

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year

CASSELTON, N. D., OCTOBER, 1930

VOL. XXXIII. No. 9

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

"Prohibition's Progress"

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

It is with keen anticipation and many tender memories that we come again to Valley City for the fourth time in the history of our organization. Our first convention held here was in 1909, when woman's ballot seemed only a remote possibility and National prohibition even more remote. It was at this convention you gave me the surprise of my life when the oil portrait was unveiled which hangs in the Capitol at Bismarck.

Our next meeting in this beautiful Sheyenne valley was in 1917. We had just secured Presidential and municipal suffrage. Our country had gone into the World War. The boys were in training here. A boyish laddie in uniform sang for us Kipling's—"Lest We Forget." His voice is heard no more here. War took its toll of our brightest and best.

We met here again in 1923. The 18th Amendment had been written into the Constitution of the United States. The 19th Amendment, which insures the retention of the 18th Amendment, had also been passed. The wounds left by war were still fresh and women were beginning in earnest to think about the cause and cure of war.

We come in 1930 to this hospitable city of homes, with songs of rejoicing on our lips for the victories of the year in our own state and for the progress nationally, in woman's citizenship, prohibition and peace.

National Prohibition

The lawlessness of the liquor trade hastened the passage of federal prohibition. When it was passed, this lawless element, with its supporters and friends, announced that they would not obey the law, that they would continue to violate it until it became a stench in the nostrils of the people and they would rise up and repeal it. They have been assisted in their program by the whole underworld of criminals, thugs, drug addicts, and political henchmen, trained by the saloon. A strong ally of the nullificationists is a group of multimillionaires known as the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, who have been pouring out their money like water in the attempt to discredit the law and to elect a wet Congress. A third ally is the International League vs. Prohibition, an organization of the wine growers, brewers and distillers of

OFFICERS NORTH DAKOTA W. C. T. U.



—Courtesy Fargo Forum
Upper Row—Mrs. Beasley, Mrs. Wanner
Lower Row—Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Wylie

Europe, who, seeing their profits dwindle under prohibition in the United States, and also realizing that the success of prohibition in the United States ultimately means prohibition in Europe, are investing large sums of money to undermine and destroy prohibition in this country.

The lawless group in this country and also the International League vs. Prohibition in Europe, do not camouflage their motives. The group of multimillionaires and the organizations they foster—The Woman's Moderation League, the Association for the Reform of Prohibition and the Crusaders—claim to be actuated by the highest altruism—the saving of youth, the personal liberty of the American citizen, especially the right of the poor working man to have his beer. The investigations of the Senate lobby committee brought out some interesting facts which throw a strong search light upon their motives. The DuPonts, who contribute \$60,000 a year to this organization, it was disclosed, are interested in the manufacture of industrial alcohol. These millionaires also see a way to lower their income taxes. In a letter sent to men of wealth, asking them to join the A. A. P. A., the following statement was made: "Irene DuPont says if we can get the sale of beer with a small tax, say like the English beer-tax, it would reduce the taxes of one of his corporations ten million dollars." In other words, their interest in the poor laboring man is so great that they are anxious

to shift legitimate taxes against their billions of wealth onto the appetites of these workers.

It was brought out in the testimony that at least 60 per cent of the funds of the Association came from the pockets of seven wealthy men; that the wet Republican chairman of the Democratic party, Mr. Raskob contributes \$35,000 a year; that they pay their president, Mr. Curran, \$25,000 a year; that they paid one lobbyist in the Wisconsin legislature \$2,000 a month and all expenses; that they spent last year \$427,000 putting on campaigns in 53 congressional districts to elect wet congressmen and succeeded in only two districts. These were more than offset by dry victories in other districts. This and much more may be found in the records of the Senate lobby committee but it was not given headlines in the daily papers. It is evident that what the wet press is pleased to call "a rising of the people against the tyranny of prohibition" is principally a rising of a small group of millionaires in an attempt to divest themselves of some of their income taxes and, incidentally, to make it easier and more convenient to purchase intoxicating liquor for their own use.

We do not under-rate their power and influence. This is seen in the attitude of the metropolitan press and in the tremendous, false propaganda with which the country has been flooded. With all these mighty forces at work, the wonder is that they have accomplished so little. Their great

victory in the nomination of Mr. Morrow as senator from the wet state of New Jersey, is simply replacing one wet senator by another wet senator. Mr. Morrow has declared he will stand for enforcement of prohibition which is a gain for our side. Senator Sheppard, author of the 18th Amendment, was renominated in Texas with more votes than both his wet opponents. Ex-Governor Pinchot, militant dry, was nominated for governor of Pennsylvania against two candidates of the A. A. P. A. Ruth Bryan Owen achieved a four to one victory over a wet opponent in her congressional district in Florida. Primary elections in many states show no weakening of the dry voting strength.

Seven bills were introduced in Congress by the wets. The introducers were from St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago and New York, all wet, alien-minded centers. Not one of these bills was passed—not one even reported back from the committee. The Judiciary committee of the House held extended hearings and the bills were discussed pro and con. The wet newspapers gave striking headlines to the wet testimony and wrote profound editorials on the failure of prohibition. Any one reading these and the Literary Digest polls might have concluded that the country was unanimously for the repeal of prohibition. However, the Committee on Judiciary was not sufficiently impressed to report any of these bills to the House. Attempts were made to discharge the committee from further consideration of two of the most important of these repeal bills which would bring them to the House. This motion required the signatures of a majority of the members of the House and they failed to get even ten per cent. Twenty of the forty signatures secured were from New York City.

The surest test of the sentiment of the people is in the election of the men who represent them in Congress. Since the adoption of prohibition, every Congress has been drier than its predecessor. Of the 531 national legislators, only 108 are wet. One-fifth of these come from New York City: Prohibition has failed only in the minds of those who want it to fail and who decreed, when it was enacted, that it must fail. There is not one evil which the wets charge to prohibition, that would not speedily vanish, if the wets themselves would obey the law. They are responsible for the conditions of lawlessness that they

Membership Campaign on Now, Closing Jan. 16, 1931

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

Published Monthly

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

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

Editor in Chief

Barbara H. Wylie

Managing Editor

All matter for publication must reach the managing editor at Fargo, N. D., by the 20th of the previous month.

Subscription price, per annum—25c
Extra copies, 2 cents each.

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

OCTOBER, 1930

have created. Shall we change or repeal the prohibition law at the demand of those who violate it?

Results

Has Prohibition, fighting for its life, been able to accomplish anything? The most far-reaching accomplishment of prohibition is found in the better conditions which surround children. The future of this nation is with the children. Prohibition is giving the children of today a better chance than any generation of children ever had. They are better born, better clothed, better fed, better educated than the children of any former generation. Under prohibition, the number of children in high schools has increased eight times as fast as the population.

Next to the children, millions of mothers have profited by prohibition. Better conditions in the home make life easier for them. They have now their share of the weekly pay check. Anxiety and worry have given place to confidence and happiness. Electric appliances—vacuum cleaners, electric irons, washing machines, the sale of all of which has greatly increased, give them more leisure. During these dry years, more than nine million homes have been equipped with electricity. Many homes are being bought. The sale of small houses has tripled since prohibition came. No one denies that the wage earner has profited by prohibition. The absence of the open saloon and the price of bootleg whiskey are strong deterrents. The increase in the consumption of useful goods is coming from the wage earners. The great increase in insurance and deposits in savings banks comes largely from the same source. According to the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, in 1918 the total amount of savings in banks and trust companies was \$9,372,246,304. The year 1928 showed the total amount of savings to be \$28,412,961,000. If any class must be sacrificed, it is better for the country that it be the few people of wealth rather than the great middle class of wage earners. But even in what is called the best social circles, there is a notable decrease in drinking. This is due, in large part, to the loyalty of prominent social leaders to President Hoover's program of enforcement.

Samuel Crowther in his book, "Prohibition and Prosperity," gives a unique reason. He says, "Women do not want to be fat and drinking is

one of the surest roads to fatness." United States Census reports show better health, great decrease in diseases due to drink, decrease in death rate, decrease in drunkenness. The oft reiterated statement of the wets that prohibition is ruining the youth of this country is shown to be false by the heads of our institutions of learning. In a recent poll of college presidents the testimony was practically unanimous that there is less drinking among college students now than in pre-prohibition days. Another favorite smoke screen of the wets—"Prohibition can't be enforced" is effectually dissipated by the statement, after months of investigation by Chairman Wickersham of President Hoover's law enforcement commission, that prohibition is better enforced than any other federal law. He also reports steady improvement of prohibition enforcement. What is troubling the wets most today is the increasing success of President Hoover's enforcement policy.

The Administration Program

Our country is to be congratulated on having at its head, during this critical period, a man so well poised and courageous that he keeps steadily to his purpose, notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear upon him by men of influence, the "baiting" of the wets or even the opposition of the United States Senate. It has been clearly demonstrated that a peace-loving Quaker can fight for principle and that he fights to win. Few Presidents have had more difficult situations to deal with. It was to be expected that the wet forces, who spent large sums of money to defeat him, would by every means endeavor to discredit his administration. The opposition party is also usually expected to do what it can to defeat the policies of the President. However, Mr. Hoover's chief difficulty has been in the opposition of those elected as members of his own party. In spite of this, and with the support of the country at large, he has been able to put through the major part of his program and even to bring a recalcitrant Senate to time.

An important part of his program and one which will bring far-reaching results is the reorganization of the prohibition forces, transferring the Prohibition Bureau from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice. Enforcement is now separated from permit work which has to do with industrial and medical alcohol. Dr. James Doran, who has given excellent service as head of the Prohibition Bureau, will remain in the Treasury Department as commissioner of industrial alcohol. The new commissioner of Prohibition, Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, has a fine record in war service and also as United States district attorney in Maryland. He is a Christian man, of character and ability, and believes in the prohibition law.

The unification of the border patrol is another important step toward more effective enforcement of the prohibition law. We greatly appreciate the friendly action taken by our good neighbor on the north, in passing an act of Parliament which prohibits granting export papers for shipments of liquor to any country which prohibits the importation of intoxicating liquor. This applies, of course, to clearing of vessels having liquor aboard for any U. S. port. Rum row

along the Atlantic seaboard is now a thing of the past, and when the importation of liquor from Canada is effectively checked, we have taken a long step toward the elimination of contraband liquor in this country.

The London Conference, promoted by the President, although not accomplishing all that he hoped, made an advance in the restriction of armaments and away from war. The signing of the Peace Pact in the extra session called for that purpose, was a victory for the administration and marked an important milestone on the way to peace. It is of peculiar significance to white ribboners that the Senate ratified the Peace Pact on July 21, the birthday of our peace-loving Anna Adams Gordon, president of the World's W. C. T. U., an organization that from its inception, has worked for world peace.

Although the Senate attempted to restrict President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission to the study of prohibition alone and to cut the appropriation to \$50,000, they had to rescind their action and the appropriation was made \$250,000. Chairman Wickersham said the commission had about half finished its work of studying all law enforcement and had discovered a woeful need of revision of many of the criminal laws.

President Hoover's efforts for farm relief and to combat the wave of unemployment which is affecting all the industrial nations of the world, will, we believe, bring results. The Rivers and Harbors bill, which will give employment to thousands and decrease transportation charges, will benefit farms and industries. The appointment of Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, for many years National W. C. T. U. representative at Washington, as director of women's activities of the Republican party, is, we believe, the result of careful searching for the right woman. Mrs. Yost is a quiet, diplomatic gentlewoman, astute in political affairs and has great organizing ability.

Victories in North Dakota

The battles we have had in the past two years have given striking illustrations of the power and influence of the local W. C. T. U. in a community. The wet and dry map of North Dakota, made after the referendum election, and the W. C. T. U. map of North Dakota look just alike. Without exception, every county, where we have a large membership and strong unions, is white, showing that it voted dry. Almost without exception, every county where our membership is small, or where there are no unions at all, is black, showing that it voted wet. It is evident that the surest way to increase the dry majorities of the dry counties and to decrease the wet majorities of the wet counties is to increase the W. C. T. U. membership!

This decided us to make our campaign this year one of membership and organization as well as education. Early in the year Mr. A. C. Townley, once a powerful, political factor in the state, and since then a professional promoter, began work to secure his election as congressman from the Third congressional district, and by initiative petitions to secure a vote on the repeal of the prohibition article of the state Constitution, and the adoption of a memorial to Congress asking for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. Townley's

recognized ability as an organizer, his wit and persuasive eloquence as a speaker, made him, in the opinion of the public, a foe to be reckoned with. Many newspapers of the state predicted that victory would follow his leadership. He thoroughly covered, not only the Third congressional district, but every part of the state with his debates and speeches. Newspaper reports indicated that he was sweeping everything before him. The Constitution Defenders of North Dakota organized to be ready for the fight should he succeed in getting 20,000 signatures to the petitions for the repeal of the prohibition article of the state Constitution.

Our W. C. T. U. women are minute women and they are becoming seasoned campaigners, thanks to the battles we have fought. While they did not make as much noise as the other side, yet wherever there was a local W. C. T. U., there was a group of earnest women working effectively. Especial credit is due the district presidents and local women in the Third congressional district. We brought from Florida that intrepid campaigner, Mrs. Lora S. LaMance, and from the Pacific coast, our former comrade, Mrs. Nevia E. Buck, who has few peers as an organizer. Mrs. Lottie A. Woodford, S. T. I. lecturer, addressed teachers in all the summer schools. Our own state workers, Mrs. Wanner, Mrs. Bordwell, Mrs. Wilder, Mrs. Shering and others, did heroic work. The number of our publicity women was greatly increased. More of our publicity found its way into the state papers than ever before. More literature, in English, Polish, German and Russian was sent out than in any previous year of our history. Mrs. Wylie, at W. C. T. U. headquarters, worked early and late, routing speakers, sending out literature and posters, in addition to her own duties.

In addition to this three-fold prohibition fight, the motion picture interests put on a strong campaign for Sunday movies, theatres, shows and public exhibitions. They used the newspapers, radio and movies, sparing no expense. The state W. C. T. U. led in the fight against them and published the literature and posters that were used in the campaign. The churches, Parent-Teachers' Association and Gideons gave able assistance.

When the smoke of battles had cleared away, we found that Mr. Townley was overwhelmingly defeated for the nomination. Hon. James Sinclair, present incumbent and a consistent dry, received more votes than both his wet opponents put together. Sunday movies were defeated by nearly 13,000 majority. Both petitions failed for lack of the required number of legal signatures. Prayer had an important part in our campaign and it was followed by praise and thanksgiving for victory.

Appeal has been made to the Supreme Court to put the repeal of the prohibition article of the state Constitution on the ballot this fall, on the ground that the law requiring that the circulator of each petition make an affidavit that he personally witnessed each signature is a nuisance, interfering with the free expression of the will of the people. It does interfere in some cases with copying the names from the telephone books or from the tombstones in the ceme-

tery. We believe the law is not only needs this safeguarding but that it needs to be amended by adding the original provision—that when an amendment to the Constitution is defeated, it cannot be voted on again for six years. We rejoice in the increasing enforcement of prohibition in North Dakota. We congratulate the federal and state officials who are doing faithful work and pledge to them our support and cooperation. Endurance tests seem to be popular this year. With four campaigns, we believe the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Dakota has made a record and is entitled to the grand prize—the "Well Done" of the Master.

If Not Prohibition, What?

The opponents of prohibition offer no solution of the liquor problem that has not been tried and found wanting. Mr. Morrow's plan to put it back to the states is one which was tried for many years and found unsatisfactory and its failure was an important reason for National prohibition. The Canadian system, which is generally advocated by the opponents of prohibition, is a failure as far as promoting sobriety or curbing the liquor traffic and its results—drunkenness, disease and poverty. We had strong testimony to this at our Canada convention last year from Mrs. L. C. McKinney, former member of the Alberta legislature, now president of The Dominion W. C. T. U. The Judiciary committee of the House of Representatives heard convincing evidence of this fact from Hon. E. C. Drury, ex-Premier of Canada. We have the universal testimony of the ministers and temperance workers of Canada.

An important piece of evidence is an official document entitled "The Liquor Traffic in Canada," published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These official figures show that under the system of government sale, the Canadians have increased spending for liquor from thirty million dollars in 1922 to more than one hundred million dollars last year. That the popularizing of wine and beer, as is advocated here, as a means of decreasing the amount of hard liquor consumed, has had the opposite effect. The sale of whiskey has increased more than 60 per cent in the last two years and is increasing more rapidly than the sale of beer and wine. Drunkenness is increasing. Ontario convicted 13,700 drunks in 1926 and 16,000 in 1928. Deaths from alcoholism in Canada have more than doubled since 1921. Convictions for drunken driving increased 1300 per cent in six liquor controlled years while the number of motor cars registered increased slightly over 100 per cent. Motor accidents show a doubled death toll in four years. Government sale has not done away with bootlegging, illicit distilling and home brewing. All these are active in spite of government restrictions. No one can face the facts and honestly advocate government sale as a temperance measure. If we were compelled to choose between the Canadian system and the licensed saloon system of the old days, the licensed saloons would be preferable. Prohibition is the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

What of the Future?

It is always foolish to underrate the power of an enemy. We are fac-

ing a situation that is undeniably grave. The opposition is powerful and is fighting for purely selfish interests. The liquor interests have no regard for the common good, the general welfare, the sanctity of law, the integrity of the Constitution or for the great principles upon which our Democracy is founded. They are teaching by precept and example, that it is not necessary to obey laws that one does not like. They endeavor to make heroes of bootleggers, smugglers and high-jackers, who assault and kill officers in the discharge of their duties. They are responsible for the lawless conditions that exist today. They have, at their command an almost unlimited amount of money which enables them, through high-powered publicity agents, radios, newspapers and movies, to pour a continuous flood of subtle, misleading and false propaganda into the minds of the people of this country.

Their purpose is to deceive, discourage and break down the morale of the people. The question is—Can they do it? I am not sure but that they might have accomplished their purpose before this time had it not been for the organized temperance forces of the land. It is organized effort that has up to date, successfully repulsed the tremendous onslaught against the Eighteenth Amendment. It is organized effort that must continue to hold the line. The organization which we represent, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in every state and in ten thousand towns and hamlets has stood on guard. Every member of the W. C. T. U. who is fortified by the truth as given in our official organ, The Union Signal, and in our literature, is as leaven which, slowly perhaps but nevertheless surely, leavens public opinion in her community. Hence the vital importance of vigorously keeping up our organizations and work and increasing our membership.

The greatest obstacle in our way is not the forces opposed to the 18th Amendment, with all their money, power and influence. The greatest obstacle to complete, immediate victory and the only thing that can defeat us is the indifference of Christian people. If the Christian people were awake, there isn't a state in the union where the liquor forces could win. It is not that members of churches favor the return of legalized liquor business in any form, but they are asleep at the switch and may not awaken until a crash comes. Two years ago, when unprecedented efforts were made by both great political parties to get out the vote, only 60 per cent of the voters went to the polls and that was the best record made in years. It is not the opponent of prohibition who neglects to vote, but it is too often the indifferent, respectable church member. I have often wondered if indifference were not the unpardonable sin. How CAN it be forgiven? The indifferent do not repent and without repentance there is no forgiveness of sin. Bishop Joseph Berry has recently sent out a clarion call to the churches, entitled—"Awake, O Church of God!" It should be read from every pulpit in the land.

Our problem is to arouse the indifferent, good people. What kind of dynamite shall we use to awaken the sleepers? There is nothing, after all, more powerful than the truth. Our

great educational program is to bring the truth to the people. We must carry out this program with even greater thoroughness and devotion than ever before. Our branches and departments are channels for this work. The union that has no Y. P. B. or L. T. L. or that is doing little or no department work, is missing a great opportunity for education. We must continue and increase the circulation of literature, the furnishing of publicity to the local press; public meetings, medal contests and essay contests. Wonderful work was done this year by our faithful unions but it should be continued on even greater scale in the year before us. Hand to hand work brings fruitful results and this is done most effectively in a membership campaign. Every member who reads The Union Signal and our literature can show the Christian woman why she ought to join and work with us, and can answer the wet propaganda that may have found a lodgment in her mind. Every member who is praying for the success of our cause ought to help to answer her prayers by being on the lookout for new members at all times, and should be willing to give one week of the 52 weeks of the year to our intensive campaign for membership. If all our white ribboners would do this, a great deal of indifference would be overcome and complete confusion of the liquor forces would speedily result.

The Line Up

The liquor interests have on their side money, and the power and influence money gives. They have some influential and respectable men and a few women. They have former brewers, distillers, saloon-keepers, the whole underworld of criminals, gangsters, racketeers, thugs, bootleggers and high-jackers, a company of which no honest man can be proud.

On the other hand, let us see who in America are on the side of prohibition—The President of the United States who has declared he wishes prohibition to succeed.

The Congress of the United States which has passed measures to strengthen enforcement and defeated all wet measures.

The Supreme Court of the United States that has, by more than forty decisions upheld the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement act.

Protestant churches of every denomination have declared for the prohibition law and its enforcement.

The educators of the country—At the last meeting of the National Education Association at Columbus, O., the following resolution, which should be brought to the immediate attention of every public school official and educator, was adopted:—

"The National Education Association urges all teachers to emphasize the evil effects of alcoholic drinks, tobacco and other narcotics upon the human organism. The Association condemns the fraudulent advertising of certain manufacturers in their efforts to foster cigaret smoking. It commends for use in schools, selected periodicals which do not carry tobacco advertising."

The clubwomen of the United States. The General Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 2,500,000 members, at its recent biennial convention in Denver, passed the following resolution:—

"Whereas there are sinister influences seeking to undermine the ef-

iciency of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and to render the laws for enforcement thereof impotent, and

"Whereas, individuals and organizations favoring the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment are making strenuous efforts to destroy the faith of the people of the United States in prohibition and to promote the idea that prohibition is contrary to the principles of our government, therefore, Be it

"Resolved, That the General Federation of Women's Clubs, through its delegate body, reaffirm its conviction that prohibition offers the best means for curbing the liquor traffic and its attendant crimes, and pledges its continued support to the Amendment and rigid enforcement thereof."

The missionary women of all churches have passed strong resolutions supporting the 18th Amendment and its enforcement.

The great sturdy middle class of American people, who are making no noise but quietly speaking at the ballot box, electing each year, so far, a drier Congress than the preceding one.

If these that I have enumerated were all that we could number on our side, victory would seem assured. But these are not all,

"For behind the dim unknown Standeth God, within the shadow Keeping watch above His own."

One with God is a majority. The forces of evil may seem to triumph but, "The Lord shall laugh at him, for He seeth that his day is coming." "The way of the wicked he turneth a side down."

"This is my Father's world—O, let me ne'er forget

That though the wrong seems off so strong,

God is the ruler yet.

This is my Father's world—the battle is not done,

Jesus who died, shall be satisfied, And earth and heaven be one."

PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Congressional District Campaign Directors—In order to assist in meeting the continuous campaigns forced upon us by the wets, I recommend that a campaign director be elected for each congressional district, such director to work under the general officers of the state and also to assist in organization work in her congressional district.

2. Membership Campaign—I recommend that every union and every white ribboner cooperate in the National membership campaign, beginning at the close of this convention and closing at midnight, January 16, 1931. Every woman who wins five new members will be known as a Prohibition Patriot, will thus help in "Making the Flag" at the next district, state and National conventions, and will be entitled to wear the badge, a small flag bow on a stickpin. All Prohibition Patriots should receive special honor at the January 16th celebrations.

3. Hold Fast Campaign—We can make no net gain in membership unless dues are collected for all old members. I recommend a systematic effort be made to collect dues before the end of November. A Hold Fast social will help.

4. Literature Campaign—Most ef-

fective work was done by the unions in the National literature campaign this year. I recommend that the plan be continued and that every union either subscribe \$10 for 500 leaflets a month for 8 months, or combine with other unions for this purpose; that the district presidents assist in the combinations and that the plan for distribution sent out by the National W. C. T. U. be followed.

5. Public Meetings—While it may be more difficult than formerly to secure a good attendance at public meetings, yet the spoken word is essential if we are to win support for our cause. I heartily endorse our National President's recommendation that every union, in addition to its regular meetings, plan for at least two public meetings during the year, for one social meeting each quarter, and also plan something for the children that will arouse their interest and help create in them a reverence for the prohibition law.

6. January 16, 1931—This eleventh anniversary of the adoption of prohibition should be celebrated by every local union with a mass meeting, banquet or luncheon. Every broadcasting station in the state should be used to tell the thrilling story of the accomplishment of prohibition. Secure the cooperation of leaders in your community. Don't fail to have the church bells ring at noon for eleven minutes.

7. Temperance Day in the Public Schools—Cooperate with teachers and school officers in making the third Friday in January an event in the lives of the children. Furnish speakers where it is desired.

8. The Union Signal and Young Crusader—These, our own papers, should be placed in the homes of all our people to counteract the effect of the wet daily papers.

9. Institutes, S. T. I. and Medal Contests—We ask every union to emphasize local institutes, Scientific Temperance Instruction in the schools, the essay contests and medal contests.

10. BUDGET—I recommend that the budget be reduced to an amount equal to one dollar per member for this year.

11. Self Denial—I recommend that December 5th be observed as Self-Denial Day, every member making some contribution to the Reserve Fund to Hold Prohibition.

DID YOU SUBSCRIBE?

It appears that during the Union Signal shower at state convention, two names of subscribers were lost in some way. Of the 34 subscribers, 18 were given in the shower and the following 16 names are on hand. Whose are the other two? Kindly inform the State Headquarters at Fargo as soon as possible—the names follow:

Rev. Thos. W. Gales, Miss Bertha R. Palmer, Mrs. P. A. Jorgenson, Mrs. Paul Hanson, Mrs. Jennie Gilbertson, Mrs. O. S. Palmer (Wisco), Mrs. Estelle M. Waldo, Mrs. O. J. Flagstad, Mrs. E. A. Rehenholt, Mrs. J. O. Jeglum, Rev. Geo. Larson, Mrs. W. M. Trater, Mrs. A. G. Strand, Mrs. J. C. Miller, Mrs. P. O. Sathre, Finley High School.

It is not what we have, but what we are, that measures either our civilization or our worthwhileness.

THE CONVENTION STORY

Rejoicing in the victories of the past year, both state and national, the North Dakota W. C. T. U. met for its forty-first annual convention at Valley City, September 18-21. Ideal weather, delightful entertainment, a large delegation and much interest, were special features. One hundred sixty-five were served at the banquet over which Mrs. Fred M. Wanner, state vice president, graciously presided as toastmistress. Rev. J. W. LaGrone voiced the invocation. Mrs. W. B. Simcox, state musical director, led in pep songs. Welcomes were expressed by Mr. L. T. Sproul of the Civic and Commerce Association, Rev. Thos. E. Nugent for the churches, Dr. C. E. Allen, president State Teachers College, for the schools, Mrs. Lulu W. Zimmerman for the district, Mrs. Hugh Wright for the local union and Editor P. R. Trubshaw for the press. Mrs. Ellen Pagel, Linton, president of the Ninth district, thanked the speakers. The guests of honor, Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer, St. Paul, and Mrs. Necia E. Buck, Salem, Oregon, brought greetings from their respective states. Vocal solos were given by Mrs. J. W. LaGrone and Mrs. Simcox and piano numbers by Miss Rebecca Karshner. "Prohibition's Progress" was ably portrayed by the state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, in her annual address. Miss Lois Elliott, as convention accompanist, gave valuable assistance during the convention.

At the formal opening of convention, Mrs. Sizer led in a helpful prayer and praise service. The state president concluded her address and presented recommendations which were adopted by the convention and will be found in another column. One of these fixes the time of the membership campaign, in accordance with national plans, to begin now and conclude at midnight of January 16th, 1931. The state treasurer's report and excerpts from the corresponding secretary's will appear in the next Bulletin. Mrs. Watkins introduced the treasurers of Hold Fast unions. Bismarck made the largest net gain and the largest gain per cent. Northwood has the largest L. T. L. and Hatton the largest Y. P. B. Subscriptions to The Union Signal and Young Crusader are given these prize winners.

Mrs. E. C. Thomas of Hettinger, who had gained 20 new members, was introduced. Mrs. Geo. H. Moyer reported for the Young People Branch and Mrs. E. S. Bordwell for the Loyal Temperance Legion, both having new organizations. An impressive memorial service was conducted by Mrs. Anderson. Mrs. J. H. Mackley, Minot, sang, "I'll Meet You in the Morning." Devotions at different sessions were conducted by Mrs. J. C. Miller, Bottineau; Mrs. Carrie Aasen, Oakes; Mrs. Paul Hanson, Englevale, and Mrs. H. E. Mielke, Ryder. Mrs. Buck conducted the white ribbon love feast Sunday morning, which proved to be a spiritual uplift. High lights in their experiences in the field were given by Mmes. Wanner, Wilder and Buck. Eighteen new unions, two Y. P. B.'s and a number of L. T. L.'s were organized during the year.

District presidents and state directors gave interesting reports on their year's work, worthy of special mention which space at this time forbids.

Miss Beth Zimmerman and members of the Valley City union put on a Union Signal playlet and Mrs. Geo. F. Clark reported 34 subscriptions. A most interesting L. T. L. demonstration, under the direction of Mrs. E. S. Bordwell, was given by Valley City children and showed what could be done in a short time. Prizes in the poster contest (445 posters were made this year), were awarded as follows:—1st, Ivie Hanson, Northwood; 2nd, Oscar Halvorson, Northwood; 3rd, Leona Gardner, Jamestown.

The meeting Friday evening was addressed by Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, who told of our work in other states visited. Mrs. Fred M. Wanner who described her pilgrimage to France with the Gold Star mothers, and Miss Bertha R. Palmer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who emphasized the need for more temperance teaching in the public schools. Vocal solos by Mrs. Geo. H. Moyer, Makoti; Mrs. Emil Hertsgaard, Kindred, and Mrs. Chas. Atherton, Valley City, were enjoyed. Mrs. Nellie M. Cross, Park River, asked for the offering.

Saturday morning, at the business session, the former state officers were re-elected. Miss Emily Aasen, Oakes, is the new assistant L. T. L. secretary and Mrs. John Pehrson, Alamo, the new director Evangelistic Work and Sabbath Observance. In addition to the state officers, who are ex-officio delegates, the following were elected to the National convention at Houston, Texas:—Mrs. W. H. Gabel, Douglas; Mrs. S. J. Gutensohn, Hazelton; Mrs. J. A. Youngman, Dickey; Mrs. Karl Farup, Park River; Mrs. S. O. Nelson, Northwood; Mrs. Minnie Hanson, Hatton, with alternates in the same order, Mrs. H. B. Mitchell, Devils Lake; Mrs. L. E. Hennigar, Williston; Mrs. W. H. Kadell, Edgeley; Mrs. Annie F. Catherine, Park River; Mrs. Geo. E. Black, Grand Forks; Mrs. P. A. Jorgenson, Sharon. Delegate at Large, Mrs. C. E. Allen, Valley City, alternate, Mrs. John Schmitt, Jamestown. Delegate to World's convention at Toronto, Canada, in June, 1931—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Mrs. Kate S. Wilder and Mrs. W. E. Black. Alternates, Mrs. E. C. Thomas, Mrs. C. F. Truax and Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie.

During a talk on Newspaper Publicity, Mrs. Wylie exhibited 150 feet of clippings on prohibition contributed by the publicity women of the state and offered a prize at next convention to the one bringing in the most publicity. A loving cup will be presented to the district having the largest per cent of unions reporting to the state corresponding secretary and state directors. Mrs. Wilder spoke on the value of the local institute. Thirty local presidents took part in a processional, each mentioning briefly the greatest thing done during the year. Rev. Thos. W. Gales of the Anti-Saloon League, Rev. J. I. Carter, Rev. C. W. Finwall, Rev. O. J. Flagstad, Rev. J. W. LaGrone, Mr. F. W. Treleven and Mr. Stern, a veteran of the Civil War, were introduced. At the close of the session, delegates enjoyed an automobile ride, through the courtesy of Valley City friends.

Of unusual interest was the grand gold medal contest Saturday evening in charge of the state director, Mrs.

J. N. Wallestad. Mrs. Geo. H. Moyer of the Young People's Branch, presided. Vocal numbers were given by Miss Inez Corley, Mrs. J. H. Mackley and Mrs. W. B. Simcox. An organ solo by Miss Marilyn Mikkelsen and violin numbers by Arthur Spaulding were also enjoyed. An instructive talk on Light Line Unions was given by Mrs. Sizer, while three candles were lighted for the unions taking part in the work—Fargo, Cando and Northwood. Contesting for the medals were Helen Finstad and Elda Thompson, Bottineau; Grace Haugstad, Ray; Rutheda Kennedy, Grand Forks and Keith Chatfield, Minot, all of whom did admirably well. The judges gave first place to Rutheda Kennedy, whose selection was "Reddy's Country," and Mrs. Sizer presented the medal. Gifts were presented to the other contestants.

Sunday morning, the pastor of the convention church, Rev. Thos. E. Nugent, gave an impressive sermon and Miss Edith Guttromson and Mrs. Sam Mikkelsen, a duet, with Miss Elizabeth Lee at the organ. A union service was held Sunday evening, with Mrs. Anderson presiding. A mixed quartette furnished music and Arthur Spaulding violin solos. The scripture lesson was read by Mrs. Frank Beasley, state recording secretary. The address of Mrs. Necia E. Buck—"The Still, Small Voice"—brought great encouragement to the workers as she reminded us that the greatest forces work silently and that it is only because we become confused by the noise of the opposition, that we fail to hear the voice of God. While great progress has been made in recent years, there is still need for improvement. It is not the business of the federal government to clean up local communities but the duty of local officials.

Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer reviewed prohibition victories of the past year, contrasting early conditions as she knew them in North Dakota, with the great improvement today and declared that prohibition CAN be enforced. Mrs. Fred M. Wanner read the resolution of thanks to Valley City. Mrs. E. C. Watkins asked for the offering, "America" was sung and the Rev. T. A. Simpson of the Episcopal church pronounced the benediction.

The Union Signal Official Publication of National W. C. T. U.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

Watch the Union Signal for the report on gain or loss on subscriptions in your state. It has been published on page sixteen of the Union Signal each month beginning with May. Has the number to be gained been growing larger each month? Then your state is losing, but if it is growing less each month, your state is winning.

The calendar is bringing Houston, Texas nearer each day. It will be necessary to improve every shining moment if your state is on the honor roll at National Convention.

CONTEST CLOSES OCTOBER 31st

Address—

UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill.
\$1.00 per yearly subscription.

PARLIAMENTARY

LAW AT A GLANCE

Brief digest of main points in parliamentary law. Based on Robert's Rules of Order Revised. Compiled by Ethel Comings Utter. 75 cents each.

National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
Evanston, Ill.