



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year

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**PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS IN PART  
(Will Appear Complete in Minutes)**  
Elizabeth Preston Anderson

We are meeting in this beautiful city of Jamestown for the fourth time in the history of the North Dakota Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Our second annual convention was held here in 1890, the year after the Yanpton convention when the Dakota Territorial W. C. T. U. was divided into the State W. C. T. U.'s of North and South Dakota. Miss Adelaide M. Kinnear was our president; the minor guests at the convention were Mrs. Helen M. Barker, former president and builder of the Territorial W. C. T. U., and at that time president of the South Dakota W. C. T. U., and Susan B. Anthony, the eloquent pioneer advocate of woman suffrage. We met here in 1896, when Katherine Lent Stevenson, who will long be remembered as the writer of the song, "All Round the World the Ribbon White is Twined," was the convention speaker. Fifteen years later, in 1911, we again came to Jamestown. Mrs. Florence Atkins was the honor guest and addresses were also given by the Rev. F. L. Watkins and the Rev. James Anderson.

Now after another fifteen years we joyfully come back to our first love. We are glad to bring to the people of Jamestown as our convention speaker, a woman who has received the highest honors in the gift of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She has the unique distinction of having served with Frances E. Willard during those wonderful years when the foundations were being laid deep and strong for the National and World's W. C. T. U.'s. She was vice president of the National W. C. T. U. during the years that Lillian M. N. Stevens was president, when the fight was being waged for National constitutional prohibition. It was during her term as president of the National W. C. T. U. that the fight was brought to a successful culmination. Great credit is due to her wise and skillfully strategic leadership. She is now serving as president of the World's W. C. T. U. and in every country women love and trust her as we do here. If she had never occupied any official position in the W. C. T. U. she would still be famous as our most inspiring and prolific song writer. She has made the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a singing army and that has helped to make it a victorious army. It is a great privilege and joy to welcome her to this thirty-seventh annual convention of the North Dakota Woman's Christian

**Temperance Union.**

It is also a great pleasure to welcome her gifted sister, Elizabeth P. Gordon, superintendent of the department of Institutes in the World's W. C. T. U. and author of the Jubilee History of the W. C. T. U.—that thrilling story of a great adventure, "Women Torch-bearers."

When we met here in 1890 we had written prohibition into the constitution of the state of North Dakota and had just passed the state enforcement act. When we came back in 1896, we were in the bitterest part of the long struggle to hold our prohibition law. When we met here fifteen years later in 1911, the hardest fighting to maintain state prohibition was over and the law was generally well enforced.

Now we are fighting in the nation the same battle we fought in North Dakota thirty years ago. I wish you all knew how serious that struggle was. The enemy has not changed, the tactics used are the same. The wet speeches made in this Congress resemble very much speeches made in the North Dakota legislature thirty years ago. A minority that is wrong is always noisy. Evil is alert, aggressive and defiant. The widest newspaper publicity has been given to the most sensational statements, the most blatant mouthings of the wets in Congress. The masterly unanswerable arguments of the drys have not been given the same publicity. If a wet candidate anywhere was nominated in the primaries we were informed of it by startling headlines, while the great dry victories are merely mentioned. Is it not time that we demand at least fairness and truth from our daily papers?

**Facts Indicating the Present Status of the Struggle**

We need not be deceived by the noise of the wet advocates or by their paid publicity. There are some great outstanding facts that, like the hands of the town clock, point to the hour reached in this struggle with one of the most strongly entrenched evils the world has ever known.

**FACT NO. 1.** The tide of battle for many years has been going steadily against the wets. They lost the fight against state-wide prohibition in thirty-three states one after another. They lost the battle against the Eighteenth Amendment in Congress. A harder battle was never fought in those historic halls. They lost the battle in 46 states against the ratification of the prohibition amendment. They lost the battle against the passage of the enforcement act. They lost in a dozen or more United States Supreme Court decisions. In this present Congress

their representatives introduced many wet bills but did not succeed in passing even one. They insisted on public hearings which lasted three weeks and according to the wet Chicago Tribune, this time was a total loss as far as results were concerned.

**FACT NO. 2.** The most blatant voice for the wets did not advocate the return of the saloon. Public sentiment has consigned the saloon to oblivion—it can never come back. The attempt is therefore made of necessity to camouflage the return of liquor selling under some other name. As a rose by any other name would smell as sweet so a saloon by any other name would smell as vile and be as destructive.

**FACT NO. 3.** Although the great desire of the wets is the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, they are not making a direct fight for it. Why? Because they know that public sentiment in the United States is overwhelmingly FOR the Eighteenth Amendment. They know that sentiment has NOT changed. If it were changed as they claim, the Eighteenth Amendment would go out of the Constitution just as fast as the legal procedure could be put through. They know as well as we do that it's in the Constitution and it's there to stay.

**FACT NO. 4** The wets are in such desperate straits that they are now conducting referenda in New York, Illinois and Wisconsin solemnly petitioning Congress, the great law-making body of the land, to violate the Constitution! They are so thoroughly convinced that they can get intoxicating liquor in no other way, that they are asking that the Constitution be trampled under foot that appetite may be gratified. They ask that the enforcement of the federal prohibition law be left to the states, that each state may decide for itself what "liquor intoxicating in fact" is. Forty-eight states may then have forty-eight different definitions. North Dakota may have one-half of one per cent and New York have ten per cent. New York could then ship its ten per cent liquor here in spite of our law and in spite of the Constitution of the United States. If this proposition means anything, it means stultification of the federal government, contempt for the Constitution, unspeakable legal chaos and an end of an orderly government of the people, for the people and by the people.

These facts unerringly reveal the sentiment of the country, the weakness of the position of the wets and that they have no hope of securing the return of intoxicating liquor except by deceiving the people. They also disclose the depths of infamy into which the wets are willing to de-

scend in order to bring back the accursed liquor traffic that they may satisfy their appetite for drink and their greed for gold.

**The November Elections**

If the wets were honest and believed the prohibition law to be a bad law, they would work for its complete enforcement, as the enforcement of a vicious law is the quickest way to secure its repeal. However, they realize that every year of prohibition reveals its remarkable benefits, morally and economically, and entrenches it more strongly in the minds of the people. Hence they are marshalling their forces this fall in a mighty effort to begin to retrieve a lost cause. Whatever they do, whatever their tactics, it must be remembered that their real objective is to elect a wet Congress that will repeal or nullify the prohibition law that they may again have intoxicating liquor. They want to drink and sell intoxicating liquor and their difficulties in so doing have been steadily increasing. If it were true as they declare, that prohibition was unenforced and unenforceable we would never hear from them and they would never lift a hand to overthrow the law.

In order to make it possible to elect a wet Congress, they are working in every conceivable way to weaken the morale of enforcement and to create confusion and doubt in the minds of voters. Their propaganda, put out through the Congressional hearings and the public press, and the referenda in New York, Illinois and Wisconsin are for this purpose. They hope behind this smoke screen to elect some of their wet candidates to Congress. Fortunately temperance leaders understand their tactics, and in New York, Illinois and Wisconsin where the referenda are petitions only and do not change any laws, the temperance people are ignoring them.

In Missouri, Montana and California the referenda will, if carried, repeal the state enforcement codes. In Colorado the referendum seeks to repeal the prohibition amendment of the state constitution. In Nevada the referendum memorializes Congress to again submit the Eighteenth Amendment to the states. In the states where the referenda change or repeal the law, a determined fight is being made by the temperance forces. It is evident that in the November elections we are facing a crisis that demands our best efforts. The great task before us is to awaken the indifferent, sleeping Christian voters and get them to the polls on November 2. If we can accomplish this, the battle is won. If we can once have expressed at the ballot box the indignant, outraged public sentiment of

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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 true; 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.

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

Christian America, it will like an avalanche sweep away every nefarious scheme of those who would corrupt youth, destroy the home, and trample on the Constitution.

## Why Our Work Must Go On

The open rebellion of the liquor interests, their refusal to accede to the first principle of democracy—obedience to law, obedience of the minority to laws enacted by will of the majority, their disregard and contempt for the Constitution—if unchecked must breed anarchy. If there had never been an organization of Christian women whose motto is "For God and Home and Native Land," we would need one now. Is it not fortunate that we have an army of trained, seasoned workers to meet this crisis? We must continue our splendid, sentiment building, educational program that has been our glory in the past. It is important that no part of it be neglected—the White Ribbon Recruits, the Loyal Temperance Legion, the Prohibition Guards, temperance teaching in the Sunday School and the public school, essay contests, medal contests, speeches from the pulpit and platform, articles in the press, books in public libraries and the circulation of our literature.

We must do all we have done in the past and more to meet the new situation.

A generation of young people has grown up in North Dakota who have never seen a saloon in the state, who happily have no memory of the drunkenness, the fighting, the brawling, the poorly clad, hungry, pitiful little children, the ruined homes and the blighted lives. Hence they cannot understand, how destructive and diabolical is the propaganda of the wets. The searchlight of truth must constantly be thrown on the schemes and propaganda of the wets. Intelligence Squads in the local unions of every state are asked to clip from the local newspapers every reference to prohibition and send to the state president and the national publicity director that the tactics of the enemy may be understood and met.

We are exceedingly fortunate in having a great publishing house, an official paper, The Union Signal, and an increasing supply of literature to constantly send out the facts. We must use this great arsenal of power as we have never used it before. Every state and county fair, public picnic, chautauqua or open air meeting presents an opportunity which should never be neglected to reach the people with our literature. Every white ribboner should constitute herself a committee of one to hand this literature to her friends and neighbors, to the ice man, the milk man, the laundry man, the grocer, the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker. As Frances Willard said, "It would be like dynamite under the saloon if each one of us would do what we could right where we are."

## Progress of Enforcement

We are compelled to admit that the enforcement of prohibition is not what it ought to be. We are also compelled to admit that the enforcement of all law in the United States is not what it ought to be. The law against hold-ups and robbery is so notoriously unenforced that private citizens are obliged to organize for their own protection. In the villages of Cass county vigilance committees are being organized against yeggs and bandits. Every man is directed to be

well armed and to shoot straight. In Minnesota the bankers are organizing county rangers to protect banks and property. Instead of arguing that laws against robbery are unenforced and unenforceable and should therefore be repealed they are organizing to fight it through. The same causes which prevent the enforcement of all law prevent the enforcement of the prohibition law. According to the American Bar Association, we are the most lawless nation in the civilized world. Our homicide rate is sixteen times that of England, five times that of Canada and Australia, ten times that of Japan and double that of Italy. Statisticians tell us that the tide of crime has been steadily rising since 1890, and that the whole enforcement system of this country is in a losing battle with it. It did not begin with prohibition or with the war. According to the logic of the wets, the laws against crime should be immediately repealed. Instead an intelligent and praiseworthy effort is being made to find the cause and remedy for the present terrible conditions. It is generally conceded that Court procedure is antiquated, that too great advantage is given to the defendant; that the long delays in justice favor the criminal and that weak, sickly sentimental public sentiment also favors the criminal. Chief Justice Taft brings a scathing indictment against the whole system when he says, "The trial of a criminal is a game of chance, with all chances in favor of the criminal and if he gets off he secures the applause of the sporting crowd."

When we consider all these conditions we have no reason to be discouraged that the prohibition law is not better enforced, we have every reason to be encouraged that in spite of the prevailing lawlessness the enforcement of prohibition is on the increase. We must remember that prohibition cuts straight across the customs, habits and beliefs of millions of our people. We have fifteen million foreigners in this country many of whom came from countries where alcoholic drinks are not considered harmful. Hence the imperative necessity for the continued teaching of the reasons for total abstinence.

We must also remember that the men who manufactured and sold intoxicating liquor in this country never had any respect for law and never obeyed it! Under every method of dealing with the liquor traffic, high license, low license, state dispensaries or government control, they continued to violate every law that attempted to regulate their business. It is too much to expect that legally stopping their business would have the effect of reforming them, just as it is too much to expect that enacting the prohibition law would remove the appetite of the drinker. So we have custom, habit, appetite and greed as well as lawlessness to deal with. If the government was unable to enforce other laws, it was certainly totally unprepared to enforce this. It was a new problem and new machinery had to be created. With political interference and political influence in appointing unfriendly enforcement officers, it has been slow work. But progress is being made, the lines are more tightly drawn than ever before. This is why we are hearing so much about modification and repeal. The dangers in selling liquor and the difficulties in buying it, are increasing, so the outcry against the law be-

comes louder.

Nations are beginning to realize that in this struggle is involved the question of supremacy of law—a question which vitally affects every government and which they cannot with safety ignore.

These days are critical and demand our most intelligent, consecrated and unselfish endeavors and our most earnest prayers.

The W. C. T. U. has as important a part in bringing this struggle with lawlessness and greed to a successful issue, as it had in securing the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. There will be no cessation of effort, no weakening, no turning back until the victory is won. We are enlisted for the war whether it be six years or sixty.

With the exception of two or three states and some of our great cities—largely of foreign domination, the sentiment of this country is for the prohibition law. The great body of the common people of America are law abiding, self respecting and decent. They are easy going, not quickly aroused or angered, but the continual unpatriotic defiance of the wets and their attempt to force a surrender to the bootleggers and liquor drinkers, is awakening a flame of indignant protest and changing complacency into militant citizenship.

There are great spiritual forces in this conflict invisible but dynamic, which make defeat impossible. The noon-tide trysting time when all over this country, white ribboners literally storm the gates of heaven with prayer, the evening prayers of happy little children, who were underfed, insufficiently clothed, who never knew home comforts and the security of a happy fireside until the Eighteenth Amendment closed the saloon—these reach and move the source of all power.

There are indications of a mighty stirring in the Church of God, and if the Church becomes militant and uses its power at the ballot box, it will be as terrible to the law-breaker as an army with banners.

The W. C. T. U. has earned for itself the name of "Organized Mother-love." God is love and it is "love that moves the suns and all the other stars." Love is at the foundation of this and every other great reform. Love never fails, because it is divine.

"Most men know love but as a part of life;

They hide it in some corner of the breast;

Even from themselves; and only when they rest

In the brief pauses of that earthly strife,

Wherewith our world might else be not so rife,

They draw it forth (as one draws forth a toy,

To soothe some ardent, kiss-exacting boy),

And hold it up to mother, child or wife.

Ah me! why not life and love be one!

Why walk we thus alone, when at our side

Love, like a visible God, might be our guide?

How would the marts grow noble, and the streets,

Worn like a dungeon floor with weary feet,

Seem then a golden courtway of the sun?"

Prohibition does not make law-breakers, it only reveals them.

## PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS

That we continue to emphasize the observance and enforcement of all law. Until we remove the stigma of being, as the American Bar Association declares, the most lawless nation in the civilized world, we cannot expect adequate enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

To this end, I recommend that we stand for removal of antiquated court procedure, that justice be more sure and swift.

That we discourage in every way the present morbid interest and sickly sentimentality that condones crime and makes heroes of criminals.

That we demand that the enforcement of the prohibition law be placed in the hands of its friends.

That we continue to observe January 16 as law enforcement day by every local union holding public meetings, luncheons or banquets.

That we study national, state and municipal prohibition enforcement laws.

That we cooperate with enforcement officials; appoint in every local union an enforcement committee and in all unions in county seat towns, appoint a committee to attend court when violations of the prohibition law are being tried.

That in order that we may know the tactics of the enemy and how to meet them every union appoint an "Intelligence Squad" of two women who shall clip from the local papers all references to prohibition, for and against, one woman mailing clippings to Mrs. R. Scott Dunkin, National Publicity Director, 1739 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill., and the other woman mailing clippings to the state president.

That we make more extensive use of the National W. C. T. U. literature and official organ, The Union Signal, to educate the people and answer destructive wet propaganda.

That we continue to emphasize the teachings of the reasons for total abstinence.

That every local union immediately begin the essay contest work in the schools, aiming to have every pupil take part.

That special effort be made to have these contests in all Normal Schools and Teachers Colleges.

That as citizenship is a patriotic responsibility, we continue to study and prepare for a more intelligent discharge of its duties. To this end that we take up in the local unions the National Course of Study for Citizenship.

In order that women may have more influence in shaping policies and platforms of their respective parties, I recommend that every union invite a lawyer to address them on the subject of "The Precinct Committee-man and the Party."

The enemies of prohibition are putting on a tremendous campaign this fall to elect wet Congressmen and to weaken enforcement. This can be met and overcome by getting out the dry votes. I recommend that every local union begin a campaign now and continue it until election day, to arouse the sleeping good people and to get every dry voter to the polls on November 2.

That we ask the ministers of the state to preach pre-election sermons on the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, Sunday, October 24.

That committees be appointed in

every ward of the cities and villages to get out a one hundred per cent dry vote.

That we study the plan, approved by the last two state conventions, for the nomination on all party tickets of women candidates for the legislature.

That from each Congressional District a committee of two be appointed, one from each party, to report on the candidates for Congress and state officers.

That to the district presidents, who will tour their districts, an allowance of \$2 a day, for not more than ten days work, be paid from the state treasury on receipt of itemized report of time spent and work accomplished.

## REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Barbara H. Wylie

It may seem presumptuous to try to report work in which one has had so small a part, but I have been watching from the sidelines and rejoicing in your victories. The past has been a strange year but one of the happiest of my life as it has brought to me a fresh revelation of Divine and human friendship. I have tasted both and found them sufficient. To all of us, during the year, problems have come and questions have arisen which we cannot solve. We cannot see the way but we know God's leading, though sometimes

"His writing too large and grand  
For earth dimmed eyes to understand."

Out of my recent experience I would put a fresh emphasis on the advantage of belonging to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. I never dreamed of such kindness as I have received from my white ribbon sisters. Your love-gifts at Christmas time and your countless attentions while I was in the hospital, made a large contribution to my happiness, and furnished a strong incentive for me to get well. I want to translate my gratitude into service, if I am permitted to serve you a little longer.

I deeply appreciate the kind solicitude of my co-officers, and the way in which our state president has carried my work with her own. Her wonderful reserve power makes her equal to any emergency. Our vice president, Mrs. Wanner, proved to be a real minute woman, when she got ready, on a few days' notice, for the National Convention at Detroit last November. Our treasurer, Mrs. Watkins, was a constant visitor at the hospital and, through your generosity, paid the bills for several weeks. Mrs. Beasley cheered me with her original poetry and letters. Miss Janet Adam was a friend in need and has been most faithful in the office. The bond that unites us grows stronger each year and it is a joy to meet you all again.

Reviewing the work of the year, we are especially grateful for the 537 new women who have joined us—a fine challenge to the wets that the W. C. T. U. is not going down. All honor to the 53 valiant, victorious volunteer captains who have made this possible.

The sixth anniversary of National Prohibition was widely celebrated, with mass meetings, luncheons, banquets and Sunday sermons. The state president's letter to ministers, suggesting the observance of the day, met with a hearty response.

Senator Borah's great prohibition speech was sent to 2,000 citizens and the fine address of United States Attorney General Sargent, mailed to states attorneys, county, district and supreme court judges.

The mid-year meeting at Fargo, March 25-26, was largely attended and an unusually interesting program was enjoyed.

FIELD WORK—Mrs. Julia D. Nelson visited Hillsboro, Grand Forks, Larimore, Osnabrock, Milton and Edinburg, where she organized a promising local union; Larimore, where she assisted at the district convention; Park River, where members were reclaimed; Buxton and Reynolds. On her second visit to Grand Forks, the Scandinavian union there was reorganized with Mrs. H. H. Aaker, president. On this trip, 115 calls were made and much interest created. In January, Mrs. Nelson, in company with Mrs. W. E. Black, visited the union at Christine and in June was one of the speakers at the 20th district convention.

Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, early in the year, visited Leonard, also Mayville, addressing the teachers and arranging for the organization of an L. T. L. Spent 17 days in October in 1st and 17th districts. She attended annual conventions in the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth districts, where she was the principal speaker and her stirring addresses made a strong impression. At a special mothers meeting at Eildendale, Mrs. Wilder spoke on Child Welfare and Health. She was the speaker at a porch party, given by the Lisbon union July 30th, the guests being young women.

Mrs. F. M. Wanner told the story of the National Convention at Detroit to white ribboners at Valley City, Cooperstown and Dickey, and, in company with Mrs. E. S. Bordwell, addressed the union at Crystal Springs. Mrs. Wanner was the very acceptable speaker at conventions of First and Seventeenth districts. During the State Encampment, Mrs. Wanner, assisted by Mrs. Buck, was in charge of a "Tarry-a-While" at our Baldwin Cottage at North Chautauqua, and was house mother to the boys, inviting them to read or write or play games in the delightful home atmosphere. Cookies provided by the unions were much enjoyed by the boys in uniform, 158 of whom registered at the cottage.

Mrs. Frank Beasley organized a Y. P. B. at Park River last winter. At a meeting of the Fairdale union in May, 20 little white ribbon recruits were dedicated, by Mrs. Beasley, to the temperance cause. The new union at Edinburg appreciates the presence of the district president at their first meeting.

We have been proud to learn of Mrs. Buck's success as National organizer this year. Though we have missed her in North Dakota, we have been glad of her success in the western states. In July of this year she conducted a successful institute at Baldwin Cottage.

Another National organizer, Mrs. Lydia B. Johnson of Pierre, South Dakota, visited us in June and spoke at North Chautauqua, Devils Lake, Rolla, Rock Lake, Calvin, Edmore and Lakota, where she organized a fine union; at Sixteenth district convention at Larimore, at Grand Forks, Gilby, Grafton, Hamilton, Bathgate, Neche, Bowesmont, Drayton, Northwood, Hatton, Portland and Mayville. Willard members were secured at

Neche, Hamilton and Bathgate and her work was well received everywhere.

THE DISTRICTS—Thirteen of the sixteen organized districts held conventions this year, the ninth, tenth and nineteenth districts not having met in convention yet. Reports show an increase of interest in the work. Speakers at these meetings included state officers and workers, states attorneys, ministers, teachers and district judges. Two playlets enlivened the program of the Twelfth district convention held at Valley City. The picture, "Lest We Forget," was shown by Rev. Thomas W. Gales at two conventions. Impressive demonstrations on the budget and how to win new members, were given at several places. The 17th and 18th districts voted to unite, and, as the state executive committee had already voted to approve, the union was consummated June 10th at Fairdale. The new district includes the counties of Pembina, Walsh and Cavalier, and Mrs. Beasley was elected president. Into the distinguished party of district presidents come three new members this year—Mrs. Minnie E. Huyck of the 2nd district, Mrs. Lulu W. Zimmerman of the 12th, and Mrs. E. E. Clark of the 14th district.

THE DEPARTMENTS—Some work has been done in most of the 15 departments. Superintendents communicated with the unions through the White Ribbon Bulletin. The state vice president, Mrs. Wanner, was appointed overseer of department work. We regret the removal of Mrs. C. W. Smith of the Sunday School department, to the west coast, and the illness of Mrs. Mintie Bowe Watt which has prevented her from carrying on the work of the department of Women in Industry. The efficiency standard has been reached by the following: Mrs. George F. Clark in The Union Signal work, Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, Mrs. Lulu W. Zimmerman, Mrs. Lillie B. Smith, Mrs. Annie F. Catherwood and Mrs. A. L. Stueland.

## REPORT OF CONVENTION

The thirty-seventh annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union met in the Presbyterian church of Jamestown, Sept. 9-12. The people of Jamestown were most cordial and the delegates were beautifully cared for in the pleasant homes of the city. Among the social affairs of the convention was an auto ride through the pretty parks and on the hills that surround the city. The large banquet held in the Methodist church was a delightful affair starting with the

### W. C. T. U. Blessing

"We thank Thee, Lord, for this our food—

But more because of Jesus' blood,  
Let manna to our souls be given—  
The Bread of life sent down from heaven."

Mrs. Mielcke of Ryder made an admirable toastmistress. The welcome toasts and the responses were good and expressed appreciation of the work of the W. C. T. U. There were five vocal solos, as well as violin and piano. The state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, gave her annual address. We hope all will read it and file it away for reference. It is an epitome of what has been done, and what there is still to do, as well as suggestions to help each one to find her part in the work of holding fast to what has been done and reaching forward to the unfinished

task. The convention opened Friday morning with a delightful organ solo by Ralph Travis, who also appeared several times as accompanist. Delegates sang the Crusade Hymn and repeated the Crusade Psalm, gave the Flag Salute and sang America.

Roli call brought out many encouraging facts concerning the progress of prohibition. The president read her recommendations for the coming year—they are published elsewhere. It will be well to keep them with the address for reference. The convention adopted these recommendations and they constitute the plan of work for the year. The corresponding secretary read the report of the year. 537 new members have joined the W. C. T. U. in North Dakota since the last state convention.

Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, Mrs. F. M. Wanner and Mrs. Kate S. Wilder each gave interesting accounts of their work in the field organizing new unions and reviving old ones.

State superintendents reported in the afternoon the good work done. We all know how inadequate these reports are, due to no failure on the part of the superintendents, but to the failure of the local unions in not reporting work done. Mrs. Wilder and Mrs. Zimmerman entertained the convention with a clever little act—"Selling the W. C. T. U."

Mrs. Clark, our efficient Union Signal superintendent, reported 18 cut of 117 unions had reached their quota of subscriptions for our National organ. Cando is still in the lead with one subscription for each member.

Friday evening we were favored with several beautiful musical numbers, including a unique whistling solo. Throughout the convention the Jamestown musicians gave very freely of their talent, greatly to the delight of the convention.

In the address, "The Situation As It Is," A. G. Eurr, district judge of the second district in North Dakota, as the principal speaker on the program, pointed out the absolute unfairness of saying that prohibition was a failure after trying it only five years in contrast to the 5,000 years which it took to convince the world that the permission or licensing system, was a failure. He treated the history of licensed liquor traffic from ancient times in Mesopotamia, Egypt and Babylon to the present day showing how it has failed.

In the five years in which there has been an effort to enforce prohibition, dating his time from the date on which legislation was passed for the enforcement of the Constitutional amendment, Judge Burr traced a number of movements which would, in even so short a time, indicate the success of the new system. He presented figures from life insurance statistics showing a decrease in death from Bright's disease which was, according to the companies, a direct beneficial result of prohibition. He quoted figures from hospitals showing definite decrease in the cases of alcoholism. From the court records he showed that though there had been a wave of crime over the country, the crimes which were on the increase were those of acquisitiveness rather than of violence, the latter being those which are effected by the use of alcohol.

In describing the success of prohibition he pointed out facts which are generally overlooked. He showed the difficulties which presented themselves to the enforcement officers when the amendment was passed.

There were no precedents by which the officers could be guided in forming a national program. The situation of the country was particularly adapted to the easy smuggling of liquor, with its long coast lines, and its long unprotected borders on the north and south. Added to these natural drawbacks were the thrill and excitement of smuggling coupled with the enormous demand.

Having traced the gains made, even under these adverse conditions, Judge Burr predicted even greater success when the conditions were more favorable. He also stated that that time was well on its way, the national government even now negotiating treaties with foreign countries for their co-operation in keeping liquor from passing over our borders. These treaties, he said, were the results of the realization by Canada and other countries that, if their men were successful in smuggling alcohol into the United States that they were equally able to smuggle goods back into the foreign country, the benefits of the treaties, therefore, being mutual.

Saturday Morning—Election of officers, and nowhere could there be a greater exhibition of harmony than is exhibited on these annual election occasions. The nominating ballot gave each officer in turn almost one hundred per cent of the vote cast.

Our honored and dearly loved guests of honor, Miss Anna Adams Gordon and Miss Elizabeth Gordon, were introduced and welcomed by the White Ribbon cheer. They were presented with baskets of roses by some charming young girls. Throughout the convention the members were charmingly served by two pages, Helmer Kastus and Bruta Holcomb.

Our treasurer, Mrs. E. C. Watkins, presented a Budget Demonstration, showing clearly how our money is spent.

Saturday at six o'clock, in the Congregational church, the Y. P. B. had a banquet with enthusiastic yells, songs and speeches. Following the banquet the Y. P. B.'s met with the W. C. T. U. in the Presbyterian church, where they were entertained by the younger people of Jamestown. A program of songs and a playlet, "The Modern Pied Piper." Miss Elizabeth Gordon spoke on "Women Torch-bearers and Their Victories." She described the spirit which actuated the women who were responsible for the passage of the 18th amendment as comparable to the spirit which drew the pilgrims to this country. She also gave a stirring description of the scene in the National Legislature when the prohibition law was passed and gave intimate and whimsical recollections of Frances Willard.

Later the audience adjourned to the basement of the church where Miss Mae Stoddart sang a solo and Y. P. B. workers presented a one act play, "A Lark At Nonotuck Hall!"

Saturday afternoon an address was given by Miss Anna Gordon on "How to Meet the Present Crisis." To meet the crisis, she said, it is necessary to be well acquainted with the situation and well informed as to its extent. Then information for curbing the attacks of the liquor interests should be passed along to counteract the "terminological inexactitudes" of their publications. She also recommended that the W. C. T. U. workers enforcement of the law that have faith, courage and enthusiasm, and that they keep smiling. "God is in us, we shall work with great fervor for greater

enforcement and so defeat the enemy and meet the crisis."

Another feature of the afternoon session was the presentation of prizes. Awards were given to Jamestown, Fairdale, Fargo, Fargo Scandinavian and Preston unions as banner unions; Fargo Scandinavian received a prize for the largest gain in membership; Wyndmere for the largest percentage of gain; Cando Y. P. B. for the largest percentage of gain; Cando Y. P. B. for the largest paid membership. Essay contests were won by Ervin Van Wey of Ryder for the high school, by Lois Larson of the same place for the seventh and eighth grades, Florence Strand of Fairdale for the fifth and sixth and Elda Overbye of the same place for the fourth grade.

Sunday, the final day, was full of good things. The early morning prayer meeting at the Presbyterian church gave inspiration and strength to the earnest women who gathered there. Dr. Ward Franklin Boyd gave the convention sermon from the text "We give thanks to God; always for you all, making mention of you in our prayers." He stressed the influence of the home. If only the homes could be places where the law of love prevails, all would be well with the world.

In the evening at the same church Miss Anna Adams Gordon, world's president of the W. C. T. U., representing 51 countries, entered a plea for a better understanding between nations, for better citizenship, and for better Christianity, in an address at a final session of the state convention.

Miss Gordon, whom Frances Willard was accustomed to call her "guide, philosopher and friend," recalled to a capacity audience the stirring times in which she shared in the work of that great leader. "For the first time in 23 years," she said, "we are holding a national convention on her birthday." In speaking of the national meeting which will be held at Los Angeles, beginning the 26th, she stated that she could not refrain from picturing a former meeting, held in San Francisco in 1883, at which time they both made a journey through Chinatown and Frances conceived the idea of an international organization. Twelve years later, in London, Miss Gordon said, she was a witness of one of the most astonishing demonstrations of the success of this work when she attended the first world's convention. At that time there were delegations from all over the world, seats in the conference halls being at a premium.

In order to continue the success States must continue to take the lead. "No other country has heretofore attempted what we are attempting and to make our work the great success that it should be, we must not hesitate to continue the fight, and to register an overwhelming majority of dry votes at the November elections." To do this the dry forces, she said, must work just as hard as the wet forces are working. She urged also, that the women campaign "against the pernicious publicity of the wets seeking to change public opinion." She advised the state workers to make just as much noise for the dry side as the wets were making for the wet.

Seven countries in northern Europe, she said, have recently formed a W. C. T. U. organization with an international place of meeting once a year and she predicted a new era in the

work resulting from the movement.

A convention report would not be complete with out an account of the work of the loyal Temperance Legion, and the faithful leadership of Mrs. Bordwell of Jamestown. Sunday afternoon they presented a beautiful pageant, "The Spirit of Frances Willard." The many Characters representing Mankind and Mankind's Children—Spirits of truth, happiness, health, prosperity, joy, service, love, courage and hope—were well taken by the young people. A further program of songs, recitations and responsive exercises was given.

The State W. C. T. U. annual convention is a busy affair, full of good thoughts and plans as to how to bring about the total annihilation of the intoxicating drinks and make this world a safer, better and happier place for all mankind.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT

Sept. 10, 1925 to August 26, 1926

Mrs. E. C. Watkins

On hand Sept. 10, 1925.....	\$1042.62
Women's Dues.....	\$2212.00
Y. P. B. Dues.....	60.00
Y. P. B. Willard Memorial..	4.00
Y. P. B. Anna Gordon Missionary Fund.....	6.00
Y. P. B. Stevens Campaign...	3.00
Y. P. B. Miscellaneous and Pledges.....	7.00
L. T. L. Dues.....	88.10
L. T. L. Anna Gordon Missionary Fund.....	2.50
L. T. L. Willard House.....	2.00
L. T. L. Willard Memorial..	1.00
Willard Members.....	23.00
Received on Budget.....	2742.26
Nat'l W. C. T. U. Organizing Fund.....	35.00
Literature and Collections at State Convention.....	100.96
Mature War Saving Stamps	10.00
Interest on Liberty Bonds..	42.50
Life and Memorial Members	150.00
Florence Crittenton Home..	5.58
Near East Relief.....	179.65
Willard Memorial House...	24.00
Other Receipts.....	255.31
Total Receipts.....	\$5953.86
Complete Total.....	\$6996.48

Dear Members N. D. W. C. T. U.:

Just a line about your membership list of the year just closed. Will you please send the list of your members that paid for our past year just as soon as you can, so I may properly check up on the Bulletin list and keep it so you get your paper? Some have sent theirs, and do not need to send again, but I need a correct list from every treasurer.

Yours gratefully,  
Mrs. E. C. Watkins,  
State Treas.

#### EXAMPLE TO MANUFACTURERS

A distinguished citizen of "The World's Motor Capital," Mr. Henry Ford, has set an example to manufacturers in Denmark that is certain to be followed by others. In his extensive automobile works in Copenhagen, alcoholic drinks cannot be used by employes during hours of labor or with their lunches. We heartily thank Mr. Ford for this steady flame of prohibition he has lighted in Continental Europe.—Anna A. Gordon.

If we obey only the kind of laws we like that means anarchy.