



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. XXIII. No. 29

FARGO, N. D., OCTOBER 1919.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON

This thirtieth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Dakota, held in the beautiful city of Grand Forks, will long be remembered as the Victory Convention. We are celebrating thirty years of prohibition in this state; we are celebrating the victory of the national prohibition amendment and its ratification by forty-five states; we are celebrating the victory for war prohibition; we are celebrating the victory of the federal suffrage amendment in Congress; we are celebrating victory in the World War, and we are also celebrating thirty victorious years of work as the W. C. T. U. of North Dakota.

The year since we met in Convention at Bismarck has been one of the most epochal years in the history of the world. It is a privilege to have lived in this year of our Lord, and a greater privilege to have had some part in the tremendous struggles which have culminated in its glorious victories.

Some of the events of the year will stand out as mountain peaks of history for a thousand years to come. The magical dates of these events will be diligently conned by the children of the future.

NOVEMBER 11, 1918. All around the world bells rang, whistles blew, men, women and children shouted, laughed and cried. The Hun who had converted the world into a shambles had signed the armistice and acknowledged his defeat. At eleven o'clock in the morning on the long battle front there was silence. After four years the pandemonium of war had ceased. Democracy was triumphant over autocracy; right was triumphant over might.

We are all proud of the part our own country had in this titanic struggle. We are inexpressibly proud of our brave boys who gave themselves with such splendid spirit to this world service. As they come back we welcome them with tear-dimmed eyes. We see marching with them the forms of those who went out so joyously, but who will not return. God only knows the price that has been paid for liberty. By every young life sacrificed, by every home made desolate, by every heart wrung with anguish we are under solemn covenant to see to it that all this sacrifice and suffering is not in vain; that freedom and peace purchased at so great a cost must be preserved.

On the same day the armistice

was signed there was sent forth from the Headquarters of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Evanston, Illinois, a proclamation signed by Anna A. Gordon, President of the National W. C. T. U. and Honorary Secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., for World Prohibition in 1925. This is now the great objective of our organization, and its accomplishment will do much toward preserving the liberty and peace of the peoples of the world.

JANUARY 16, 1919, was a great day in the history of the United States of America. On that day the thirty-sixth state, Nebraska, ratified the eighteenth amendment to the constitution, forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale for beverage purposes of intoxicating liquors. This amendment will go into effect January 16, 1920.

JULY 1, 1919, War Prohibition went into effect, and for nearly three months Old Glory has proudly waved over a great country wherein no intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes is legally sold. Sometimes I have felt as we are told the soldiers in the front line trenches felt when the armistice was signed. Dazed with the tremendous change, it seemed too good to be true. It must be a dream. Thank God, it is a dream come true. It was the dream of our Crusade mothers, of Frances E. Willard, of Lillian M. N. Stevens, and all the hosts of workers in the W. C. T. U. who worked and died in the faith that he who executeth judgment for the oppressed, who looseth the prisoners, who raiseth them that are bowed down, would turn the way of the wicked upside down. Every convention, National and state, even during the darkest years of the temperance reform, has been opened with the reading of the wonderful Crusade Psalm, the 146th, in which God has been praised for the victory which could only be seen by the eye of faith. This psalm is the most perfect expression today of our jubilation, rejoicing and praise.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION

It may be interesting to briefly review some of the stages by which national prohibition has been reached. History does not record the beginning of the use of fermented liquors. It does record, however, that there were public bars in China in the days of Moses and Rameses. Egyptian frescoes show ale-brewing as an industry five thousand years

ago. The first case of intoxication of which we have a record is that of Noah, twelve generations before Abraham, and he was intoxicated on what we would call today light wine. Wine and beer, unfortunately, have still some very distinguished advocates. The process of distillation was discovered by an Arabian chemist, Albcucasis, in the twelfth century. All the intoxication in the world previous to that time, and there was considerable, was caused by wine and beer, which up to that time never contained more than twelve or fourteen per cent. of alcohol. We cannot afford to put our country on a wine and beer basis.

Individuals here and there, some religious leaders, churches, a few great physicians and jurists protested against the rapid growth and the terrible results of the use of intoxicating liquor.

In our own country it is said that two hundred Connecticut farmers organized the first temperance society in 1789. Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, is credited with being the father of the anti-alcohol movement in the United States. He was the author of a pamphlet, "An Inquiry into the Effects of Ardent Spirits upon the Human Body and Mind," and urged MODERATION in the use of intoxicating liquors. As a result of his teachings Dr. Billy James Clark organized a temperance society in 1808. The members were pledged not to drink intoxicating liquors except at public dinners, under penalty of twenty-five cents for each offense. The penalty for drunkenness was fifty cents, and for treating twenty-five cents. The Maine temperance society of 1812 had a similar pledge.

It soon became evident, however, that moderation in the use of alcohol could not solve the problem. In a series of sermons which had great influence, Dr. Lyman Beecher emphasized the necessity of total abstinence. In 1826 the American Temperance Society was organized and its members pledged to total abstinence and was against the TRAFFIC in intoxicating liquor. This was followed by the Andover Society the same year. The years from 1840 to 1852 saw the rise of many temperance organizations. The Washington Movement, 1840; the Rechabites, 1842; the Sons of Temperance, 1842; the Templars of Honor, 1845; the Good Templars, 1852. The Prohibition party was organized in 1869. The Blue Ribbon movement originated in England in 1878 and came to this country about the same time. Great waves of pledge-signing swept over the country. The moral effect

was most valuable. Many men reformed, but many pledge-signers were unable to withstand the temptation of the open saloon and went back to their cups.

A new note was sounded in the temperance reform when Mother Thompson led the Woman's Crusade in 1873. It was the spiritual note—the dependence upon prayer and upon God's leadership. This Pentecostal fire spread over many states and found its culmination in the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The W. C. T. U. has built up a great organization, extending to every state and territory, reaching thousands of towns and hamlets, through which the spiritual fervor of the Crusade may work.

History records nothing more splendid than the patient, toilsome, persistent undermining of the strongholds of the liquor traffic by the W. C. T. U. through its forty departments of work. When the children who were taught at their mother's knees to hate the liquor traffic; who were taught in the Loyal Temperance Legion to shout, "Tremble, King Alcohol, we shall grow up," who were taught in all the public schools of the country, through laws secured by the W. C. T. U., the scientific effect of alcohol on body and brain, when these children became voters the world was startled with the celerity with which King Alcohol was deposed from his throne.

There was added to the temperance reform forces in 1895 the national Anti-Saloon League, which has done a great work.

In the battle for national prohibition great credit must be given to the states that were pioneers in this movement. In the early years a number of states secured prohibition and lost it. In 1907 there were but three prohibition states, Maine, Kansas and North Dakota. Maine secured prohibition in 1851 under the leadership of General Neal Dow, who was called the "father of prohibition." For years the liquor forces concentrated their efforts on this pioneer prohibition state, but they were again and again defeated by the temperance forces under the splendid generalship of Neal Dow and Lillian M. N. Stevens. Kansas adopted prohibition in 1890 and has splendidly held her law through all the years.

North Dakota entered the Union as a prohibition state in 1889. In the fight for state prohibition an organization called the Non-Partisan Temperance Alliance and the W. C. T. U. marshalled the forces and led the battle. Great credit is due the men who framed our prohibition law, one

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

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Elizabeth Preston Anderson
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Mrs. R. M. Pollock,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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OBJECT—To promote the advancement of the W. C. T. U. work of North Dakota in all its departments, and to do 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. R. M. POLLOCK,
Fargo, N. Dak.

OCTOBER 1919

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SOUND THE JUBILEE!

A Million New Members! Yes!

BUT

How can they be interested unless they KNOW?

How can they know unless they READ

How can they read unless they have

THE UNION SIGNAL

If you wish to keep

A Million Members—

BOOST THE UNION SIGNAL

NATIONAL CONVENTION, NOVEMBER 15-20, ST. LOUIS, MO.

of the best in the Union, and one which has stood repeated tests in the courts, Judge Charles M. Pollock, Hon. R. M. Pollock and Attorney General Goodwin.

The prohibition clause of the constitution was adopted by a majority of only 1,159. As far as I know, no other state won prohibition upon so narrow a margin. It is generally conceded that a great deal of credit for keeping the prohibition law is due to the faithful, unremitting work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. In later years our organization has been strongly re-enforced by the State Enforcement League and the Scandinavian Total Abstinence Association. The Scandinavians of the state have a proud record in their stand for the prohibition law and its enforcement. The State Enforcement League, especially in the eleven years that Rev. F. L. Watkins has been its superintendent, has done a remarkable work for law enforcement. A source of strength has been the policy of these three temperance organizations to present a solid front to the enemy. No strength has been dissipated in fighting each other—it has been used against the common foe. For this reason North Dakota, winning prohibition by a small majority, has nevertheless been able to keep it. There has been a steady growth of public sentiment for prohibition and its enforcement, until for several years there has been practically no opposition. North Dakota has thus helped to win the battle in other states and in the nation.

The first petition to Congress for national prohibition was presented by Frances E. Willard in February, 1875. The first bill for national prohibition was introduced by Senator Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire, December 27, 1876. He re-introduced this bill at every session while he was a member.

Lillian M. N. Stevens, November, 1911, issued the historic proclamation for national constitutional prohibition in 1920 which became the rallying call of the temperance forces. Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, December, 1911, introduced the bill for national constitutional prohibition. December 17, 1917, the prohibition amendment passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 282 to 128. The Senate had adopted the resolution July 30, and concurred in the House amendment December 18 by a vote of 47 to 8. In 1918, when but few legislatures met, the amendment was ratified by fifteen states. This year thirty states have ratified, making forty-five. Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Jersey are the only states that have not fallen into line. The states ratifying have a population of 100,380,546. Their legislatures cast 5,363 votes for the amendment and 1,223 against.

The enforcement measure for national and war prohibition passed the House of Representatives July 22 by a vote of 287 to 100, and the Senate September 5, without a record vote.

EFFECT OF PROHIBITION

The newspaper chronicles of the transformations that have taken place since war prohibition went into effect read like fairy tales. Breweries and distilleries with marvelous celerity have been converted

into factories and are turning out candy, ice cream, bottled milk, soft drinks, ice, syrups, bevo, malted milk, pottery, and some are used for cold storage plants, meat packing, etc. In almost every case there is an increase in the number of men employed and the wages paid. Harper J. Ramsberg, secretary of the National Associated Manufacturers, predicts that fifty per cent. of the vacated saloons will become candy emporiums.

Although the law had scarcely begun to be enforced, yet the newspaper records show that the last Fourth of July was the most gloriously sober Fourth this country has ever known. Kansas City, Mo., records two cases of drunkenness against twenty-five last Fourth. San Francisco, no arrests from eleven o'clock the night of the Fourth until eight o'clock the next evening—an unprecedented record for a similar period. Boston, nine arrests for drunkenness this Fourth, against 217 last year. Cincinnati, not a single drunk in the police court on the morning of July 5. Coney Island, (New York) eight arrests on the Fourth this year as against 130 last year, when the attendance was only half as large. Similar stories could be told of almost every city and pleasure resort in the United States. The business that has suffered most is that of the police courts, which has fallen off all the way from twenty-five to ninety per cent.

What a wonderful picture it would be if the results of prohibition all over the land could be shown! If we could see the great army of men sober instead of drunken, working on their jobs through the day, home at night instead of the saloon, the drunken brawl and the police court; spending their wages for beefsteak, groceries, shoes and clothing! The comfort that has already begun to come into homes of poverty and squalor, the thankfulness that fills the hearts of pale-faced, care worn wives, the joy of little children—all this if we could see and understand it, would cause a jubilee that would stir this country to its depth. There has already been rejoicing in heaven, for if there is "joy over ONE sinner that repenteth," what must it be when the age-long curse that John Wesley said drove men to hell like sheep, was banished from this great country?

As the economic effects of prohibition nation-wide are told the results will startle the world. The results in states like our own that have tested prohibition for years long ago convinced hard headed business men as to the marvelous economic value of prohibition and have helped win the battle. It is said that Great Britain is greatly stirred because it is feared that a prohibition United States will easily outstrip her in the race for commercial supremacy.

There is room and welcome on the water wagon for Great Britain and for every nation of the earth. Our inspiring slogan is "World Prohibition in 1925." How much time, money, effort and prayer are we willing to invest to help make this a reality. The explosion of the World War has blown us out of our comfortable nest of isolated security and we have happily learned that there is no safety for us until all nations are safe. We have learned that

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

We cannot find safety from the liquor traffic by closing up the business in this country and allowing American citizens to carry on the same business in other countries. Working to make the world safe for democracy and allowing our citizens to foist upon a weaker people a traffic which makes even a Republic unsafe for the world can bring us only shame and disaster. American breweries in China! Japan's holdup of Shantung is not a greater shame. A bill is now pending in Congress, introduced by Congressman Randall, to prohibit American citizens engaging in the liquor traffic in foreign countries. We should by letters and telegrams let our Congressmen and Senators know that we consider this measure of great importance and request them to give it their support.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE VICTORY

The past year not only marks the victory of peace, the victory of prohibition in this country, but also the triumphant ending of the long fight in Congress to secure the passage of the suffrage amendment. On June 4 the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the federal constitution giving women the right to vote passed the Senate by a vote of fifty-six to twenty-five. It had passed the House on May 21 by a vote of 304 to 89. It has already been ratified by the legislatures of sixteen states. As but few legislatures hold a regular session during the coming year an effort is being made to get the governors of states where legislatures do not convene this year to call extra sessions for the purpose of ratifying the suffrage amendment. Whether the suffrage amendment is ratified within the next year or not, 15,600,000 women now have the right to vote for President of the United States—among them are the women of North Dakota.

We pay grateful homage to the heroic women pioneers in this reform, who blazed the way for us to follow; who were called upon to endure social ostracism; who were greeted with sneers and laughter and treated with ridicule and contempt—Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Julia Ward Howe, Susan B. Anthony, Frances E. Willard, Anna Howard Shaw and others, of whom the world was not worthy.

By the price that was paid for woman's ballot we are under bonds to use it wisely, to carefully study every public question, to be unmoved by prejudice or by waves of popular feeling; but in this day of social upheaval and discontent to keep our minds open and our nerves steady and quiet. Our most immediate duty is the safeguarding of the fundamental institutions of our government—the home, the school, the courts of justice; to look after enforcement of the prohibition and anti-cigarette laws; to champion the cause of the oppressed, and to work for the Americanization of all people who make this land their home.

Other magnificent victories of the year since last we met have been overshadowed by the great historic events we have mentioned. On November 5 Ohio won a great victory over the liquor forces. Florida, Wyoming, Nevada and Utah also joined the prohibition sisterhood of states. Missouri would have won but for the wet vote of St. Louis. Colorado and Washington strengthened their prohibition laws. Woman suffrage was carried by splendid majorities in

Michigan and Oklahoma. Later Michigan voted down an amendment to their prohibition law to permit the sale of wine and beer by 200,000 majority.

NORTH DAKOTA VICTORIES

We are especially grateful for the enthusiastic response given to the Jubilee Drive, the expedition with which the canvass was made and the promptness with which the money was paid in. Although the Drive was to officially begin March 20, the work in this state was really inaugurated April 10, when the state Jubilee conference was held at Jamestown and we had the inspiration of the presence of our National President, Miss Anna A. Gordon. At this conference we made plans for the campaign and sent out the slogan—

"Jubilee! Happy Day!

North Dakota! First to pay!" which greatly accelerated movements in our own and some other states.

On April 21 two series of Jubilee conferences combined with district conventions were begun simultaneously in the northern and southern parts of the state. These were conducted by state officers and the organized districts of the state were practically covered in two weeks. As the Victory Loan drive was on, no attempt was made to raise money at these meetings—they were schools of preparation and inspiration. Before the Victory Loan drive some of the state officers had secured a few large gifts of from fifty to two hundred dollars each. The intensive drive for money on the part of the unions began at the close of the Victory Loan drive, May 11, and on June 11, just four weeks later, the money was raised, not only pledged, but paid and North Dakota's quota was sent to the National treasurer. We are proud of this record and do not believe it has been beaten. We congratulate Florida, who doubtless began earlier, for being first to pay her quota. North Dakota was second. The hearty cooperation of district presidents and local unions made this victory possible.

NEW MEMBERS

I wish here to acknowledge the precious gift, the most wonderful gift you have ever given me, of 754 names of new members, and again thank every member who helped. May Heaven's richest blessing rest upon the givers and upon every one of these new members, and may they be a source of strength to our great work.

LEGISLATIVE VICTORIES

The concurrent resolution for the suffrage amendment to the constitution which passed the 1917 Legislative Assembly was introduced early in the last session by Senator Richard McCarten at my request. Senator McCarten was a champion of suffrage in the memorable fight of 1893, when the bill passed both houses and the proceedings were later "expunged" from the records of the House by a bare majority vote. It was fitting that one who was with us in the days of unpopularity should see the measure through to victory. There was but one vote against it in each house. As I listened to the "ayes" rolling in and thought of the bitter fights of other days and of the work that had been done to bring sentiment where it is today my heart was filled with thanksgiving and praise. The bill was signed February 18 and Governor Frazier presented the pen to the state president of the W. C. T. U. It is kept at Headquarters with other famous pens.

Now that Congress has passed the federal suffrage amendment we hope that our own state and thirty-five others will have ratified the amendment

before the next general election, when this amendment to the state constitution goes to the voters. We are confident that within the next year full suffrage will come to the women of North Dakota, either by ratification of the federal amendment or by the adoption of the amendment to the state constitution.

Because of this fact, our most urgent work for the coming year will be preparation for citizenship. A course of study will be arranged for the local unions and schools for new voters will be held. These plans will include work in Americanization also.

The hardest fighting in the legislature, as usual, was to hold some of the good laws we already have. Every year there is a strong effort made to break down the laws which in any way uphold the sanctity of the Sabbath. Four years ago a bill was passed permitting the playing of base ball on Sunday. Its sponsors said it was in the interest of country boys who, if they played ball quietly in the corner of a pasture on Sunday were in great danger of being arrested. In order to get the bill through they had to accept an amendment prohibiting the charging of admission. At this Legislature a bill was introduced to ALLOW the charging of admission. This was indefinitely postponed by the House. Later the same bill was introduced in the Senate and referred to the temperance committee. Rev. F. L. Watkins, Mrs. Mazie Stevens and I spoke at a hearing on this measure. The committee was unanimous for indefinite postponement, but the report was held up for a week. In the meantime the Sunday base ball forces were organized and when the report was given, a motion that it be not adopted was carried by a vote of twenty-five to twenty-four. This was of course unexpected. I do not recall another instance when the unanimous report of a committee was rejected. A motion quickly followed that the bill be put at once on its third reading. It passed by a vote of twenty-five to twenty-three. With unusual speed it was messaged to the House, had its first and second reading, and was referred to the committee on Judiciary, which met that evening and reported it back next day. The time was too short to let the people of the state generally know what was being done. Telegrams were sent to the larger towns and the protests which were sent in were most emphatic and effective. It was defeated in the House by a vote of two to one. Some members frankly stated that they favored the bill, but were voting against it because they had received a number of telegrams from their constituents asking them to do so.

An effort was again made to repeal the anti-cigarette law. This was defeated in the Senate. The pool hall inspection bill passed the Senate by a vote of thirty-eight to eight and the House by a vote of sixty-eight to twenty-two. Under this measure pool halls, dance halls, moving picture shows, soft drink parlors and taxi-cab stands are licensed and inspected. The Attorney General appoints a state inspector and two deputies, who are clothed with police powers to enforce the laws. Rev. F. L. Watkins, superintendent of the State Enforcement League, was appointed special investigating officer for the Attorney General's office. Many pool halls have been cleaned up, and more work has been done for the enforcement of the anti-cigarette and anti-snuff laws than ever before.

We wish to express our appreciation to Attorney General Langer for the

splendid way in which his office has, under the provisions of the pool hall law, looked after the enforcement of the anti-cigarette and anti-snuff laws. The action of the Attorney General's office seems to be commended by all except those who are themselves violators of the law.

The tobacco interests will undoubtedly make a hard fight in the next legislature for the repeal of the anti-cigarette and anti-snuff laws. It will be well to find out before election how candidates for the Legislature stand on these questions. These, and all other moral laws we have, can be held if the Christian people of the state wake up to the necessity of making their wishes known to their representatives.

A bill to strengthen the gambling law and make it more effective passed both houses.

A bill defining and prohibiting prostitution, also providing when necessary for treatment of convicted defendant for venereal disease and stipulating that no convicted girl or woman shall be placed on probation or parole except in care of a woman probation officer, passed both houses.

Another bill also in line with the Government program to stamp out venereal diseases passed without opposition. It designated venereal diseases, declares them to be contagious, infectious and dangerous to the public health, and directs physicians, superintendents of hospitals, dispensaries, charitable and penal institutions to report all such cases to the health authorities, provided for treatment at public expense, also for isolation and quarantine where necessary. The state board of health, state, county and municipal health officers are clothed with authority to enforce these laws.

The "moonshine" bill passed the House by a vote of sixty-two to thirty-eight and was defeated in the Senate. This measure prohibited the possession of intoxicating liquor or stills, worms, powder or anything by means of which intoxicating liquor could be manufactured. The sentiment of the Senate seemed to favor the bill. The German vote was against it, and in order to get this vote for other measures it was defeated.

All the measures that were on the program of the Legislative committee of the W. C. T. U., Enforcement League and Scandinavian Total Abstinence Association were carried except this one. A still has recently been found operating in one of our towns in a meeting place for the German Alliance. A number have been found in different parts of the state. An interesting formula for preparing the ingredients for distilling has been secured from parties who make this a business. Another formula for making a palatable drink from lemon extract is furnished by some dealers. There is advertised in some papers a non-alcoholic beverage with the warning, "Yeast should not be put in this as the fermentation makes it alcoholic." Women in some communities are putting up large quantities of wine because alcohol cannot now be bought or shipped in.

A national organization is being formed for the purpose of repealing the prohibition amendment. Its sponsors say that now is the time to work, while the temperance organizations, flushed with victory, are relaxing their efforts. An effort is also being made to defeat the prohibition amendment by referendum petitions. The courts in two states have decided that the ratification of a federal amendment

may be referred to the voters; the courts in two other states have decided that it cannot be so referred. The question has gone to the supreme court of the United States. The liquor traffic does not yet acknowledge defeat, and like Germany it will turn defeat into victory if possible. Is this a time to relax our efforts, let our membership lapse and let our unions disband? If we do this we should lose what we have gained and prove we are not worthy of our great trust.

We still need in every community the educational work of a live, active local union. National prohibition will be enforced as public sentiment demands its enforcement. Thirty years of prohibition in North Dakota has taught us this. We must continue to stress the teaching of total abstinence to children in the Loyal Temperance Legion and the Sunday school, and to adults through the distribution of literature. We must encourage the teaching of scientific temperance in the public schools as provided by law and cooperate with the teachers by furnishing them The Young Crusader or the Scientific Temperance edition of The Union Signal, according to their grade. We must put greater emphasis on the work of the department of Medical Temperance.

We must insist on our dealers furnishing us non-alcoholic flavorings, and boycott those dealers who sell alcoholic flavorings in quantities that prove it is not used for legitimate purposes.

All this as supplementary to the Jubilee Drive for a million members, the study of citizenship, the schools for voters, the work for Americanization, child welfare, and our foreign mission work for World Prohibition ought to keep any union from stagnating; but in addition to this is the urgent need of pushing the educational campaign against tobacco and the cigarette.

TOBACCO AND THE CIGARET

The liquor interest took advantage of the Civil War to fasten itself with strangle hold upon this Government, and it has taken more than half a century to unloose that hold. The tobacco interests have taken advantage of the World War in an equally reprehensible way. While the people were bending every effort to win the war, pouring out their money like water and giving their own flesh and blood, the tobacco interests were planning to fill their own coffers now and in the future by creating a universal tobacco appetite. They were back of the sob editorials of tobacco for soldiers, and contributed generously (?) to these funds. The charge has been made, and I have not seen it refuted, that this same subtle influence induced the Government to provide the tobacco ration for soldiers.

Whether this is true or not, the action of the Government in thrusting the tobacco ration upon our soldiers is entirely indefensible. We gave our boys to fight and to die if necessary for freedom, but we did not give them to be made tobacco slaves or cigarette fiends. We had no desire that tobacco should be kept from men who had already acquired the appetite and used it before they enlisted, and the wages of our American soldier were amply sufficient to enable him to buy all the tobacco he could use. But we believe that the thrusting of tobacco in the daily rations upon thousands of young men who had not acquired the habit was a crime.

Is it not incomprehensible that when business men have repeatedly refused to employ cigaret users, when scientific tests have been made proving that smoking diminishes accuracy in rifle

shooting, that it lowers efficiency so that it is tabooed even by prize fighters when they are in training, it should be thus thrust upon soldiers, who more than any others need accuracy and efficiency and that every power of their being be at its best?

Teachers in business schools where returned soldiers are endeavoring to fit themselves for work say it is impossible for the cigaret users to master the course, that they seem utterly unable to concentrate upon the work. Many business men who helped to send these soldiers cigarets will not employ them now that they have returned with the habit. They are seriously handicapped in their endeavor to find an honorable place in civilian life. Thus have these men who offered their lives for their country been rewarded.

The country at large had before the War developed a conscience at least upon the cigaret habit. We have gone back twenty years. Men are now using cigarets who never used them before. The habit is gaining rapidly among women and girls. It no longer excites surprise to see young women smoking cigarets at hotels and restaurants in the East, and for every one who smokes publicly no doubt there are scores who smoke in the shelter of their own homes. Those who encourage young men to smoke can offer no valid argument against young women smoking. It has been shown that children of fathers who use tobacco are cheated out of some share of physical or mental strength. What will be their condition when not only the father, but the mother also is poisoned with nicotine?

A traveling man who had been a smoker, but who thought tobacco had no injurious effect upon him, had a beautiful child which seemed perfect physically; but when it was five months old it straightened out in its mother's arms and died. The father was crazed with grief, blamed everybody from the janitor of the flat to Divine Providence and his wife most of all. The attending physician finally took him in hand and said, "Neither your wife, nor anyone else but yourself, is to blame for the death of that child. It died from a nicotine heart."

Men who are saturated with nicotine, who poison the air which their loved ones breathe, wonder at the strange "providence" visited upon them when these loved ones are delicate, droop, and sometimes die. It takes humanity a long, weary time to learn the great law that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children even to the third and fourth generation.

Every union that has not already done so should study the booklet "Nicotine Next" and put it into the hands of all teachers of physiology and hygiene, distribute anti-cigarett literature in the public schools, the Sunday schools, and push pledge signing against tobacco and alcohol.

INFLUENZA VS. ALCOHOL AND CIGARETS

The liquor interests tried to use the influenza epidemic as a prop to their failing fortunes. Reports were industriously circulated that truckloads of whisky were being rushed to army camps and used in the treatment of influenza. These reports traced down were found to be entirely without foundation. In the preventive measures against this epidemic sent out by the various boards of health the warning "Abstain from alcoholic liquor" heads the list. The deadly effect of the cigaret was shown in the rapidity with which influenza, in the case of heavy users, developed into pneumonia and in the fatality of these cases. A

Fargo boy was stricken in camp with influenza, which, after a relapse, developed into pneumonia. For weeks he hung between life and death. The attending physician said if he had been a cigaret user it would have been impossible to save him.

PERSONAL

While the past year has been one of great victory, it has also been a time of testing for most of us. We have been called upon to pass through deep waters. We can say with the psalmist, "All thy waves and thy billows have gone over us." The War and the influenza epidemic have left many homes and many hearts desolate. A sympathy too deep for words goes out to you, my beloved comrades who have felt God's hand heavy upon you. My prayer is that there may be no bitterness in your sorrow, but the very springs of life may be sweetened by the abiding presence of the Comforter and that He may hide you in His pavilion, in the secret of His tabernacle, and that He may set you upon a rock.

I must attempt at least to express to you the gratitude of Mr. Anderson and myself for the beautiful letters of sympathy that poured in upon us like a healing stream and helped to steady our bewildered hearts during those dark days after the word had come that our eldest son, Fletcher, had given his life in the Argonne. We shall always be thankful for the eagerness with which he went into the struggle and that he gave his young life with such joyous abandon. We are inexpressibly grateful that as a member of the Medical Detachment, it was his work to minister to the wounded, to save life, and that he was helping a wounded comrade from the field when death found him. He had written of carrying a wounded German prisoner a mile to a first aid dressing station, and we know he carried him as gently as though he were a comrade. There was no hatred in his heart. He was generous, almost to a fault, he was fearless, he was faithful. He gave his all for freedom. We have an interest in the freedom of the world, in the League of Nations for world peace, that we could not have known except for this sacrifice. We are bound to France with ties that cannot be broken, for the precious dust rests there, there "where poppies grow between the crosses row on row"—there where he longed to be, where he laid his life with a will.

We believe in the League of Nations, for it is the only hope for the world's peace, the only hope of justice for the weaker nations, the only hope of righting the wrongs done to China, the only hope that future generations may be spared the agony, the awful baptism of fire through which we have passed.

ACUTE PROBLEMS

The shouts of victory have scarcely died away before problems arise requiring infinite skill and patience, demanding immediate attention. Our own country, as well as the whole world, is passing through a period of acute social, industrial and political unrest and upheaval. That these problems should grow to such proportions in this country is due to many causes, among them old world ideas brought here by undesirable immigrants, the unsettled conditions following the war, the selfish use of power by the rich, the oppression of the poor, the failure of the church to reach the extremes of society, the teaching in our schools, and from some of our pulpits of the rationalism which wrecked Germany, the pushing of the socialistic propa-

ganda by many who see its attractive points but do not realize its dangers.

These problems will not be solved by partisan politicians whose chief aim is to make capital or to win votes for their own political organization. They must be solved by unselfish Christian statesmanship. The historian Lecky said the only thing that saved England in the latter part of the eighteenth century from the horrors of a revolution similar to the French Revolution was the great revival which swept over that country under the Wesleys.

A great revival sweeping over this country today would destroy most of the conditions which create these acute problems. When men are reborn, when the spirit of altruism takes the place of the spirit of selfishness and greed, when love crowds out hate, when men realize that there is neither Jew nor Greek, Chinaman or Japanese, "Nigger, Dago or Wop," but all are one in Christ Jesus, the trouble between races, between capital and labor, between the employers and the employees will be solved and we shall have the real brotherhood of man. It can come in no other way.

We believe that since our country has put away the terrible sin of the legalized liquor traffic, since the church is planning in a large way for the evangelization of the world, since the tithes are being brought as never before into the storehouse, we have a right to confidently expect that God will keep His promise and open the windows of heaven and pour out such a blessing upon us that this country shall not be able to contain it, but that it will flow out over the whole world. To this end let us, as Christian women of all denominations, with a renewed dedication of every power given us, confidently work and pray.

We are living in a wonderfully beautiful world, and we have often wondered what it will be when our daily prayer is answered and His will is done on earth as it is in heaven. When God's most wonderful creation, man, is pure, strong, undefiled by alcohol, nicotine or any other brain poison; when there shall be nothing that hurts or destroys; when every man's weal will be every other man's care.

The nearest approach to this ideal, a community that is really Christian, I found last summer at the great Methodist Centenary Exposition at Columbus, Ohio. The object of the great exposition celebrating one hundred years of missions in the Methodist Episcopal church, was to show the great mission field, home and foreign, the character of the work done and the great need. The whole world was brought to Columbus. There was a tremendous purpose in every exhibit, every meeting, pageant and moving picture show. The great throngs in attendance were for the most part church, Sunday-school and missionary workers. I think all who were there were impressed with a new and remarkable quality in the atmosphere of the place. It was genial, warm, friendly, helpful, cheerful, optimistic—in a word, Christian. One saw no intoxication, almost no smoking (except among clerks in the business offices which were moved out from the city for the convenience of Exposition visitors) heard no oaths or vile language. The people looked like those we worship with every Sunday, and we felt we knew them all. It was a delightful glimpse of what a real Christian community might be. Nothing else but the principles of the Gospel of the Divine Christ applied in the life and purposes of men, states and nation will bring the longed for Christian commonwealth, the brotherhood of

man.

"We are living, we are dwelling
In a grand and awful time,
In an age on ages tending;
To be living is sublime."

For this reason you and I have greater responsibilities resting upon us than ever before. We are living in a new day and in a new world. If we fail to see this and try to go on in the old easy way, try to meet new conditions with old methods, we shall fail miserably. The great war awakened the latent heroism in the dullest of us. Having caught the vision of unselfish service, if we slip back now we shall find ourselves on a lower level than before the war. Never was the call and the opportunity for service more insistent than now. Let us make the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a center of spiritual power in every community, a clearing house for social uplift and reform work for the Christian women of all churches. It is the only interdenominational society of Christian women for reform and social betterment work. With its great program, our organization should appeal to all Christian women, and especially to those interested in missions. World evangelization and world prohibition must go hand in hand, or not at all. Let us make the coming year the greatest in point of members gained, and work accomplished, in the history of our organization.

"New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
We must upward still and onward
Who would keep abreast of truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camps;
We ourselves must pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower and steer boldly
Through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the future's portals
With the past's blood-rusted key."

PROHIBITION ABROAD.

There is one phase of prohibition abroad that is of special interest to any traveller. Some years ago there were two sea captains who were commanders of two fine big ships. They lost their positions on account of intoxication.

Conversing not long since with a captain who for a number of years was second officer under one of these captains, he told me that on several occasions his captain, the first officer and chief engineer of the ship were drunk and absolutely unable to perform their duties and that he, the second officer at that time, and the second engineer had to take charge of the ship.

Both of the captains referred to were frequently on sprees while on shore. Surely this is not very encouraging for those who have to ride the dangerous seas, to have the ship under command of men intoxicated while on duty.

About 75 per cent of the engineers and conductors who have been running the R. R. trains up and down the mountains for a number of years, have lost their positions on account of drunkenness. One is surely taking his life in his hand to get aboard a train to go down the mountain over a 3 or 4 per cent grade with a drunken engine driver.

We should be interested in prohibition not simply because tourists and missionaries have to ride behind such captains and engineers occasionally, but for the sake of the numerous public whose lives are in jeopardy daily under such circumstances.

These are just a couple of incidents showing forth an international phase of prohibition. It brings the matter closer home to us when we look at this problem in its relation to the whole human race, not only of one but of all countries.—Guatemala News.