

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year

CASSELTON, N. D., MAY, 1926

VOL. XXX. No. 4

ALL TOGETHER

Think not a leader can alone achieve; He needs the help of others who believe
 The cause is just. No worthy fight is won
 Without the rank and file to see it done.
 Great tasks demand that back of him who leads
 Stand many reapers eager with their deeds,
 Men pledged to service in a work well planned,
 Alert to follow Him who gives command.
 Forget not it was said by Christ, our Lord,
 "The faithful, great and small, have like reward."
 The Spirit calls! He urges all to share
 In saving youth and childhood everywhere.
 It matters not where praises are bestowed;
 It matters much that others share the load—
 Strong men, who gladly give their strength and hours,
 Who sacrifice themselves and all their powers.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Comrades:—
 We are cheered by splendid reports of the membership campaign, but I regret to say there are still unions that have not sent in the names of Volunteer Captains. If your union is one of these, will you please attend to this at once? We are facing a crisis in the history of the prohibition law. The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is making a savage attack against the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. Their object is to influence the Congressional elections this fall. The plan of the membership campaign is to meet this attack by enrolling one hundred thousand recruits in the ranks of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. One hundred thousand new women pledged to total abstinence and the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. This can be accomplished only by every union doing its part.

Some unions write that they are working for new members but have no Captains. Why not decide on one or two women as Captains—let the others assist and credit the members gained to these Captains? Then the names of your Captains and your union will be on the exhibit cards which will be shown at the State Convention at Jamestown, and the National Convention at Los Angeles.

We don't want a single union in North Dakota left out of this great exhibit, and you get in it **ONLY THROUGH CAPTAINS WHO HAVE TEN NEW MEMBERS TO THEIR CREDIT.**

The intensive campaign begins on Mother's Day, May 9, and lasts one week. Every Captain should round up her ten members at this time and the certificates should be sent to me. Any union needing more certificates will please notify us at once.

If any union has not received free membership campaign supplies, leaflets, pledges or coupon pledge books, it is because we have not received the names of Volunteer Captains.

Ask ministers on Mother's Day to speak of the Membership Campaign and the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, or to allow a four minute speaker to present the subject. Four minute speeches suitable for Mother's Day will be sent free to unions, who write Miss Janet Adam, North Dakota W. C. T. U. Headquarters.

Hearings Before the Senate Judiciary Committee

The whole country is greatly interested in the hearings now going on in Washington. While these hearings were asked for by the wets, most important testimony as to the value of prohibition and the failure of other methods of dealing with the liquor traffic is being brought out. Former Attorney General William E. Roney of Toronto showed that Ontario's experience with the legalized sale of "non-intoxicating" beer is not successful. The drinkers complaint that there is not enough "kick" in the beer, and the permits for the sale of this beer are used as a disguise to sell stronger liquor. Government control in provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, has proved to be a failure. Mayor Webb of Winnipeg was quoted as saying that conditions there due to government control were undermining the whole social structure. One of the keenest, most incisive speeches on prohibition that I have read for many a day was delivered in the Senate by Senator Borah on April 14, and is to be found in that number of the Congressional Record. It ought to be widely circulated.

The Wet Candidates for U. S. Senate
 An organization styling itself "Better Citizenship Association" with Headquarters at the McKenzie hotel, Bismarck, is sending out petitions for C. P. Stone of Fargo as their candidate for United States Senator.

They give as one reason for this movement that no other candidate for United States Senator or for Congressman has given any hopeful sign

of bringing relief to them.

This is excellent proof that the sentiment of North Dakota is for the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement. The "Association" claims to stand for "temperance enforcement by law and anti-saloon," but want beer and wine, which means the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment and the return of the beer saloon which was responsible for ninety per cent of the drinking before we had prohibition. Let no one be deceived and sign these petitions under a misapprehension.

District Conventions

District conventions will generally be held in May. The Fourth District will be held at Makoti May 5-6; the Fifth District at Williston May 11; the Twelfth District at Valley City, May 13-14; the Second District at Esmond May 14-15. Mrs. Kate S. Wilder will attend these conventions. Places and dates for the other districts are not yet determined.

We are all very proud of the splendid success our own Neola E. Buck, state and national organizer, is having in Nevada. The president of the South Idaho W. C. T. U., Mrs. Brady, speaks in highest terms of her work there.

You will all be glad to know that Mrs. Wylie's general health is improving and that the stiff knee is yielding to the treatments she is taking at Grand Forks. She expects to be able to resume her work at Headquarters in the course of a few months.

Yours faithfully,
 Elizabeth Preston Anderson.

TREASURER'S REPORT

From March 24 to April 20

Prosper, Budget complete	....\$16.90
Same, dues	..... 4.20
Temvik, Budget complete	.... 14.30
Same, Stevens Legislative	.... 2.00
Same, dues	..... 7.70
Bottineau, Budget	..... 15.00
Same, dues	..... 5.60
Same, exc. on check	..... .10
Oberon, Budget complete	.... 31.20
Same, State Reports	..... 45
Fargo, Budget complete	.... 40.00
Col. at Mid-year Executive	.... 7.77
Nekoma, Budget complete	.... 35.10
Same, dues	..... .70
Same, exc. on check	..... .10
Fairdale, Budget complete	.... 16.90
Grand Forks, dues	..... 7.70
Minto, dues	..... 14.70
Douglas Y.P.B., Willard Mem.	.... 1.00
Balfour, Budget complete	.... 13.00
Reeder, dues	..... 2.10
Same, Budget complete	..... 9.10
Wyndmere, dues	..... 8.40
Same, Budget complete	..... 9.10
Northwood, Budget	..... 21.50

Same, dues	..... 1.40
Devils Lake, Bud. complete	.... 47.60
Same, exc. on check	..... .10
Englevale (West Fairview)	
Budget complete	..... 22.10
Same, to their credit	..... 7.70
Same, dues	..... .70
Edgeley, L.T.L. dues	..... 1.00
Same, State Reports	..... .45
Jamestown, dues	..... 2.10
Crosby, dues	..... 1.40
Same, exc. on check	..... .10
Christine, 4 State Reports	.... .60
Minot, dues	..... 9.80
Tatton, dues	..... 21.70
Calvin, Budget complete	.... 48.10
Same, dues	..... 4.20
Same, exc. on check	..... .10
Fargo, dues	..... 9.10
Sharon, dues	..... 2.10
Dickey, dues	..... .70
Rock Lake, dues	..... 9.80
Same, exc. on check	..... .10
Valley City, Life Membership	
Mrs. Stowell	..... 10.00
Same, dues	..... 27.30
Willard Mem. dues, Mr. A.	
Quall, Wheelock	..... 1.00
Reeder, dues	..... 1.40
Makoti, dues	..... 2.10
Park River, dues	..... 11.80
Same, Willard Mem.	..... 2.00
Same, State Report	..... .45
Same, exc. on check	..... .10
Grand Forks, Budget	..... 50.00
Same, dues	..... 4.20
12th Dist., State Pledge	..... 25.00
Hunter, dues	..... 25.10
Same, to their credit	..... 3.30

Dear Comrades:

Again we feel like expressing a word of thanks for the number of complete budgets you have made possible since our last report, also for the increased number of dues sent in.

Another word about our Bulletins: Each month I get a large number of postal cards from many of our post-offices where our unions are, telling me that Mrs. Blank "has left town," and that her address is now at "so and so."

I do not feel that I can change the address of their Bulletin till I have heard from the union of their membership, telling me to change the address, for in most cases I find that they are only away for a few weeks and sometimes for the winter, etc.

Will you advise me of any of your members who are permanently changing towns or states so I can be justified in changing their addresses?

Please indicate any new members whom you are adding to your list, also those who are to be dropped for any reason.

I am yours gratefully,
 Mrs. E. C. Watkins,
 State Treasurer.

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

Published Monthly.

Official Organ No. Dakota W. C. T. U.

Elizabeth Preston Anderson
Editor in Chief
Mrs. R. M. Pollock
Managing Editor

Maintained for and by Woman's Christian Temperance Union of State of North Dakota.

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

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

Pledge—I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented and malt liquors, including wine, beer and cider, and to employ all proper means to secure the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

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

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May, 1926

State Officers for 1925-1926

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Fargo.

Vice President—Mrs. Fred M. Wanner, Jamestown.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie, Fargo.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Frank Beasley, Fairdale.

Treasurer—Mrs. E. C. Watkins, Fargo.
State Headquarters—Room 15½ First National Bank Block, Fargo.

Branch Secretaries

Young People's Branch—Miss Laura Wold, Fargo.

Associate Secretary—Miss Ina R. Johnson, Fargo.

Loyal Temperance Legion—Mrs. E. S. Bordwell, Jamestown.

Associate Secretary—Mrs. J. L. Hughes, Bismarck.

Department Superintendents

Americanization—Mrs. Emma Goldner, Bismarck.

Anti-Narcotics—Mrs. Anna R. Lean, Cando.

Bib. in Public Schools—Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, Fargo.

Child Welfare and Health—Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, Fargo.

Christian Citizenship—Mrs. Hazel Webster Byrnes, Mayville.

Evangelistic and Sabbath Observance—Mrs. A. L. Stueland, Epping.

Fairs and Exhibits—Mrs. Clara H. Mundy, Rolla.

Flower Mission and Relief—Miss M. Inez Lee, Epping.

Medal Contests—Mrs. J. L. Rosholt, Edmore.

Medical Temperance—Mrs. Annie F. Catherwood, Park River.

Social Morality—Mrs. Lulu W. Zimmerman, Valley City.

Soldiers and Sailors—Mrs. Fred E. Bye, Gilby.

Scientific Temperance Instruction—Mrs. Lillie B. Smith, Thompson.

Sunday School Work—Mrs. C. W. Smith, Bismarck.

Women in Industry—Mrs. Mintie Bowe Watt, Leonard.

Editor White Ribbon Bulletin—Mrs. R. M. Pollock, Fargo.

Musical Director—Mrs. W. B. Simcox, Park River.

Union Signal Promoter—Mrs. Geo. F. Clark, Fargo, R. R. 2.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION

Dear White Ribbon Sisters:—Once more our school year is drawing to a close, and I am wondering how the essay and poster work is progressing. Will we have the 40 per cent increase in the number of essays written this year, that our National Director asked for and is expecting? I am hoping so, and that the number of posters may more than double. And that we may have a large increase in the number of temperance books and periodicals placed in school libraries. Try to bring as much of this temperance educational material to the attention of teachers as possible.

And do not forget that all prize essays and posters must be sent to your state superintendent, Mrs. Lillie B. Smith, Thompson, N. D., and should reach me not later than May 20, 1926.

These essays must pass through the hands of three judges, one at a time, be marked and returned to me. Then I send the prize winning essays on to our National Director, to be entered in the National Contest, not later than June 20, 1926. You will thus see the importance of having your essays in on time.

The state prizes are, twenty-five dollars for best college essay; ten dollars for best high school essay from Junior-Senior classes; eight dollars for the best high school essay from Freshman-Sophomore classes; six dollars for the best essay from seventh and eighth grades; five dollars for the best essay from fifth and sixth grades; three dollars for the best essay from fourth grade.

You will find the National prizes in the leaflet, Subjects and Rules for Prize Essay and Poster Contests.

We have no state prize for posters, but all local prize winning posters should be sent to me, and I send them to the National Director for entrance in the National Contest. So all local prize winning posters will have a chance to compete in the National Contest.

Yours for very large returns,
Lillie B. Smith,
State S. T. I. Supt.

JUDGE ENGLERT SPEAKS AT

W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U. of Valley City met at the home of Mrs. S. A. Zimmerman. Judge M. J. Englert was the speaker and a resume of his talk follows:

"Prohibition is the most important subject before the American people today. It is not only of interest to the state, and to the nation, but to the whole world. To have real prohibition, is more important than to do away with war. War comes now and then, and is terrible while it lasts, but liquor is a constant and continual enemy of mankind. Throughout the ages, liquor has caused more suffering than war.

"Liquor is as old as mankind. The lovers of liquor, the would-be brewers, distillers and saloonkeepers, say prohibition is a failure. The unthinking and all extremists, whether for or against prohibition, readily fall for this untrue and unholy propaganda. How can we expect to crush out a practice and a habit that has existed throughout the ages in a year, or in six years, or in ten years? We must be reasonable.

"It is only about one hundred years

since drinking was first attempted to be somewhat curbed. The churches have only been behind the movement for limiting drinking for about the same period of time. The W. C. T. U. was organized only a little over fifty years ago.

We have had national prohibition for only six years. People that believe in prohibition should not permit themselves to be deceived. Prohibition has worked wonders in this short space of time. The enemy of prohibition realizes the fact, and is resorting to every means known to man to remove prohibition once again.

"The beer and light wine movement is the first step towards repealing the prohibition laws. Prohibition has driven the brewers, distillers and saloonkeepers out of politics. Millions used to be spent by those concerns to sway and control elections in both state and nation. Now millions are being spent to get those influences back into power.

"Everything is exaggerated against prohibition. If a person is seen drunk on the streets, all hands are thrown up in horror. But why not stop, look and listen? Think for yourselves. Think of how few are such instances now as compared with those of days gone by. Just because the prohibition law is violated, now and then, does not mean that it is a failure or that it should be repealed. We have laws against murder, against robbery, against burglary, and so on. Last year over 9,000 murders were committed. Does anyone suggest the repealing of the law against murder?

"In broad daylight, banks are held up and thousands of dollars stolen by bank robbers, not mentioning the many robberies in the night time, and does anyone suggest the repealing of the law against robbery? Instances might be mentioned to show that it is folly to simply center upon the liquor law as being the only one that is being violated. If the punishment for violating the liquor law were that of death, so long as there is liquor to be had, or can be brewed, some one would be taking the chance and violating the same. But that does not mean anything against the law, it is an argument for it. It just makes it that much more of a duty of the law abiding people and those that favor prohibition to stand by prohibition and make it harder for the would-be violator to violate the law.

"Only too often do people complain of things going wrong, but they are not willing to do their part in making matters right. In 1920, over 25,000,000 men and women voters in the United States did not vote to the polls to vote. Every American citizen holds a great weapon, and that is his right to vote. He should use it, and should use it in the interest of right and justice."

TOBACCO UNDER THE SEARCH-LIGHT

Directors of the Anti-Narcotic department and unions generally should secure a copy of this new book by Will H. Brown, for study in the meetings and for circulation in the community. Price \$1.75. Address the Standard Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

"It is the duty of a citizen not only to observe the law, but to let it be known that he is opposed to its violation."—Calvin Coolidge.

CALENDAR FOR LOCAL UNIONS

May—

Mothers' Meeting, Entertainment of White Ribbon Recruits. Final Membership Drive, May 9-16. May 30 (Mothers' Day) four minute speeches in the churches on "Organized Mother-love," or ask minister to speak of the work of the W. C. T. U. and invite their members to join. Volunteer Captain's certificate sent to State Headquarters.

June—

Reception for new members. Observe Flag Day. W. C. T. U. patriots have an opportunity here to lead out in a great community observance of Flag Day, enlisting every organization in a united emphasis upon the significance of our now stainless flag as a symbol of national equity and pledging all who will to Law Observance and Law Enforcement as the interpretation of "Liberty and justice to all."

Vacation Plans

Allegiance to the Constitution the Vacation Keynote. Pack leaflets, thumb tacks, pencil, tact, ingenious determination and love of country in your luggage. Mark the trail of your wanderings with leaflets (striking facts marked with pencil). Leave one in each waiting room, seat on train, hotel room, steamer. Fasten with thumb tacks to roadside trees or fence posts, for the next traveler to pull off to "see what that is." "Play the game!" How many people can you reach?

July—

Join with other organizations in planning a great Fourth of July celebration in which Patriotism of Prohibition will be emphasized in one of the addresses. A picnic for the children in celebration of the birthday of Anna A. Gordon. See Young Crusader for program.

TO THE PRAIRIE MOTHER

Dedicated to My Mother

Hail to thee, oh prairie mother,
Who, unbroken trails hath covered,
And the virgin soil espied.
All thy fears and all thy longing
When sweet memories came thronging,
Thou, with courage thrust aside.

Hail to thee—when storms and darkness

Seemed to swallow their fierceness,
All that life and love held dear;
When the prairie fires eerie,
Skyward sent their tongues of fury,
Prayer and toil allayed thy fear.

Hail to thee—Thy far-flung vision
Saw in spite of all derision,
Fertile plains with waving gold;
Saw the silvery waters gleaming,
Hillsides green, with cattle teeming,
Home and hearth, joys to unfold.

Saw in dreams, thy sons and daughters

Schooled to meet life's grief and laughter

With a spirit brave and true.
Honor, justice e'er upholding,
Though of future ages moulding
From the best of old and new.

Hail to Thee, thou Pioneer Spirit.
May we that faith inherit,
Thy ideals high attain.

Hardships are but ours to master,
Trials overcome the faster,
If we, thy conquering faith attain.
Laura Nelson Plummer.

AS MR. FORD SEES PROHIBITION

In an interview published in the New York World, Henry Ford, an employer of hundreds of thousands of American men and women, with that practical good sense which he applies to every industrial, social and economic problem which presents itself to him, tells the people of the United States some plain facts about prohibition and law enforcement. He has more than a superficial knowledge of prohibition, whether applied nationally, locally, or in a given industry. "I know what I am talking about," he is quoted as having said, "for we had it (prohibition) in our shops even before the law was passed." It would be vain to attempt to convince Mr. Ford, or anyone who has observed the remarkable progress which he has made as a manufacturer and as an employer of labor during the last fifteen or twenty years, that prohibition or enforced abstinence from the use of intoxicants, has not played a large part in the success of the Ford enterprises.

But Mr. Ford discusses the subject from a less personal standpoint. He sees the matter of law enforcement and respect for the established order as something which concerns all the people of the United States much more vitally than it affects any single enterprise or industry. He puts his finger on the spot when he observes that so far as he can see, there can be no reason for the extended inquiry now being carried on in Washington. "I thought," he says, "that the Volstead Law was made to dry up the country. There is no reason why it shouldn't, or why it should not be enforced." He expresses the view which has been taken by many others who have given thought to the matter, that the only purpose of these hearings is to make prohibition an outstanding issue in the next national election. But the result will be, he believes, that the enforcement of the law will, by this very agitation, be made more certain than ever before. This, as is realized, is not the intention of the agitators, who have erred in believing that they will be able to show not only that the law is not being measurably enforced, but that it cannot be enforced.

And it is here that Mr. Ford lays a conclusive and inescapable indictment at the door of the wets. "The wets from the beginning," he says, "created prohibition and gave it strength, and it will be the wets who will make the country dry. They have conducted their business so that they have created good campaign propaganda for temperance." He declares that prohibition would never have been written into the Constitution of the United States if America had been what might be called a sober country. "The liquor traffic did not have brains in its leadership," he declares, "and it hasn't any brains now." The wets, he points out, made it possible for the country to go dry. "They furnish," he declares emphatically, "the resistance which gives speed and power to the prohibition movement."

There is need, at this moment, that a calm and dispassionate view of the matter of law enforcement be gained by every man, woman and child in the United States. Prohibition is not on trial in Washington, but there is being exerted there a supreme and determined effort to shake the faith of the American people in their own institutions. Those who have vio-

lated the law or have aided and abetted its violation by others, have set about to make it appear that because of their own overt acts the law cannot be enforced. If it were not true that the law is being enforced, not here and there, but generally, there would be no effort made to discredit it. There will be volumes of testimony written into the record in the effort to show that the law has been nullified by its persistent violation. But that contention is not in the least degree susceptible of proof.

There is, supporting the law, a solid and unbreakable phalanx of Americans who, like Mr. Ford, are able to see beyond the confusing smoke screen which has been thrown up by the enemies of prohibition. They are the minute men and women who have never known and who never will admit defeat at the hands of any nullificationists.

SMOKERS ENTITLED TO FACTS

Prof. John Robertson, who says he has been a smoker for years, was quoted in the Los Angeles Sunday Times at considerable length. He began his letter by saying:

"I noticed on a billboard the other day these words emblazoned: 'THE SMOKER IS ENTITLED TO THE FACTS.' The facts were that this advertiser's brand of cigarettes are being sold in large quantities. It occurred to me that there are some other facts not stated in this advertisement, to which the smoker is entitled. He gets a dark-brown taste, dirty-looking teeth, impaired digestion, a jumpy heart. He is entitled to know that it is a poor habit, a rather nasty habit, a habit that costs a great deal more than it is worth. He is entitled to know that tobacco is a DRUG and that the steady smoker who asserts that he can leave off tobacco without a struggle is either lying or kidding himself.

"At the same time, any REAL MAN can quit it short off, if he has a genuine desire to do so, at the expense of more or less acute discomfort, lasting from two days to two weeks. He is also entitled to know that it is easier to quit smoking RIGHT NOW than it is to taper off; the taper-offer nearly always tapers on again."

Here are some more facts that smokers should know: Of 205 students dismissed from the University of Ann Arbor, Mich., in the early part of 1925, because of poor scholarships, only twenty-five were girl students. Just about the proportion of boys to girls among smoking and non-smoking students. Among 201 students at Clark University, only 18.3 per cent of the smokers won academic honors, while 68.5 per cent of non-smokers won the honors.

WORLD CONFERENCE ON NARCOTIC EDUCATION

A great conference to combat the menace of Narcotic Drug Addiction will be held in Philadelphia July 5th to 10th, 1926. This is held under the auspices of the International Narcotic Education Association of which Hon. Richmond P. Hobson is the head. A cordial invitation is extended to any of our women who may find it possible to attend. If the names are sent to W. C. T. U. Headquarters they will be appointed as delegates.

You can't clean up the world with soft soap. It requires grit.

FIELD NOTES

Hettinger has two thriving L. T. L.'s, which the children feel it is an honor to belong to. Mrs. O. A. Erlandson is secretary of the boys' organization and Mrs. Thompson is secretary of the girls' organization. Recently the boys gave a very successful Father and Son banquet. The National Guards are being enrolled through the Sunday schools and plans are under way for a big L. T. L. rally.

Ryder public schools are busy with scientific temperance essay work. The W. C. T. U. has offered prizes to both high school and grades. On May 15th the local union will show the thrilling photo play, "Lest We Forget." Mother's Day will be fittingly observed with exercises, songs and speeches.

Fairdale W. C. T. U. was among the first to appoint Volunteer Captains in the membership campaign. They have offered prizes for temperance essays in each grade of the public schools. The district president, Mrs. Frank Beasley, attended a recent meeting of the union and spoke on Child Welfare.

The president of Wyndmere W. C. T. U., Mrs. Elizabeth Springer, is a Volunteer Captain and has already enrolled a number of new members.

The president of Hunter W. C. T. U., Mrs. Mary A. McLachlin, has been spending the winter in Grand Forks, where her children are attending the state university. The Hunter union has enrolled twelve young women, and they are helping to secure other new members. They are planning for a big meeting April 30.

Mrs. Fred M. Wanner entertained the executive committee of the 12th district at her home at Jamestown, and plans were made for the district convention at Valley City, May 13-14. Mrs. Kate S. Wilder was invited to be the convention speaker.

Crystal Springs W. C. T. U. had as guests recently Mrs. Fred M. Wanner and Mrs. E. S. Bordwell, state L. T. L. secretary. There was a good attendance and Mrs. Wanner gave a fine address.

The Sheyenne W. C. T. U. has put on a very successful essay contest on cigarettes. The four winning papers were read at the last Parent-Teachers Association and the winners were presented with a two and a half dollar gold piece.

Calvin W. C. T. U. mothers two L. T. L.'s. The children from the first to the fifth grades are in charge of Mrs. Thorsen, those from the sixth to the eighth grades are in charge of Mrs. Porter. This union has made arrangements with the Takoma union to have a W. C. T. U. booth at the county fair this summer. Calvin maintains a W. C. T. U. literature box at the postoffice.

A man who violates the law, is neither a Republican nor a Democrat, he is a criminal.

THAT NEW MEMBER

Wishes to be something more than a name on the treasurer's books. She wants to know something about the organization she is joining. What it has done and is doing. Expect her to be an intelligent active member. Therefore tell her she needs for her "text book" The Union Signal. Start her right.

Price per year \$1.00.

THE UNION SIGNAL
Evanston, Ill.

HOW TO WRITE FOR THE PRESS

The A-B-C-Ds of writing news are: Accuracy of the absolute kind, especially of names and dates.

Brevity of the kind that is complete but does not pad.

Clearness of the sort which makes the meaning impossible to mistake, usually obtained by using short, non-technical words and short sentences.

Definiteness by giving the full name of each person mentioned and by never using such meaningless expressions as "large attendance" and "most interesting talk which all present will profit by." If you cannot say some definite thing that a speaker said, better say merely that he spoke, and what his subject was.

Most important of all:

Write on One Side of Paper Only. Have your copy Absolutely Plain and legible.

Double space typewriting.

Leave one-half inch between hand written lines if you cannot have copy typewritten.

Always print initials and any unusual proper names.

Get your copy to the paper at the earliest possible moment and never phone anything but the shortest item.—National W. C. T. U. Publicity Bureau.

CALL TO PRAYER

An intensive campaign for new members began in March and runs through the 16th of May. There is no better answer to the insidious and fiendish propaganda of the wets than the mobilizing of multiplied thousands of women in the ranks of the WCTU. I make a special call for prayer and to form prayer circles everywhere that this membership campaign may be blessed by God. That the women may have faith and the vision to go after these new members, and that those who have never belonged may come under conviction, and join the ranks of the White Ribbon Army. If we go to our knees, and then up from our knees into this Nation-wide campaign for new members, we shall win—God give us the spirit of believing prayer.—Faithfully yours for Victory, Mary Harris Armor.

THAT'S THE WAY TO DO IT!

Mrs. Nelia E. Buck, Y. P. B. secretary for North Dakota, writes: "I presented our Y. P. B. work before the Harlem (Montana) high school recently. At the close I asked all who were interested in organizing a branch or wanted to know more about it to meet me in the superintendent's office at the close of the assembly. It was a small room, and they poured in—ninety-three in all—until we had to adjourn to the domestic science quarters. After I explained the pledge in full and told them it was a life pledge, adopting a life principle, fifty-three signed it and we organized right there."—Signal.

MEDICAL TEMPERANCE

This department teaches that when people use alcoholic beverages as medicine, desire is created and kept alive for these habit-forming agents; consequently, bootleggers will continue to find customers and prohibition laws will be flouted.

"Every drink of mild liquor creates a craving for strong liquor."

OUR LAW MAKERS AND OUR RESPONSIBILITY

"Breathes there a woman with soul so dead,

Who never to herself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

I trust there is not in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. I am sure we are all proud of our country, our constitution, our government and our flag.

September 17th will mark the 138th anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution by the Philadelphia Convention.

This constitution is an anchor holding the Ship of State from drifting, from beating upon the rocks, from being driven by the winds of popular opinion. It has been something to tie to, or, perhaps it has more properly been a rudder, guiding the course of our progress but not hindering us from advancement.

Among the framers of the constitution were George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton and James Madison. They were the best known members of the Constitutional Convention, but they had a glorious company of associates of little less ability and of equal devotion to the American people. How do our law makers of today measure up to those men? Who are our congressmen from Texas? Who are our legislators? Who is our Governor?

Government, in its primary sense, means more than mere governmental officialdom. Those holding public office are the temporary agents of the people at large, who really are the government. They are mistaken. To those in public office is delegated the making and execution of laws, regulating the life, health and business welfare of the people at large.

The people create a trust; their agents administer it. It will be well administered only when the people are alive to what they want, are keenly sensitive to their responsibility to the present and to the future and to see to it that their agents rightly represent them and fully realize their obligation.

Government concerns all the affairs of our daily life. It licenses the doctor and nurse who usher us into the world. It takes us by the hand and leads us to its school, where it teaches us from its text books, the course of study it has to see if they are fit. It guards our health and environment, and will not let us go to work until such an age as it prescribes—as yet, too young. It provides us with a university, if we will use it.

It guarantees the purity of our food and our drugs; looks after our property, our streets, our peace, our protection from fire, our transportation, and our contracts. We cannot spend a nickel without the government's stamp is upon it. It registers our birth; takes note of our burial and is our guardian all the way between.

What is this government which regulates us at every turn?

It is the creature shaped by you and me and every other voter. What we tell it to do, it does; as we determine, it is.

If this is true, have we any responsibility resting upon us as voters? Statistics prove that less than fifty percent of the electorate exercise the right of franchise. Regrettable as it may be to admit it, the very people who ought to vote do not take the trouble to go to the polls on election day. They are totally indifferent to their obligation as good citizens. The

reason we have so many unworthy public officials is because of the indifference of our better class of citizens. Radicals always vote. The ward heeler never neglects to get in his vote; with a small amount of money, favors and other inducements, he can get out the worst element of our citizenship to the polls and vote them. It is a serious question which is the more undesirable citizen, the bum who exercises his right of franchise, or the average citizen who is not patriotic enough to vote. The latter expects the protection of our laws but does nothing to elect the men who make those laws. It is a very wonderful government that extends protection to people who do nothing to protect themselves. They do not deserve the treatment they receive.

Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, internationally known preacher and author, New York, says:

"The neglect of the ballot, which is at once the wand and the weapon of democracy, is nothing short of appalling. Taking all kinds of elections into account, hardly more than 35 per cent of our people who are entitled to vote ever vote on any issue. The facts show that it is not the foreign element that fail to vote, but people of American ancestry and training. It is just indifference, a lack of public-mindedness, a failure to realize the basic obligation of citizenship, which makes the saying of Lincoln, that this is a government of the people, for the people, by the people, a farce. It delivers the public life of the land into the hands of the boss, the selfish politician who herds the few in order to use the machinery of state for his own ends."

President Coolidge in an address to the Daughters of the Revolution, emphasized the necessity of the womanhood of the country taking an intelligent interest in the affairs of the nation. He used these words:

"Good citizenship is neither intricate nor involved. It is simple and direct. It is every day common sense and justice. I came to you women to say that your country wants not only your votes but your influence in all coming elections. By this I do not mean to appeal in behalf of any party. I appeal in behalf of our common country.

"As it was the initiation of America which made manhood suffrage a modern ideal for the world, so we want now the initiation of America to make citizen suffrage a demonstrated success for the world.

"I have absolute confidence that it American womanhood will exercise the right of franchise after fair consideration and mature deliberation, voting for what is right as their best judgment shows them the right, the right will mightily prevail."

We need more political education for women, extending over a longer period, and not that given the last two weeks of a heated campaign.

Just as soon as the housewife understands party development, the fact that politics means government, and that, in government, safety comes, her judgment will be more keen and she will be less moved by the wonderful speeches of individuals seeking their own political advancement. We must study the issues of the day, and the character and ability of the candidates—then, when we know how we desire to vote, have the courage of our convictions, and vote as our conscience dictates—not so and so because our grandfathers, or someone

else, voted that way.

Now, I want to quote what Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, says about our part in law enforcement:

"You have no right to say that prohibition is a failure if your own police wink at its disregard. You have no right to complain that the Federal Government does not punish offenders quickly enough, nor have a right to indulge in the complaint that it Can Not be enforced, if your police courts are failing to jail the offenders in your own community. Because that duty is theirs, and there are enough decent people in every county and city, if they get together, to make officials do their duty.

"The tendency on the part of individual citizens to evade a fair share of personal responsibility for policies of the Federal Government is alarming. A breakdown of respect for national authority menaces American homes as gravely as if the police force of your cities abandoned its duties.

"You are a citizen of the United States as well as of your state. Your citizenship is dual; your responsibilities also are two-fold."

But:

Do you know whether your state has an adequate prohibition law as vigorous as the National Prohibition Act?

Do you know whether your state police, your sheriff, your county district attorneys, and our state and county courts are doing their share to enforce the law?

Do you know who your state, county and federal prohibition agents are?

When you hear of a violation of the prohibition law do you report it to your local agent? Then do you follow it up to see whether the evidence you have submitted is used?

Are you willing to testify as a citizen to facts that may be within your knowledge to prove the existence of a blind pig or other rendezvous of lawlessness?

Do you do your jury duty—even if it means inconvenience?

Do you vote at every election?

Do you honestly study the character and fitness of the men who seek public office?

Do you study the legislative and administrative measures that are submitted to your ballots?

"A club I know decided to devote two days per month to study actual conditions in civic affairs. The rumor had grown to city scandal that corruption was rife in the police courts and that no sentences were being pronounced upon men convicted of violating prohibition, narcotic and prostitution laws. A committee was formed to find out whether such rumors were true. Different groups of women agreed to give up two afternoons per week usually spent in playing 'bridge,' to sit regularly in the various courts, and then compare and compile reports. They were cheerful and pleasant to the judge whom they were observing, and made no secret of the purpose of their visit, but week after week the members of that committee sat like fate before him. Apparently his reform was spectacular. Violators of the prohibition law whom formerly he had released upon the imposition of a dollar fine, he now denounces for defiance to the constitution of their country. Some of the young women were, however, still skeptical of such sudden zeal, and a sly member of the committee carried the investigation

farther and found the 'reformed' official had been issuing release slips later in the evening after sentencing violators in open court in the presence of the committee. Copies of these release slips were quietly made. The committee continued to hold its own counsel, and its members sat in the court room taking notes until they were thoroughly fortified with facts. Those facts defeated the judge at the next election.

"Attack should be made on methods, however, not on men. The judge in the above story, though guilty of reprehensible conduct in public office, was a good husband and father, and in many respects a worthy citizen. His methods were just the result of a warped notion about political obligations. Some day politicians will learn that the 'BEST politics' is sincerity and straightforwardness in public office, and that even-handed dealing reaps a harvest at the polls. Women can hasten that day."

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