



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year

CASSELTON, N. D., OCTOBER, 1927

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**THIS SPLENDID STATE OF OURS!**

(Tune: Battle Hymn of the Republic)

In old Dakota Territory, years and years ago,  
Our constitution makers chose—saloons we'd never know,  
The first state born and kept free till the nation dry did go—  
God bless this state of ours!

Chorus: Shout a cheer for North Dakota,  
Shout a cheer for North Dakota,  
Shout a cheer for North Dakota,  
This splendid state of ours!

Since then we've worked and struggled for the nation's victory,  
So that from liquor's dreaded curse our country should be free,  
In 1920 came the time we prayed and longed to see—  
The nation's victory won!

We're North Dakota women, near four thousand strong today,  
We've worked and prayed together, pledged our faith in every way,  
We're happy in the knowledge and we celebrate the day  
When prohibition won!

We're out for law enforcement and there's still much work to do,  
Don't let our courage fail us, just be brave and strong and true,  
We'll hold the fort we've taken now, if each her part will do—  
Keep prohibition won!

—Violette M. Verry.

**PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS**

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

We are happy to hold our thirty-eighth annual meeting in the hospitable city of Grand Forks. This is the sixth time in our history that we have been entertained in this educational center. We have a special interest here because, from all parts of the state, our sons and daughters come here for their education—for preparation for life. We are proud of our State University and we are vitally concerned in all that is going on there and in this city—in all the influences which help to make or mar the character of our young people.

We shall always remember that Grand Forks is the home of a pioneer merchant and religious leader, who, for its entire history, was connected with the State Enforcement League and who, for many years, was its president. The state of North Dakota owes much to the faithfulness and unselfish labors of Mr. R. B. Griffith.

We thank the Grand Forks W. C. T. U. and the Scandinavian W. C. T. U. for their labors of love in preparing for our comfort. We thank the L. T. L. and the Y. P. B. for their help.

**The Past Year**

The W. C. T. U. of North Dakota has made a credible record in the year that has passed. We congratulate all unions, captains and members who participated in the membership campaign. Because of their efforts, a large number of new women are now working with us. Our publicity has increased in quantity and quality, showing there is an awakening as to its importance. There has been a revival of interest in the work of some of our important departments. There is still room for improvement in depart-

ment work. There has been, I think, an increased co-operation with enforcement officials, with gratifying results.

We have been able, this year, to reach all the summer schools of the state with instruction as to the teaching of scientific temperance in the public schools.

Our legislative work, with our vice president, Mrs. F. M. Wanner representing us with great credit at Bismarck, has been well cared for. We are thankful to have our corresponding secretary, Mrs. Barbara H. Wylio, restored to health and again, this year, taking able charge of Headquarters, organization and publicity work. These general officers, together with our efficient recording secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Frank Beasley and Mrs. E. C. Watkins, have done excellent team work and generously made up for the physical disability for a part of the year, of your president.

The tremendous propaganda, noise and activity of the wets have been continued through this year. Their actual accomplishments have been small. They put on campaigns in eight states but in only one, Montana, has there been any weakening or charge in the prohibition law. Montana repealed her state enforcement code, not through the efforts of the wets, so much, as through the neglect of the drys to vote on election day. The state campaigns of the wets have been almost as fruitless as was their Congressional campaign, with three weeks of hearings, before the Senate Judiciary Committee last year.

In our state legislature, the few wet members were unusually active. Measures were introduced to repeal the state enforcement code, to provide for repeal of the prohibition memorializing Congress to repeal the

clause of the state constitution and Volstead Act. These were all overwhelmingly defeated. They were able to secure, in support of their measure only 18 out of 113 votes.

The next day after the legislature adjourned, they met and organized what they call "The Better Citizenship Association"—it is more correctly known as "The Wetter Citizenship Association." The object of this organization is to circulate petitions to initiate the repeal of the state prohibition law. There is no valid reason for this action at this time except to keep wet propaganda before the people. They already know how a majority of the people of North Dakota stand on this question and they would be no more willing to abide by the will of the majority AFTER another vote is taken than they are now.

They know that the people had, at the last election, an opportunity to vote for a wet United States senator. Mr. C. P. Stone, now the president of the Better Citizenship Association, and that he received only 9738 out of 155,106 votes cast for United States senator. They know that if the people of the state want prohibition repealed, they have an opportunity at every Congressional election, to elect men to Congress who will carry out their wishes. They are doubtless aware that no man in North Dakota has ever been elected to Congress or to a state office who came out openly for the repeal of the prohibition law. They will put the state to the expense of voting on his question, if they can get the required number of signatures, simply for the purpose of keeping false and misleading wet propaganda before the people.

We must continue the campaign, which has been carried on during the spring and summer, of warning people against signing these wet petitions. This is the present important business of every member of our organization. Those who do sign these petitions are untrue to the best interests of our state and of our homes and are not worthy of our confidence or of our vote for any office from pound master to governor. Should they succeed in securing sufficient signatures to put the repeal of prohibition on the ballot, they will be overwhelmingly defeated at the polls.

There is nothing to be gained in taking the vote. It is a disgrace to this pioneer, prohibition state that, with Maine and Kansas, led in the struggle which resulted in National prohibition. It is an insult to the intelligence of our people to suggest repeal of state prohibition when it is a part of the federal constitution. It would be an act of secession. Secession was settled in the civil war. We

are not secessionists.

It is not only secession but it is also an act of nullification. It would nullify federal prohibition as we would have no state, county or local enforcement. It would be impossible for federal enforcement officers to do all this work and the result would be a condition of lawlessness, bootlegging and drunkenness such as we have never seen in North Dakota. The whole scheme is an affront to the intelligence, loyalty and decency of every citizen of the state.

**Wet Propaganda vs. Thinking**

Wet propaganda would not be dangerous were it not for the fact that the number of people who think is surprisingly small. The process of thinking requires an effort—it is involved and difficult. The average person does not take time nor make the effort to think. Newspaper headlines are an easy and pleasant substitute for thinking. Wet propaganda is too often swallowed whole without question, and given out as fact without any qualms of brain or conscience. Attempt to pin down these sometimes unsuspecting "repeaters" as to what they really know and can testify to, as to the "awful effect" of prohibition, and the meagerness of results is astonishing. This simple method of dealing with such cases cannot be too lightly recommended.

**The People of the United States Want Prohibition**

That the people of the United States want prohibition is shown by the fact that 33 states adopted it before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed; that the Eighteenth Amendment not only received the necessary two-thirds vote of the Congress but it was ratified by the largest legislative vote ever given any constitutional amendment; that the Volstead Act, for its enforcement, passed Congress twice, the last time by a two-thirds vote, necessary to overcome President Wilson's veto.

Since the wets could not defeat the enactment of prohibition, their program has been, if possible, to discredit the law by representing that it was put over when the people didn't know it, that it has increased drinking and drunkenness on the one hand, and, on the other hand, that it is not and cannot be enforced. Dry victories are minimized and wet victories magnified. The great dry victories last fall, where prohibition was sustained in California by a majority of 63,617; in Colorado by a majority of 46,924; in Missouri by a majority of 275,000 were, the next morning after election, heralded in the press, in flaming headlines, as wet victories. Many of the papers never made a correction and those that did, gave

# 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.

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## State Officers for 1926-1927

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Vice President—Mrs. Fred M. Wanner, Jamestown.  
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie, Fargo.  
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Frank Beasley, Fairdale.  
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Union Signal Promoter—Mrs. Geo. F. Clark, Route 2, Fargo.

the correction no prominence but printed it in an obscure corner where it would likely be unnoticed. It is too much to ask of the newspapers that they give us the facts about prohibition? We do not expect this of papers that are on the wet payroll, but we have a right to expect it of every paper that is not.

## Enforcement

The facts are that the enforcement of the prohibition law is making very definite progress. The new prohibition bureau of the Treasury Department has, with great advantage, taken over work formerly done by the bureau of internal revenue. The checking and policing of all whiskey warehouses, alcohol plants and organizations using commercial alcohol, the gauging of whiskey, alcohol and liquor supplies are now all under the prohibition bureau. The new formulae for denatured alcohol has stopped its re-cooking on any large scale.

Changes have been made this year in the heads of the federal, district and state enforcement personnel. Mr. Seymour Lowman who succeeds General Lincoln C. Andrews, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement, Dr. J. M. Doran who succeeds Mr. Roy A. Haynes as Federal Prohibition Commissioner, Mr. S. B. Qvale who succeeds General Rhinow as prohibition administrator of this district, are all able men and in thorough sympathy with the prohibition law and its enforcement.

Rum row is already a thing of the past, thanks to the splendid work of the Coast Guard. Dr. Doran says all ships that bring liquor have now to transfer it 150 miles off the coast and the Coast Guard knows every time a cargo clears and rarely misses it on its way in. The smuggling situation has greatly improved. Large scale moonshine has been broken up. Diversion of industrial alcohol in large quantities has been practically stopped.

The business of the bootlegger is becoming increasingly hazardous. The sources of supply are drying up. The disposition of Judges seems to be toward heavier fines and longer jail sentences. The bootlegger's stock is confiscated and, under the new ruling, he is obliged, in addition to the fine and possible jail sentence, to pay, every case, the internal revenue tax penalties. This strikes terror to the heart of the bootlegger and moonshiner, for it often means financial ruin. If, in addition to this, the federal law provided, in every case, or the judges should decide to give, in every case, a jail sentence, the business of bootlegging and moonshining would soon cease.

## Alcohol As A Medicine

The only justification for the use and sale of beverage alcohol has been the belief that it possessed medicinal qualities and was a tonic and stimulant. Old superstitions and habits die hard but modern medical and scientific men now recognize that alcohol is a depressant and a slow narcotic poison and that it lowers resistance to disease even when used in great moderation.

Dr. Howard Kelley of Johns Hopkins University, says: "The unreasoning and evil habit of prescribing alcoholic drink as a tonic in convalescence to some extent lingers as our worst inheritance from our respected fathers. The good done about equals that of pink pills for pale people, while the harm done in implanting and

fostering a deadly habit was incalculable." Pages of testimony might be quoted from eminent physicians of this and other countries who have discarded entirely the use of alcohol as a medicine.

Insurance mortality tables show that the group representing the most moderate drinkers recorded a mortality of 18 per cent above the average. These records, showing that total abstainers live longer than even moderate drinkers, have impelled scientific men to seek the reason. They have discovered that alcohol, even in wine and beer quantities, impairs the resistance of the little white blood corpuscles, those gallant soldiers who defend the body from constant invasion of disease germs. The man who drinks moderately weakens his defense against disease.

It has been found also that alcohol, in beer and wine quantities, lowers efficiency. This has been proven in numerous experiments with typewriters, typists, telegraphers and marksmen. It impairs perception, attention, accuracy and judgment needed by these and especially by engineers, machinists, sentries and automobile drivers. Our lives today depend on the perception, attention, accuracy and judgment of every automobile driver on our streets and highways.

Alcohol lowers scholarship. In Italy, where the use of wine is a common custom, 4,000 children of Brescia were studied by Schiavi as to its effect on scholarship. It was found that, of the 2,000 children who drank wine daily, the percentage classified as poor in scholarship was ten times greater than that of a group of 462 abstainers.

Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of economics at Yale, in his book—"Prohibition at its Worst"—which should be in every public and school library, says: "The old idea of temperance as an ideal has fled as a mist before the light of science. The biological ideal today is not temperance but total abstinence. So-called moderate drinking merely means moderate intoxication. A mild drinker denies he is drunk if he doesn't stagger. But a man who has drunk one glass of beer is one glass of beer drunk."

## Prohibition and Youth

The attempt of the enemy to discredit national prohibition by circulating false reports concerning the increased drinking habits of American youth, has proved to be something of a boomerang. It has provoked a careful study of the question in all its phases, which has resulted in a remarkable vindication, not only of the prohibition law, but also of the character and sobriety of our young people. Executives of leading colleges are practically unanimous in their declaration that there is less drinking in colleges today than ever before—although there is now three times the number of students that there was in pre-prohibition days.

Prof. Irving Fisher takes New York, the wettest city in the United States, with a population equal to that of many states and with no state enforcement law, as an example of the effectiveness of prohibition, even at its worst. From computations made from data of the Fingerprint Bureau New York City Magistrate's Court, he finds a steady and pronounced decrease of first offenders (as indicated by conviction for drunkenness for the first time) from 24 per 1,000 population in 1914, to only 6 per 1,000 pop-

ulation in 1925! This shows that instead of an increase in youthful drunkenness and drunkenness in general, the first offenders or first convictions have dwindled to less than one-third of the pre-prohibition number, and even convictions of old offenders have diminished by more than one-half. Thus is answered, once for all, in the wettest city of the nation, the main contention of the wets that prohibition has increased drunkenness, especially among youth. With this main contention, their whole case collapses. Their house built upon the sand, falls.

The sincere and continued enthusiasm which the name of that Minnesota boy, Charles A. Lindbergh, provokes, is not alone because of his daring feat and the honor he brought to himself and his country in making the first non-stop flight across the Atlantic from New York to Paris, but also because he so admirably represents the youth of America—clean, clear-eyed, upstanding and unassuming. This is also true of Clarence Chamberlin who piloted the Columbia from New York to Berlin. The brains and hands that guided these ships of the air in their wonderful flights over sea, through darkness, storm and fog, were true and steady—they were not weakened by the glass that cheers nor the weed that solaces.

In Paris, mineral water is now called—"Lindbergh cocktail"—a prophesy of the cocktail of the future. Both of these young heroes of the air have unostentatiously and effectively, given examples, written in the sky, for the whole world to read, of the youth of prohibition America.

## Supreme Court Upholds Prohibition Law

The Supreme Court of the United States has made 41 great decisions, eleven of these during the past year, upholding the prohibition law and making it impregnable against assault. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, says that all the arguments that have been advanced against the national prohibition act have been answered by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that if people were not ignorant of these 41 decisions of the Supreme Court, the wet arguments would not go far.

## Prohibition as an Economic Question

Prohibition as an economic question of tremendous importance, has attracted the attention of industrialists and economists in this and other lands. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, Dr. Irving Fisher, professor of economics at Yale University, Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, economist and professor at Harvard and Dr. Herman Feldman of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance of Dartmouth College, who recently made an extensive survey of the economic and industrial effect of prohibition, all agree that prohibition has given the United States a great economic advantage.

Mr. Hoover says the prohibition law is responsible for the enormously increased efficiency in production which statistics, gathered by the department of Commerce, show to have followed its passage. Dr. Carver, in the Encyclopedia Britannica, says "So long as all rival nations are using resources and man power in drinking there can be no differential advantage in favor of any one or against any one of the others; but when one nation, such as the United States

makes a definite advance in this form of economy, unless it indulges in some folly that will neutralize the advantage thus gained, there is no doubt it will gain on all others year by year, decade by decade and century by century and eventually dominate the civilization of the world."

The beginning of the fulfillment of this prophecy is already shown in our increased production, increased efficiency of workers, higher standing of living conditions with comforts that were once considered luxuries, increased number of savings accounts, increased attendance at schools, of well fed, well dressed, happy children.

The hopelessness of commercially competing with prohibition United States is beginning to dawn upon other nations. There seem to be only two ways out of their dilemma. Either prohibition must be broken down in the United States or they must adopt it. When they find that prohibition is the settled policy of the United States and cannot be broken down, the morn for which they will pray will dawn and world-wide prohibition will come.

#### Prohibition is the Best Method

Every other method of dealing with the liquor traffic has been tried and found wanting. Modification of the Volstead Act, to permit the sale of wine and beer, means bringing back nine-tenths of the business of the old-time saloon, with the poverty, drunkenness and misery which followed in its train. The dregs of this country will never permit the legalized sale of beer.

It has been proved in some of our states and is now being proved anew across the border in Canada, that government control fails to control—

of education must be pushed with even greater enthusiasm and fidelity than ever before.

We must know our Courts and let the public know what is being done in them. We must work for legislation, national, state and municipal, that shall tighten the prohibition law and increase the facilities for its enforcement. We must continue to cooperate with enforcement officials and with all organizations which favor the maintenance and support of the Constitution, including the Eighteenth Amendment. We must maintain the offensive in the fight. There is a distinct psychological advantage in this.

We must demand the appointment of enforcement officials and the election of executive officials from the President down, who are not only capable but who also, personally and politically, believe in prohibition and who are actively supporting it. We must demand that the political party to which we personally give our allegiance (and every W. C. T. U. woman should belong to some political party) take an unequivocal stand on this great question.

All this must be done before this rebellion against the Constitution is put down and before we realize the full benefits and blessings of the Eighteenth Amendment. You may well ask how are we going to enforce our demands upon political parties. This is a crucial question in the light of the fact that this is a party government, that the people rule through political parties, that the decrees of the people can be carried out only by the party entrusted with the power of government.

It stands to reason that every W. C. T. U. woman should register and vote; that a campaign should be made in every community, to get out the dry vote. But this is not all. How can we influence the inner councils of political parties and help shape their policies, programs and platforms? We shall never do this until we learn what every hard boiled politician and every political boss knows, and that is the importance of the precinct committeeman. He is the key to the party system. The precinct committee is the open door to the inner councils of the political parties. From the precinct committees are built up the county committees, the legislative district committees, the state committees and the national committees. These committees decide policies, plans, platforms and often the successful candidates. Know your precinct committeeman. He is elected at the primaries in June. There are very few precincts in North Dakota where, if the dry members of the party should quietly get together, they could not elect the precinct committeeman or woman who would really represent them. Careful attention to this one thing would so reinforce the better element in political parties that the effect would be almost revolutionary. The time to begin is NOW—not the day before election. Let our political slogan be—"The precinct committeeman is the key."

#### National Conventions

Two national conventions have been held since our last state convention—at Los Angeles and Minneapolis. At the Minneapolis convention, North Dakota had the largest delegation we have ever had. It was a joy, for the first time in 22 years, to sit at the head of the North Dakota delegation. My duties as assistant national record-

ing secretary for two years, and national recording secretary for 20 years, required my presence on the platform. At the Los Angeles convention, I retired from this office, and this year, I was able to renew old acquaintanceships, make new ones, sit with my beloved North Dakota women and thoroughly enjoy the great convention.

At this meeting, where every state was represented, the demand was made that the political parties nominate dry candidates and take a stand, in their platforms, for the maintenance and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the International Christian Endeavor Society, congratulated the W. C. T. U. on its leadership in insisting on dry planks in political party platforms and said the 10,000 young people who met in the Christian Endeavor Society convention at Cleveland, had taken the same action. Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, president of the Woman's Law Enforcement Committee, wired Mrs. Boole that her organization, reaching ten million women, will back the W. C. T. U. stand on candidates and platforms. The National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League, through its president, Mrs. Jessie W. Nicholson, sent a similar endorsement. This league is organizing the Democratic women of the nation for law enforcement and the support of a dry platform and dry candidates in that party.

It begins to appear that the women of the nation are coming together in this crisis, for the upholding of the Constitution, including the Eighteenth Amendment. If they do, they will be a power such as this country has never seen.

The possibilities of these days and the great program we are to carry out, ought to stir the enthusiasm, the spirit of devotion and sacrifice of the most sluggish soul. It is a privilege to live and work in these crucial years—these years that are big with potential blessings, not only for our own beloved country but for the whole wide world. We have work to do, loads to lift, enemies to fight. The most powerful and subtle enemies we have to contend with are Avarice, Appetite and Apathy, and the greatest of these is Apathy. Apathy is the sin of otherwise good people, and it may be the unpardonable sin.

It is worthy of note that apathy increases as the practice of prayer declines. We are told by Christian leaders, that prayer meetings in many churches, have been abandoned; that the family altar, which has been an anchor in life's storm and stress, for many of us, is unknown today, in many Christian homes; that many active church members have lost the habit of personal devotion.

The W. C. T. U. was born in prayer; prayer has been its vital breath. If we allow the habit of prayer to decline, our power declines with it. It is only prayer that gives us the vivid sense of God as a determining factor in our daily lives.

It is only prayer that gives us the calmness and quietness of spirit, the strength of purpose and power that brings victory. More and more, we, as workers in a great cause, need to feel, in every cell of body and brain, the thrill of power which God brings to us. LET US PRAY!

#### THE MINNEAPOLIS MEETING

More than forty North Dakotans attended the fifty-third annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. at Minneapolis, August 26-31. This was the nearest the national meeting had come to us since 1898 when it was held in St. Paul. We were proud of this fine representation—the largest in our history. Included in it were the state president, vice president, corresponding secretary and treasurer, the state L. T. L. secretary and the assistant secretary, the elected delegates, Meses. Lulu W. Zimmerman, Kate S. Wilder, Julia D. Nelson, Minnie E. Huyck, Minnie Hanson, S. O. Nelson, Geo. F. Clark and Annie F. Catherwood, and Mrs. Wilder's Elizabeth, who faithfully acted as page to the national president, Mrs. Boole.

We were happy to have seated with us, for the first time in 22 years, our state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, whose duties as national recording secretary, had formerly kept her upon the platform. Our women received due recognition in the work of the convention. Mrs. Anderson was chairman of the committee on revision of the Constitution, and chairman of the committee on appropriations, Mrs. Watkins was a member of the important finance committee, and Mrs. Wanner a member of the convention choir. Mrs. Wilder was chairman of the counting tellers at election of officers, Mrs. Clarke took part in the Union Signal demonstration, Miss Aileen Wells of Jamestown assisted the pages and the corresponding secretary served on the credentials committee.

A most enjoyable occasion was the North Dakota dinner with 35 women and one man—Rev. Chas. A. Macnamar, present. Mrs. Anderson presided and everyone present made an after-dinner speech. We were glad to meet again former comrades, Mrs. George Towle of Park River, Miss Maud I. Mathews and Mrs. H. H. Patten, once of Larimore and several others, now residing in Minneapolis or St. Paul.

#### A Large Registration

The beautiful convention city was at its best and the comfortable and commodious First Baptist Church, with its spacious Jackson Hall, was an ideal place for a national meeting. The 1645 registered delegates and visitors were from all parts of the United States, from Hawaii and Porto Rico, while visitors were present from Japan, Scotland, India and New Zealand. The oldest delegate was 93 and the youngest 11 years of age. A Crusader from Ohio, Mrs. M. A. Davis, 86 years of age, had the unique distinction of gaining over 80 new members this year. A large contingent of young people was in attendance. Announcement of the engagement of Mrs. Maude B. Perkins of the Young People's Branch and Miss Charlotte Fraser, field worker, created much interest. Both were favorites in the convention and were the recipients of many pleasanties and good wishes from their friends.

Spiritually refreshing were the devotional hours under the leadership of the national director of evangelism, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, assisted by Miss Helen L. Byrnes and others. It was a joy to note the prominent place of prayer on the program and to realize that the work of the W. C. T. U. is being continued in the same spirit of dependence on God which char-

acterized its founders. Many noted men who addressed the convention, paid tribute to the beneficial effect on their lives, of their white ribbon mothers. Prominent educators and officials were unanimous in their opinion as to the beneficial effects of national prohibition.

#### Delightful Demonstrations

Perhaps the most spectacular event of the convention was the pageant—Building a Wall of Defense—the story in picture and song of the growth of the W. C. T. U. The pageant, written by Mrs. Flora Kays Hanson of Evanston, was under the direction of the National Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, and was participated in by 300 women. Miss Helen L. Byrnes, known to many in North Dakota, directed the music which was furnished by a choir of 50 voices. Mrs. Hanson, as the Spirit of the W. C. T. U., was the speaking voice of the pageant. Hundreds of builders represented in costume the stages of progress, from the early Crusaders to the builders of today. As they formed in processions and recessions, the effect was wonderful. Finally, passing in review before the general officers, the result of the membership campaign was announced—51,849 new women had joined our ranks already this year! So the wall was built—the wall to defend the home against the liquor traffic—and when it was completed, happy children played under its protection.

Another striking demonstration was that of The Union Signal under the direction of Mrs. Della F. Withers of the circulation department. From either side of the church balcony came women from 44 states, each wearing a colored cape adorned with stars—the gold stars indicating a subscription for every member and the silver stars, a subscription for every six members in the local union. A stirring speech by Miss Fraser and a song, "Union Signal Stars," concluded the impressive demonstration. The literature of our Publishing House was visualized in a colorful demonstration prepared and directed by Miss Nichols and Mrs. Platt.

On World's night, the Light Line unions, those who are helping carry the light of prohibition, peace and purity to other nations, put on a very effective demonstration when more than 400 women, carrying lighted candles, came down the aisles, touched the torch of Columbia who stood in the center of the stage, with 17 countries in review, and passed on to the galleries above. At the invitation of Columbia, these nations, represented by young women in white and each carrying her national flag, lighted their candles from Columbia's torch and gladly passed on to carry the light to the lands across the sea, the audience meanwhile singing, "Wind the Ribbon Round the Nations."

Of unusual interest was the grand diamond medal contest in which six young women took part. The states represented were California, Florida, Tennessee, Minnesota, Indiana and New York. Miss Gladys Widrick of New York was awarded the medal with the selection, "Guarding America's Glory."

The banquet at Hotel Nicolle, at which more than 700 white ribboners and their friends were seated, was not only a fitting finale to a great convention but it celebrated the Jubilee birthday of the Minnesota W. C. T. U. A huge birthday cake, on which

shone 50 candles, was later cut and a portion given to the guests as they passed out. Space forbids fuller mention of the wonderful convention program, the convention addresses of the national president, the state presidents, the national directors and branch secretaries, the exhibits of the various departments, in one of which—*the Soldiers and Sailors*—a beautiful afghan made by Mrs. L. F. Warner of Jamestown, was displayed.

#### Platform

The platform adopted by the convention declared that "Prohibition in the hands of its friends is the first requisite for law enforcement;" pledged the active support of our organization to a campaign to promote law observance; to support enforcement officials and the nomination and election of officials who are the undoubted friends of prohibition and who really care that America shall receive full benefit therefrom; refused to accept the Canadian plan of government sale and unanimously agreed that "Prohibition is the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic."

Barbara H. Wylie.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT

Aug. 20th-Sept. 20th

DUES—Temvik \$4.90, Fargo Scan. 36.40, Bottineau, with exc., 1.50, Sheldon 1.50, Christine .70, Mrs. Nacia Buck 1.00, Mmes. Myra Davis and E. L. Davy 2.00, Leeds 4.90, Upham .70, Williston L. T. L. 1.00, Montpelier 11.20, Wyndmere 3.10, Alamo 9.10, Carrington 1.40, Fargo 5.60, Linton 13.30, Carrington L. T. L. .60, Montpelier L. T. L. .80, Ray 14.00, Devils Lake, with exc., 9.20, Woodberry L. T. L. 1.00, Jamestown L. T. L. 1.00, Calvin, with exc., 8.40, Dickey 1.40, McKenzie, with exc., 2.90, Jamestown 25.90, Mrs. H. J. Coombs, Willards, 2.00, Edinburg 11.90, Bismarck L. T. L. 2.00, Grand Forks 10.50, Ray .70, Cooperstown 38.50, and L. T. L. 6.50, Crary 9.10, Lisbon 8.40, Stanley 4.20, Portland 26.50, Edgeley 5.60, Stirum 2.10, Grafton 9.80, West Fairview, L. T. L. .90, Rainey Butte 2.80, Jamestown, with exc., 10.60, Hettinger 21.00, New Rockford 4.90, Park River 17.50, Grand Forks 2.10, Minot 7.00, Wheelock 12.60, and L. T. L. 4.80, Rock Lake 8.40, Wheelock .70, Ryder 2.80, Valley City 80.50, Fargo Scan. 15.40.

BUDGET—Leeds \$1.00, Montpelier complete, 25.50, Nacia Buck union, complete, 12.75, Alamo 10.00, Hankinson 19.50, Grafton 20.50, Linton, complete, 29.90, Wyndmere, complete, 6.20, Dickey 24.00, Nekoма, complete, with exc., 5.00, McKenzie, complete, 36.40, Minot, complete 29.20, Northwood 10.00, Cooperstown, complete, with exc., 80.70, Crary, complete, 16.90, Lisbon, complete 17.60, Page, complete, 22.10, Stirum .90, New Rockford 17.00, Park River, complete, 27.80, Dickey 2.00, Rock Lake, with exc., 19.50, Bowsmont 30.00, Hope 22.10, Sharon, complete, 7.80, Ellendale, complete, 53.60.

MISCELLANEOUS—Mrs. Nacia Buck, donation for cottage lantern, .70, Nacia Buck union, flood sufferers, 5.00; Alamo, reports, .45; Elkmount Mis. Society, donation, 7.20; Mrs. Nacia Buck, col. on field, 6.18; Cooperstown, reports, .45; Interest on Liberty Bonds, 21.26, Wheelock, 2 medals, 2.00; Rock Lake, reports, .45.

Mrs. E. C. Watkins,  
State Treas.

#### MAKE MORE USE OF OUR LITERATURE

The following letter contains good suggestions. We pass it on to our readers:

Managing Editor of White Ribbon Bulletin—Dear Comrade: I have read your state paper for this month and find it interesting and helpful. However, as I note the articles "It's Brain that Counts" and "Prohibition A Business Booster," I cannot help wishing you had given each a footnote stating that they could be purchased for distribution, at 20 cents per 100, from the W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill. Also if a word or two of exhortation, or suggestion were offered in such cases to the effect that it would be a good thing to help educate the public and create sentiment for prohibition among the lukewarm of the local W. C. T. U., or any friend of our cause would order a few hundred or a few thousand of either or each, and see that they were carefully distributed where they would be likely to do good. I believe a more generous use of such material could be secured. The state papers reach many thousands who do not read The Union Signal and so have little opportunity to know anything of the fine line of literature they can obtain from National Headquarters at Evanston. Who knows how many would be influenced and would gain right information and inspiration for helping our cause by reading these leaflets.

Cordially yours,

Margaret B. Platt.

P. S. A few of the titles of newest leaflets are—"Reasons I Would Give My Younger Brother for Letting Cigarettes Alone;" "Teaching American Citizenship;" "Pray for a Million Members;" "Moderate Drinkers Impair Life Chance;" "Never Again."

#### A REMINDER

There are two claims of the vets that I do not recall ever having seen really disputed and about which I would like to state some facts: First "We used to get pure liquor but since prohibition, this bootleg whisky is all poison." In reply to this I want to say that when in St. Paul the head of the state food department showed me a sample of so-called blackberry brandy and asked me as a manufacturing chemist how that brandy was made: I told him that I did not work in that line, but told him how I thought that such a beverage could be made; he then asked my advice about going after it, and as that particular beverage was sold mainly for medicinal use I said that he should certainly do so. The result was that the inspectors went out after sophisticated brandy and prosecuted and fined 399 dealers for dealing in bad liquor. Of course, they did not get but a small part of the offenders in the state because others would hear of it and would be on their guard and others were always looking out for state inspectors, while no doubt many other offenders could not be found, but 399 dealers actually paid fines for selling imitation blackberry brandy. Second: they say "The prohibition law is making an army of bootleggers." Were there no bootleggers before? Well I guess. In Minneapolis at a meeting of the liquor dealers, the licensed dealers demanded that the blind pigs be suppressed because they interfered with their profits; and

fact came out that there were no less than 300 blind pigs in that city at that time. This was no doubt a known fact because even a blind pigger paid the government tax at that time. I wonder if our wet friends could find more than 300 illegal liquor dealers of every stripe, in that city now; I doubt it.—F. N. Foot.

The banker, the manufacturer, the merchant, the solid business element of the country, are to be counted among the most powerful allies of prohibition.—R. A. Haynes.

The W. C. T. U. is a law observance organization. Every member is pledged to obey the law and because of this basic fact, it lays foundations for obedience to all laws.

President Ella A. Boole's Address  
at the National Convention  
in Minneapolis.

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#### SOUVENIR TIE TAGS New Novelty

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