9,156.73 was raised for patriotic work by the unions. This amount passed through the hands of the State Treasurer. Much more was raised and turned over directly to the Red Cross or some other patriotic society. \$8,251.29 was the amount raised during our recent Drive. We have sent \$700 to the National Treasurer to purchase a Field Kitchen for use in France, and \$100 to purchase electric fans for use in hospitals and cantonments. Eight French Orphans were adopted through our State Treasury. We contributed our share toward the Ambulance and Stereomicrograph funds of the National.

We have sent 276 Comfort Bags to the Great Lakes, 234 were presented to the boys in Training at the Agricultural college in July and 3,017 have been given to other North Dakota boys as they have left for the camps, a total of 3,673 Comfort Bags. We made 1,080 many-tailed bandages and 960 of these have been shipped to the British War Relief Headquarters. We have received donations from several organizations besides our own. A splendid box of baby clothes reached us sent in by the Wild Rose Chapter of the Daughters of Norway. A dollar was brought us by a young soldier who wanted the interest on his Liberty Bond to go to a good cause. \$12 was sent us by the Methodist Sunday School of Lidgerwood and the Philathea Class of the First Methodist church in Fargo sent us \$5 with which to buy Bibles for the soldiers. The only contribution from the L. T. L. came from Galesburg, L. T. L. They sent us \$1 for patriotic work.

Our women are workers in many fields. They report 68,703 hours devoted to Red Cross work, 3,000 hours to surgical dressings. Articles reported made were 229 pillows, each with two covers, 191 hand towels, 121 bath towels, 12 operating caps, 278 trath cloths, 69 pairs bed socks, 651 bandages, 3 fracture pads, 876 napkins, 1,031 handkerchiefs, 75 hospital shirts, 24 helpless case shirts, 280 scrap cloths, 31 bath robes, 10 layettes, 160 pajamas. Knitted articles reported were 3,995 pairs socks, 880 sweaters, 415 wristlets, 202 mufflers, 128 helmets, 40 quilt squares, 32 trench caps, 3 jackets and 1,087 other knitted articles.

Our women have contributed generously to all the war relief agencies and have bought and helped to sell many Liberty Bonds. I hope that the coming year may find an ever increasing interest in this Department. I know the W. C. T. U. women will not shirk any place they are needed. It is with genuine regret that I have given up the Superintendency of this department for I liked the work and I liked working with you all. I am sure you will find Mrs. Shaver most capable and that much will be accomplished. Mrs. Shaver's address is Mrs. Mary M. Shaver, 1224 Ninth Ave. So., Fargo. Write her from now on, and report what you do to her for it will encourage her.

Lovingly,
KATE S. WILDER.

"If the United States can be stupendous in its errors it also can be phenomenal in its accomplishments," comments the Chicago Tribune about our ship-building activities. This is democracy's hope—the power to correct its own mistakes and to mobilize all the energies of a free people acting upon their own resolute initiative.

When Texas went bone dry on June 26, a vast empire, exceeding the area of the German Empire by more than 50,000 square miles, was added to the rapidly growing dry area in our land, and four million people passed out from under the state sanctioned curse of the saloon.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

August 20 to September 20.

Valley City Scan., dues.....	\$ 1 40
Drayton, state.....	5 00
Page, dues.....	70
New Rockford, dues.....	1 40
McKenzie, dues, memorial.....	3 40
Park River, dime collec's, dues, L. T. L.....	11 20
Oberon, L. T. L., dues.....	2 20
Abercrombie, patriotic service.....	25 00
Fargo, dues, state pledges, etc.....	43 00
Fifth District, French orphan.....	19 00
Balfour, L. T. L., dues.....	1 10
Bay Center, state.....	5 00
Balfour, dues, memorial.....	6 90
Minnewaukan, dimes, ser. stars.....	4 00
Fargo Scan., patriotic service.....	12 50
Fargo, pat. service.....	42 00
Bowdon, dues.....	70
Towner, dues, service stars.....	4 90
Preston, pat. service.....	6 40
Galesburg, dime collectors.....	1 00
Kenmar, dues.....	10 50
Englevale, state.....	10 00
LaMoure, dues, ser. stars.....	3 50
Minto, pat. service.....	2 50
Inkster, dues.....	2 10
Dawson, dues.....	7 00
Hatton, ser. stars.....	2 10
Hunter, state, mem.....	7 00
Mohall, dues.....	2 80
Fort Rice, dues.....	6 00
Grafton, French orphan.....	36 50
Grafton, dues, ser. stars.....	14 00
Calvin, state.....	12 30
Esmond, ser. stars.....	5 60
Napoleon, dues.....	5 90
Rugby, dues.....	4 90
Hankinson, service stars.....	60
Sheldon, dues.....	5 60
Absaraka, dues.....	18 20
Bowdon, pat. ser., sales.....	1 25
Enderlin, dues.....	1 40
Hillsboro, dues.....	2 10
Carrington, service stars.....	1 50
Abercrombie, dues.....	11 90
Reeder, memorial.....	7 00
Bottineau, dues.....	7 00
Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson service.....	36 50
Carrington, dues, pat. service.....	7 97
Lisbon, dues.....	2 80
Northwood, state.....	10 00
Valley City, dime collectors.....	4 95
Valley City, pat. service.....	32 56
Crystal, pat. service.....	10 30
Grand Forks, dues.....	19 60
Inkster, pat. service.....	60 00
West Fairview, dues.....	4 90
Jamestown, dues, ser. stars.....	40 00
Drayton, dime collectors.....	7 00
Foston Red Cross, pat. service, sales, dues.....	12 22
Leal, dues, pledges, etc.....	15 70
Hurdsfield, dues.....	3 50
Napoleon, dues.....	7 00
Ray, dime collectors.....	1 80
Hope, ser. stars, dues.....	10 50
Fargo Scan., dues.....	81 90
Hillsboro, pat. service.....	60 00
Niagara, pat. service, state.....	14 10
Edgeley, dues, ser. stars.....	2 00
Dickinson, dues.....	4 90
Stanley, dues.....	1 40
Norma, dues.....	9 80
Bismarck, dues.....	2 10
Nekoma, dues.....	10 50
Grand Forks Scan., dues.....	2 80
Sixteenth District, state pledge.....	25 00
Towner, dues.....	1 40
Mohall, dues.....	7 00
Tyner, pat. service.....	91 30
Devils Lake, pat. service, dues.....	1 70
Park River, dues.....	28 70
Drayton, pat. service, dues.....	5 50
Ellendale, dues.....	7 70
Ray, dues, state pledge.....	1 70
Oakes, dues.....	12 60
Willard, dues.....	2 00
Porton, dues, state, pat. ser.....	11 80
Oberon, dues.....	2 40
Cando, dime collectors.....	17 60

We hope dues and pledges will be all paid in before January first. Let's remember our financial obligations to our work early in the year.

KATE S. WILDER,
Treasurer.

SALOON IS TOLERATED.

The saloon is an outlaw and a nuisance, and it lives by suffering where it lives at all. You do not defend the saloon as an institution; you tolerate it, if you tolerate it at all, on the theory that if you tried to abolish it you might get something worse. You cannot build a slaughter house in your block without consulting the people around you, because you cannot confine the odors to your own land, and yet you establish a saloon and fill the air with poison and then say to the people who must breathe it and suffer it that they have no right to protest.—William Jennings Bryan.