

*Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Prohibition*

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year

CASSELTON, N. D., APRIL, 1930

VOL. XXXIII. No. 3

## Organize Children and Young People to Safeguard North Dakota's Future

### FROM NAT'L L. T. L. SECRETARY

Dear Women of North Dakota:

In this crucial year, when all the forces of the opposition are being massed for a great offensive against the Prohibition law and its enforcement code, we must realize the need of training the reserves of youth and childhood against the day when upon them shall fall the responsibility of holding the Constitutional fort.

That you believe in the Branches and favor their promotion, I have not the slightest doubt. That you would rejoice to see a Loyal Temperance Legion in every community I am quite certain. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

In this "Youth's Month" will you not therefore study sincerely, carefully, the program of training for the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, remembering that it is a Branch and not a department of work for a union to follow, and see if your passive wish cannot be translated into active work. It can be, if you care enough to make it be. Else how shall the ultimate victory be won?

Yours for the citizens of Tomorrow,

Flora Kays Hanson,  
General Secretary.

Evanston, Ill.

### RALLY CRIES FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Mrs. E. S. Bordwell, state secretary of the L. T. L., sends the following cheers and rally cries to be taught the boys and girls:

"We're North Dakota girls and boys,  
Hear us make a great, big noise;  
We will all the laws obey  
And drive old Alcohol away."

Prohibition first and last,  
That is what we need, Sir,  
Every day in every way,  
In action and in deed, Sir.

Work for it! Vote for it!  
That we will;  
National Prohibition—  
Down with the still!

Law enforcement! Law enforcement!  
That's our cry;  
America! America! Dry! Dry! Dry!  
Who will help to keep her so?  
I—I—I.

### FROM STATE SEC., MRS. MOYER

The Y. P. B., since its organization twenty-one years ago, has had for its purpose, the service of youth for youth. The young people sing a total abstinence pledge because they believe the best way to cure the drink habit is never to begin. If no Y. P. B. organization is possible, young people may meet with the local W. C. T. U., sign the pledge, pay Y. P. B. dues and be recognized as members of the Young People's Branch.

The Y. P. B. teaches citizenship and patriotism of a high order that our young people may be able to serve intelligently the country to which they owe so much. Cooperation with other young people's groups is one of our greatest objectives. When invited to help in the program of any other group, we must see that our contribution is eminently worth while and well prepared.

The Y. P. B. is also developing international ideals of cooperation through the Light Line branches and the International Correspondence Bureau. This field is just being opened but affords limitless opportunities. Self-development is promoted through the study and attainment of requirements for personal experts, the study of the projects and through the opportunity to express the Christian spirit in relationship with one's fellow workers.

Mrs. Moyer organized a Young People's Branch of 37 members at Parshall to which the Rev. John Roberts is giving careful supervision. A Loyal Temperance Legion was also organized at Plaza.

Members of the Makoti Y. P. B. sent three boxes with more than 100 magazines to the sanitarium at San Haven.

Nekoma and other unions are organizing L. T. L.'s.

Very interesting observances of Victory Day and Willard Memorial Day by the Mayville union were reported too late for last month. Students in grades and high school furnished music and helpful talks were given by President C. C. Swain of the State Teachers College, Drs. Phillips and Carmichael and others. Supper was served and proceeds applied on budget.

Let's give a Rah for America,  
Let's cheer for her anew,  
With a big Rah for the dry law,  
And the red, the white, the blue.

### FROM NAT'L Y. P. B. SECRETARY

Miss Winona R. Jewell recommends that the Young People's Branch may honor its twenty-first birthday by special activity throughout the year

1930 by placing emphasis upon a largely increased membership. We ask that every local union appoint a Y. P. B. secretary and give the young people the opportunity to organize. We call upon the branches to hold old members and enroll new ones. Recognition will be given every local branch securing twenty-one new members.

We recommend that special "First Voters" rallies be held. That the organization which is itself coming of age, meet the problems of the new voter by making a study of the vitally important Congressional election in 1930 and work for the election to office of men loyal to the Constitution. That continued stress be placed upon the detail work of the Young People's Branch, the study course and the departments. That every state be represented in the 1930 convention by its state Y. P. B. secretary and some of the young people.

Evanston, Ill.

Another very successful institute, sponsored by the Valley City union, was held March 14, with Mrs. Kate S. Wilder as conductor. Fifty women were in attendance and six new members were gained. A luncheon was served at noon.

The March number of The Young Crusader is unusually fine and we wish all our young people might see the illustrations on pages 12 and 13 of the poisons in the cigarette.

"There never was a right endeavor but it succeeded. Patience and patience and we shall win at last. \* \* \* Never mind the ridicule, never mind the defeat! Up again, old heart, there is victory yet for all Justice."—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The cigaret bill in the United States for 1929 was \$780,000,000. From Washington comes the word that almost 1,000 cigarettes for every man, woman and child in the United States were taken from bond during the 1929 calendar year.

### AN EASTER CAROL

Tomb, thou shalt not hold him longer;  
Death is strong, but life is stronger;  
Stronger than the dark, the light;  
Stronger than the wrong, the right.  
Faith and Hope triumphant say,  
Christ will rise on Easter Day.

While the patient earth lies waking,  
Till the morning shall be breaking,  
Shuddering 'neath the burden dread  
Of her Master, cold and dead,  
Hark! she hears the angels say,  
Christ will rise on Easter Day.

And when sunrise smites the mountains,  
Pouring light from heavenly fountains,  
Then the earth blooms out to greet  
Once again the blessed feet;  
And her countless voices say,  
Christ has risen on Easter Day.

Up and down our lives obedient  
Walk, dear Christ, with footstep radiant,  
Till those garden lives shall be  
Fair with duties done for Thee;  
And our thankful spirits say,  
Christ arose on Easter Day.

—Phillips Brooks.

### THE BRIDGE BUILDER

An old man, going a lone highway,  
Came at evening, cold and gray,  
To a chasm vast, and deep, and wide.  
The old man crossed in the twilight dim;  
The sullen stream had no fear for him;  
But he turned, when safe on the other side,  
And built a bridge to span the tide.  
"Old man," said a fellow pilgrim near  
"You are wasting your strength with  
building here;  
You never again will pass this way;  
You've crossed the chasm deep and wide,  
Why build you this bridge at evening tide?"

The builder lifted his old gray head,  
"Good friend, in the path I have come," he said,  
"There followeth after me today  
A youth whose feet must pass this way.  
To that fair-haired youth may a pit-fall be;  
He, too, must cross in the twilight dim;  
Good friend, I am building this bridge for him."

We express our sympathy to the Rev. James Anderson and our state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, of Grafton, in the home-going of their sister, Mrs. Sara Anderson Merritt, who passed away at Detroit, Mich., February 28th.

Also to our state director, Mrs. Lilie B. Smith of Thompson, in the loss of her oldest brother, Mr. William Brownlee of Regina, Sask., who was called home March 4th.

## WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

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

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

Editor in Chief

Barbara H. Wylie

Managing Editor

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### PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Dear Comrades:

The statement of Chairman Wickersham of President Hoover's law enforcement commission that prohibition is being enforced better than any other federal law, has shattered wet propaganda like a bolt out of a clear sky. Mr. Wickersham reports, after eight months of investigation, steady improvement in the enforcement of prohibition. After the deluge of inaccurate and distorted testimony and propaganda from the wet hearings at Washington, this authoritative declaration clears and freshens the atmosphere.

This conclusion of the law enforcement commission, coupled with the records of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showing the failure of the Control system, leaves the advocates of the repeal of prohibition and the adoption of government sale without the slightest justification from the standpoint of temperance or moderation, which they have been advocating so loudly. Now, if they are honest, they will either come over on our side and work for prohibition, or they will say they want prohibition repealed so that it will be easier and safer for them to purchase intoxicat-

## Intensive Membership Campaign, April 7-12

May 1st, 12 O'Clock—A May Day Breakfast to Welcome New Members

ing liquor or to make easy money by selling it.

Many busy people, who have not taken time to think this question through, have been unconsciously influenced by the wet press of the country. In the distribution of our national literature, which comes fresh every month, we have a great opportunity to give them the truth. If we read our splendidly edited official paper, The Union Signal, as every member of the W. C. T. U. should, we will understand and be able to answer the subtle, misleading, wet propaganda. Every woman so fortified is as leaven which will slowly, perhaps, but nevertheless surely, leaven the public opinion of her community. Remember our work is educational. "Without public sentiment, nothing can succeed. With public sentiment, nothing can fail." What are YOU doing to educate public sentiment in your circle?

### Membership Campaign

A striking lesson is taught by a study of the map of North Dakota showing the wet and dry counties, according to the results of the campaign two years ago. Without exception, every county that has a large W. C. T. U. membership, voted dry. Almost without exception, every county that has very small W. C. T. U. membership, or no unions at all, voted wet. This points the way to success in the dry campaigns we are now engaged in. To increase the dry majority of your county, increase your membership. To change your county from wet to dry, or to decrease the wet majority, increase your membership. The membership campaign is in full swing now throughout the United States. Now is the time to do this

work. No matter how small your union may be, nor how unpromising your territory may seem to be, enter the campaign, get your supplies free from State Headquarters and do your best! Remember this is an important step toward victory at the polls this fall. I am counting on every union entering the campaign this year. If your union and a few others, fail to do this, it may turn victory into defeat. North Dakota expects every union to do its duty.

### The State Dry Organization

The state dry organization has at least one member from every county in the state. It has increased its executive committee by adding to it the president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, the heads of our state educational institutions and the heads of other important organizations. A meeting is to be held March 28th. We will then know if petitions have been filed with the Secretary of State for the memorial to Congress, asking for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The last day for filing, in order to be voted on at the June primary election, is March 26. Before this letter reaches you, you will know from the papers whether we vote on this question in June or November. The repeal of the prohibition article of the state Constitution will be voted on in November.

### Sunday Motion Pictures

From press reports, it seems certain that this question will be voted on at the June primary election. It is well known that the Woman's Christian Temperance Union stands for the Christian Sabbath, free from commercial amusements. We believe that the American Sabbath has been a mighty factor in making this na-

tion the great nation it is today. We believe we have an obligation to the children and young people to maintain high standards and to give them at least, as good a chance as we had, to become respectable, useful citizens. If this proposition should carry, it is absolutely certain that many of our young people will be drawn away from the church and its influences.

We have heard no good reason for Sunday motion pictures. Why should the motion picture people be compelled to work on Sunday? Are they not entitled to a rest day? The object of the motion picture owners, who are working for this change in the law, is to increase their receipts. We believe pictures are changed twice a week. Not many people will go to see the same picture twice. So the larger attendance on Sundays will be counter-balanced by a smaller attendance on other days. When the expense of keeping open seven days is taken into consideration, we doubt if there will be any increase in receipts.

It may be that shows in large towns would profit at the expense of the smaller towns. Commercial, service clubs and business men generally have been working for a more cordial feeling and a better understanding between the business men of the large towns and those of the small towns and rural communities. If this proposition carries, this work will be largely undone. This campaign is being fostered by a committee of motion picture exhibitors without any general demand for it by the people of the state. Nevertheless there is grave danger, unless all moral and Christian forces of the state rally to the polls and vote NO on June 25th.

Yours faithfully,  
Elizabeth Preston Anderson.

### Congratulations to Our Friends

All honor to that splendid magazine, The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home, in its independent stand, thus expressed in a recent issue: "Cigaret smoking has not yet found any place with farm women and we are old-fashioned enough to pray that it never may. We believe and hope that, in this respect, the farm woman, may the Lord bless her, will be the bulwark of the good old standards of living.

"Consequently it was decided, without hesitation, that the publication of woman-appeal cigaret advertising would constitute a serious affront to our women readers and so—out of the window goes the \$10,000. A number of other farm papers have accepted and are publishing this advertising. We are curious to know what our women readers think of it. Mind you, we do not put this question on a basis of morals or inequality of the sexes. We felt that for us to run advertising of cigarettes for women would offend our readers. Are we right?" We believe you are.

THE WOMAN'S WORLD for January, says, editorially:—"We have no desire to adopt a 'holier than thou' attitude because of the fact that, when many of the women's magazines carry cigaret advertising, none appears in Woman's World. But we believe that our women are opposed

to advertising of this sort, and, until we have proof that they are interested in tobacco advertisements, none will appear in their magazine."

### QUIT TALKING FAILURE

I want to urge our women in the weaker Unions to a greater faith in their cause. Quit talking failure. Don't say, "We have never done anything in this town and I doubt if we ever will." Just fill your hearts with hope and courage and say, "We're going to do something in this town." And just as soon as you do this, the "Walls of Jericho" will fall down, and the victory will be yours. Nobody wants to join a failure; and what's more they won't. Talk success. Talk victory. Say, "Ours is a great work. We're going to win. We are bound to make our work a success. We intend that we shall be felt in this town." Work for the organization. Talk for it. Think for it. Pray for it. Keep it on your mind, and keep it on other people's minds, too, in a way you know how to do, when you are specially interested in anything. And ere long your organization will come to be a power to be felt in your community. But as long as you croak and croak and talk of failure, you will never win. Bevée says: "They are the weakest, however strong, who have no faith in themselves or their powers." And this is "true as Scripture."—Ex.

### KEEP WHAT YOU HAVE WON

"Once when I was very young and in possession of my right mind and an apple, an older and shrewd boy, with a poor opinion of my intelligence, offered to match pennies with me for my apple. Young and green as I was, I knew enough to refuse to be thus duped. He said that I was a poor sport.

"If he had offered to put it to a vote as to whether he or I should have my apple, I should likewise have refused. Even a gambler, if in his right mind, will not gamble on those terms to see whether we shall keep or give up what he has already won. Much less would a laborer who has earned his wages submit to a vote or a gamble to see whether he should keep them or give them to some one else.

"The Republicans won the last election in the manner prescribed by the Constitution. Suppose that some dissatisfied person had argued that the election was not a true test of public sentiment, and had proposed a referendum to see whether Mr. Hoover should be President or not, would the Republicans have accepted the suggestion? Not unless they were out of their heads. The Eighteenth Amendment was adopted in the manner prescribed by the Constitution for its own amendment. It was opposed by the wets and favored by the dries. The wets lost and the dries won. Now the wets are talking about

a referendum to see whether we shall keep and enforce that amendment or not. If they expect the dries to fall in with the suggestion they must have a poorer opinion of the mentality of the dries than the facts would seem to warrant.

—Prof. T. N. Carver.

You cannot dream yourself into a character. You must hammer and forge yourself into one.

Come on, you old Dads,  
Join with us young lads!  
There's naught to fear—  
The gang's all here!  
Dry America now we cheer—Rah!

Rah!

Hark! Hark! No dogs now bark,  
No beggars are coming to town.  
Since there is no booze  
All have new shoes—

Prohibition is the best!  
Method found by any test,  
Mother, Preacher, Teacher, too,  
All will tell you this is true—  
Prohibition is the best!

America, America, Free ! Free!  
FREE!  
Law observance is our plea;  
America! America! Rah! Rah! Rah!  
We will hold and enforce the law.

PRO-Pro, HI-hi,  
BI-bi-Prohibi-,  
TI-Ti-ON-on-,  
Tie on to Prohibition!

## TREASURER'S REPORT

Feb. 22-March 20

DUES—Larimore \$7.70, Bantry 3.50, Lakota 8.40, Parshall 3.50, Minor 4.20, Fargo 18.20, Rugby 4.90, Abercrombie 21.70, Niagara 2.80, Ellendale 7.00, Park River 3.50, Adams 7.70, Finley, .70, Sharon 7.70, Cando 7.00, Fairmount 9.80, Grand Forks 28.00, Montpelier 7.70, Fordville 10.50, Christine 7.00, Hannah 2.10, Bottineau 2.80, Grafton 35.00, Prosper 7.00, Reeder 9.10, Northwood 10.50 with exc., Hettinger 16.80, Dickey 6.30, Ray 4.20, Calvin 1.40, Rock Lake 9.10, Nencia Buck union 7.00, Benedict 4.90, Williston 9.10, Larimore 6.30, Minnewaukan 9.10, Bismarck 3.50, Steele 4.20, Hunter 17.50, Rock Lake 1.40 with exc., Getchell Prairie 10.50, Milnor 9.10, Hope 6.30.

BUDGET—Gilby, compl., \$47.80; Bantry, Willard Mem., 2.00; Upham, Willard Mem., 2.00, Stevens Legislative, 1.00; Niagara 4.00, Adams 15.25, Sharon 2.00, Montpelier 4.00, Hannah 16.00, Bottineau 10.00, Prosper 13.00, Calvin 10.00, Williston 5.00, Minnewaukan 16.90, Bismarck 10.00, Fargo comp. 35.00, Egeland, Willard Mem., 2.00; Hunter 32.50, Getchell Prairie comp. 22.10, Lakota, Willard Mem., 2.50.

MISCELLANEOUS—The following have sent in 75¢ each for State Reports: Plaza, Parshall, Sheyenne, Niagara, Adams, Fordville, Christine, Ray, Oakes. Self Denial Fund—Fargo \$4.00, Grafton 3.00 and exc., Northwood 4.45, Hettinger 3.50, Makoti 1.75 with exc., 13th District pledge 10.00.

Dear Members of the White Ribbon:

You will be happy with me, I am sure, to see the list of unions that were fortunate in securing, by Mch. 8th, the membership equal to that of last year. This means real consecration for these dear women, and we heartily congratulate them! The following is the list that we issued Honor Certificates to, these being sent me by our National Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, and signed by her and our National President, Mrs. Ella A. Boole:

Abercrombie  
Bismarck  
Bottineau  
Benedict  
Fairmount  
Fordville  
Gilby  
Hannah  
Hettinger  
Larimore  
Mayville  
Niagara  
Preston  
Prosper  
Rugby  
Van Hook

Honorable Mention (those who fell short not more than three of the goal):

Adams  
Ellendale  
Finley  
Grafton  
Park River  
Upham  
Rock Lake  
Lovingly,  
Mrs. E. C. Watkins,

Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny.

## FROM MRS. YOST'S REPORT

Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, National director of Legislation and Representative at Washington, D. C., in her published report calls attention to the fact that "The way to the mile stone now reached in the abolition of the saloon has been fought through a hundred years. The sentiment against this crime-producing, health-destroying, heart-breaking legalized traffic in liquor found expression in the Eighteenth Amendment which is a constitutional product of the American people. There is nothing to indicate that the American people are not determined to go on with the great experiment."

Mrs. Yost states that in every Congressional election since the advent of the 18th Amendment, the majority for prohibition has been increased, and the last election was no exception. Dry majorities are getting larger and wet minorities smaller with every Congressional election. Out of the 95 members (there being one vacancy) in the United States Senate, 80 may be counted dry and probably 6 more support prohibition enforcement legislation. In the House membership of 435 there are at least 329 who will actively support dry legislation. A goodly number of the remaining 106 will support legislation for prohibition enforcement.

The strength of dry sentiment in Congress was clearly indicated by the passage of the Jones-Slater bill which passed the House by a vote of 284 to 90 and the Senate by a vote of 65 to 18. "The intent of Congress in enacting this law was to reach commercial cases." It is but an amendment to the penalty section of the Federal Prohibition Act.

Since the adoption of the 18th Amendment and the National Prohibition Act the United States Supreme Court has decided about 53 cases on which formal written opinions have been rendered. Of these fifty-three cases, there are forty-two in which the opinion of the court was unanimous, in upholding the Constitutional validity of the Prohibition Act.

It is earnestly recommended by Mrs. Yost that interest be aroused which will develop in city ordinances to provide penalties for violation of the state and Federal Prohibition laws. This, she believes, will do more than anything else to aid the Federal and state governments, and it will, in addition, recreate a sense of local responsibility and increased observance and enforcement.

## MISS GORDON SAYS

"The world makes its progress on the feet of little children and the W. C. T. U. will advance or fall backward according to the amount of wisdom shown by white ribboners in training the children to pure habits of living, rallying them to active prohibition work, making them intelligent about our organization and the reform we advocate, and impressing them with the thought that, to their helpful hands soon must be intrusted the sacred cause for which we work and pray."

Calvin, Fargo Scandinavian, Minnewaukan, Nekoma and Valley City have been working for Veterans Hospital at Fargo. Valley City has made quilts for needy families during the winter.

## MOTION PICTURES

Motion pictures may be a mighty power for good. They may also be a tremendous power for evil. But motion pictures are here to stay and we have to deal with them. The Federal Trade Commission estimates that 20,000,000 attend the movies every day and 75 per cent of these are under 24 years of age. The actual attendance from schools is ten million. Thus the motion picture is a greater power in influencing the character, habits and general conduct of our youth than the public school system.

Students of crime say that from 80 to 90 per cent of crime is due to impressions received in motion pictures. Roger W. Babson, our reliable economist, says: "Statistics should show that none of the common reasons given are the real cause of the crime waves of our larger cities. Such studies as I have made lead directly to the movies as the basic cause of the crime waves of today." Why extend this cause over seven days a week? Are not six days enough?

In the Philadelphia Ledger of recent date, we find this confession by a boy of sixteen: "Then he took me to a movie, a crook film, and he pointed out some of the real fast work done by the hero in the picture. The following night we pulled off our first job."

It is a humiliating fact that some American productions, banned in the United States, are shown in foreign countries, injuring our good name and commercial interests. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, says: "I wish indeed that the important educational instrument, the moving picture, was not so frequently used in foreign countries to give false impressions of American life. It is most discouraging to reflect upon the extent to which the best efforts of educators and the men of public affairs are thwarted by the subtle influences of a pernicious distortion among other peoples with respect to the way in which our people live and the way in which our people live and crime."

And Dr. Wm. S. Chase adds: "If the films in the United States are made wholesome and constructive, for the betterment of humanity, the whole world will be uplifted as well as the United States."

A National Motion Picture conference adopted the following resolution: "Motion picture producers in the United States, with a marvelous opportunity to preserve and transmit the finest traditions and holiest institutions of our ordered national life to future generations, are, instead, largely exploiting the most unrepresentative of all aspects of modern society. The motion picture producers have signally failed to respond to requests and suggestions of forward looking citizens that films be improved in this respect."

Miss Maude M. Aldrich, director of the department of Motion Pictures for the National W. C. T. U., says: "Mechanically improved, artistically beautiful, MORALLY CLEAN motion pictures are one of the best known means of preserving and transmitting to future generations, the best ideals and institutions of our generation. The best in the life of any people, presented on the silver screen, to the whole people, will pop-

## THE LITERARY DIGEST'S POLL

The Literary Digest's prohibition poll is not to be taken seriously. The women are not voting. Ballots have been sent to names in telephone and motor car license lists. It is estimated that about ten per cent in these lists are women. Therefore, ninety per cent of the women of the country are not represented in this poll and the majority of women favor prohibition. Many dry subscribers among the men have also failed to receive ballots. The only fair lists for such a poll are registration lists. The results are therefore not worthy of the serious consideration they are getting.

Many drys are disgusted with the poll and refuse to participate. There is no possible way of checking up to find whether the person who marks the ballot is an alien, a voter, a repeater or a child. We have approximately 56,000,000 voters in the United States. The Digest arbitrarily selects 20,000,000 of these to express an opinion on prohibition. This sort of poll would be open to the same general objection were it conducted by a temperance organization or on any other question on which there are radical differences of opinion.

A conservative estimate of the cost of this poll is given as three-quarters of a million dollars. A double post card is sent to each address, one for the ballot and the other for a subscription.

Especially the primary object of the poll is to boost subscriptions to the Literary Digest. Let no one be disturbed by it nor deceived by the wet returns. Prohibition is in the Constitution and "It's there to stay." —B. H. W.

"In the darkest night of the year,  
When the stars are all gone out,  
Courage is better than fear  
And faith is stronger than doubt;  
And fierce though the fiends may  
fight

And long though the angels hide,  
We know that truth and right  
Have the universe on their side,  
And that somewhere beyond the stars,  
In a life that is truer than fate,  
When the night shall unlatch her  
bars  
We shall see Him—and we can wait."

Mrs. H. J. Coombs of Pickardville, our standard bearer in Sheridan County, has secured four new W. C. T. U. members and is interesting teachers in organizing Loyal Temperance Legions in their schools.

ularize that best. The motion picture industry has failed signally to produce the best."

In view of this problem, in its various phases, shall we not use all our influence against the agency now at work in our state to break down our Sabbath by exhibitions of such questionable character? And shall we not work more aggressively for federal supervision to provide higher moral standards of production and federal regulation of the unfair trade practices of the industry. The United States government is the only agency having this jurisdiction.

—B. H. W.

## A WARNING FROM CANADA

By A. C. Crews, D. D.

In seven out of the nine provinces of Canada the liquor traffic is conducted by a system called "Government control," which is entirely a misnomer. After the liquor has been handed to the customer, the Government has no control over it whatever. It causes exactly the same results as strong drink has always caused. The fact that the stamp of the province is upon the bottle or case does not prevent it from debauching the people, impoverishing families, stimulating crime, and ruining character.

The proper name for the Canadian plan is "Government sale." It simply means that the citizens generally have gone into the liquor business and have provided the machinery necessary to make it easy for thirsty people to get as much liquid refreshment as they desire.

All that is necessary is to secure a who is prepared to pay two dollars permit, which may be had by anyone for it. Armed with this document, there seems to be scarcely any limit to the quantity of liquor that may be obtained without the slightest difficulty. The reports of sales seem almost unbelievable. One young man during eight months purchased 27 quarts of whisky, 13 gallons of wine, and 120 quarts of beer, all for his own consumption, as he stated in court when brought up for operating a motor while intoxicated. The magistrate in one place declared that he was staggered by a case of "ordinary consumption" where it was stated that the defendant's permit showed purchase of 608 pints of beer and 55 bottles of whiskey in five months. His son, who lived with him, had obtained 306 pints of beer and 48 bottles of whiskey during the same period.

Those who want liquor and like to get it easily are of the opinion that the law is a huge success; but the great majority of the Christian people of Canada—those who stand for morality, like sobriety, and are in favor of law and order—are utterly opposed to the whole system, believing that it is one of the greatest curses that ever afflicted our country. One pastor of a down-town church told me he thought the saloon was better than the system we have now because the homes of the poor are now being terribly demoralized. According to the law, the purchaser of liquor receives it in a sealed package which he may not open until he reaches home. How does this work out? Shameful carousals are held in private houses and whole families are subject to their evil influences. Many women and young people are forming the drinking habit and domestic quarrels, neighborhood disturbances and even murders follow with far greater frequency than ever before.

It has been often said that whisky and gasoline will not mix. Our experience in Canada proves this. I do not think that anyone will controvert the statement that there are far more drunken drivers now than when a prohibition law prevailed.

When it was proposed to abolish the prohibition law in the province of Ontario, the main plea was that the evils of bootlegging and other infractions of the law would be removed by a system of Government control

This argument appealed to many who were by no means in sympathy with the liquor trade. The situation was bad, and a large number of voters thought the new plan would remove the evils that existed. It has not done so; for the bootlegger is still with us, and the illegal sale of various sorts prevails. The Vancouver Sun, of British Columbia, a Government-control province, recently said: "There are ten times as many bootleggers in this city as there are lawyers, clergymen, doctors, or engineers. The open operation of the bootlegging joints is a disgrace to Vancouver."

When prohibition was in force in Ontario, the jails were nearly empty. In some places the occupants were so few that it seemed a needless expense to maintain the officials. It is very different now. Crime has greatly increased, and the jails are filled. As to business, opinions differ, of course; but a large number of business men are of the opinion that they are not getting their share of the people's money. In one town in Saskatchewan the business men came to the ministers and asked them to arrange for a petition to get rid of the four beer stores because of their bad effect upon trade. Many of their customers were asking for goods on credit, although they paid cash at the liquor stores for frequent purchases.

Summing up the situation, it may safely be asserted that in every province of Canada where it has been tried, Government sale of liquor has resulted in greatly increased sales of liquor, in encouraging the hip-pocket flask, in increasing drunkenness with its attendant evils, in leading to home and social drinking, in bringing to travelers a terrible menace to life and safety upon our public highways, and in increasing the population of our hospitals for the insane.

From what I have observed of the actual working of the system, I would warn the people of the United States to have none of it. There may be weaknesses in their present prohibition enactment and difficulties in its enforcement, but so-called Government control is not the cure-all for these evils. The temperance people of Canada will never be satisfied with it but will go on working and agitating for the complete prohibition of the liquor traffic.

### PROHIBITION OR POVERTY

An Interview with Henry Ford

In the April issue of the Ladies' Home Journal, Henry Ford points out that there is no middle ground, so far as booze is concerned. He lays bare the real issue before the country, by pointing out that "we must choose between drink and poverty on the one hand and Prohibition and prosperity on the other."

In an important, full-length article he proceeds to talk about the relation of alcohol to industry in terse, emphatic sentences that do not mince words. Himself perhaps the foremost living industrialist in the world today, he points out that his opinion is not based upon snap judgment but upon the experience gained in a quarter of a century as an employer of labor. "Our present industrial system simply cannot work with liquor. \* \* \* My experience has been that there can be no temporizing whatsoever

with liquor. Therefore, since the very beginning we have in our industries enforced the rule of absolute, total abstinence, both in and out of the shops and offices."

He envisions our entire industrial prosperity as being based upon habitual sobriety. "In these days a man needs all the brains he can command," he points out, "and whatever be the grade of those brains, they will be several grades lower if their owner drinks. \* \* \* The brain of a man who drinks alcohol cannot be wholly quick or alert. \* \* \* Brains and booze will not mix. \* \* \*"

These are old truths that needed to be restated. They cannot be recalled too often. That they should come from Mr. Ford, who has long since become the foremost exponent of the real "American System" of industrial economics, is certain to give them tremendous weight in any current discussion.

But Mr. Ford is not content to stop with their mere restatement. He applies them, with remorseless logic, in a way that drives the lesson home to most of us by adding: "The executive who drinks cannot so plan that high wages will result in low prices, while the workman who drinks cannot work intelligently enough to earn high wages."

There is much more illustrative of the same viewpoint. The interview was written by Samuel Crowther and is the third in a series he has done recently for The Ladies' Home Journal on the economic success of Prohibition. In many respects Mr. Ford's pronouncement is the more impressive. It brings the Prohibition discussion back to a vitally important ground. The morals of the question have consumed most of the public attention in the past ten years, but in the light of Prohibition's economic aspects, its importance is seen to be overshadowed entirely.

There is no place in our modern scheme of things for booze. If we cling to booze, we will return to poverty; if we would go forward to even better days—indeed, if we would merely preserve the prosperity we have achieved in the past ten years—we must drop booze overboard once and for all. Mr. Ford tersely adds: "There is no middle ground."

### THE DRY HEARINGS

We have all been intensely interested while the dries have had their turn at testimony before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington. From the mass meeting at Fargo, February 27th, a statement was sent to our National Representative there, Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, and presented before the committee by Hon. O. B. Burtress, of the 1st Dist., who accompanied it by a strong speech. The statement follows:

"Our attention has been called to the testimony given by Mr. Pierce Blewett at hearings before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives in which he is reported to have said that prohibition has ruined North Dakota. This statement is not true. North Dakota has had prohibition 41 years. During this time, it has been clearly demonstrated that prohibition has brought lasting benefit to the citizens of our state, it has increased the economic well-being of our people, has increased

ed savings, has decreased poverty and has made North Dakota a safe place to raise our children where the contaminating influence of strong drink has been greatly curbed.

"North Dakota, being almost wholly an agricultural state, we feel the general depression in agriculture which is in no way aggravated by prohibition. Notwithstanding this general depression, the wealth of North Dakota has increased materially during the years of National prohibition. According to figures compiled by the Greater North Dakota Association, the value of North Dakota agricultural products has increased from \$206,364,000 in 1921 to \$339,355,260 in 1929. During this time, the value of dairy products has increased 78%, of beef 114%, of hogs 202%, of sheep 402% and of poultry 186%. In per capita wealth, North Dakota stands eighth among the states of the union."

Of special interest was a letter from the late Chief Justice Wm. H. Taft to Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, from which we quote:

"The result (of the 18th Amendment) is glorious and points the only way that we have to work out the problem presented. The solution requires a great deal of time and patience. The habits of an important section of a congested part of the country can not be changed over night or in years. The reform and the adaptation of society to that at which the Amendment aims must be gradual. The temptation of corruption will drag it out. I really think that it is possible, if we keep at it, to achieve a satisfactory result. The persistence with which the people maintain in Congress a two-thirds majority in both Houses, gives me much hope and I am inclined to think that this will wear down the moderate wets to a consciousness that the only solution is pressure in favor of enforcement."

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