

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year

CASSELTON, N. D., OCTOBER 1929

VOL. XXXIII. No. 9

FORTY YEARS

(Tune: "Come Thou Font of Every Blessing")

Forty years, O North Dakota, has this union worked for thee,
In that sisterhood most glorious, that extends from sea to sea;
Forty years of willing service, adding glory to our state,
By the ribbon white united, working early, working late.

Forty years of fighting evil, forty years of serving God,
Hard and rough has been the pathway that our leaders' feet have trod;
Forty years of guarding girlhood, boyhood, manhood, childhood sweet,
Christian womanhood united never yet has called retreat.

Lift your voices, all ye women, cheering for these pioneers!
Those who bore the heavy burden of those first and hardest years.
God be with you, all ye faithful! God is with those gone above,
In our hearts we still enshrine them, hold them in our tend'rest love.

Forty years! A call to battle! Lift the torch and carry on!
All ye fearless maids and matrons, gird your strongest armor on.
God is with us, ever leading, still there's evil, as before,
Still for God and home and country, fight on forty years or more!
—Elizabeth C. Beasley

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

It is fitting that we should come to the enterprising town called Cando to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The forty years' history of our state organization is a record of what Christian women, banded together, willing to sacrifice and serve, CAN DO. We greatly appreciate the whole-hearted hospitality extended to us, the careful planning and work which have made it possible for this little city, with the meaningful name, to entertain this anniversary convention.

We are pleased to welcome as the honor guest and speaker of this convention, one of the pioneers in our state work, Mrs. Louise Crummy McKinney. Miss Crummy was a public school teacher at Drayton when we induced her to become our state evangelist. At her first series of meetings, she met Mr. James McKinney, who persuaded her later to help develop his beautiful farm home, not far from Cando. She served as president of the First District W. C. T. U. until they removed to Alberta, Canada. She is now, and has been for years, president of the Provincial W. C. T. U. of Alberta and also first vice president of the Dominion of Canada W. C. T. U. She still holds a warm place in the hearts of the women of North Dakota and especially of the First district, and we all rejoice at this home coming.

Mrs. McKinney was succeeded as president of First district by Mrs. Necia E. Buck, now of Goleta, California, who has done unusually successful work in the western part of the United States as National W. C. T. U. organizer. This convention will send appreciative greeting to Mrs. Buck.

Mrs. Buck was succeeded as president of First district by the present capable and beloved president, Mrs. Edna Salmons Duguid who, with Mrs. Nellie P. Barber, president of Cando union, are our gracious convention hostesses.

The Pioneers

At this fortieth anniversary convention it is our purpose to pause from our work long enough to honor the pioneers who have made our accomplishments possible, especially those who have been with us in the state work since 1889. We are not unmindful of that shining galaxy of those who served with us, who have entered into their reward and are now beyond our poor power to honor. Their names—Adelaide M. Kinnear, Emma F. Vail, Mattie Van de Bogart, Janette Hill Knox, Delia W. Shinn, Mrs. M. B. Goodrich, Effie G. Beecher, Mattie Meacham, Elizabeth Morrison Wylie, Mary M. Grover, Mrs. L. B. Chamberlin, Dr. Anna S. Hill, Mary A. Bennett, Lovisa L. Muir, Edna D. Marks, Flora B. Naylor, Margaret A. Garry, Linda W. Slaughter, Mrs. G. W. Ryan, Ida Sparks Clarke, Ella M. Shippy—are the rosary of the North Dakota W. C. T. U.

We have with us some who seem to have found the fountain of youth in W. C. T. U. service. Our director of the department of Bible in the Public Schools, Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, was the first vice president at large of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. Our historian, Mrs. R. M. Pollock, was for twenty-two years editor of the White Ribbon Bulletin. Our Union Signal promoter, Mrs. Emma F. Clark, has been an enthusiastic worker from the beginning of the organization. Miss Mary M. Carey has served ably as state evangelist, president of the Third district and as state director of several departments. Mrs. Carrie E. Madison was state director of Christ-



Elizabeth Preston Anderson

ian Citizenship. Mrs. Alice B. Phelps was for a number of years president of Walsh county. Mrs. Jean McNaughton Stevens was superintendent of the department of Prison Reform. Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie, who has been for a number of years our most efficient state corresponding secretary, served as state treasurer in the early years and for the past nine years has been in charge of State Headquarters. Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, who was an L. T. L. member at the time of organization, served as state treasurer, district president, department director and is now National director of the department of Institutes. To these, and all those pioneers whose faithful service in the rank and file has made our history glorious, we pay loving tribute of grateful appreciation. This anniversary convention salutes them!

Historical

The history of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. runs parallel with that of the state of North Dakota. Previous to 1889, we were a part of the Territorial W. C. T. U. which was organized in 1882. When the Territory of Dakota became the states of North Dakota and South Dakota, it was necessary to divide the Territorial W. C. T. U. also. At the 1889 convention at Yankton, the state W. C. T. U.'s of North and South Dakota were organized. Those great leaders, Frances E. Willard and Anna A. Gordon, were present at that convention, helped to launch our tiny craft and gave us their blessing. Mrs. Helen M. Barker, who for four years had led the forces of the Territorial W. C. T. U., became president of South Dakota W. C. T. U. and Adelaide M. Kinnear, corresponding secretary of

the Territorial W. C. T. U., was elected our first president. Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best was elected vice president, Mrs. Ida G. Fox, corresponding secretary, Mrs. Margaret D. Bill, recording secretary and Mrs. Lizzie J. Boyle, treasurer.

When the division was made, it was found that all the state officers except Miss Kinnear, and most of the superintendents of departments, belonged to South Dakota. I was made assistant organizer and Evangelistic superintendent at this convention, thus beginning my state work with the beginning of the organization. Miss Kinnear gave able and efficient service as state president for four years when failing health compelled her to retire and your present president was elected as her successor. Whatever service I may have rendered during the years to the W. C. T. U. is totally eclipsed by what the W. C. T. U. has done for me. I have found, as I believe every other woman finds who gives herself to the work, that it is an education, a continual source of inspiration and gives to life the peculiar joy and zest that comes from "doing good according to a plan." The W. C. T. U. not only gives zest to life, not only develops leadership but I believe it makes of its members better citizens, better mothers and better home-makers. Every community where there is an active organization, is a different community because of it. From every active union there are constantly radiating influences that make for reverence for law and for its better observance. It is like the leaven hidden in three measures of meal, quietly, but none the less effectively working changes that are fundamental.

The state W. C. T. U. as a part of the territorial W. C. T. U. was an important factor in the campaign to put prohibition of the liquor traffic in the Constitution of the new state. The fight was won by a majority of 1159 votes. This narrow margin encouraged the liquor interests to work in the Legislative Assembly, for the resubmission of the prohibition article. For many years this was the big fight at every session of the legislature and during the most strenuous part of this struggle The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was the only organized force working in the legislative assembly against the plans of the liquor interests. Several times, resubmission was carried in one house and on one occasion it lacked only a single vote of carrying in the other house. In those dark days, when the legalized liquor traffic with its powerful influence and its money,

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

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

Entered in the postoffice at Casselton, N. D., as second class matter.

OCTOBER, 1929

had turned every prohibition state, except Maine, Kansas and North Dakota, back into the wet column, it was the eternal vigilance of the W. C. T. U. and the magnificent response of the rank and file that saved our state and made it a leader in the battle for National Constitutional prohibition.

Many laws for the protection of the child, the home and society have been written in our statute books, largely through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. Among them are laws providing for Scientific Temperance Instruction in public schools, for better Sabbath observance, to raise the legal age of consent, providing for juvenile courts, repealing the odious 90 days divorce law, prohibiting the sale of obscene literature, prohibiting Sunday motion pictures, gambling, red light districts, child labor, Sunday baseball, smoking in public dining rooms and street cars, sale of cigarettes and Copenhagen snuff. These laws have been held with the exception of the laws prohibiting Sunday baseball and the sale of cigarettes.

The long fight for woman's ballot was begun in the Legislative Assembly of 1893 and continued until it was won. We secured presidential and municipal suffrage in 1917 and the full suffrage amendment to the state constitution was in process of ratification when the Nineteenth Amendment to the federal constitution became effective. Our state paper, The White Ribbon Bulletin, carried a course of lessons in citizenship and we published and circulated a Primer for North Dakota Voters.

Schools for new voters, citizenship schools, law enforcement institutes, and W. C. T. U. training schools have been a part of our educational program. We circulated the great peace petition which was the thought of Anna A. Gordon and which contained six million names when it was presented to the President of the United States. We have worked and are still working for reduction in armaments, and for the entrance of the United States into the World Court.

During the great war, we raised a patriotic fund of \$9,000 which was used for a field kitchen in France, to help pay for ambulances, for adoption of French orphans, for a piano player for hospital at Fort Sheridan, for thousands of comfort bags, with not a single cigaret in them. We raised the following year, in a single month, \$10,000, our share of the Jubilee fund of \$1,000,000 to celebrate the golden jubilee of the National W. C. T. U. The money has been used for World prohibition, and for the extension of the great departments of Americanization, Child Welfare, Christian Citizenship, Social Morality and Scientific Temperance Instruction.

With the cordial cooperation of the State Department of Public Instruction, special educational work has been done for many years among the teachers of the state. Experts have brought to the teachers in the summer schools the latest findings of science as to the effect of alcohol and

other narcotics on health and efficiency, and have instructed them in the best methods of teaching this subject which is required by state law. Helpful scientific temperance leaflets are presented by the state W. C. T. U. to the teachers at the summer schools and also to the graduates at the State Teachers Colleges.

Victories of the Year

No year, since prohibition was written into the Constitution of the United States and the wet minority organized to undermine the constitution and nullify the Eighteenth Amendment, has recorded so many tremendous victories for us as has the past one. When we met in convention a year ago, the whole country was in a great campaign to elect a friend of prohibition to the presidency of the United States. We were straining every nerve to carry North Dakota for Herbert Hoover. His opponent had declared in favor of repeal of the Volstead Act and modification of the Eighteenth Amendment. It was a clear cut issue between wet and dry. North Dakota gave Mr. Hoover 28,000 majority. He was elected President of the United States by the largest electoral vote ever given to any president and a popular vote of twenty-four millions. This decisive victory was due in a large measure to the women's vote. When he took the oath of office, the Bible which he kissed was open at the words—"Where there is no vision, the people perish; but he that keepeth the law, happy is he." In his inaugural address, President Hoover gave utterance to these memorable words which we may well make our slogan—"The duty of a citizen to support the laws of the land is co-equal with the duty of the government to enforce the laws which exist."

A newspaper organ of the wet interests made the statement that a presidential message to Congress advocating repeal of the Volstead Act and modification of the Eighteenth Amendment would be worth twenty-five million dollars. If such a message would be worth that much to the wets, then President Hoover's message to Congress, his inaugural and subsequent addresses are worth many, many millions of dollars for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. The President's appeal to citizens of good will to obey the prohibition law is meeting with a remarkable response, especially from social leaders.

It is no longer considered good form to serve cocktails or any intoxicating liquor at high social functions in Washington and other cities are rapidly falling into line. Social leaders are organizing to give patriotic allegiance to President Hoover's policies and to refuse to patronize that which comes to their homes by the road of bribery and murder.

President Hoover has appointed a National Commission on law observance and enforcement, to study the causes and remedies of crime and the entire federal machinery of justice, to the end of improving judicial procedure and securing better law enforcement. This will cover the attitude toward all law enforcement, including the Eighteenth Amendment. Former Attorney General Wickersham is chairman of this committee which consists of nine lawyers and one woman educator, Ada L. Comstock of Moorhead, president Rad-

cliffe College.

The President appointed as Attorney General of the United States, Wm. DeWitt Mitchell, who is well known as a very able lawyer and a firm believer in prohibition. A Congress was elected since our last convention which is drier in both houses than any preceding national law-making body. The passage of the Jones-Stalker bill last winter is a notable victory for better law enforcement. Under its provisions, the maximum penalties may be a fine of \$10,000 or five years imprisonment, or both. A few weeks after this measure went into effect and President Hoover had announced his policy of enforcement, 1700 places were closed in Chicago, 1100 of their own volition. The passage of this law, together with the "atmospheric pressure" brought to bear by the President, is giving a new impulse to enforcement throughout the country, an impulse which is reaching even to the small towns and hamlets in our own border state.

As expected, President Hoover's strong stand for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment has brought great opposition from the wets, who spent \$500,000 to defeat his election. They are making efforts now, in various ways, to discredit his administration and undermine the confidence of the people in his leadership. The results of these bitter attacks are causing citizens everywhere, who believe in the supremacy of law, to rally to the support of the President.

The wet press has hailed the referendum in Wisconsin and the subsequent repeal, by the legislature, of the state enforcement code, as a great victory. The official figures show an amazing increase in dry votes in this wet state. Since the referendum in 1926, the dries gained 20,000 votes while the wets gained only 1,000 votes. In the 1926 referendum, 18 counties voted dry, while 33 counties voted dry in the recent contest. One-fourth of the entire wet vote came from the beer city of Milwaukee. On account of storms and impassable roads, there was a light vote in the dry rural sections. Only a little more than half of the million voters of Wisconsin were at the polls. The A. A. P. A. expended \$30,000 which is ten times the amount spent by all the dry organizations combined. The W. C. T. U. is putting on an immediate campaign to reinstate the Wisconsin enforcement code.

Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact

Another great victory of the year is the ratification and proclamation of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact. It goes into effect with 62 nations as high contracting or adhering parties. We believe that in the hearts of women of all lands there is singing a Hallelujah Chorus because this Peace Pact is an earnest that our brave boys who died in the "war to end war," did not die in vain.

This victory for peace will be celebrated in the years to come along with the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and the abolition of slavery. Already a possible war between China and Russia has been averted by the operations of this Pact. There is much to be done yet to make the world safe and the most important step ahead is disarmament. The sincerity of any government must be questioned as long as it makes treaties with one hand and builds increasing armaments with the other. We re-

joice at the steps that are being taken at the present time towards disarmament. It is our duty as citizens and we will pledge-ourselves, as W. C. T. U. women, to use every instrument of political power that we possess to support President Hoover in his disarmament policy. And so steadily draws nearer that glorious day when "swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks, when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Progress in North Dakota

The substantial majority our state gave for Herbert Hoover, following the defeat of the wet referendum, was the cause for great rejoicing and we are happy that the state W. C. T. U. had its part in these victories. There is fine cooperation between federal and state enforcement officers and there has been a very effective tightening of enforcement in most parts of the state.

The legislature last winter was a marked contrast to that of two years ago. It will be remembered that two years ago the wets were extremely active, introducing many wet bills. This year, not a wet measure of any kind was even introduced. It is also significant that the wet magazine, "The North Dakota Anti-Prohibitionist," has suspended publication. This does not necessarily mean that the wet leaders have been converted or that they have given up the fight. It is more probable that hostilities have temporarily ceased for lack of funds. It may be that, since the defeat of the wet referendum and the election of President Hoover, the A. A. P. A. is not furnishing funds for salaries of leaders and for wet propaganda. This is the strategic time for all good citizens to actively support President Hoover in his campaign for law observance and law enforcement. The vote in the referendum election showed that where the law was well enforced, the people were satisfied with it.

At every legislative session, an effort is made to repeal our law prohibiting moving picture shows on Sunday. This year, a bill was introduced providing for county local option on Sunday motion picture shows, which was defeated. The effort to repeal the law providing that copies of the Ten Commandments shall be hung on walls of class rooms of the public schools, was also defeated. North Dakota is the first state to enact such a law and, by so doing, we believe, has taken a long step toward better observance of law. Interest in the measure has been shown by inquiries from many states and South American countries.

A bill was passed providing for an amendment to the state constitution so as to require the election of a national committee woman in each political party.

At my request, Rep. H. F. Horner introduced a bill which was passed, providing that a wife may testify in civil action or proceeding affecting her husband, WITHOUT HIS CONSENT, when her character is at stake. This remedies a condition created by the old common law when a wife was a little better than a serf. Our bill to prohibit the sale of malt products, to be used for the manufacture of intoxicating liquor, was defeated in the house. The vote was

not a test of wet and dry sentiment as some drays voted against the bill.

It is interesting to note that Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran of the Eastern District of Kentucky, has stopped the sale of malt in his district, basing his decisions on Sec. 18, Title II of the National Prohibition Act which reads as follows: It shall be unlawful to advertise, manufacture, sell or possess for sale any utensil, contrivance, machine, preparation, compound, substance, formula, direction or recipe, advertised, designed or intended for use in the unlawful manufacture of intoxicating liquor. Some large concerns and important chain stores were implicated and seemed relieved to get off by paying a fine and promising not to sell beer making materials again. A vigorous application of this section would doubtless stop the sale of malt products in North Dakota.

We are greatly indebted to our vice president, Mrs. Wanner, who, while I was convalescing from an attack of influenza, spoke before committee hearings and ably looked after our interests in the legislature.

Cigaret Advertising

A regrettable backward step was taken by the Legislative Assembly of 1925 when it repealed the law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and taxed the sale, under guise of providing revenue for the state. It must not be forgotten that it was revenue that kept the liquor interests in power so many years. The W. C. T. U. consistently holds that no government has a right to accept revenue from that which injures the people whom it is organized to protect. While the anti-cigaret law was on the statute books, there was no cigaret advertising of any kind in the state. Since the repeal of the law, our state has been covered with most objectionable bill board and other advertising, designed to encourage cigaret smoking among our boys and girls and young people.

Since the repeal of the law, the use of cigarets has greatly increased, especially among women and adolescent youth; and since the repeal of the law, there seems to be no way we can shut out of our state the pernicious and false advertising which the American Tobacco Company is broadcasting over the country in its twelve million dollar advertising campaign, a campaign conveying the false and misleading ideas that smoking cigarets is conducive to health, vim, vigor, and to beauty of voice, form and figure. This campaign, avowedly to put a cigaret into the mouth of every woman and youth in the United States, has already reached every town and village in the country.

It takes a good deal to arouse the good natured, easy going American public but there is in this public, an elemental love of decency and fair play, and the storm of protest against the vicious propaganda of the American Tobacco Company is steadily rising. For the first time in history, a broadside has been hurled at the United States Senate against the commercial greed and the reprehensible advertising methods of the American Tobacco Company. Senator Read Smoot, the speaker, has introduced a bill (S. 1468) for the purpose of protecting public health and public welfare from further exploitation of irresponsible cigaret interests. This bill provides for the inclusion of to-

bacco and tobacco products within the scope of the food and drugs act and will place claims made for food and drug products, in any advertising medium, under the same strict regulation now applied to labels on container in which the product is packed. It is a step in the right direction and we will give it hearty support.

Protests by local W. C. T. U.'s and other organizations to city councils have caused the removal of the most objectionable bill board cigaret advertising in a number of North Dakota towns and in towns of other states. Two bill board posters, depicting women smoking or handling cigarets, have been removed from circulation. Utah has recently passed, as an emergency measure, a law prohibiting advertising on bill boards or street cars, which urges upon boys and girls the use of cigarets or tobacco as socially smart, essential to success or beneficial to health. An organization that deliberately plans to increase its revenues by lowering the health, vitality and efficiency of the boys and girls of the nation, should have the condemnation of every good citizen. It is an assault upon public welfare, with greed as its only excuse.

Wet Propaganda

Because this country expressed overwhelmingly, at the polls last fall its preference for a dry president, because, at the same time, it elected a Congress drier than any preceding Congress, because, under prohibition, the increased efficiency and prosperity of labor is amazing the world, the wets are driven almost to desperation in their efforts to discredit prohibition. The wet newspapers have flooded the country with a type of propaganda that is most dangerous because of its subtle distortion of facts, as well as its false and misleading statements. The attacks upon President Hoover, under guise of attacks upon his agents, the distortion of facts in regard to the DeKing killing, the sinking of the rum runner, "I'm Alone," the imprisonment for life of the "aged mother of ten" in Michigan, as well as in countless cases of enforcement officers who risk their lives in the line of duty, are illustrations of this pernicious propaganda. It is an effort to create disrespect for law and to make heroes of criminals.

These papers doubtless have a very great influence for a time but it is impossible to "fool all the people all the time." And as the truth becomes known, these papers must lose whatever reputation they may have had as the disseminators of honest news. We respectfully recommend to millionaires, who desire to invest their money where it will do the most good, that they endow great daily papers, devoted to giving the people honest news. One such paper, in every great city, would raise the moral tone, increase respect for law and order and help give prohibition its chance.

The efforts of the wets to misrepresent the truth, to distort facts in regard to prohibition, to create disrespect for law and respect for law breakers, to defy the prohibition law because it interferes with the gratification of appetite and with greed for gain, strikes deeper than appears on the surface. Its ultimate effect, if successful, would be to undermine all law and order, to trample on the Constitution itself, to overthrow the right of the majority to rule and thus de-

feat the very purpose of Democracy.

The arguments against prohibition were heard and answered in the legislative halls of North Dakota and every other prohibition state years ago. There is nothing new in them. The same arguments were heard in license states against every law that regulated or restricted the sale of liquor. These laws interfered with personal liberty—the liberty to sell on Sunday, on election days, to minors and to drunkards. They were unenforceable because they did not intend to obey them. The liquor interests never obeyed any law that interfered with their business, unless compelled to do so. They are running true to form and will obey the prohibition law only when compelled to do so.

Perhaps the most contemptible of their hypocrisies is the apparent great interest in the young people of this nation. What did they ever do, before prohibition, to keep young people from drinking or to set them a good example? Their slogan, when the liquor traffic had its day, was "Create appetite! Nickels and dimes spent in treats now will return in dollars to our tills, by and by." Their assumed concern about the young people is one of the last resorts of a desperate minority. They are no doubt, well aware of the truth as college presidents in all parts of the country have attested, that there is less drinking among young people today than ever before. They are not ignorant of the fact that there is less drunkenness in the country than ever before. They probably know as well as we do, that in saloon days, there were more than 100 Neal institutes and 77 Keeley institutes for the cure of drunkenness, and, in addition, every large city had one or more such institutions. (Many of us remember when Fargo, with only 5000 population, had two such institutions.) They know that now all the Neal institutes are closed for lack of business and that only one Keeley institute remains open. They know that the homes of the common people of this country now enjoy comforts and luxuries such as they never had when the liquor traffic had its day. They know that this country under prohibition maintains a prosperity far beyond any other country of the world. They know that, since prohibition went into effect, that while the population has increased 5 per cent, dividends paid by commercial and industrial organizations have increased 144 per cent, bank deposits have increased 53 per cent, high school attendance has increased 65 per cent and college attendance has doubled every four years.

It is not ignorance that is behind this wet propaganda. The liquor interests, not only of this country but of the world, well organized, with great financial backing, have employed the cleverest brains that money can buy, and every avenue of publicity that can be purchased, in a gigantic and utterly malicious attempt to deceive the people, in order that the prohibition law may be overthrown. This is the situation that is facing this country to-day. How are we going to meet it? What are we going to do about it?

The W. C. T. U.

Is there any one who thinks that the work of the W. C. T. U. is not needed to-day? Is there any one who

thinks this is a good time to relax our efforts to organize the children into Loyal Temperance Legions and the young people into the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U., or to stop the teaching of scientific temperance in the public schools, or to cease our publicity work and all our great program of education?

We are complimented by the fact that the wets are organizing their women "to counteract the activities of the W. C. T. U." Two such organizations have been launched with names calculated to masquerade their real purpose—"The Woman's Moderation Union" and "The Woman's Organization for Prohibition Reform." These organizations are not only a compliment but also a challenge to the W. C. T. U. A challenge to double our membership, to increase our activities, to redouble our diligence in every department and every line of work that teaches the effect of personal total abstinence and the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic on health, efficiency, happiness and prosperity.

These organizations are also a challenge to every home loving woman in church, missionary society and club, who is not identified with us. I believe if these women can be made to see this challenge in its true light, they will respond by joining and reinforcing the activities of the W. C. T. U. which these wet organizations are avowedly seeking to counteract.

National Conventions

Since our last annual meeting at Minot, two great National conventions have been held. At the Boston convention last November, Mrs. Boole, National President, launched the new and compelling slogan—"Give Prohibition Its Chance—The Liquor Traffic Had Its Day!" The reports showed that 58,992 new women had enrolled as members during the year, thirty-six states made a net gain in membership, 835,858 young people participated in the essay and poster contests. The Patriotic Roll visualized two miles of total abstinence signatures of young Americans.

The Indianapolis Convention

The Indianapolis convention will be remembered for its many beautiful demonstrations. The membership demonstration, showing the progress of our work, was unique and most impressive. The Union Signal, L. T. L. and Light Line unions demonstrations were charming and effective. The most spectacular feature of the convention was the unveiling of the Willard memorial tablet in the rotunda of the State Capitol of Indiana, commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Frances E. Willard's election to the presidency of the National W. C. T. U. which took place in Indianapolis in 1879.

Addresses were given by the famous American sculptor of the tablet, Lorado Taft, and Mrs. Mary Harris Armbr. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, on behalf of the National W. C. T. U. presented the tablet to the state of Indiana and it was accepted by Governor Harry G. Leslie. Your state president had the honor of unveiling the tablet. Five thousand school children marched in a "Youth's Crusade" through the city streets and through the state house, leaving their flowers at the foot of the tablet.

A fleet of airplanes circled the capitol building, dropping flowers. It

was estimated that Indianapolis florists contributed \$10,000 worth of flowers to the occasion.

Another high point of the convention was the receipt of an appreciative letter from President Hoover, stressing the value of educational work. As a result of the National President's recommendation, the convention adopted a new department of work—to promote the use of unfermented and non-alcoholic fruit juices.

North Dakota W. C. T. U. received a prize of \$15 for having, in the group of states to which we belong, the largest number of unions participating in the membership campaign by February 15. A North Dakota young woman, Miss Virginia McGregor of Fargo, won the prize offered by the department of Medical Temperance for the best poster. We also received a special badge of recognition because two of our unions, Fargo and Hatton, reached the goal of twenty-five new members in the membership campaign.

The policies and plans recommended by the convention will be presented here and I trust faithfully carried out by our local unions.

A Moral and Social Revolution

I doubt if many of us realize how great a social and moral revolution we are now passing through nor how beneficent the final effect will be, not only upon our own country but upon the world at large. We are in the midst of the struggle and conflict that must accompany such a revolution. Because of the confusion, noise, smoke and dust of the battle, we are not always able to see the progress we are making nor the heights we have gained. We are fighting against lawlessness, greed, avarice, appetite and apathy.

It is a time for poise, for quietness and confidence, and these will come to us just in the degree that we realize that the battle is not ours but the Lord's; that our work in the W. C. T. U. is a part of His great plan for bringing in His kingdom on earth. It steadies us to remember that God is leading, that we are instruments in His all-powerful hand, and that He can use very weak instruments to work out His will, if they are consecrated and willing instruments. He asks us simply to use all the power He gives us, to discover and to do the duty that lies next. The final issue is with Him. There is no place in His program for anxiety or discouragement, any more than for shirking.

With what confident rejoicing we go forward as our spiritual eyes are opened and we see the chariots and horsemen of the Lord, the invisible powers that are about us in this conflict. We march to victory under the banner of the all conquering Christ.

NATIONAL

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

The Indianapolis convention was preceded by two days of business meetings, official board, executive, Y. P. B. and L. T. L. conferences and a great and inspiring praise and prayer service led by the national director of the Evangelistic department, Mrs. Mary Harris Armor. All these meetings were held in the Claypool Hotel. The convention opened Thursday evening, Sept. 19, in the Murat Theater. The convention was cordially welcomed by the Lieut. Gov. of Indiana, Hon. Edgar D. Bush and

by the Mayor of Indianapolis, Hon. L. Ert-Slack. These addresses were followed by the annual address of the president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole. Her theme, which was adopted as the slogan for the year, was—"Eternal vigilance is the price of prohibition." This fine address should be read in every local union and can be secured at our State Headquarters at 10c a copy. I am giving here a few important extracts from Mrs. Boole's address:—

A Reserve Fund and Why

"There is no doubt that the plan of our opponents is to repeal state codes one by one. We must be prepared for the attack. Eternal vigilance has always been the price of liberty; eternal vigilance will be the price of prohibition. Each state should establish a W. C. T. U. reserve fund, to which every union and individuals may, and should, contribute, so that no state W. C. T. U. will ever again have to wait to raise funds before it can enter upon a campaign. Let each state, at its coming convention, create a reserve fund for this purpose, keep it for this and for campaigns. Make it large enough to provide necessary funds to hold state laws and to secure state laws when they have been repealed.

The fighting ahead will be heavy but we will win. Frances Willard said the time to work for peace is when there is no war; the time to gather money for a campaign is when the campaign is not yet here. We contribute to the Red Cross each year. Many women are still knitting and making bandages. When disaster comes, the Red Cross is ready; when a campaign comes, the W. C. T. U. MUST BE READY."

"I recommend the adoption of the department of non-alcoholic fruit products that we may popularize the use of all kinds of fruits and of non-alcoholic fruit drinks. Other nations, even though they have not had prohibition, are emphasizing these two points. This is a new way in which women can give prohibition its chance."

Friday morning, a hearty welcome was given the convention by the president of Indiana W. C. T. U., Mrs. Elizabeth Stanley. Mrs. Marvin Williams, president Georgia W. C. T. U. responded and said, among other things, that the W. C. T. U. is indivisible, unshakable, by man, devil or partisan politics. Mrs. Anna Marden De Yo, national corresponding secretary, in her report called attention to the fact that in the last ten months the W. C. T. U. had gained 40,000 new members, while the Woman's Moderation Union had 300 for the same time.

The National treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, spoke of the recent Wisconsin campaign and said, "We will doubtless have many more such battles to fight. If we are to be successful, we must not match the enemy's dollar with pennies." She said on September 1st dues had been paid for 6302 more members than for the year previous.

Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, in her legislative report, said, "Out of 95 senators in the U. S. senate, 80 are dry and probably six more may be counted upon to support enforcement. Of the 435 members of the house of representatives, there are at least 329 who will actively support dry legislation. Of the remaining 106, there are a goodly number who will support enforcement legislation."

She recommended that the W. C. T. U. arouse an interest in city ordinances providing penalties for violation of state and federal laws.

Mr. Earl Godwin, publicity man employed by the National W. C. T. U. said, "In general, you are safe in denying anything the wets claim but four main themes to remember are the reasons for the ultimate victory of prohibition: Increased national purchasing power, decrease in poverty, improvement in health and the elevation of American living standards. These things are vouched for by the United States government, proved by economists, statisticians, sociologists and educators."

Sunday was the great day of the convention. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Frederick E. Taylor of the First Baptist church where Frances E. Willard was elected president of the National W. C. T. U. at the 1879 convention. Many Indianapolis pulpits were filled by delegates to the convention. The whole city was stirred by the march through the city streets of 5000 children and young people, bearing banners, flags and flowers and led by bands of music, to the Capitol, where with a great throng, they paid tribute to the memory of Frances E. Willard at the unveiling of the Willard memorial tablet. I speak of the beautiful and impressive ceremony in my annual address in another column so will omit it here.

Through the entire convention and especially at this service, we missed the presence of Anna Adams Gordon who was detained on account of slight illness. Messages of love, greeting and regret at her absence were sent her from the executive committee and from the convention. Sunday night, at Murat Theater, a unique and impressive address on "The Wet Propaganda for Violation" was given by Stanley High, editor of The Christian Herald.

Among other notable speakers at the convention were Dr. James M. Doran, federal prohibition commissioner; U. S. senator, Arthur A. Robinson of Indianapolis; Miss Hardynia K. Norville of Buenos Aires, who has been doing W. C. T. U. work in South America for the past nine years; Dr. Nyalia Molinari, who, with her sister, is touring the world in behalf of the child welfare movement in Uruguay; Dr. H. E. Barnard, head of the "White House Conference on Child Health and Protection;" Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins, member of the planning committee White House Conference on Child Health and Protection; Mrs. Annie M. Crook, federal prohibition inspector, Chicago; Miss Sumi Kanamori, who has been making her home with Miss Gordon at Rest Cottage while studying to prepare herself for L. T. L. work among the children of Japan.

The national officers were all unanimously re-elected. A new department, Non-Alcoholic Fruit Products, was created and Mrs. James M. Doran, wife of the federal prohibition commissioner, was made director. The department of Economics of Prohibition was made a bureau and put under the direction of the general officers. Mrs. Maude Perkins Slayton of Birmingham, Ala., succeeds Dr. Valeria Parker as director of the department of Social Morality; Mrs. Myra Miller Stauffer of Mannheim, Pa., succeeds Mrs. Maude Carman Cathcart as di-

rector of the department of Medals; Mrs. Ada Reed Ferguson of Chicago succeeds Mrs. Catherine McDowell as director of the department of Temperance and Missions; Mrs. Ethelyn H. Roberts of Providence, R. I., succeeds Miss Ida Lillian Page as director of the department of Narcotics; Mrs. Pearl C. Hess of Orange, Calif. succeeds Dr. M. Len Hutchins as director of the department of Medical Temperance. Dr. Valeria Parker, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins and Miss Grace Lee Scott were appointed special lecturers. Dr. Hutchins and Mrs. Lottie A. Woodford were appointed department lecturers.

Rev. Helen L. Byrnes, Miss Mary B. Ervin, and Miss Lily Grace Matheson were appointed field secretaries. The department of Prison Welfare was discontinued and the work placed in the hands of the Evangelistic and Flower Mission departments.

The convention closed with a delightful convention dinner in the beautiful Riley room of the Claypool Hotel, covers being laid for 800 guests. The principal speaker of the evening was Bishop Edgar Blake who gave a most convincing address. Barton Rees Pogue, a fellow townsman of James Whitcomb Riley, was charming in the sympathetic, understanding way in which he read a number of Riley's poems. The 1930 convention will meet at Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, Mrs. Minnie Hanson and Mrs. J. M. Holcomb, besides the state president, represented North Dakota at the convention. Mrs. Hanson and Mrs. Wilder took part in the demonstration by Light Life unions; Mrs. Holcomb in the Union Signal demonstration. Mrs. Wilder spoke in one of the Indianapolis churches on Sunday night and conducted a very successful Institute luncheon conference Monday noon.

This inadequate report is hastily written in the midst of preparations for the state convention. I hope you will all read the full report from the gifted pen of Julia F. Deane in the convention numbers of The Union Signal. If you are not a subscriber to The Union Signal, send your dollar now and you will not only have the convention report but the TRUTH about prohibition and inspiring answers to wet propaganda, all the year around.

—Elizabeth Preston Anderson

THE UNION SIGNAL

has been to National Convention at Indianapolis. Its pages hold helpful reports, delightful episodes, stories of work, stories of play. One of the most interesting features promised is a vivid word picture of the unveiling of the Frances E. Willard Memorial. Send your name and address with a remittance of ten cents for the convention numbers, October 5th, 12th and 19th. Or better still, send \$1.00 and have the pleasure of reading the Union Signal every week for a year.

THE UNION SIGNAL

Evanston, Ill.

THE YOUNG CRUSADER

"How The Young Crusader is Made," in the September and October issues of The Young Crusader, is worth a year's subscription, reads like a fairy tale, and bubbles over with choice and interesting information. All teachers in public schools will appreciate this instructive story.

Published at National Headquarters

at 35 cents per year

THE YOUNG CRUSADER

Evanston, Ill.