



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. XXIII. No. 6

FARGO, N. D., JULY 1919.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year

ROLL OF HONOR NO. 1

The following districts and unions have PAID their full quotas. Those marked with a star have increased their allotment; those marked with a double star have doubled, and those marked with three stars have trebled their allotment. It is scarcely possible that there are not some mistakes, or that some will not deserve to be transferred to No. 1 before the paper is published,

FIRST DISTRICT		
***Bethel	*Bisbee	Calvin
*Cando	*Crary	Devils Lake
	**Preston	
SECOND DISTRICT		
*Minnewaukan	New Rockford	**Oberon
THIRD DISTRICT		
*Balfour	***Bottineau	**Douglas
*Minot	*Mohall	*Ryder
	*Ray	
NINTH DISTRICT		
*Hazelton	*Kintyre	*Napoleon
ELEVENTH DISTRICT		
	****Bismarck	
TWELFTH DISTRICT		
**Jamestown	*Leal	*Valley City
*Valley City Scan.	*Enderlin	*Lisbon
	*Stirum	
FIFTEENTH DISTRICT		
*Fargo	*Fargo Scandinavian	***Galesburg
*Hatton	*Hope	*Page
**Gilby		*Grand Forks
	Seventeenth Distric	
Forest River		*Grafton
*Minto		**Nekoma
Eighteenth District		
*Cavalier	*Drayton	*Hamilton
	*Tyner	
*Wyndmere	*Fairmount	*Hankinson

ROLL OF HONOR NO. 2

The following districts and unions have made or exceeded their quotas either by pledging or by part cash and part pledges:

*Carrington	*Esmond	*Rugby
*Cooperstown	LaMoure	Prosper
*Niagara		Park River

Evanston, Illinois, June 12, 1919

North Dakota's jubilee achievement is simply GREAT. To say we are happy over it feebly expresses our jubilee hilarity! When the stirring news reached us yesterday I took our dear old Rest Cottage dinner bell, one of the old time relics of Miss Willard's precious home, and up and down I went through the National W. C. T. U. offices ringing for dear life in honor of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. Telephones in the Literature building were then connected with my office phone and then I rang and rang, creating intense excitement and exclamations of what, why, when, where, etc.

Gratitude and congratulations to you one and all.

On behalf of the Jubilee Committee and the whole of us,

Affectionately,
ANNA GORDON.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND Of Million Dollar Jubilee Fund for CHILD WELFARE

Through our care of our children—we are laying the foundation for the Greater American of To-Morrow.

The Womans Christian Temperance Union (Organized Mother Love) Mothers Form a First Line of Defense for the Welfare of Children.

To Every Child Belongs the Right to—Be Well Born, An Education, Protection by Child Labor Laws, Be Morally Safeguarded, Spiritual Training.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has a Definite Program of Work towards these great goals; and, it is rich in its history of work For and With Children. It secured the teaching of Scientific Temperance in the schools; through the appeal of Frances Willard a quarterly temperance lecture was placed in the International Sunday School Course. The Loyal Temperance Legion has banded together the children—for temperance and moral training—in many foreign speaking centers, the little children have been gathered into these L. T. L's,

Help the W. C. T. U. in its work for children!—Perkins.

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of Our Million Dollar Jubilee Fund is for World Prohibition.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through its organization in more than forty countries, has a foothold in the work of World Prohibition held by no other organization. We must hasten in our work for World Prohibition.

We DARE not wait! World Prohibition MUST be won!

The Goal—the World

Hosannas sing

To Christ Our King,

Ye Mothers of America!

Your prayers and tears,

Your work of years,

The goal have reached! Alleluia!

But wait! Press on,

The task's not done,

The goal has moved—The World to save!

Fare forth—my Soul—

To this new goal

With faith still strong—with heart

still brave.

—Elizabeth A. Perkins.

SUPT. WATKINS ISSUES A WARNING

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to inform you that after the date of publication of this notice, the North Dakota Enforcement League will cause the arrest and prosecution of every person

found violating the cigaret and snuff laws.

Investigations conducted by me in which purchases of cigarets were made, sworn testimony taken from boys 11 to 18 years old and complaints from teachers and parents warrant the statement that from 50 to 90 per cent of the boys of school age, seven years old and up and in some instances in the fourth and fifth grades are smoking cigarets; that wholesale and retail houses are handling them and that cigarets have been widely sold; that boys buy them; that cigaret papers in book form are purposely or carelessly left in stores where boys can get them; that some tobacco corporations enclose cigaret papers to be given away in order to cultivate the habit and encourage the sale of tobacco and that many young boys are getting the cigaret habit and are being affected physically, mentally and morally thereby.

The following is a copy of the snuff law.

Chapter 91. Section 10180. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to import, manufacture, distribute, transport, sell, offer for sale, or to have in possession for sale, or to give away any snuff or any substitute therefor, under whatever name called, and as defined in this chapter.

The penalty for the first offense is not less than \$500 and not more than \$1,000 and for the second offense, jail not less than six months.

Chapter 92. Section 10184. That it shall be unlawful for any person, by himself, clerk, servant, employee or agent, directly or indirectly, upon any pretext or by any device, manufacture, sell, exchange, barter, dispose of or give away, or keep for sale any cigarets, cigaret papers or cigaret wrappers or any paper made or prepared for the purpose of being filled with tobacco for smoking.

The penalty is not less than \$10 or more than \$50 or imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The law expressly makes it the duty of police officers, constables, sheriffs and states attorneys to enforce the cigaret and snuff laws and makes it the duty of all police officers to aggressively investigate and report violations with names of witnesses to the states attorney of their county. We ask co-operation of all officials.

This is fair warning and the enforcement will be constant and continuous hereafter.

Signed: F. L. WATKINS.
Supt. North Dakota Enforcement League.

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

Entered in the postoffice at Fargo, N. D., as second class matter.
Maintained for and by Woman's Christian Temperance Union of State North Dakota.

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

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

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

FLEDGE—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 15th of each month. Send all communications to
MRS. E. M. POLLOCK,
FARGO, N. DAK.

JULY 1919

STATE OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Fargo.
Vice President—Mrs. Fred M. Wanner, Jamestown.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. B. H. Wylie, Bowsmont.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Frank Beasley, Fargo.
Treasurer—Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, Fargo.
North Dakota W. C. T. U. Headquarters, First National Bank Block, Fargo

BRANCH SECRETARIES.

Young People's Branch—Miss Helen McConnell, Minnewaukan.
Loyal Temperance Legion—Mrs. Bessie Schran Lubitz, Balfour.
Secretary Willard Union—Mrs. L. L. Muir, Hunter.
Associate Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Burgum, Arthur.

DEPARTMENT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Americanization—Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, Fargo.
Health—Mrs. Mazie Stevens, Lawton.
Moral Education—Mrs. Lulu W. Zimmerman, Valer.
Medical Temperance—Mrs. Mae McKinnon, Hankinson.
Scientific Temperance Instruction—Mrs. Lillie B. Smith, Thompson.
Sunday School Work—Miss Mary M. Carey, Bottineau.
Union Signal and Temperance Literature—Miss Mae Halvord, Bowsmont.
Medal Contests—Miss Emma Lockwood, Valley City.
Press—Mrs. August Hanson, Fargo.
Anti-Narcotics—Mrs. W. E. Black, Grand Forks.
Evangelistic Work—Mrs. J. W. Hilborn, Juntura.
The Bible in the Public Schools—Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, Fargo.
Sabbath Observance—Miss Flora C. Burr, Bottineau.
Christian Citizenship—Miss Nell M. Osmun, Hurdsfield.
Soldiers and Sailors—Mrs. Mary M. Shaver, Fargo.
Social Meetings and Red Letter Days—Mrs. N. C. Macdonald, Bismarck.
Fairs and Open Air Meetings—Mrs. Ida Sparks Clarke, Fairmount.
Flower Mission—Miss M. Inez Lee, Epping, R. R. 2.
Franchise—Mrs. Ella M. Shippy, Hope.
Legislation—State President.
Editor White Ribbon Bulletin—Mrs. R. M. Pollock, Fargo.
Musical Director—Mrs. Walter R. Reed, Amentia.

DRY HUMOR

Not all todays moaning is limited to the harbor bar.—Newark News.
All states ratifying after Nebraska are extra dries.—New York Sun.
This generation may miss the booze; the next will wonder what it was!—Baltimore American.
According to the liquor men, it is unconstitutional to change the constitution.—Louisville Post.
It is going to take hard work for some people to take to soft drinking.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.
The distillers might turn some of their plants into orphans' homes. They are responsible for lots of them.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

**W. C. T. U. HOLDS
25th CONVENTION**

The 25th annual convention of the first district W. C. T. U. was held at Crary April 24, 25 and 26. Owing to the early date and busy time there was not as large a delegation present as usual, but what was lacking in numbers was made up in the good spirit of fellowship and harmony manifested throughout the convention.

The town's people turned out well over one hundred being present at the banquet given by the Crary and Preston unions the first evening. Addresses of welcome were given by representatives of the city, churches, schools and local unions, responded to by the district president who gave a brief history of the district work since its organization at Cando twenty-five years ago.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, state president, and Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie were present and gave addresses both afternoon and evening. They are making a tour of the northern part of the state in the interests of the Jubilee drive for a million members and a million dollars, which is being put on by the National W. C. T. U. The dates set for this drive in this district were May 14, 15 and 16, and it is planned to cover the three counties which comprise the First District, Towner, Ramsey and Rollette, on those days. We have challenged the rest of the first district to go over the top and pay its quota into the state treasury.

Other lines to be emphasized this year are Evangelistic work, including the placing of copies of the ten commandments in all schools and other public places, and Bible tests to be conducted by the local unions. The anti-cigarette department is to receive especial attention—the feeling in the convention being strong that something must be done and done quickly to combat this growing evil.

Plans were made to celebrate the 25th anniversary of our organization by a big First District W. C. T. U. picnic to be held at Chautauqua on our regular W. C. T. U. day.

Officers elected were Mrs. Edna F. Duguid, president; Mrs. Mary McLeod, Crary, vice president; Mrs. Mabel Nelson, Cando, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary Haig, Devils Lake, recording secretary; Mrs. Maggie Shand, Preston, treasurer. Mrs. Carrie Taylor of Cando was elected superintendent of department of fairs and open air meetings. Mrs. Necia Buck, the retiring president, was made a life member of the National W. C. T. U.

The next convention is to be held at Rolla, June 1920.

RESOLUTIONS

We most gratefully acknowledge the guidance of our Heavenly Father in the wonderful victories of the past year. Especially those bringing us peace and ratification of national prohibition. And as an expression of our gratitude, be it resolved, That first district sound the Jubilee in the drive for a million members and a million dollars and not for a moment lose sight of helping North Dakota to be the first to pay.

Resolved: That we awake to the dangers of rationalism and that a stronger effort be made for the better observance of the Sabbath and against the use of profanity. That

a copy of the Ten Commandments be placed upon the walls of every school house and all public buildings when possible.

Believing that the cigarette has lost none of its deadly effects and deploring its widespread use through the land,

Resolved, that we reaffirm our opposition to the cigarette and pledge ourselves to an educational campaign against the tobacco habit in general and the cigarette in particular.

Resolved, that as the women of North Dakota have been granted municipal and presidential suffrage we pledge ourselves to the study of civics that we may become intelligent voters.

Resolved, that we greatly appreciate the passage of the woman's suffrage bill, the morality bill, the pool hall bill, by the last legislature and that we use our efforts in the enforcement of these laws.

Mrs. Edna F. Duguid,
Mrs. Mary Galloway,
Mrs. Minnie S. Chamberlain,
Committee.

**MAKING THE WORLD MORE
HOMELIKE**

Pres. Wilson once said that nothing is done in this country now as it was done twenty years ago. Few changes are more significant than those that concern women and the home. For centuries the world has heard the axiom that "woman's sphere is in the home." Traditionally woman's only field of action was in the home, man's field, the wide world. The home is and will always be the place of woman's opportunity and joy woman's first interest should be in the home itself. This includes household sanitation an intelligent interest in the water, light, air and food supply, heating appliances, plumbing, home furnishings, clothing, housekeeping methods, household finance and last but not least, the personal health and welfare of each member of the family. When the efficient housekeeper has given these matters due consideration she will then consider the home as an influence in the community and other social problems such as the educational value of the home in the community also the influence of the community upon the home. In the popular mind the community influences are thought to be beyond the providence of home-making, that they are fixed by the public taste or will or judgment.

If the influences are objectionable, it is sometimes that that the home-maker has but to resort to seclusion or prohibition in order to prevent their entrance into family life. While it is of course possible to accept meekly objectionable conditions it does not follow that the family is utterly helpless to counteract these evils. Influences of a higher order may be initiated by any family of discernment and tact. Public opinion can be moulded and social environments can be shown to be largely under control. A few determined, patient and intelligent people can devise ways and means of so doing. Chief among the social forces which have an influence upon public opinion are the women's organizations, namely the W.C.T.U., the General Federation of woman's clubs, woman's suffrage organizations, etc. These are the products of a late era. The broader education of woman and the labor saving inventions have

brought to women greater pleasure and opportunity for organization and co-operation for social betterment.

Individual woman has always been a natural housekeeper. Later the collective woman may become the municipal housekeeper with broadening influences and deeper conceptions of duties and opportunities. The realization that the four walls of the home should no longer hold the woman who sees her responsibility to her neighbors and the world at large, has come.

The many calls for betterment for conditions far and near. The many homeless children, conservation of child life, regulations of labor laws, compulsory school laws, playground work. The use of school buildings for recreation and civic centers. All of these should receive thoughtful consideration, also public health conditions, the labor problems, better efficiency methods and lastly preparation for complete citizenship that she may use intelligently the power which has been granted through the recent passage by congress of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, which only awaits the ratification of the required number of states to become a law. Let us hope that woman's vote will make the nation more homelike. Will the women of America be equal to the opportunity? "Living faith sees the manifested fulfillment of the prayer of woman. But yesterday we lived inside four walls, today the doors and the windows have swung wide. We can see the help that we can give. Old wrongs, which we may right, new wrongs which we must fight, and new duties which we must assume and whatever of wisdom, knowledge or skill our new privileges may bring to us we may take it back to our own firesides" as an inspiration and education to those within the home.

In the prophetic words of Inez Hayes: "May we be kept simple and sincere, humble without being weak, strong without being proud, firm without being cruel. We feel as within a vision brightly unguessed freedom, privilege, happiness and strength. Also unknown care, responsibility, sorrow and suffering that affrights us.

"But we flinch not at the prospect. We tremble with the glory of our privileges. For now, north, south, east, west, the walls of the universe frame our home."

MRS. FISHER.

DRY HUMOR

Just think of the foot-notes that will be necessary to make most of Bobby Burns' verse intelligible to coming generations. — Manchester Union.

And the toast will be dry, too! — Philadelphia Enquirer.

The water wagon is a sort of Car of Jug-or-not—Lowell Courier Citizen.

The Sahara desert was at one time the largest dry area on earth. —Detroit News.

We shall beat our shares into plowshares and our corkscrews into buttonhooks.—Brooklyn Eagle.

There, little brewery, don't you cry; you'll grind sausage by and by.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

It is one of life's ironies that the saloon-keeper in politics was largely the cause of the passage of the prohibition law.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

SECRETARY'S CORNER

Dear Comrades:

'Jubilee! Happy Day!

'North Dakota! SECOND to Pay!'
 Altho we yield the palm to Sunny Florida, as first to pay, our "zeal provoked many" and other states have hastened to pay their quota in response to our challenge.

It cheers our hearts and inspires us with fresh courage for the fray, when we think of your loyal comradeship in our Jubilee drive, both for members and money. Truly there never were such women as our white-ribboners. Over and over again we prove this saying true. While rejoicing in our victory, our hearts are filled with deepest gratitude for the way in which you all made it possible.

No doubt Mrs. Anderson will tell you of the splendid recognition of our success by Miss Gordon and the folks at National Headquarters. How happy we are to be thus included!

For seven weeks—April 22nd to June 7th—Mrs. Harriett D. Hall, of Aurora, Ill., worked in the southwestern part of the state, mostly in unorganized territory. She did excellent work and deserves great credit for the way in which she handled a difficult situation. Grace, grit and gumption are Mrs. Hall's leading characteristics. She organized two new unions, with two more in prospect, gave 46 public addresses, secured 67 new members, spoke in public schools and Sunday schools, attended three district conventions and raised about \$75 for the Jubilee Fund.

At present the Chautauqua Assembly at Valley City is in session, and our vice president, Mrs. F. M. Wanner, of Jamestown, is in charge of the Institute there.

At Mouse River Loop, Miss Nelle M. Osmun will conduct the Institute and Mrs. Louise Crummy McKinney, of Alberta, will give a special address July 12th.

At North Chautauqua, on July 10th, Mrs. McKinney, a former president of the First District, will be the honor guest and will give an address at a picnic—celebrating the 25th anniversary of the district. Mrs. Nacia E. Buck, 16 years president of the First District, will conduct a week's institute. The corresponding secretary expects to be at the Cottage, which has recently been repaired and painted.

We are glad that Mrs. Anderson is enjoying the Centenary meeting at Columbus, O., to which city she and Mr. Anderson motored from Fargo, with friends.

Faithfully yours,

BARBARA H. WYLIE,
 Bowsmont, No. Dak., June 28th, 1919.

SUFFRAGE NOTES

Rejoice and be glad! At last the long talked of Suffrage Amendment has passed the Senate, and the suffragists and friends of the cause are pleased. It came after fifty years of persistent and continuous effort on the part of the suffragists of the nation. It is now ready for ratification by the several states. It is necessary for thirty-six states to ratify the amendment before it can become a national law. We are satisfied that no difficulty will be encountered here, but believe that the majority of states will be as willing to ratify the suffrage amendment as they were to ratify the Prohibition amendment.

Governor Burnquist of Minnesota sent out from his office inquiries to the governors of thirty-seven states as to prospects for early ratification of the

federal suffrage amendment. June 16th twenty-eight affirmative answers were among the definite replies from governors of thirty-seven states. The states that are favorable are: Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Illinois was first to ratify—while Wisconsin and Michigan followed her closely.

It is regrettable that Congress failed to pass the federal amendment during the winter months, as so many legislative assemblies were in session, at that time, and were not only willing but anxiously waiting for an opportunity to ratify. Had it been done at that time, there would have been no need of talk about special sessions of the legislature to ratify at this time. However, one thing is assured—woman's suffrage is here—and is here to stay.

New York and Kansas have arranged for special sessions of their legislatures to act on the amendment. The latter convened June 16th.

It is needless to say that we are rejoiced at this great victory for the women of America and to say that our heartfelt thanks go out to the men who fought so nobly for us. The winning of this victory is not the ending of our fight, but it is only the beginning of a new era for ourselves and the nation. We must study, prepare and consecrate ourselves that we may do our work as we have promised to do, and as a result of this privilege make the nation a better and greater nation, for a new epoch has begun for both men and women.

We know that all of our readers have read and rejoiced over our national victory, and that you are all so happy and pleased, that the Suffrage Notes will not be so necessary this month, as in some of the days past—so we will make them short this time and write more the next time.

MRS. ELLA M. SHIPPY,
 State Supt.

Hope, N. D.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

May 20 to June 20, 1919.

JUBILEE!

On the eleventh of June I had the pleasure of sending the remainder of our quota to the National Headquarters. We are very happy to think our Drive has been so successful. The large amount of money paid in made it possible for us to be the second state in the nation to pay our quota to the National. We wanted to be the first; but Florida sent her quota several weeks before the Drive ended. We are glad to be second any way. It could not have been done if you had failed to respond just as splendidly as you did. We want to thank every union and every individual giver for their share.

There has been \$8,734.19 in cash and \$187 in Liberty Bonds and War Saving Stamps paid in toward the Jubilee Drive, totalling \$8,921.19. We have pledges amounting to \$1,628.25, making a grand total of \$10,549.44.

We hope pledges may be promptly paid so we will have the money to use as it is needed. Plan to pay all you pledged, to provide for a possible shrinkage some place else.

'We have a new union at Douglas.' It was organized in May and has paid dues for eleven members and sent in \$92.50 for the Drive. We congratulate Douglas, the Fourth District, and the State W. C. T. U. on this splendid new union.

JUBILEE DRIVE

Fargo	\$166.75	Fargo Scan.	\$227.00
Bottineau	148.20	Rolla	83.00
Crary	82.00	Bethel	45.00
Bisbee	25.00	Calvin	182.00
Devils Lake	80.00	Preston	127.00
Rolla	63.00	Webster	4.00
Esmond	50.00	Leeds	28.00
Minnewaukan	41.69	Oberon	232.00
Norwich	20.00	Balfour	83.00
Rugby	21.00	Kenmare	50.00
Minot	25.00	Mohall	33.31
Ryder	142.50	Sheswood	10.00
Douglas	92.50	Ray	26.25
Stanley	90.50	Wildrose	45.00
Sixth District 5.		Fort Rice	5.
Hazelton	25.	Kintyre	57.
Napoleon	35.	Steele	1.
Bismarck	374.	Dawson	5.
Sanborn	12.	Cooperstown	177.80
and \$37 in War Saving Stamps.			
Jamestown	256.75	Getchell	
Leal	30.	Prairie	45.
Woodbury	30.	Edeley	25.
Y. P. B.	9.	Ederlin	26.
LaMoure	25.	Lisbon	250.
Sheldon	10.	West	
Stirum	25.60	Fairview	20.
Amenia	108.50	Buxton	19.
Hatton	265.	Hope	140.
Hunter	15.	Mayville	126.
Mayville	126.	Page	101.50
Prosper	54.	Gilby	235.90
Grand Forks	800.	Niagara	30.
Forest River	69.50	Grafton	175.
Minto	95.	Nekoma	325.25
Park River	164.	18th District	25.
Bay Center	16.	Bowesmont	60.
Cavalier	13.	Crystal	11.
Drayton	69.	Hamilton	50.
Tyner	10.	Pembina	23.
Fairmount cash \$47, Liberty Bond \$50;			
Hankinson \$100; Mr. Frank Lynch \$25;			
Mrs. Anna K. Phillips \$100; Mrs. R. W. Simmons \$1.			

STATE DUES

Crary	\$2.80	Esmond	\$9.10
New Rockford	.70	Minot	15.40
Douglas	7.70	Bismarck	7.70
Cooperstown	64.40	Jamestown	4.90
Valley City		LaMoure	2.80
Scandia	1.40	Lisbon	12.60
Stirum	1.40	Amenia	6.30
Hatton	.70	Page	3.50
Fargo	18.90	Gilby	9.10
Grand Forks	14.80	Grand Forks	
Forest River	1.40	Scandia	17.50
Nekoma	1.40	Park River	27.30
St. Thomas	4.20	Tyner	.70
Fairmount	4.90		

Willard Membership dues, \$1 each, Mrs. Manda Goodwin, Stanton; Mrs. J. G. Dryden and Miss Beulah Vaughn, Stuart.

HEADQUARTERS FUND

Mrs. E. L. Heaton \$5, Mayville \$5, Grand Forks Scandinavian \$5, Forest River \$1.

L. T. L.

Mayville \$1.

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN
 Mrs. R. W. Simmons 25c, Mrs. Florence A. Loitwood 25c.

WILLARD MEMORIAL

Stirum \$2, Mayville \$2, Grand Forks Scandinavian \$2, Forest River \$2.

STEVENS CAMPAIGN

Mayville \$1, Grand Forks Scandinavian \$5, Forest River \$2.

ORGANIZING

Mayville \$1, Life Membership for Anna P. Halvorson, Grand Forks Scandinavian \$10.

LEGISLATIVE

Mayville \$2, Grand Forks Scandinavian \$5, Forest River \$1.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE

Inkster \$10, Fifth District \$5.50, Page \$8.25, Emma C. Ahlhorn, Fargo, \$8, Inkster \$10.

STATE REPORTS

Grand Forks Scandinavian 60c, Inkster 60c.

STATE WORK

Grand Forks Scandinavian \$5.
 KATE S. WILDER, Treas.

People of the Yukon country are beginning to climb aboard the water wagon and have launched a campaign before the legislature to have a dry territory after July 14.

A BORDER-LINE CASE

When the states ratified the Constitutional Amendment for prohibition, they outlawed the saloon, the brewer, and the distiller on this side of the border, but in destroying the nests of the vipers they merely destroyed their homes, leaving the reptiles to crawl about wherever they pleased. And they have crawled across the border into Mexico, their heads on that side of the line, their tails in the grass on this side, ready to strike with revenging force when disturbed or stepped on.

During the war, it is reported, a western distiller made a trip to Washington to offer to the government for cantonment purposes, the use of his six thousand acre ranch. It was a patriotic deed. However, with the war over and peace soon to come, the gentleman seems to have lost his good sense of patriotism and loyalty to the country. It is stated that he recently negotiated with President Carranza of Mexico for the purchase of six thousand acres of land just across the border, on which there has just been completed the construction of a large distillery.

With the war in Europe over the United States can once more turn attention to affairs at home. The unrest on the Mexican border, and in Mexico, has been the cause for much concern, and but little aggravation is needed to stir the fire to flames. Each day brings news of raids and murders and pillaging in this section of the country. The lives of our citizens are far from safe and their property is regarded as profitable loot.

The establishment of a distillery on the Mexican border is a menace to the United States for it will manufacture fuel for the already smouldering fires of ill-feeling and unrest. It will certainly not prove a peaceful solution to the internal trouble and revolutions of Mexico, and will not help our own country with their problems of reconstruction and trade adjustment which it is facing.

America has had the advantage of a good education and with that education has come the overthrow of the liquor traffic. But in Mexico it is different, and it is in such a country that the brewers and distillers delight to work, for they know that the ignorance and poverty-stricken condition of the people will be an aid to their heinous and outlawed trade.

Now that we have cleaned up on the inside we must see to it that our borders are kept clean.

We have set an example for the rest of the world and it is our duty to live up to the standard that our weaker brethren may be inspired.

WHY NOT?

The wets have raised the cry that prohibition would ruin and bankrupt the grape growers of California and that it would deprive them of a means of livelihood. But it is just another false alarm. There is little need for the fertile lands of California to go to waste because wine grapes are no longer needed; and the Department of Agriculture, ever on the alert to help the fruit growers, sounds the death knell to the wild cry of alarm of idle acres by advising the owners of the vineyards to grow currant grapes instead of wine grapes.

A large quantity of the currant grapes consumed in this country has been supplied from abroad. Why not produce our own currants and stimulate business? The Agriculture Department points out that the transforming of the vineyards from wine grapes to currant grapes can be accomplished and desirable results obtained.

Which all goes to prove that John Barleycorn has been buried a foot deeper.

MRS. ANDERSON'S REPLY TO MR. GOMPERS

Mrs. Anderson's reply to Mr. Gompers, president of American Federation of Labor, is so full of convincing arguments that we feel that it should have the widest circulation.—Ed.

The Forum of May 17 publishes an article on "Beer and Workers" by Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Were it not for his official position the article would attract very little attention, especially in a state where prohibition has been the settled policy for nearly three decades.

One who did not know how prohibition had been won in this country would gather from reading the article that it had been in some way forced upon the majority of the people against their will. He says, "I wish to say that I consider the foisting of prohibition upon this country against the palpable wish of the large mass of the people to be worse than a crime, it is a blunder."

He speaks of the immigrants from the lands of middle Europe and their descendants who have always been accustomed to the use of wine and beer that though they are voters they have had no voice in the passage of this law; of their wonderment that though they are citizens and have a voice in the government of their country, yet their voice in this is unheeded and that they know their voice is in the majority!

Mr. Gompers ought to know that 35 out of the 48 states of the nation have passed prohibitory laws for their separate commonwealths. In eighteen of these states prohibition has been put into the constitution by the direct vote of the people, and every citizen who had a vote had a voice in it. In sixteen other states the legislators elected by the voters have placed a prohibition law upon the statutes. The citizens of the District of Columbia are the only ones who have not had a voice in passing the prohibition law under which they live.

The federal amendment for national prohibition was passed by congress, notwithstanding the tremendous efforts of powerful, unscrupulous pro-German lobby with almost unlimited money at their command, because congressmen knew that it was the demand of an overwhelming number of their constituents, and they dared not ignore it.

The Federal prohibition amendment had in congress the solid vote of 24 states; it had a majority vote of twelve states; in four of these states only one vote against it. Seven states were divided evenly; only four divided adversely to prohibition, and only one state voted solidly against it.

The world was startled at the rapidity with which the state legislatures ratified the prohibition amendment. But few state legislatures met in 1918, but of these, 15 ratified. Most of the state legislatures met in 1919, and 29 of these ratified before the end of January. Forty-five state legislatures, or nine above the required three-fourths, have ratified.

There is only one explanation possible, and that is that the legislators knew there was an overwhelming demand for prohibition of the liquor traffic on the part of their constituents. These 45 states represent a population of 100,380,546. Their legislators cast 5,365 votes for the amendment, and 1,223 against it.

Mr. Gompers says one thing with which I heartily agree, namely, "Total abstinence, like law and order and

government is a gradual growth born of the desire, first as individuals and then of peoples, to grow." He evidently has been blind to the growth of total abstinence and the idea of the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

The temperance reform in this country has been a slow process of growth which has extended over a period of more than 100 years. The temperance reformers 100 years ago took the position Mr. Gompers takes today. The first pledges were against drunkenness, not against drinking. In the earliest temperance societies in this country men were fined every time they became intoxicated, but did not forfeit membership.

After years of attempting to mitigate this evil the settled conviction grew that total abstinence on the part of the individual and prohibition on the part of the state were the only effective methods of dealing with the poison of alcohol in whatever form it might be.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, organized in 1874 as a result of the crusade of 1873 and '74, that "whirlwind of the Lord" as it was called, was, I think, the first temperance organization to stress the work along educational lines. The children were organized into Loyal Temperance Legions and taught. Through the efforts of this organization a temperance lesson was put into the Sunday school lesson series. After years of indefatigable labor they succeeded in securing in every state the passage of laws providing for the teaching of scientific temperance in the public schools in connection with physiology and hygiene. The children of yesterday are the voters of today. They are intelligent on this question because they have been trained in the Loyal Temperance Legion; they have been taught in the Sunday school what the Gospel says, and in the public schools the dicta of science as to the effect of alcohol on the body and brain. When we remember this we cease to wonder at what some papers characterized the "indecent haste" with which the legislatures of the states ratified the prohibition amendment. This great movement has been a gradual growth, it has a solid foundation under it.

Mr. Gompers seems to fear that prohibition will make the laboring man an easy prey to the I. W. W. and Bolshevik agitator. His statement that "there are more non-drinking union workmen in the United States today than I have ever known in all my life, and the number of total abstainers is growing" is an answer to this. Thirty-five states have prohibition, yet we have not heard of laboring men anywhere striking or rioting because they cannot get their beer. The "No Beer No Work" agitation is a part of the pro-German brewers' propaganda and has been repudiated by many labor unions.

When Mr. Gompers appeared in Washington on Dec. 17, 1917, the day the house concurred with the senate in submitting the amendment, he made an appeal on the ground that labor was opposed to it, but was careful to explain that he did not speak for the National Federation. If labor was opposed to prohibition would not the National Federation have taken action against it long before this?

On April 7 the prohibition state of Michigan voted on a proposition to legalize the sale of wine and beer. It was defeated by a majority of 203,936.

Mr. Gompers points to Russia as an example of prohibition. It must not be forgotten that the revolution in Russia, accomplished under prohibition, was a bloodless one, and it was only

after the vodka shops were opened that Russia went down into the depths.

North Dakota has had nearly 80 years of prohibition. When the law was passed liquor men predicted that prohibition would discourage immigration, decrease the population, kill business, increase taxes, retard growth of larger towns—especially those on the Minnesota border—build up large cities across the line at North Dakota's expense and make the state poverty stricken. It is interesting to consider these objections after nearly 30 years of prohibition.

Discourage immigration. Today 35 per cent of the population are foreign born.

Decrease the population. The population in 1890 was 190,983; in 1917 it was 692,000—an increase of 246 per cent.

Kill business. While North Dakota is an agricultural and not a manufacturing state, yet according to the United States census for 1910 the average number of wage earners increased in ten years 105 per cent. The value of goods produced increased in the same time 205 per cent. The value of farm products increased in the same decade 211 per cent; the value of live stock 155 per cent; the value of crops 234 per cent. This percentage of increase was not exceeded by any other state in the union. During the year 1913 this state led every state in railway construction.

Increase taxes. The tax on \$1,000 of actual value in 1913 was 90 cents. The same year in Minnesota the tax on \$1,000 of actual value was \$2.12; Montana, \$1.20; Idaho, \$1.61; Iowa, \$2.45; Nebraska, \$1.25; Michigan, \$2.25; Indiana, \$4.00.

Retard growth of cities, especially those on the border. The increase of urban population in North Dakota from 1890 to 1910 was 494 per cent. For the same period the increase in South Dakota, under license, was 168 per cent. Fargo, North Dakota's largest city, had in 1910 a population of 14,600, in 1917, 23,000, an increase of 57 per cent in seven years. Moorhead, just across the Red river in Minnesota, which at one time was larger than Fargo, and which had enjoyed the benefits (?) of saloons until the fall of 1915, has a population of 5,000. The population of Grand Forks, North Dakota, is about five times that of East Grand Forks, Minn. The population of Wahpeton, North Dakota, is nearly twice that of Breckenridge, Minn.

Make the state poverty stricken. The agricultural wealth of North Dakota exceeds the agricultural wealth of the six New England states combined, and, with the exception of Texas, exceeds in value any of the sixteen southern states, all of which, except Delaware and Florida, have more than three times North Dakota's population. The total wealth of the state increased from \$337,006,506 in 1890 to \$1,973,616,540 in 1917. Under prohibition the state has multiplied its wealth nearly six times.

North Dakota has no saloons, but it has a bank for every 767 inhabitants. In fifteen years, from 1898 to 1913, the bank deposits increased more than 1,000 per cent. No state in the union exceeded this percentage of increase. The per capita bank deposit in 1913 was \$138. In 1917, according to figures compiled by the State Commission of Agriculture and Labor, it was \$235.95. Has any license state nearly doubled its per capita bank deposit in four years? The per capita wealth in 1917 was \$2,981. Eighty per cent of the people of the state own their homes.

In 1917 there were 62,994 automobiles registered in the state; this is one for every ten and a fraction of the population.

When the North Dakota National Guard, the 164th Infantry, went to Camp Greene, North Carolina, a prominent attorney of Charlotte, North Carolina, wrote to the father of one of these boys that the town, at first apprehensive of the coming of these troops from the wild and woolly west, was astonished at the quiet sobriety, self-restraint, splendid character and gentlemanly deportment of the young men. North Dakota points with pride to her sober, cool, clear-eyed, strong soldiers, born and brought up in an atmosphere untainted by the saloon, as of infinitely greater value than all her wealth and prosperity, and as an unanswerable argument for prohibition.

We believe if Mr. Gompers lives to see the United States under prohibition for ten years he will testify to its tremendous value to the laboring man and to all the people of this great country.

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON.

THE ALLIANCE OF THE RED NOSE AND THE RED FLAG

The greatest moral issue before the American people today is Bolshevism. Bolshevism wrests from the man who has worked hard and saved hard, all that he has and gives it to the ne'er-do-well. It makes of his daughter a plaything at the call of any man. It eliminates large classes from participation in government. It wars against the Church and all religion. In its train stalk famine, nakedness, murder and lust.

Any effort to change the government of the United States except by Constitutional means is treasonable, and should be punished as such. Any effort to influence legislation by strikes or to balk the duly expressed will of the people by strikes is war against the government of the United States.

It is reported that the Essex county (New Jersey) Building Trades Council has adopted the slogan, "No beer, no work," and is enlisting workmen for a general strike on July 1st to force nullification of the prohibition law. This proposed "strike" is not a strike; it is rebellion. And it is of the greatest significance that the statement of this proposed action against the United States comes from the office of Ernest Boehm, Secretary of the Federated Labor Council of New York, who was at one time Treasurer of the so-called Labor Peace Council, a German organization of the most vicious character, which got into serious trouble with the government. Boehm, it was testified in the hearings on the German and beer conspiracy, was used by the United States Brewers' Association to "break up" the temperance policy of the Nichols Copper Company, which had been alarmed by the rising accident rate and had forbidden their workmen to leave the works for beer.

It is a contemptible libel on Labor to say that these traitorous rebels represent the honest workingman. In no state, where prohibition has been adopted, has Labor refused its support of the law. There is no reason whatever to doubt that these men are being incited to their action by the United States Brewers' Association and by German agents in behalf of a German trade.

This is not a government by strikes, but a government of law.