

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year

CASSELTON, N. D., OCTOBER, 1928

VOL. XXXII. No. 9

FORWARD, NORTH DAKOTA!

Tune: "Onward, Christian Soldiers"

Forward, North Dakota,
Marching to the polls,
Vote for Herbert Hoover
As our Signal calls;
We are Hoover workers,
Praying as we go—
Casting votes for Hoover
Counts against the foe.

Chorus;
Onward, Christian voters,
Marching to the polls,
Work and vote for Hoover;
Hear! Our Captain calls.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

For the third time in our history we are meeting in this Northwestern metropolis of the state. Minot is known as the Magic City. Her rapid growth, fine public buildings, beautiful parks, splendid educational institutions and the unselfish, civic spirit of her people, have earned for her this title. We are glad to be here and we are very grateful to the wide-awake W. C. T. U. of Minot for the thoughtful, generous way in which they have provided for making our stay delightful. Not one of our conventions has met at a more important time than this, the thirty-ninth annual meeting—not only on account of the state campaign we have won but chiefly on account of the National campaign in which we are now engaged.

North Dakota Holds Fast

The past year has been one of unusual strain and stress. We have learned as never before, to "watch and fight and pray." North Dakota is the only state in the union where the wets put on and completed a referendum fight this year and yet they were defeated. The battle was close. We rejoice and give thanks for the victory. According to the official count, there are 96,837 "yes" votes cast for the repeal of the prohibition article of the state constitution and 103,696 "no" votes cast, giving us a majority of 6,859.

Apparently this vote would indicate that there are 96,837 people in North Dakota who are wet. However, there are other facts which must be taken into consideration. The great objective of wet leaders has been to secure the election of a wet Congress in order that the Eighteenth Amendment might be legally repealed. To this end a wet state ticket was put in the field. Mr. C. P. Stone, manager of the wet campaign,



Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson

was nominated for United States Senator, Mr. S. P. Nelson for Congressman in the First district and the present incumbents, Mr. Hall and Mr. Sinclair, without their knowledge or consent, were endorsed for the Second and Third districts. Both of these men have dry records. Mr. Stone received only 10,245 out of 184,727 votes cast for United States Senator, not even holding his vote of two years ago. Mr. Nelson received 4,952 out of 60,084 votes cast for Congressman in the First district. This indicates that many who voted "yes" do not want prohibition repealed. Every man nominated for a state office or for Congress on the Republican ticket (which is usually considered equivalent to an election) is dry.

There was confusion about the wording of the ballot and we have many reports of people who voted "yes" thinking they were voting for prohibition instead of for its repeal. We believe that many voted "yes" as protest against lax enforcement conditions which exist in some parts of the state. It must not be forgotten that nearly 40,000 electors did not vote at all.

In response to a call sent out by the Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a mass meeting was held in Fargo which resulted in the organization of the North Dakota Dry Constitution Defenders, headed by Dr. John Lee Coulter, President of the North Dakota Agricultural College. The State W. C. T. U. was a part of the organization, worked with it and also had a definite campaign program of its own. I hereby express grateful appreciation to our state officers, field workers, district presidents and those

of the rank and file, who worked so faithfully in the campaign. Special mention is due our state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie, who, at her desk at Headquarters, worked long days and far into the nights, routing speakers, sending out campaign supplies and literature, in addition to her usual labors.

The most difficult part of the campaign was to convince the good people that there was the slightest danger of the repeal of prohibition. The average citizen of the state today has little or no knowledge of the struggle to win prohibition and to hold it during the legislative battles of the early years. Little attention is paid to the change of population in many of our counties. In some counties, Poles and Bohemians have taken the place of Canadians and Scandinavians. Other counties, mostly west of the river, and also Sheridan, Pierce, Emons, Logan and McIntosh, on this side, now have large German Russian populations.

Many of these people, though honest and industrious, by training and habit are accustomed to beer and other intoxicating liquors, and consider prohibition an interference with their personal liberty. A new emphasis needs to be placed upon the teaching in all the public schools, of the nature and effect of alcohol in any form and the scientific reasons for total abstinence, in order to reach the coming voters.

According to the U. S. census returns of 1920, 20.3 per cent of the population of North Dakota is foreign born, 31.5 per cent is born of foreign parentage, which makes 51.8 per cent, or over half of the population either foreign born or of foreign parentage. Of our foreign born population, 22.5 per cent is German-Russian and 9 per cent is German. The counties where these nationalities predominate, gave large wet majorities.

The result of the election shows us the condition of the state at the present time and where our work is most needed. It also shows that where the law is well enforced, the people are satisfied with it. This is a challenge to the enforcement officers and to the good citizens of the state. The size of the wet vote has awakened the over-confident and indifferent drys as nothing else could do; it has shown the necessity of continuing the work of our organization; it demands increased emphasis upon our great educational program and upon the work of law enforcement; it should carry conviction to every Christian that she owes the duty of membership and help to this organization that stands

for the protection of her home and all homes.

Enforcement

We have reason for encouragement in the fact that, notwithstanding the tremendous fight being made against the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, enforcement in the United States has made progress during the past year. The reorganization of federal enforcement activities, with authority and responsibility centered in the new Prohibition Bureau of the Treasury Department, has already proved its wisdom. There has been a noticeable check in the smuggling of spirits into the country, and in the sale of high powered beer and in the diversion of industrial and medicinal alcohol into illicit channels.

The process of transferring the entire prohibition force to civil service, which is intended to divorce enforcement from politics, has taken time to accomplish. Political interference while this was going on, public apathy and failure of cooperation in large cities, notably New York and Chicago, handicapped the work of enforcement. However, the percentage of federal convictions is increasing. The United States Supreme Court, in its decisions, continues to uphold the Volstead law. The federal courts show unanimity of recent opinions to the effect that proprietors of restaurants, road houses and cabarets are guilty of maintaining a nuisance if they allow patrons to bring liquor in hip flasks or any other way and consume it on the premises. Such places may be padlocked. On an appeal to the Federal Court in a Detroit case, unanimous decision was given that a landlord was subject to penalty on account of liquor selling by his tenant and that his place should be padlocked and closed for a year under the nuisance clause of the Volstead Act. Prohibition Commissioner Doran says: "This has put more teeth in the Eighteenth Amendment than anything since the passage of the Volstead Act. We have been holding off with our padlocking proceedings, awaiting the courts' decision; now we will go ahead in a campaign that will close booze joints from coast to coast."

A recent decision of a Minnesota court makes the proprietor of a grocery liable if he sells ingredients, such as malt, which may brewed into something stronger than one-half of one per cent, even though he may not have learned the purpose for which the malt was purchased. This will help to solve the malt problem in this state.

Drunkness is decreasing, according to reports from various states.
(Continued on page 2)

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

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Editor in Chief

Barbara H. Wylie
Managing Editor

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OCTOBER, 1928

TREASURER'S REPORT

Aug. 20-Sept. 20

DUES—Engleval L. T. L. \$0.70, Steele 5.60, Underwood .70, New England 3.50, Temvik 1.40, Grand Forks 11.90, Kathryn .70, Egeland 2.10, Parshall .70, Alamo 1.40, Leith .70, Northwood 4.20, Lisbon 11.20, Hettinger L. T. L. 2.00, Crary 7.70, Valley City 80.50, Fargo Scan 37.80, Fargo 3.50, Jamestown 6.30, Bismarck 7.00, Devils Lake 1.40, Hope .70, New Rockford with exc. 8.50, Grand Forks Scan 49.00, Napoleon 1.40, Stirum 2.10, Grafton 14.00, Van Hook 2.10, Williston 5.60, Bottineau and exc. .80, Milnor 8.40, Grand Forks 4.20, Rock Lake and exc. 2.80, Edinburg 1.40, Coopers-town 9.80, New England .70, Hatton L. T. L. 8.00, Fargo 4.90, Grafton 2.10, Minto 7.70, Edgeley 7.70, Wheelock 6.30, Ryder 1.40, Ellendale L. T. L. 4.00, Fargo Scan. 6.30, Van Hook 7.70, Bottineau and exc. .80, Fargo 1.40, Linton 4.20, Stacy, new union, 6.30, Williston L. T. L. 2.00, Lakota 4.90.

BUDGET—Drayton complete 24.00, Barton c. 13.00, Steele c. 7.80, Douglas bal. to c..80, New England c. 20.10, Adams c. 11.70, Sharon c. 15.60, Kathryn 5.60, Stanley c. 23.40, Alamo 10.00, Christine c. 11.70, Leith 2.10, Northwood c. 18.50, Sheldon c. 19.50, Lisbon c. 23.90, Larimore 5.00, Valley City 115.00, Bismarck 38.50, Hope c. 22.10, New Rockford c. 30.50, Grand Forks Scan. c. 71.50, Napoleon 7.20, Galesburg c. 20.80, Grafton 50.00, Dickey c. 19.90, Williston c. 14.60, Bottineau c. 23.40, Milnor 14.40, Oakes 6.00, Coopers-town c. 41.50, Leeds c. 7.10, Minnewaukan c. 11.70, Edgeley c. 8.30, Sheyenne c. 1.00, Ellendale 27.20, Page c. 28.60, Van Hook 11.80, Lawton c. 15.70, Lakota 15.00.

MISCELLANEOUS—Barton, gift \$7.00.

Dear Sisters of N. D. W. C. T. U.:

I wish to commend every one of you who have been so faithful in getting the dues and other moneys in for the close of the year. It is such a pleasure to close the books for the year and see that we have not gone behind in membership, nor in budget. I wish all of you might be at the state convention and hear of the nice gain we have in membership this year, all because we worked together.

Many of the unions will be on the Honor roll at the convention as having paid budgets, in full, notice the "c" that shows the unions in this report that have paid, or finished complete budget.

This has been and is a trying year, and we never, surely, needed women of faith and prayer to stand by us as we do now. We are glad for your willingness to stand by the Master's work He left for us to do.

Lovingly,

Mrs. E. C. Watkins,
State Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

(Continued from page 1)

ing to the municipal court record. The arrests for drunkenness in Boston were less last year by 54,000 as compared with the last years before prohibition. The World Almanac quotes police commissioner, showing that arrests for drunkenness the last 7 wet years averaged 25,813 and for the first 7 dry years, 11,389. On the basis of population, there were more than two and one-half times as many arrested before prohibition.

The federal census report shows that, throughout the nation, there were more than twice as many per capita commitments for drunkenness before the adoption of prohibition. Assistant Secretary Lowman says: "The great mass of Americans do not drink liquor. The drinking is confined to the so-called upper crust and the down and out in the slums; they are dying off fast from poison hooch."

The Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact

We rejoice that this year marks the taking of a great step toward world peace. In Paris, August 27th, 1928, fifteen of the mightiest nations of the world signed the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. It is expected that this treaty will be presented to Congress early in the coming session for ratification. Resolutions will be passed at this convention and should be passed by every local union and all peace loving organizations, urging the speedy ratification of this treaty which is bringing nearer the realization of the angels' song of "Peace on earth, good will towards men."

In Congress

Of the many wet bills introduced in Congress, not one was even reported out of committee. The wets in Congress rallied to the support of Senator Linticum's amendment to prevent the use of denatured alcohol. It was defeated by a vote of 287 to 61. This was the most important line-up politically, between the wets and dries, since the anti-beer bill in 1921, when the vote registered 251 dries and 92 wets. This shows that after 7 years of intensive fighting against enforcement, with the whole country flooded with propaganda, the wets have lost 31 and the dries gained 36 in the House of Representatives. No wonder the wets are making a desperate effort to elect a wet president!

Why Women Favor Prohibition

Did you ever stop to think why the organized women of America stand for prohibition? The Federation of Women's Clubs, The National Council of Women, The League of Women Voters, The Democratic Womens Law Enforcement League, the Women's Missionary Councils—these great organizations representing millions of women, have put themselves on record as standing for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Enforcement Act. The supreme function of government, according to women's ideals, is to make possible comfortable, convenient, healthful and beautiful homes and to safeguard, by proper conditions and surroundings, the young life that comes into these homes—the young life upon which the nation's future depends.

What has prohibition done for the homes? Largely through the saving of money that formerly went to the saloons, it has inaugurated the great-

est era of home building this country has ever known. The building of small homes has trebled under prohibition. In 1925, the United States League of Building and Loan Associations financed the purchase of 7,500,000 homes. The working man's wife has the modern conveniences she has always longed for—her labors are lightened, and the health of her family protected. Comparing the fourth year of prohibition—1924—with the first year—1920—we find that we more than doubled the amount spent for bathtubs; more than quadrupled the amount spent for lavatories; more than doubled the amount spent for sinks. In the past 8 years, we have equipped 9,000,000 more homes with electricity, which means lifting drudgery from nine million housewives.

Every home is safer, every wife happier, when there is a savings account. Deposits in savings accounts at the banks, which are largely maintained by people in a humble station in life, notwithstanding all the improvements bought, have more than doubled. Life insurance, which safeguards the permanency of the home and welfare of the children, has nearly doubled. The health and physical development of children depend largely upon the use of milk. The amount of milk used for household purposes increased from 42.4 gallons per capita in 1917 to 55.3 gallons per capita in 1926. Prohibition has built homes, put into them modern conveniences and comforts, and given to the children better food and better clothing, making it possible for them to finish the grades, graduate from high school and enter college. Prohibition has given back to many homes the husband and father, with a new self respect, a new consideration for his family, a new determination to make good. Will any thinking man or woman vote to tear down the wonderful structure that eight years of prohibition has builded?

Gov. Smith proposes to bring back wine and beer. This would mean 92 per cent of the old saloon business. It would also mean wiping out the economic benefits of prohibition. He also recommends the Canadian system of government sale. Last fall I attended the Provincial W. C. T. U. convention of Saskatchewan, visiting Saskatoon and Winnipeg. I noted conditions and listened to the testimony of many temperance leaders, ministers, lawyers and others, as to the great increase in moonshining, bootlegging, drunkenness and automobile accidents, due to drink. Everywhere was visible the depressing, benumbing moral effect of a government engaging in the liquor business and I was convinced no worse curse could come upon us than government sale.

We do not minimize the problems of enforcement nor the evils of the illicit trade. We must remember that these evils are due, not to the law but to VIOLATIONS of the law, and are brought about largely by the methods and propaganda of those who oppose the law; and that, great as these evils are, they are infinitesimal compared with the evils of the legalized liquor traffic. We insist that the prohibition law, which has accomplished so much, under constant fire, be given a fair chance.

The Political Campaign

Prohibition is facing a crisis in this political campaign—in fact, our coun-

try is facing a great moral crisis. After 150 years of effort to regulate the nefarious liquor traffic by taxation, high license, low license, government sale and attempted control, the American people, by orderly, legal processes, made the liquor traffic an outlaw. The United States government dissolved partnership with the business and the Eighteenth Amendment was incorporated in the Federal Constitution as the deliberate conviction of a great people. The attempts of the enemies of prohibition to have it declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States or to have action taken against it by Congress, have signally failed.

Now it is proposed to betray the law into the hands of its enemies and to nullify the Constitution of the United States by the election of a President who is openly opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. The nomination of Gov. Alfred E. Smith is the result of deliberate conspiracy between the organizations opposed to prohibition which have encouraged violations of the law—the old Brewers' Association, which was found guilty of sedition during the war, and the un-American alien element.

At our National W. C. T. U. convention at Detroit in 1925, Gen. Lincoln C. Andrews, then federal prohibition commissioner, warned us that a plan was on foot to force a wet candidate on one of the dominant political parties in 1928. He said: "If they whip men voters into line, women must save the country. Ninety per cent of the women going to the polls and voting, can save prohibition."

Gov. Smith now declares that he is not in favor of the return of the saloon. However, he does not deny an interview in the New York Times in which he is quoted as saying he would be glad to help Senator Edge of New Jersey with his beer bill if that would get us anywhere near the time when "we could put our foot on the brass rail and blow off the froth." Gov. Smith has always been the friend of the saloon. In his 25 years political experience he has been closely connected with Tammany Hall—the protector of the saloon in the old days.

As member of the New York legislature and speaker of the House, his record shows that he worked and voted for more saloons, for longer hours to sell booze, against local option, to break down protective zones around schools and churches, to legalize opening of saloons in New York City on Sunday, and as governor, he aided and signed a bill legalizing in New York, 2.75 per cent beer, which was unconstitutional and so declared by the Supreme Court; and he made effective, by his signature, the bill repealing the New York prohibition enforcement act which has filled New York with bootleggers and speak-easies and has done much to create the disrespect for law which he professes to deplore.

An attempt is being made to hold the dry Democratic vote for Gov. Smith by the argument that the President can't do much, anyway, that with a dry Congress the country is safe. This view is untenable in the light of the president's great appointing power. With his legal authority to make forty thousand appointments to office, including the heads of the federal enforcement machinery, the Attorney General, United States dis-

trict attorneys and marshals, it is easily within his power to make enforcement a dead letter and thus nullify the Eighteenth Amendment.

The President has the power to appoint the members of the Supreme Court, the highest judicial authority in the land. These judges are appointed for life and may retire at the age of seventy. There will doubtless be vacancies on the supreme bench in the next administration. The last president appointed a majority of the present Supreme Court. Wm. H. Stayton, while president of the Association against the Prohibition Amendment, publicly declared in New York City that it is not necessary to secure a wet Congress and 36 states to ratify the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment but that all that is necessary is one more liberal judge on the supreme bench. Editor William Allen White of Kansas says: "Dry Democrats should not fool themselves into believing that the country is safe with a dry Congress. Smith and Tammany will make over the Federal courts as they have Tammanized the state courts in New York City. Then they can snap their fingers at a dry Congress." This is undoubtedly the program of the wets—a program so shrewd and so menacing that it should arouse the entire country.

The question has been raised—Should the Woman's Christian Temperance Union take part in a political campaign? The W. C. T. U. is not a political organization. It is not Democratic, it is not Republican. It is not Independent—it is not Non-Partisan. It is all-partisan. Its members belong to all parties. Its principal object, since prohibition was written into the Constitution, is to secure the full benefit of the Eighteenth Amendment through law observance and law enforcement.

At the last National W. C. T. U. convention held at Minneapolis with representatives from every state in the union, we went on record as demanding dry candidates and dry platforms in the campaign of 1928. In January and February of this year, regional campaign conferences were held, covering the entire United States and at each of these conferences, resolutions were passed making this same demand. A great deal of publicity resulted from these conferences and they helped to arouse the country on this question. At the political conventions this summer, thirty-two national temperance organizations united in presenting requests to both great parties for dry platforms and dry candidates.

The Republican party made the following declaration in its platform:—"The people, through the method provided by the Constitution, have written the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution. The Republican party pledges itself and its nominees to the observance and vigorous enforcement of this provision of the Constitution" and nominated Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis for president and vice president. Both of these men are dry in practice and in principle.

The Democratic party made the following declaration in its platform:—"Speaking for the national Democracy, this convention pledges the party and its nominees to an honest effort to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment and all other provisions of the federal Constitution and all law enacted pursuant thereto" and nominated Al-

fred E. Smith and Joseph T. Robinson for president and vice president. Gov. Smith is not dry, either in practice or principle. That Mr. Robinson is dry does not change the situation for Mr. Smith, if elected, will decide the executive policy. Mr. Smith's first act, after his nomination, was to repudiate, in his telegram of acceptance, the dry plank adopted by the Democratic convention. He had the undoubted right to decline the nomination on a dry platform, but, instead, he accepted the nomination and repudiated the platform. It would seem that he has made it impossible for any dry Democrat to support him.

Now, with this situation confronting us, we would not only be false to the principles of our organization but we would be consenting to the nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment if we did not go into the campaign and do all in our power to help elect dry men, standing on a dry platform. Hoover and Curtis are not only dry but are splendid types of men whom we can support without apology or mental reservation. We think of Herbert Hoover not so much as a politician but as a statesman, a remarkable administrator, a practical economist who has made the Department of Commerce a builder and conservator of prosperity; as a great humanitarian an outstanding figure in the relief of human suffering and for child welfare; as a Friend Quaker whose very religion is world peace. He has made himself world famous by attacking hard jobs and by his remarkable executive ability, his quiet, patient persistence, bringing them to a successful issue. We believe he will do the same for prohibition enforcement and also for the farmers' problems.

Senator Curtis, from the prohibition state of Kansas, has been an outstanding defender of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act in the United States Congress. Every reason why we engaged in the half century struggle to win prohibition is a reason why we should vote and work for the election of Hoover and Curtis.

The W. C. T. U. has a very important part in this campaign and with its local unions in ten thousand towns and hamlets has a great machine set up and ready for action. The years of fighting have made its thousands of members seasoned campaigners. The W. C. T. U. through its speakers, its official organ, The Union Signal and the state papers, its literature, its great publicity department, as well as through the personal contacts of its members with friends, neighbors, church members and club members, will keep before the people the nature of this great conspiracy to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment and also the forces that are back of it. It will also keep before the people the contrasting records of the two candidates for president. It will show the great benefits of prohibition in the increasing health, prosperity and happiness of the people. It will give the facts proving that prohibition is the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic. It will show the necessity for safeguarding the law at this time.

The W. C. T. U. will register 100 per cent at the polls November 6 for Hoover and Curtis. The W. C. T. U. will leave no stone unturned to get out the women's vote. The women of the country can save the day, if they will. The Woman's Christian Tem-

perance Union will do its part.

I believe the people of America will rise to this great opportunity to elect a President who is against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, who says the only change he would favor in the Volstead Act would be to strengthen it. I believe they will elect a president who is a skilled executive instead of a president who is a professional politician. I believe they will elect a President who has given his life in service to humanity instead of a president who has given his life in service to a corrupt political machine. I believe they will elect a President who puts the home and the child first in the nation's care—instead of the man who supports the liquor traffic which degrades the home and robs the child of its birthright.

But whatever comes, this great movement will go on. It is greater than any man, greater than any party. We worked and prayed 50 years to secure the prohibition law. We will work and pray 50 years longer, if necessary, that our country may have the full benefits of the prohibition law. We have no thought of retreat. We have no thought of surrender. We have no thought of compromise.

For "Right is right, since God is God; And doubt the day must win; To doubt would be disloyalty, To falter would be sin."

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS

As we are this year, for the first time, in a political campaign where prohibition is a clean cut issue, I recommend that we adopt the following as the political policy of the North Dakota W. C. T. U.:

The W. C. T. U., as an organization, does not endorse any political party. Our members belong to all parties. As an organization, we have demanded dry candidates, standing on dry platforms. As individuals, we have all signed the following pledge:

"I do 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."

To employ all proper means to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment must include employing the ballot to put into office officials who will enforce the Eighteenth Amendment.

We favor the election of Herbert Hoover, not because he is a Republican but because he is a dry candidate standing on a dry platform and because he has stated that he is not in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or of the modification of the Volstead Act, except to strengthen it. We oppose the election of Alfred E. Smith, not because he is a Democrat but because he is a wet candidate who, in his telegram of acceptance, repudiated the dry platform of his party, because he stands for the modification of the Volstead Act and for the modification or repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

We favor the election of dry nominees for Congress, for state legislature and for state offices.

I recommend that each local union put on an intensive campaign, first, for 100 per cent vote of its membership; second, for getting out the en-

tire dry vote of the community.

That the executive committee of each local union plan the campaign so that every family will be visited and at least, one piece of dry literature given to every voter.

That on Sunday, October 21st, dry literature be distributed in the churches and talks be given to adult and young people's classes in the Sunday Schools or to young people's church societies on "Why We Should Elect a Dry President."

That there be a campaign speakers' committee in each local union that will list all women's organizations in the community and send speakers and literature to them.

That the symposium, prepared and donated by Mrs. G. E. Towle of Minneapolis, formerly of Park River, be used at Ladies' Aid Societies, Missionary Societies, Woman's Clubs and Parent-Teachers Associations.

That all first voters and new voters in the community be listed and special attention given them.

That in cooperation with other organizations, "Hoover" luncheons be arranged interesting influential people and giving wide publicity to speakers.

That each union hold a community prayer meeting every week until election, praying especially for the success of the dry issue, and devoting 10 minutes at each meeting for this purpose.

As the Corrupt Practices Act forbids the use of money from local, state or national treasuries for campaign purposes and as money is needed for literature and speakers, if we do our part, I therefore recommend:

That each local union take a collection among its members and appoint a committee to appeal to all friends of prohibition who want to elect a dry president, for contributions of from one to ten dollars. This money should be sent direct to Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie, Fargo, who is treasurer of the State Campaign committee of W. C. T. U. Women. She will send one dollar from amount sent by each local union to the National Campaign Committee and the balance will be used for campaign literature and to pay expenses of speakers.

General Recommendations

That we retain the slogan, especially appropriate this campaign year—"Prohibition is the Best Method."

That we celebrate January 16, 1929, the anniversary of the adoption of prohibition, with the ringing of church bells, mass meetings and banquets.

That we show our interest in the celebration of Temperance Day in the public schools on January 18, 1929, by offering to furnish material and speakers.

That we hold a membership campaign in the fall and heartily cooperate in National plans.

In order to prepare for better citizenship, that we take up the National Course of Study in Citizenship.

That the L. T. L. and Young People's Branches, and all departments which educate public sentiment for the observance and enforcement of the 18th Amendment be especially emphasized this year.

That every county superintendent of schools be asked to have the essay work put on in the schools of his county.

That unions make special endeavor to put the essay contest work in the schools of their communities at the

beginning of the year.

That careful attention be given to the public schools to see that scientific temperance is being taught as provided by the state law and that attention also be given to the teaching of temperance in the Sunday Schools and in the Vacation Church Schools.

That every union make diligent effort to secure and hold its quota of Union Signal subscriptions—one for every six members.

That unions help the World's W. C. T. U. work by becoming Light Line unions, (contributing annually \$5.00 to the World's W. C. T. U. and sending the Union Signal to foreign missionaries.)

That Golden Rule Sunday be observed as the one method recommended to our members of helping the children in the Near East.

That we encourage members and friends to use the estate notes printed in the White Ribbon Bulletin and to remember the North Dakota W. C. T. U. in their wills.

MRS. EDISON FOR HOOVER

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, wife of the famous inventor, has gone to work to help elect Herbert C. Hoover, largely because of Mr. Hoover's prohibition views. The following is quoted from an interview with Mrs. Edison:

"One of the principal reasons why I am working for Mr. Hoover is his stand on prohibition which I believe is one of the most important issues of the campaign. My family has always been strong for temperance and I am satisfied with Mr. Hoover's position in this respect.

"My mother, Mrs. Louis Miller of Akron, was an ardent temperance worker. She was one of the early Ohio crusaders in the temperance movement. I remember fifty years ago when my mother would come home drenched to the skin from buckets of water thrown on her by saloon keepers with whom she had pleaded not to sell liquor to workmen whose families needed their salaries. "Prohibition has not received a fair trial but under Mr. Hoover I believe the noble experiment will receive proper encouragement. Mr. Hoover is for the children and for the home.

"I agree with my husband that opportunity does not go knocking indefinitely. As he said to me the other day, 'Better take Hoover while we can get him; time enough for other smart young fellows later on.'

"We still have with us many problems, among them prohibition. This problem has been with us sixty years, since the time of our great Lincoln, who himself recognized its importance. At last we have an experiment toward its solution well under way. I believe in continuing work on this experiment."

IT'S A GOOD TIME

(Tune: Tipary)

It's a good time to get busy
It's a good time to show
Al Smith and all the wet folks
That their wet views won't go.
Goodbye, gin and whiskey—
Goodbye wine and beer—
When the dries join hands and vote
together
We'll get there—don't fear!

COR. SECRETARY'S REPORT

Barbara H. Wylie

The W. C. T. U. as an organization, and with the North Dakota Dry Constitution Defenders, gave valiant service in the prohibition campaign. Danger to a precious possession unites us as nothing else can do. When the attack was made on our prohibition law, which for nearly 40 years has been such a bulwark to our state, we clasped hands not only with our own women but with many outside our organization. Sample ballots were prepared—25,000 by the State W. C. T. U. and 200,000 by the Dry Defenders—instructing the voter who wished to retain prohibition to "Vote No."

The close margin of 6859 by which we won leaves no room for boasting but may prove a blessing in disguise as it reveals a situation we must meet and shows the necessity for aggressive action and continued education in the schools. A study of the map shows thirty-two counties with a dry majority and twenty-one with wet majority, the wet territory being confined to the central and southwestern section where most of our foreign population is found and where we have, as yet, few organizations. Field workers tell us there are towns where English is not spoken in business places or on the streets.

Work in Schools

The statement is sometimes made that we have ceased our work in the schools. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union introduced scientific temperance instruction into the schools fifty years ago and has never failed to emphasize its importance. The failure, if any, must revert to teachers and boards of education. For some years, the North Dakota W. C. T. U. has supplied Normal graduates at Commencement with a letter from the National Director of this department, Miss Cora F. Stoddard of Boston, and with helpful literature. The unions at Grand Forks, Minot and Mayville, distributed these supplies to 281 graduates this year.

For many years, in cooperation with the State Department of Education, we have employed a special lecturer on this subject before the summer schools. Mrs. Lottie A. Woodford of Wisconsin has brought this message for several years. She addressed nearly 4000 teachers this year, giving them literature supplied by the State W. C. T. U.

Temperance essay contests have been conducted in our school for years past and hundreds of essays were written this year. The prizes were awarded as follows: Junior-Senior high school contest, Helen Nelson, Grand Forks; Freshman-Sophomore, Florence Helgeson, Fordville; Seventh and Eighth grades, Lewis Weller, Grand Forks; Fifth and Sixth grades, Elda Overby, Fairdale; Fourth grade, Beatrice Wilcox, Fairdale. We are convinced that youth holds the key to all the future and that work along this line must be continued with increased emphasis.

Other Speakers

Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer, president of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., helped us in October and again in the prohibition campaign in June. She worked in the southwestern part of the state and won members and votes for the cause. Miss Juanita Jones of Kentucky, a charming young southern woman, addressed students in four colleges and fifteen high schools,

spoke at five district conventions and reached 8150 people. Mrs. Lydia B. Johnson of South Dakota spent 18 days mostly in Mercer county on the Killdeer branch and carried on a whirlwind campaign for the dries.

Our state president, Mrs. Anderson, visited several local unions and was the speaker at three district conventions. She was one of the speakers at the Minnesota state convention last month.

Our vice president, Mrs. Wanner, has spent 45 days in the field, visiting schools, organizing L. T. L's, addressing district conventions and public meetings of various kinds. The recording secretary, Mrs. Beasley, has driven her car to many places in her district, speaking to local unions, church meetings and groups of young people. She has been especially active in the prohibition campaign.

Mrs. Ella M. Shippy and members of the Hope union made "silent sentinels" of white oilcloth in strong frames, bearing in heavy black letters the words—"Stay Dry. Vote No, June 27." These were posted in conspicuous places and requests came for others until every town in Steele county had one and some on country crossroads. Mrs. Shippy made a speaking tour through the southern part of the county, addressing Home-makers' Clubs, Aid Societies and invading wet territory with good results.

Mrs. Wilder's field work took her to the southwestern part of the state where she helped in both campaigns, driving through McKenzie county with Mrs. N. W. Burton of Williston. She also attended district conventions and gave us 45 days of service.

Mrs. Minnie Hanson made an extensive tour of her district and organized a union at Finley. Mrs. Julia D. Nelson did house to house work during the prohibition campaign and visited unions at Christine, Buxton and Hillsboro. Mrs. E. S. Bordwell motored to nearby towns in the interest of the prohibition campaign. Mrs. Bessie M. Darling, Mrs. Lillie B. Smith, Mrs. D. A. McArthur and many others worked faithfully. Special mention should be made of Rev. A. A. LeMaster of Esmond who held dry meetings in nearly every town in the county. Time and space forbids a fuller record of the heroic work done by many of our members, active and honorary. They worked against odds of which many were not aware. These speakers visited 163 towns and communities, reached 25,050 people and all of them distributed sample "Vote No" ballots. We have used, during the year, 248,293 pages of literature.

(To be continued next month)

HOW LONG, O LORD, HOW LONG?

Last night as I lay sleeping
There came a dream so clear
That I quickly roused up, weeping
In a paroxysm of fear—

Brothers whom I loved dearly
There before me lay—
Asleep in a drunken stupor,
So now to Thee I pray.

For the sake of the mothers and children
Thou has placed in the homes of men,
Remove this curse of liquor—
How long, O Lord? "Amen."

(With apologies to the author)

ESTATE NOTE

-----1928
For value received I hereby instruct the executor or administrator of my estate to pay to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Dakota, or order, the sum of----- within six months of the date of my death.

Signed -----

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE AT FIFTY-FIFTY RATE

The Time is Short! Order Now for Campaign Use!

Any union sending five dollars cash or multiple of five for campaign literature will receive double the amount during the remainder of the campaign if request is made at the time of the order. Specify the number of each leaflet desired. The other half of the money for literature will be furnished by the campaign fund.

The following leaflets will be furnished under this plan

Tammany — Illustrated, eight-page pamphlet. A regular vote-getter. Price \$1.35 per 100; \$1200 per 1000.

They don't Want the Saloon—But Where Will They Sell the Stuff. Governor Smith is Wrong.

Can Each State Make Its Own Liquor Laws?

Prohibition Does Prohibit. The Record of Gov. Alfred E. Smith.

Canada and Liquor. Each 15 c per 100; \$1.25 per 1,000.

Hold the Second Lines of Defense. Women Demand Nothing Less Than Prohibition.

Prohibition Boosts Business. Each 20c per 100; \$1.50 per 1,000.

Why the Wets Want to Elect the President.

Get Out the Vote. Each 45c per 1.00; \$4.00 per 1,000.

Prohibition Parallel. Price \$1.00 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

The Boy Who Will Become President. (Hoover) Price 35c per 100; \$3.25 per 1,000.

NAT'L W. C. T. U. PUB. HOUSE, Evanston, Ill.

READ THE UNION SIGNAL

In addition to political and campaign news, plans and information for National Convention in Boston are now being published.

Read the Union Signal to become educated.

Read the Union Signal to become informed.

THE UNION SIGNAL

Evanston, Ill.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER

Juvenile publication of the National W. C. T. U.

The picture of the horse chestnut tree, planted on the lawn near Rest Cottage by Frances E. Willard when she was a child, will appear in the October issue.

Send 35c for One Year's subscription to

THE YOUNG CRUSADER

Evanston, Ill.

For the Sick, the Aged and the Shut-in

Send this advertisement to Elizabeth Merriam, Framingham, Mass., and receive free, for distribution among sick, aged, and shut-in, ten copies of John's Gospel, with map and outline.

EASY TO HOLD.