

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year

CASSELTON, N. D., AUGUST, 1928

VOL. XXXII. No. 7

GO FORWARD!

Give to the wind thy fears;
Hope and be undismayed;
God hears thy sighs and counts thy
tears,
God shall lift up thy head.

Through waves and clouds and
storms,
He gently clears the way;
Wait thou His time, so shall this night
Soon end in joyous day.

What though thou rulest not?
Yet heaven and earth and hell
Proclaim, God sitteth on the throne
And ruleth all things well.

Far, far above thy thought
His Counsel shall appear,
When fully He the work hath
wrought
That caused thy needless fear.

OFFICIAL CALL

For the Thirty-Ninth Annual Conven-
tion of North Dakota W. C. T. U.

The thirty-ninth annual conven-
tion of the North Dakota Woman's
Christian Temperance Union will be
held in the First Presbyterian church,
Minot, September 20-23. The state
executive committee will meet Thurs-
day afternoon, Sept. 20, at 2 o'clock.

The executive committee is com-
posed of the trustees, the district
presidents or their alternates, the
general secretaries of the Young Peo-
ple's and Loyal Temperance Legion
Branches, the editor of the state pa-
per, department directors, organiz-
ers, field workers and the musical
director.

The membership of the state con-
vention includes the executive com-
mittee, district corresponding secre-
taries and treasurers, chairmen of
standing committees, presidents of
local unions or their alternates, one
delegate at large from each local union
and one for every thirty mem-
bers; one L. T. L. delegate for every
\$5.00 L. T. L. dues paid into state
treasury, said delegate to be an L. T.
L. superintendent. The Y. P. B. is
entitled to representation in the con-
vention on the same basis as the W.
C. T. U. but the delegates must be
young women.

Railroad fare will be allowed any
woman who has gained twenty new
members provided her union shows a
net gain of twenty.

THE TREASURER'S BOOKS
WILL CLOSE SEPTEMBER 6th.

Twice before we have met in the
Magic City, famous for its business
enterprise and general progressive-
ness. The bright, energetic women
of the local union are making exten-

sive preparations for our coming and
delegates will be entertained for
room and breakfast. Names should
be sent to Mrs. C. E. Brace, 201 5th
St. N. W., chairman of the entertain-
ment committee, not later than Sept.
10th.

For this crucial year, we have been
most fortunate in securing for our
first evening, Dr. Roy L. Smith of
Minneapolis, a strong champion of
prohibition and one of the most pop-
ular speakers in the northwest. For
Young People's night and for Sunday
services, we are happy to announce
the coming of Miss Winona R. Jewell,
General Secretary of the Young Peo-
ple's Branch, who is at present at-
tending the World's W. C. T. U. con-
vention at Lausanne, Switzerland.
The social event of the convention
will be the banquet to be served in
the dining room of the church, Fri-
day evening, September 21. Those
expecting to attend should notify
Mrs. C. F. Truax, chairman of the
banquet committee.

Elizabeth Preston Anderson
President.

Barbara H. Wylie,
Corresponding Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Comrades:—

We are rejoicing in the defeat of
the Association Against the Prohibi-
tion Amendment and its child, the so-
called North Dakota Better Citizen-
ship Association, in their attempt to
repeal the prohibition clause of our
state constitution and thus nullify
the Eighteenth Amendment.

We rejoice over the fact that every
man nominated for Congress or for
state office on the Republican ticket
(which is equivalent to an election)
is dry or has a dry record. We re-
joice over the fact that the wet can-
didate for United States Senator, Mr.
C. P. Stone, who is president of the
so-called Better Citizenship Associa-
tion, was overwhelmingly defeated,
receiving only 7617 votes, while the
wet candidate for governor, Mr.
Streich, received only 4141 votes.
Mr. Stone did not even hold his vote
of two years ago when he received
12,937 votes at the primary election.

Everyone knows that the only way
to do away with prohibition is to re-
peal the Eighteenth Amendment, and
that the only way to repeal the
Eighteenth Amendment is to elect a
wet Congress. Mr. Stone, the hope
of those who really want to do away
with prohibition, and the manager of
the wet campaign, was hardly in
sight when the vote was counted.
The wets are professing to get a great
deal of encouragement from the fact

that with 97,000 voting "No," there
were 91,000 who voted "Yes" on the
repeal of the prohibition clause of the
state constitution. They would have
more reason for encouragement if
their own candidates had not been so
miserably defeated.

Comparing these votes it is evident
that a great many voted "Yes" who
really do not want prohibition de-
feated. The wording of the ballot
was confusing and reports are con-
stantly coming in of people who vot-
ed "Yes," thinking they were voting
FOR prohibition instead of for its re-
peal. There were doubtless many
thousands who made this mistake. It
is my belief that a good many "Yes"
votes were protests against lax en-
forcement conditions which prevail
in some sections of the state. The
law is better enforced in the cities
and larger towns than in some of the
small towns and rural districts and
the cities, almost without exception,
voted dry.

The W. C. T. U. is better organiz-
ed in the cities and larger towns than
it is in the small towns and rural dis-
tricts. A comparison of the W. C.
T. U. directory with the election re-
turns will show that, almost without
exception, every county where the W.
C. T. U. is well organized and active,
voted dry. Thus the wet vote is a
challenge to the W. C. T. U. as well
as to every good citizen and every
enforcement officer of the state. The
Woman's Christian Temperance Union
accepts the challenge. This means
greater efforts to put our orga-
nization into every town and ham-
let, especially in the wet counties,
greater care in the election of en-
forcement officials and closer co-op-
eration with them.

It also means that every local union
must put increased emphasis on
our great educational program—L.
T. L., Y. P. B., S. T. I. Essay Con-
tests, Medal Contests, Public meet-
ings, distribution of literature and re-
cruiting new members. The wet vote
has had the effect of awakening
many who were over-confident or in-
different. Now is the time to enlist
their membership and help in the
work of our organization. There will
undoubtedly be a strong effort made
to carry this state for the wet candi-
date for President—Governor Alfred
Smith. The W. C. T. U. is all partisan.
We petitioned both great parties
for dry platforms and dry candi-
dates. The Republican party granted
our request and we shall follow our
principles by voting and working for
Secretary Hoover and Senator Curtis.

In another column you will find the
call for the 39th annual meeting of

the North Dakota W. C. T. U. at
Minot, Sept. 20-23. This meeting,
preceding the fall elections, is of un-
usual importance and every union
should be represented there. Plan if
possible to pay the railroad fare of
your president or her alternate. If
the local president is awake to her
responsibilities, it will be money well
invested. Among the special features
of the fine program will be an ad-
dress on Thursday evening, Sept 20,
by Rev. Roy Smith of Minneapolis,
who draws great crowds wherever he
speaks, and a report of the World's
W. C. T. U. Convention at Lausanne,
Switzerland, by Miss Winona Jewell,
National Y. P. B. Secretary. The
active union at Minot is making great
preparations for our comfort and
pleasure.

Mrs. E. C. Gearey

Fargo union is greatly bereaved in
the Home-going of its president, Mrs.
E. C. Gearey, a gentle, lovely char-
acter and an earnest, faithful worker
in the Woman's Christian Temper-
ance Union, who will be greatly miss-
ed. Some years ago Mrs. Gearey
served the union in this capacity be-
fore her removal to California. Since
her return, she was unanimously
chosen as president and served most
acceptably. She was also president
of the Woman's Union of the First
Congregational church of which she
was a devoted member. Our sym-
pathy is extended to her husband,
Major E. C. Gearey, and to her fam-
ily.

Judge Charles A. Pollock

We are greatly saddened over the
passing of our long-time comrade and
friend, Charles A. Pollock, one of
North Dakota's best known and most
highly honored citizens. He was
widely known as the father of the
North Dakota prohibition law and
has rendered invaluable service to
the temperance cause in this and
other lands.

He gave distinguished service to
his church and during the month of
May served as chairman of the Judi-
ciary Committee at the General Con-
ference of the Methodist Episcopal
Church at Kansas City. This is the
highest honor that the church can
confer upon a layman. He had the
joy of great service, even to the end
of his day of life, and his sun set in
clouds of glory. The sympathy and
prayers of all white ribboners are
with Mrs. Pollock and her family.

Yours faithfully,
Elizabeth Preston Anderson.

In New York State, 12,000 fewer
babies have died each year since pro-
hibition.—U. S. Census.

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Published Monthly

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

Elizabeth Preston Anderson
Editor in Chief
Barbara H. Wylie
Managing Editor

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AUGUST, 1928

State Officers for 1927-1928

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Park River.
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, 615 10th St. S., Fargo.
State Headquarters—Room 10, Fargo National Bank Building, Fargo.

IS THERE ANOTHER SIDE?

It is said that there are two sides to every question. What is the other side of the tobacco question. The No-Tobacco League distributes among school children thousands of copies of the following about the tobacco habit:

Why Smoke Anyway? It takes time. This is the most precious thing in the world. It befouls the air. Pure air is God's first and best gift to man. It burns up money. Money is the circulating life-blood of commerce and society. It hinders work. By work we win this world. It weakens the heart. The time is coming when you will need every bit of its strength. It endangers health. Grant and Mark Twain both died of tobacco poison. It is a habit-forming drug. You become its slave. It is not recommended by your mother. The boy's best friend is his mother. It is unclean. Paul says, "Keep thyself clean." All smoke is waste and impairs health. Tobacco smoke is doubly so. He who abates it is a benefactor.

That is one side of the question as seen by the No-Tobacco League. The League does not believe there is "the other side." If there is, it wants to know it and will pay for the information. A prize of \$10 will be paid for ten valid reasons in favor of a boy or girl in the adolescent, habit-forming age acquiring the tobacco habit. A second prize of \$5 will be given for five good reasons. Is there another side? Prove it and take the award. Address, No-Tobacco League of America, Chas. M. Fillmore, General Secretary, 820 Occidental Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

At the close of business June 30, 1926, deposits in 30 Labor Banks were \$110,375,791. Not a Labor Bank was in existence before prohibition.

The seven Canadian provinces having "government control," with a population of 10,000,000 spend \$160,000,000 a year for liquor.

The experience of the past year has united our members, never so closely, as we have worked and prayed together. Arrayed against a common enemy, which threatened our prohibition law, our women have given valiant service. The National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, for whom C. P. Stone and his followers were working, is a formidable foe, but the Lord has turned "the way of the wicked upside down" and we praise His Name. We were contending against fearful odds. All sorts of devices were used to deceive the people. Posters such as—"Vote Yes and Beat the Bootlegger" confused the uninformed drys. Everywhere people were told that prohibition increased taxes and those who did not know better believed it. Some judges of election did not know how to count the wet and dry vote. Many counties that went wet, have a majority of foreign population and English is seldom heard on the streets or in business places. These people were used to liquor in their home lands and cannot understand our prohibition. Many intelligent people thought we would have another chance to vote on the question. Education is needed. And education is needed for some of our native born Americans who thought they would "throw a jolt into the enforcement machinery" and voted wet. That actually happened in a leading city of the state and we deplore such indifference. But we rejoice that most of our larger cities voted dry.

Our comrades in Nebraska are facing a campaign similar to ours. They believe the failure of the wets in North Dakota had much to do with halting the circulation of petitions for repeal of prohibition in their state, and they are rejoicing that the petitions will not be filed.

We are deeply grateful to every one who helped. In addition to those mentioned in last Bulletin, we had Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer, President of Minnesota W. C. T. U., with us 17 days "out where the west begins." Mrs. Sizer is a splendid campaigner and her work in Mandan, Bismarck, Dickinson, New England, Mott, Regent, Hettinger, Bowman and Amidon helped greatly. Mrs. Sizer also spoke at Ashley, Linton, Hazelton and Napoleon, holding a district convention at the latter place.

Miss Lydia B. Johnson of Pierre, S. D., came to us and at Ellendale addressed the teachers at summer school, going on to Wishek, Hensler, Hazen, Beulah, Yucca, where 600 listened to a prohibition debate, Golden Valley, Warner, Killdeer, where she spoke to a Sunday School convention and picture show, Dunn Center and Manning. At Bismarck and Mandan large "Vote No" ads were inserted in local papers. This intrepid worker surely made many dry votes. Sample ballots were distributed everywhere by all our workers. Some 25,000 of the "Vote No" leaflets were given out.

Mrs. N. W. Burton of Williston, who drove Mrs. Wilder through part of McKenzie county, donated her time and expense. Mrs. D. A. McArthur of Portal, was active at that strategic point. Mrs. Bessie Darling of Grand Forks filled speaking engagements and worked in her own precinct. Mrs. E. S. Bordwell drove her car to towns in the vicinity of Jamestown and while conducting a Daily Vacation Bible School at Can-

do, went to Rock Lake and spoke at a S. S. Convention. Mrs. Wanner addressed the Congregational Young People's Conference at Valley City and a state meeting of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. at Jamestown. Mrs. Julia D. Nelson did house to house work in Fargo. Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best drove with Mrs. Wilder to Casselton and Tower City, interviewing old friends in the interests of the dry campaign. Space forbids the mention of many others whose work is also appreciated.

The complaint is sometimes made that the W. C. T. U. has ceased to emphasize the teaching of temperance in schools. This is a mistake as the work is still systematically carried on—if there is any failure, it is on the part of educators. Instructions for teaching temperance in schools have been given through local union members, to Normal graduates at Commencement. For years the State W. C. T. U. cooperating with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has employed a special lecturer for the summer schools. Mrs. Lottie A. Woodford of Wisconsin has come to us for several years and was with us again this year, addressing about 4000 of our teachers and distributing helpful literature furnished by the State W. C. T. U. at an expense of about \$40. Mrs. Woodford's work is highly commended by educators who heard her and we trust will bring practical results. Temperance essay contests have been conducted in our public schools for many years and more students competed this year than usual. See prize winners in another column. More and more we are convinced that "Youth holds the key" to all the future and that our efforts along this line must continue with increased emphasis.—B. H. W.

THE UNION SIGNAL SUMMER PLAN

A white star will be awarded each union having one-sixth of its membership and three officers additional subscribing to The Union Signal. A double star, or a blue star superimposed upon the white star, will be awarded each union that doubles the subscription list to The Union Signal. These stars will be placed on a blue shield and will be displayed as a part of the demonstration at the National Convention at Boston in November. The names of the star unions of each state will be inscribed on a roll of honor and presented to the state promoter. All subscriptions expiring before September 1st must be renewed to be counted and all subscriptions must be in by October 1st.

Remember our slogan for this year—"Double the subscription list." The Union Signal must play its part in the education of the voter. Let us "hold fast and go forward" in our effort to get The Union Signal into the homes of our members and others. Let us do our best this crucial year to get the facts in the Signal to the people and in the Young Crusader to the children. Send all subscriptions to the office at Evanston, Ill., and let them know if you are a star union. I will be pleased to know of your success in the work which is ours.

Your Union Signal Promoter,
Mrs. George F. Clark.
Fargo, N. D., Route 2.

TREASURER'S REPORT

May 31-June 20

DUES—Fargo 70c, Hannah (new union) \$12.60, Epping 3.50, Ray 4.90, Edinburg 11.90, Reeder 1.40, Rainy Butte 7.00, Medora, Willards, 5.00, Bowesmont 2.10, Fargo Y. P. B. 50c, Mrs. J. C. Bolstad, Willard, 1.00, Getchell Prairie 14.00, Devils Lake 70c, Rugby 70c, Parshall 70c, Jamestown 13.30, Stanley 21.70, Hettinger 70c, McKenzie with exch. 6.40, Dickinson 1.00, Wheelock with exch. 5.70.

BUDGET—Makoti Y. P. B., Ext. Fund \$3.00; Edinburg, compl. with exch., 39.10; Napoleon 24.00, St. Thomas 7.40, Lisbon 10.00, Wheelock, compl. 19.00.

CON. FEES—15th Dist \$6.55, 17th Dist 10.00, 20th Dist 10.00, 16th Dist 10.00, 11th Dist 10.00.

MISCELLANEOUS—Ray, Medals and Speakers, \$6.50; Adams, Dry Campaign gift, 10.00; Mrs. Josephine Sizer, col. on field 28.87; Kate S. Wilder, col. on field, 42.00; Devils Lake, on Miss Jones' entertainment, 3.75; Alamo, 3 subs. to W. R. B., 75c; Milnor, Dry Campaign gift 15.00; Mrs. Lydia Johnson, col on field, 4.47; Dickinson, reports, 45c.

Dear Co-Workers:

The time for the state books to close is fast coming on us. I trust every effort will be made to get all the old members paid up, and as many others to enlist with us as possible.

Many of you have made nice gains thus far, but there are others that are quite a bit behind what they had at the close of the books last year. We are hoping this will not be so long, and that all of you will show gains for our convention in Minot this September.

There is NOTHING more important at this time than the firm standing of all the temperance forces; and we can broaden and deepen sentiment, as we work and hold fast, between now and the fall election. The Right must win, and we can be losers if we remain quiet. But we are not going to—we will stand together till the fight is finished.

Sincerely,
Mrs. E. C. Watkins,
State Treasurer.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Karl J. Farup of Park River was hostess at Baldwin Cottage during the State Encampment at North Chautauqua and was a happy house-mother to the boys who called. Cookies were furnished by nearby districts.

Mrs. Fred M. Wanner of Jamestown, state vice president, is spending the summer with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Sweetman, and family at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Mrs. R. M. Pollock is in Los Angeles, Calif., visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pollock, and family. She has been in attendance at the World's S. S. Convention as has also Mrs. O. A. Erlanson of Hettinger.

Mrs. George A. McGregor of Fargo, state director of Temperance Teaching in Daily Vacation Bible Schools, and through whose efforts temperance teaching was introduced in all D. V. B. S's this year, also attended the World's S. S. Convention in Los Angeles.

JUDGE BURR'S OPINION

I have been asked to give what I consider the principal reasons for the large "wet" vote at the recent primary election. To my mind five causes stand out prominently:

First, there is a large element in our population who by training, habit and inherited custom are so accustomed to the use of beer and other light forms of intoxicating drink as to consider prohibition an unwarranted interference with personal liberty. The great majority of these people are industrious, religious and instinctively law-abiding; But their viewpoint is so utterly at variance with the historic viewpoint of North Dakota that they cannot reconcile themselves to prohibition, and believe it to be essentially wrong. They are honest in their belief that personal liberty is being infringed. With them it is not a case of using the term "personal liberty" as a cloak to hide a spirit of lawlessness. They are firm in their belief. To change this belief and get these voters to adopt what I believe is a better standard will require steady and persistent education. School training regarding the deleterious effect of intoxicating liquors ceased in portions of this State, if not throughout the whole State, after the adoption of the 18th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, and many young voters have grown up since.

Second, in portions of the State enforcement was not what it should have been and a large number of good, honest, intelligent and moral people had the impression that conditions were so bad that a change promised improvement. These people had either forgotten saloon conditions or had never known saloon conditions. Their judgment was clouded by the immediate environment. They were misled by the rosy propaganda regarding the Canadian situation.

Third, a small but highly interested group of bootleggers, moonshiners, and piggers were interested in having the threat of punishment removed and wanted no interference with their nefarious trade. They were at the polls to register their votes. With these were associated a few here and there who like to consider themselves "elite" and think it "smart" to "throw parties" in their palatial homes, flout laws, and be a law to themselves. Happily this latter class is extremely small and it is doubtful if their influence amounted to much. If they but knew it they brought ridicule upon themselves and depreciation in public estimate without any corresponding increase in influence. It is grimly humorous to think of this class, which considers itself the extreme of society from the piggers, voluntarily placing itself in the same class, but "whiskey fanatics" know no distinction when their desires are hampered.

Fourth, there are many prohibitionists who were so confident the State would go "dry" two or three to one that they voted "wet" in order to give the enforcement machinery a jolt, and awaken the citizenry to the necessity of enforcing law. It is impossible to say how strong this group was numerically, but there were many who thus voted. Then when the returns came in they became alarmed at their action.

Fifth, impatience of restraint and intense individualism on the part of

many in order to reduce repressive laws as far as possible, accounts for a class who voted for repeal without giving much thought to the principle behind. Whether the aftermath of the War is such as to increase restlessness, impatience and individualism is difficult to say, but there appears to have been a weakening of moral restraint which was translated into laxity of enforcement. This is not confined to North Dakota but is characteristic of the whole country. How far this was reflected in the vote is difficult to state.

I do not believe many voted "yes" through a misapprehension of the question. Ignorance is more apt to have been reflected on the other side and more would vote "no" thinking they were voting against Prohibition than voted "yes" thinking they were voting for Prohibition. In any advent this misunderstanding of the question would not be less than even. The overwhelming percentage voted as it intended.

A. G. Burr.

DEMOCRATIC WOMEN ISSUE WARNING

Mrs. Jessie W. Nicholson, President of National Woman's Democratic Enforcement League, declares 20,000,000 women will speak in November. At a meeting of the National Women's Committee for Law Enforcement, Mrs. Nicholson said:

"The National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League, numbering 75,000 women of which I have the honor to be president, has made a pledge to support only those candidates who in their belief could truthfully take the oath of office to support the Constitution of the United States.

"The liquor interests of America are attempting to nullify the 18th Amendment and use nullification as the means of undoing by repeal of that Amendment what it took the women and churches of America fifty years to accomplish.

"The newspapers brazenly announce that there are tens of thousands of speakies in New York City under a Democratic management and those responsible for that Government are demanding the leadership of the Democracy.

"I am a Democrat and I am proud of that fact, but I am not an AL SMITH, AL RITCHIE or JIM REED Democrat.

"The test of the women of this country today is their willingness for the sake of their children and the welfare of this great Republic to assume their full responsibility as citizens carrying into every department of life allegiance to the Constitution, observance of law and registering our principles at the ballot box.

"We are approaching the election of 1928 and never in the history of our country will so much depend upon the womanhood of the country as in this election. We are facing the greatest crisis since the Civil War. In some cases our men have failed. The Country now looks to the women and we must not fail in this critical hour to prove that no mistake was made when we were enfranchised.

"We cannot get publicity while the Tammany Sachem fills the daily press over the Country, but let me warn the political leaders that what took place in Alabama at the recent State Convention, when every Newspaper

was subsidized for the Governor of New York, his highest man lost as delegate to the National Democratic Convention to the lowest man on our Dry ticket by 90,000 votes and the Women did it. We propose to do the same thing in the South, if our men dare to give us such a candidate. We will repudiate him, the Women of the South are not for sale. We shall refuse to stultify ourselves in voting for such a candidate.

"We must not forget that those who nominate a President are not the people who elect him, and it is a mighty dangerous thing to undertake to force an unwelcome candidate down the throats of the Christian men and women of this country.

"Many years ago another leader carried our Saviour upon the Mountain and showed him the beauties of the world and said, 'All these will I give unto thee, if you will bow down and worship me.' But our Saviour said, 'Get thee behind Me Satan.'

"In this election year of 1928 Tammany has taken our political leaders upon the Mountain Top and promised to give them all these things if they would put their candidate into office, but we give them fair warning today that Tammany will not be able to deliver or make good her promises because the Democratic women are prepared to send the party to absolute defeat rather than see them sacrifice the principles which they hold most dear."

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

FIFTH—Stanley entertained the district convention June 11-12, Mrs. H. H. Olson presiding and Mrs. Kate S. Wilder being convention speaker. All unions were represented but one. Alamo brought all their officers and drove 90 miles to the convention. Miss Grace Hougstad of Ray was winner at the gold medal contest with the selection, "A Crack in the Liberty Bell." Resident ministers appeared on the program and helped make a live convention. County Auditor F. A. Hoare of Williston gave an address. Members of the Stanley union served a picnic lunch to delegates. Mrs. Olson was elected president and other officers were re-elected.

THIRD—Rugby union was hostess to the Third district convention, June 13-14, serving picnic luncheon and supper to delegates. Miss Mary Ida Torr, district president, and Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, convention speaker, were presented with lovely corsage bouquets from Rugby's famous greenhouse, whose proprietor is nationally known as the author of the familiar phrase—"Say It With Flowers." Miss Torr declining to serve longer, Mrs. R. J. Washburn of Rugby was elected district president.

NINTH—June 14th this district met at Napoleon and were fortunate in having as their speaker, Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer of St. Paul, President of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., but no report of the convention has been received. Mrs. Olaf Larvick is president.

The evening before the primary election, the Esmond L. T. L. put on a parade with flags and "Vote No" banners, stopping in front of business places and giving their state yell. Many were attracted by this demonstration and persuaded to vote for the children.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE TODAY

The current conceptions of Sabbath Observance are poles wide from those of Jesus' day. In this matter the pendulum has swung from extreme conservatism to extreme liberalism. Were Jesus here today He would be classed as a conservative on the Sabbath question. He would exalt the spiritual side of Sabbath observance and insist that the chief place on this day be given to worship, religious education and meditation; that the next highest place be given to deeds of mercy and love and ministering to sick and needy and to the souls of men. He would insist that secular labor on this day be restricted to what is necessary in meeting man's physical needs and in carrying out the spiritual purpose of the day, and thus conserve THE DAY for rest and spiritual uses. Most certainly He would set Himself like a rock against the worldliness, the commercialism, and the secular amusements and sports which are crowding into the Sabbath and as they crowd in, are crowding out rest, charity, mercy, religion—everything the Sabbath was designed to bring mankind. —The Christian Statesman.

IS GOVERNOR SMITH POPULAR IN NEW YORK STATE

In 1918 Al Smith was elected Governor by 14,842 majority, carrying only nine of the 62 counties of the state—the five counties in New York City: Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, and four other counties.

Southern Democrats ask: "If Smith is unworthy why has he been elected four times Governor of New York? They suppose he has carried most of the counties of the state. His alleged political strength is wholly in the foreignized, Tammanyized and lawless New York City.

In 1920 President Harding's majority in New York State was 1,089,927—carrying every county in the state.

In 1924 Smith was elected by 108,559 majority, carrying six counties—only one outside New York City. Smith was never popular enough to carry a legislature Democratic. Each of the eight years he has been Governor, a Republican Assembly has been elected, and only once was the Senate Democratic, and that by only one majority. In 1910 Governor Dix carried 20 counties and in 1912 Governor Sulzer carried 29 counties, both carrying with them the Legislature about two-thirds Democratic in both Houses.

In 1924 President Coolidge's majority in New York State was 869,262—carrying every county in the state.

In 1926 Governor Smith was elected by 247,676 majority, carrying eight counties—New York City and four other counties.

"The personal habits of Governor Smith and all his past associations mock and deride the Eighteenth Amendment, and destroy all confidence in the sincerity of any promise he may make to enforce Prohibition, if elected President. A man who is personally and politically, privately and publicly wet and opposed to the 18th Amendment, is utterly unfit for President.—From Civic Forum, published by Rev. O. R. Miller, Albany, N. Y.

CAN EDUCATION DESTROY OPPOSITION TO PROHIBITION?

Lillie B. Smith, State Director

There has always been more or less opposition to prohibition but when the Eighteenth Amendment became part of the Constitution of the United States, we somehow felt that much of the opposition had been overcome. When forty-six out of the forty-eight states ratified the Amendment and the Supreme Court upheld the Amendment and the Enforcement Act, we felt much had been accomplished and we were right in thinking so.

But it takes a presidential campaign, like the one in which we are now engaged, to reveal the real strength of the enemy, and we realize as never before, that the Constitution of the United States faces a serious battle for its life. The success of prohibition depends upon a constant campaign of education.

Miss Cora F. Stoddard, National Director of Scientific Temperance Instruction, says: "Growing emphasis on the importance of education is perhaps the most conspicuous development this past year in the field of the American temperance movement. New voices are calling 'more education' in which to root law obedience and activity in the very field which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has always held pre-eminent. This rising demand is making itself felt in larger opportunities and in securing more active cooperation with some educational officials in bringing this temperance educational work to the attention of the teachers." We welcome this cooperation and are glad our organization has helped bring it about.

In his address at the Washington Conference last February, Dr. S. Parks Cadman insisted that education constitutes at least ninety-two per cent of all lasting reform. So if prohibition is to be effective and permanent, there must be a constant enlistment of educational processes.

We must not only stress education for our young people in order to meet the present crisis, there must be adult education as well. As the welfare of our nation depends upon the respect of its citizens for law and government, they must know something about the law—when, how and why it came to be placed in our Constitution and what it should mean to each citizen. This involves parents and teachers in a very great task as the welfare of our nation depends on their faithfulness in developing and encouraging respect for law.

The teacher stands at the heart of it all, having the opportunity to help youth to "See life steadily, and to see it whole." The teacher who thoroughly trains the youth of any generation to intelligent sobriety must necessarily draw into his service influences from many sources. Youth must be taught the facts about the effects of alcohol on the individual, and thru the individual, on society. They must know modern scientific facts about alcohol to offset the old erroneous ideas that a little liquor does no harm, that beer and wine are harmless drinks, that liquor does not harm short of drunkenness and that drunkenness is the measure of intoxication.

As long as ignorance of the actual effects of alcohol persists, neither the alcohol habit nor the liquor traffic will end.

These facts must be taught in a

way that will appeal to the intelligence of our youth, helping them to choose only that which will make them strong, wholesome and useful, and leaving out what will handicap or destroy. Education must fit one to live with others. The school today is definitely trying to help youth see itself in its relation to others in the spirit of unselfishness, fair play, reliability, justice, good will and mutual understanding. The teacher will thus lead the pupils to see that alcohol dulls the sense of responsibility, self control and consideration for others, and cheats them out of the best things that life has to offer. When they get this vision and also learn the benefits of prohibition, they will join us in the fight for world emancipation from alcohol.

Wm. G. MacAdoo, in the March Review of Reviews, says: "We must have patriotic obedience to laws, we must teach its importance as the first duty of good citizenship, as a cardinal principle of democratic government, which will bring home to the rising generation the purpose and the value of prohibition and thus make it less necessary to rely upon police enforcement. No better way can be found of securing ultimately the benefits of this great reform, than by introducing into every public school in the land a short course designed to acquaint the pupils with the evils and dangers of intoxicants and narcotics, as shown by experience and scientific research. Such education is imperative because in a democracy, the people should understand the wisdom and justice of the laws which they are asked to obey. There can be no doubt in the long run, that such a policy of education will destroy the opposition to prohibition, much of which is based upon sheer ignorance and prejudice." We agree with Mr. MacAdoo that we should have such a course, with a full credit given for this work. Then our teachers would have to prepare themselves for teaching this subject as they do for others. Many of them seem to be at a loss as to how to proceed and the subject is passed over with little thought.

Our boys and girls are the greatest asset of the home, state and nation. They are the future men and women of responsibility and will have their part in the world's work. They must have the best possible training.

Education can and will destroy the opposition to prohibition but it is a big job for education is a slow process. We must go forward—we cannot go backward. With the automobile, the airplane and the many modern devices of our day, a clear brain, strong nerve and steady arm are requisites of success and freedom.

The universities and teachers training schools hold the key to the situation and we are striving to put the very best of truth and inspiration into the hands of the teachers that we may destroy the opposition to prohibition. Let us try

"To clear from human eyes the dust
To melt from human hearts the crust,
To cleave from human wills the rust.
"Truth's trumpet blows so fast and high
That hurrying notes leap out and fly
Here, there and all across the sky."

The Grand Forks W. C. T. U. and the Fargo Scandinavian W. C. T. U. maintained booths and rest rooms at their respective fairs this year.

WEAK PROPS FOR WET PROPAGANDA

(Extracts from Speech by Lucy W. Peabody.)

1. The Eighteenth Amendment was put over. So were the Ten Commandments, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Bill of Rights.

2. It interferes with personal liberty. This is the argument of a 4-year-old mentality found in some college presidents. Purely masculine claim; women never had any. When father's personal liberty meant personal slavery for the mother and the children, the Eighteenth amendment came.

3. The amendment cannot be enforced. Men are failing for various reasons. Men are not law enforcers by nature. Who enforces the law in your family?

4. It does not belong in the Constitution. The people put it there, the supreme court affirmed it, and the Nineteenth amendment will keep it there; women form half the electorate.

5. It interferes with state rights. Quite the contrary, it provides for every state to carry out its policy of enforcement under the concurrent clause. Do not ask the federal government to do the state's work.

6. The law has failed. Certain politicians and traitors to our government have failed in loyalty to their oath of office. It is not the law but men who have failed. This can be corrected at the election.

7. We should have government control or modification. We had government control under the old license system—177,000 saloons, with numberless speak-easies. We can watch it fail in Canada today.

8. There is more drinking than ever. "It takes a great many hip flasks to make a saloon." "Use your heads, not headlines."

9. How will reformation in politics come? By the revival of the Ten Commandments; by electing good men who believe in the law and keep the law, who will stop the frightful system of corrupt patronage which is to blame, in large measure, for the situation in wet states. Reformation in certain courts.

10. What can women do? Women will still put their faith in prayer and add to their prayers their votes.

TOLLEFSON-HERTSGAARD

Miss Lottie E. Tollefson and Mr. Emil Hertsgaard were married July 5th in the Lutheran church at Christine, the ceremony being performed by the bride's uncle, the Rev. Eberg Tollefson of Finley, in the presence of relatives and intimate friends. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion and the wedding dinner, served by ladies of the church, was complete in every appointment. Mr. and Mrs. Hertsgaard left for a motor trip to the Black Hills. They will be at home at Kindred, N. D., after August 1st. The North Dakota W. C. T. U. joins with many friends in best wishes for their future happiness. Mrs. Hertsgaard has been for several years the popular president of the Twentieth W. C. T. U. district and has endeared herself to her comrades by her pleasing personality and earnest devotion to the work.

PRIZE WINNERS IN ESSAY CONTESTS

Junior-Senior High School—Helen Nelson, Grand Forks.
Freshman-Sophomore—Florence Helgeson, Fordville.
Seventh and Eighth Grades—Lewis Weller, Grand Forks.
Fifth and Sixth Grades—Elda Overbye, Fordville.
Fourth Grade—Beatrice Wilcox, Fordville.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The Fargo Scandinavian W. C. T. U. observed its thirtieth anniversary recently at a gathering in the Calvary Baptist Church with 125 members and friends in attendance. Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, president since the organization, presided and a history of the union from the beginning was read by Mrs. F. A. Landbloom. Six charter members were introduced and made remarks. Mrs. Morton Sydeson furnished vocal numbers and Judge P. M. Paulsen and Rev. Thos. W. Gales made short addresses. A social hour followed the program and refreshments were served.

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