

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year

CASSELTON, N. D., OCTOBER, 1931

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ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON

President's Address

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

We are happy to hold our forty-second annual meeting in the extreme northwestern part of the state and in this wide awake, thriving little city of Williston. We do not forget, although there is nothing here to remind us of the fact, that Williston is the center of that part of North Dakota hardest hit by drouth conditions this year. There was good and sufficient reason to recall the invitation for the state convention but it was not recalled. Instead we are met with shining faces and shown a generous, warm-hearted hospitality that could not be purchased with gold of the realm. It is difficult to find words to express our admiration for the sturdy courage and heroic faith of our white ribbon comrades of Williston, the Fifth district and the northwest, and our thanks for all the arrangements made for our comfort and the delightful way in which we have been received. Our hope is that this convention may be an inspiration to them in the same measure that their dauntless courage is to us.

North Dakota

While our state, with all the world, has felt the great depression and has also suffered from drouth this year, we find we still have much to be thankful for. We have had, so far, comparatively little unemployment, we have had no bread lines. Although the crops are cut down generally and entirely destroyed in some parts of the state, the rains came in time to insure feed for stock. We have had economic depressions, drouth, hail and grasshoppers before and we have come through. This is a testing time, a time to stand by and help one another, a time to stand by our work.

The people of North Dakota are of

pioneer stock and not lacking in steadfastness and courage. Our organization, notwithstanding present conditions and the fact that many unions have lost their hard-earned budgets and dues in closed banks and that many members have lost their entire personal savings, is bravely carrying on and will continue to do so. We believe that these conditions which seem deplorable are nevertheless among the "all things" that work together for good to them that love Him.

I wish to record my great appreciation of the efficient work of my co-officers, Mrs. Fred M. Wanner, Mrs. Barbara H. Wylie, Mrs. E. C. Watkins and Mrs. Frank Beasley; and of the district presidents, the state field workers, the 71 Prohibition Patriots many local presidents and workers. These altogether have wrought results that are most heartening in a year like this. At the great demonstration at Niagara Falls, 71 American flags were flying to honor North Dakota's Prohibition Patriots who had added 255 new members to our ranks. We cordially welcome the new unions, the new Y. P. P.'s the new L. T. L.'s and all the people who have joined the W. C. T. U. this year. Mrs. Wylie will tell about these in her report. We are pleased that the North Dakota plan for enrolling and cultivating new voters was adopted by the National executive committee at Niagara Falls and will be incorporated in the plans for the Christian Citizenship department.

North Dakota Legislation

The state legislature was notable this year for the absence of the wet leaders of other years. Not a wet measure of any kind was even introduced. The attempt to repeal the law prohibiting smoking in public dining rooms failed. A bill to prohibit the pictures of women on billboards advertising cigarets, cigars or tobacco, passed the House and was defeated in the Senate.

The law requiring party registration of voters was repealed. A law was enacted giving persons who are ill the privilege of using absent voters' ballots. Provision was made for the establishment of free kindergartens upon a majority vote at an election called by the petition of one-fifth of the electors of a district. A law was passed requiring teachers in public schools to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution and the flag. The Constitution includes all its amendments. Webster defines allegiance as fidelity and obedience. Hereafter all teachers will be required to take the oath of allegiance (fidelity and obedience) to the Constitution, including the Eighteenth amendment. Measures for congressional reapportionment failed to pass and the two congressmen to which our state is entitled, will be elected at large, that is, every voter will vote for two.

Two constitutional amendments



MRS. NELLE PARK DAWES
President Montana W. C. T. U.

were passed and will go to the people at the next general election. One amendment provides that the number of signers on a petition to initiate laws is raised from 10,000 to 30,000 the number required to refer to the people a law passed by the legislature is raised from 7,000 to 25,000, while the number of signatures required to force a special election on such a measure is raised from 30,000 to 35,000.

The other amendment increases the number of signers required to initiate an amendment to the Constitution from 20,000 to 40,000. These amendments are important and should receive the approval of the people. Their passage will prevent elections and campaigns on measures desired by only a small proportion of the people. It must be remembered that since the present figures were fixed, the electorate has been doubled by the addition of women's votes. It is therefore only just and right that the number of signers to petitions should be increased.

Watchman, What of the Night?

There are unmistakable indications that morning is breaking. We believe the year 1931 marks a decided change in public opinion toward the enforcement of the Eighteenth amendment. This year also marks a change in the attitude of officials, which is usually a reflection of public opinion, toward crime, gangsters, racketeering and bootlegging. Respectable violators of the prohibition law have no small share of responsibility for the general disrespect for law and order. It follows in mathematical precision that in the same measure a man encourages the breaking down of the prohibition law in order that he may gratify his appetite for intoxicating liquor, he also encourages the breaking down of every law that protects

his home, his business, his property, his person and his family.

The arrest, trial and conviction of such arch bootleggers and gangsters as Al Capone of Chicago and Jack Diamond of New York, is giving new impetus to enforcement everywhere and demonstrating that the federal government is not impotent in the face of crime and lawlessness. States and cities are showing a marked increase in successful prosecutions. Federal prohibition agencies are steadily closing up the big operators and the smaller ones are not slow to see the handwriting on the wall.

The day is beginning to dawn. President Hoover's enforcement policies are being gradually worked out. Prohibition Director Woodcock is showing marked ability as an organizer and manager. Congress authorized the addition of 500 prohibition agents. We have now the largest force yet assembled for prohibition enforcement. About 2500 agents are now in action. There is generally good cooperation between the federal and state enforcement agencies in North Dakota and we appreciate the fine, loyal service they are giving.

The Wickersham Report

The report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Law Enforcement and President Hoover's message in submitting this report to Congress have greatly strengthened the dry cause and are among the year's outstanding victories. The members of this commission were probably about equally divided on the prohibition question, although it was usually considered that the preponderance of sentiment was wet. After two years of careful study and investigation, the commission findings, signed by all but one of their members, reject every proposal put forth by the wets. All the wet organizations—the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, the Moderation League, the wet Crusaders, demand repeal of the 18th amendment. The commission rejects repeal as a backward step. The wet organizations advocate modification of the Volstead act to legalize light wine and beer. The commission rejects this proposition as dishonest under the Constitution. The wet organizations demand repeal of the Volstead act. The commission declares repeal of the Volstead act is an invitation to reopen the corner saloon. The wet organizations advocate "state control" of liquor. The commission opposes state or federal governments going into the liquor business. The wet organizations are endeavoring to undermine prohibition by withdrawing state cooperation by repeal of state enforcement codes. The commission declares state cooperation essential. The wet organizations declare prohibition enforcement is growing worse. The commission declares there has

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been constant improvement in organization and efficiency in law enforcement since 1927. The committee recommends improved enforcement machinery and less cumbersome legal procedure. The only concession made to any suggestion for a change was the recommendation that IF any alteration is made it should be REVISION (not repeal) of the amendment, providing that power be given Congress to regulate or prohibit the liquor traffic. This drew expressed disapproval from President Hoover and also the following ringing statement: "My own duty and that of all executive officers is clear—to enforce the law with all means at our disposal, without equivocation or reservation."

The commission confirms the oft reiterated position of the W. C. T. U. that the benefits of prohibition are in direct proportion to its observance and enforcement, and also bears out the statement that where state enforcement codes have been repealed there has been increased difficulty in enforcement and hence fewer social and economic benefits. Among the industrial benefits are cited—increased production, increased efficiency of labor, elimination of "blue Monday," decrease in industrial accidents, increase in savings and decrease in demand upon charities and social agencies, a distinct improvement in standards of living "which must be attributed to prohibition."

The commission finds less drinking and less drunkenness than in the saloon era. The decreased number of patients in liquor cures, decreased number of arrests for drunkenness, decreased number of deaths from alcoholism, all point to this conclusion. The commission's conclusions are that any program of liquor control should go forward from these economic and social gains. It should begin by conserving these benefits. The first desideratum is to keep closed the saloon and its substantial equivalents.

The report deals with the major issues between the wets and dries and supports the position of the dries. The personal opinions of the commissioners are varied and some newspapers so emphasized the opinions with which they agreed that readers were confused and made to believe that these personal opinions of individuals were the findings of the commission.

Report of Woman's National Commission for Law Enforcement and Law Observance

This illuminating report is the work of twenty-two distinguished women of both political parties and from various parts of the country, after careful study of the question. They express the conviction that the Wickersham Report has done much to strengthen opinion favoring the 18th amendment, and that their conclusions, arrived at in spite of personal preferences, of at least half of the commission, testify more strongly than anything else could have done, to the social and economic benefits already evident as a result of the 18th Amendment. The report touches upon the history of the movement toward prohibition, "which is the result of 100 years step at a time, trial and test, in which regulation,

local option, and state dispensary methods were tried out and abandoned for prohibition" and states that the chief obstacle to satisfactory enforcement is the alliance of corrupt politics and the liquor interests, encouraged and financed by sinister interests in this country and by the organized wine growers, brewers and distillers of the world who have been affected in their trade by our law. It sums up the losses and gains of the people of the United States in account with Prohibition Inc. 1920-1930, as follows:

Losses: 170,000 saloons; \$363,000,000 in Federal income from taxes on \$1,817,000,000 worth of liquors; 64 per cent decrease in liquor drunk; 38 out of 50 "Keeley Cure" and 60 out of 60 "Neal Cure" organizations closed; 10 to 60 per cent reduction in Juvenile Court cases; 54 per cent drop in number of children cared for by Welfare Associations; 50 per cent decrease in arrests for prostitution; 11 per cent decline in number of 18 to 20 year old boys sent to penal institutions.

Gains: \$2,000,000,000 in FEDERAL INCOME TAXES; \$779,000,000 in AUTOMOBILE AND GASOLINE TAXES; 350,000 Gasoline Stations; 3,615 Branch Banks; 28 per cent increase in milk consumption; 30,000,000 NEW SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS; \$68,000,000 more LIFE INSURANCE HOLDINGS; 400,000 NEW HOMES a year since 1921; 47 per cent more HOTELS; 25 per cent AVERAGE WAGE INCREASE; 150 per cent increase in HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS; 30 per cent reduction in INFANT MORTALITY; 300 per cent increase in COLLEGE STUDENTS.

The printed report presents in addition to the findings of the commission, valuable papers from the women commissioners on such topics as—"Moral Gains from Prohibition," "Why the Law is Not Enforced," "Courts and Juries." The report can profitably be used for study and discussion in local unions and other group meetings.

The Demonstration at Niagara Falls

The demonstration given at the public meeting in connection with the National Executive Committee at Niagara Falls deserves special mention, not only for its beauty and impressiveness but also for the remarkable testimony given there. It was not only a demonstration of Prohibition Patriots and new members gained but it was a demonstration of victories of the year. When the name of a state was called, the state president, carrying her state flag, marched to the platform to the music of her state song, sung by a quartette. In one minute she gave a rapid survey of work done and victories won. When she finished, American flags in number equal to the Prohibition Patriots in her state fluttered up an invisible wire and were festooned over the choir loft. At the close, 6718 flags were waving there, representing 33,500 new members gained, up to Mother's Day 1931. It was a glorious cascade of American flags, more beautiful and meaningful than Niagara itself, and the stories of victories told by the state presidents were more potent than the mighty thunders of the great Falls.

Summed up, these speeches showed that "the great wet drive to smash prohibition state by state" has made no progress in 1931. Forty-one state legislatures were in session last winter. In eleven legislatures, including North Dakota, there was not sufficient wet sentiment for even the introduction of a wet bill. In the other thirty legislatures, 115 wet measures were considered and every one defeated. The legislatures adjourned without repealing or modifying one line of any prohibition law. The only

measures that were successful were non-mandatory referenda on the 18th Amendment or asking Congress to call a Constitutional convention; these have no effect on existing laws. There were eleven of these gestures from six wet states. New York was responsible for five of them. Illinois passed a repeal bill which was vetoed by Governor Emerson and a few days later Illinois wet strength collapsed completely in an attempt to memorialize Congress which failed to pass Our National slogan—"Observance and Enforcement—Not Repeal" is marching on.

The Drive for Restoration of Beer

The great wet drive to smash prohibition state by state having failed, the wets are now turning their attention to a tremendous propaganda for the restoration of the sale of beer. The recent efforts of the A. A. P. A. for 2.75 per cent beer, bolstered by large contributions from the brewers, failed when it was revealed by testimony given to the Senate investigating committee that the real object was not as they claimed, "to give the poor man his beer" but to shift the corporation taxes of the rich man on to the back of the poor man's family. Now Augustus Busch comes out in an open letter declaring the 4 per cent beer would give employment to millions of men and restore public confidence and prosperity. He does not mention the fact that in those countries where beer is freely sold, the unemployment problem is much greater and the economic conditions much graver than in prohibition United States. The beer propaganda, in order to disarm criticism, solemnly declares that the return of the saloon is not desired.

If the sale of beer could be honestly legalized under the Constitution (and the Wickersham Commission says it can not), it would follow of necessity that there must be a place where it is sold and drunk. That place, by whatever name called, would in fact be a saloon. Before prohibition, the sale of beer constituted 85 percent of the whole liquor business. Its restoration would mean the return of 85 per cent of the liquor business with its disastrous social and economic consequences. The legal sale of beer means the return of the saloon regime with its drinking and drunkenness, with the poverty and suffering it brings the drinker's family. It means the return to power of the great brewing interests, which dominated political parties, controlled legislation and, during the Great War, proved themselves to be utterly selfish, conscienceless and unpatriotic.

The liquor interests of Europe claim they are raising great sums of money to break down prohibition in the United States. Great sums of money are being spent here in this beer propaganda. It is evident that not only the brewers and billionaires but also the allied liquor interests of the world are fighting to break down prohibition in the United States. They will fail, because, as Evangeline Booth says: "Time is on our side; science is on our side; health is on our side; the home is on our side; mothers and children are on our side; finance and industry are on our side; athletics is on our side; the Gospel is on our side and the Saviour of the World is on our side."

The Coming Election

The deciding factors in the 1932 elections are the women and new voters. The great organizations of the women of the country, including the W. C. T. U., the Missionary Societies, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Council of Women, the National Women's Committee for Law Enforcement, the Women's National Democratic Law Enforcement League have declared in favor of the 18th

Amendment and many of these organizations have further declared that they will support no presidential candidate who is wet and no party whose platform is wet. The Women's Democratic Law Enforcement League, at its recent convention in Washington, with delegates from all parts of the United States, demanded the resignation of John J. Raskob, the wet chairman of the National Democratic committee and gave notice that they would support no wet candidate for President or any candidates proposed by Tammany. These Democratic women made heroic sacrifices in the 1928 election and are ready to do so again if necessary. The organized women of the country are tremendously in earnest on the question of prohibition and the political party that defies them will do so at its peril.

The new voter is the uncertain factor in the coming election. Millions of these young men and women will meet their first test on the question of prohibition. They have no background with which to compare present conditions. They know little or nothing of the old-time saloon with its domination of political parties, its defiance of law, its side entrances and back rooms where young women gathered, its partnership with the brothel and the whole underworld of crime. They are reading the wet metropolitan press and the current wet magazines with their misleading propaganda and distortion of facts. Numbers of them come from homes where prohibition is a joke and where so-called personal liberty is considered sufficient excuse for violating the law.

How are these young people to be given the right perspective and to know the truth? If we allow them to be misled, are we not responsible? Is there any other organization in our communities whose great objective is the annihilation of the liquor traffic? We cannot escape this responsibility and it is our greatest opportunity for service. Have you ever stopped to consider what the result would be if all the unions in our state and in our great country faithfully taught the children year after year in the L. T. L., enlisted the young people in the Y. P. B., saw to it that scientific temperance instruction was given in Sunday Schools and the Vacation and Weekday Bible schools? We would have a company of taught, and enthusiastic young leaders who could turn the tide in any election. The union that is not making the work among children and young people one of its great objectives, is taking a long detour and missing the short, straight highway to the real purpose of our organization.

At our mid-year executive meeting, it was voted that one objective from now until the 1932 election be the new voter; that every union make a survey, listing all the young men and young women in the community who will vote for President the first time in 1932; that our national campaign leaflets (which this coming year are prepared with the election in view) be given them each month; that Youth's Roll Call be presented for their signatures; that a banquet in their honor, with prohibition toasts, be a part of the July 4th celebration. This plan was adopted later by the National Executive committee and we shall be put to shame if other states carry it out better than we do. Plans are impotent unless executed and we are depending on every union to carry out this plan. No more important work can be done in preparation for the 1932 election.

Youth must be taught that alcohol is a destroyer, a destroyer of the most precious things of life—home love, the happiness of innocent child-

hood, honored womanhood, strong, virile manhood. Alcohol impairs the highest functions of the brain and destroys will power, judgment, quick apprehension and keen preception. If alcohol was dangerous in the days of our Crusade mothers, it is deadly in this whirlwind of modern machinery in which we now live. Twenty-five million automobiles are racing on our over-crowded highways; in the air the number of giant airplanes is daily increasing; our factories are filled with whirling machinery; the use of machinery on our farms and in our homes is steadily on the increase. Alcohol makes every operator of machinery a possible killer. Alcohol endangers the life of every pedestrian on the highway, of every school going child and fills our daily papers with accounts of slaughter.

Alcohol in any form is a destroyer. Light wine, homemade wine, beer, home brew, fermented root beer, grape concentrates or any distilled fermented beverage, contains alcohol which has well been called an untamed devil in this age of machinery.

Sixtieth Anniversary of the Crusade
This is the first of the four years' celebration of the Crusade. North Dakota, with Pennsylvania, Florida, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, West Virginia and the Philippine Islands belongs to the Annie Wittenmyer group of states. There are six groups, each of which bears the name and honors the memory of a Crusader. The goals, if reached, will increase the membership and greatly stimulate the work and influence of the W. C. T. U. They will be reached if every union accepts its share of responsibility as outlined in the President's Recommendations. Let us make this a great celebration. The Anne Wittenmyer group, as reported at the National executive meeting has already made progress toward reaching our group goals. North Dakota must do its part.

National and World's Conventions

Since our state convention at Valley City last fall, the National convention has been held at Houston, Texas, the World's convention at Toronto and the National executive meeting at Niagara Falls. These were all history-making gatherings. At Houston, the Republican and Democratic women, representing all the states, had separate meetings and each adopted ringing resolutions in favor of dry candidates and dry platforms in the coming presidential election. Plans were made for 25 regional conferences beginning December 5 at Washington, D. C. Fargo is fortunate in being chosen for one of these conferences which will be held next February 18-19. Our mid-year executive meeting will be held in connection with it. All these conferences will be attended by National officers. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, vice president and Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, treasurer, will conduct the Fargo conference.

At the World's convention, 31 countries were represented and thrilling accounts were given of how these countries are working toward prohibition. Fifty-one countries are affiliated with the World's W. C. T. U. This was the largest World's W. C. T. U. convention ever held. The hospitality of Toronto was most generous and we shall long remember the beautiful welcome and gracious, kindly thoughtfulness of our convention hostess, Mrs. Louise C. McKinney.

Sir Geo. Foster, Canada's grand old man, Dr. A. J. Irwin, secretary Canadian Temperance Federation, and representatives from every province testified to the complete failure of Government Control. The results according to their statements are—more liquor sold in Canada than ever

before; more drinking in homes, more drunken drivers arrested, more automobile accidents from drunken driving. It was the unanimous decision that prohibition is the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic. Over-seas delegates who visited in the United States on their way to convention, expressed amazement at the absence of drinking or drunkenness in our cities, even in the great wet city of New York.

A beautiful bust of Anna Gordon was presented to the W. C. T. U. of the United States by the sculptor, Miss Dagmar Prior, president Denmark W. C. T. U., and unveiled at a great mass meeting on Sunday afternoon.

At the National executive meeting in Niagara Falls, the situation in this country was thoroughly discussed, the strong recommendations of the President, Mrs. Boole, were adopted, plans made for carrying out the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Crusade and also for the continued advancement of our great program of education.

Prohibition and Youth

The wet press gleefully features any account of drinking at high school or college parties or any instance of drunkenness among young people occurring in any part of the United States. The fact that today this is NEWS when before prohibition it was so common no attention was paid to it, shows the progress we are making. People who read the news and do not think, are still reiterating that under prohibition, young people are drinking more than ever before. College presidents, deans and professors from all parts of the United States have given testimony that is overwhelming and practically unanimous, to the fact that drinking in our universities and colleges has been greatly reduced under prohibition.

Dr. Thomas A. Clark, for more than 25 years dean of men in the University of Illinois, one of our largest tax-supported Universities, says: "Drinking before the enactment of prohibitory laws was much more general than it is now. There was much more general drinking and much more drunkenness and it was much less talked about." Dean Roy R. Hewitt, of the College of Law in the Willamette (Ore.) University says: "I am convinced there is not one-twentieth of the liquor consumed today that was consumed by the students under the same circumstances 20 years ago."

Prof. Charles C. Clark, who has been on the Committee on Discipline at Yale for twenty-one years, writes: "I know conditions intimately. I do not pretend that the students are prohibitionists or are not drinking, but the change has been simply revolutionary. In the old days, our committee was constantly busy with cases involving intoxication and the disorders originating from it. Now we have practically no business of the kind at all to transact."

Jane Addams, in her recent book "The Second Twenty Years at Hull House," gives a picture of youth under the "good old days" of liquor regulation. "In the winter of 1911, the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago made a very careful investigation of 328 public dance halls and found that 86,000 people frequented them on Saturday evening of whom the majority were boys between the ages of 16 and 18 and girls between 14 and 16. One condition they found to be general—most of the dance halls existed for the sale of liquor and dancing was of secondary importance. By twelve o'clock, practically all the boys, who in many halls outnumbered the girls, showed signs of intoxication.

"Under prohibition, the large com-

mercial dance halls in Chicago have come to be well chaperoned with a standard of conduct enforced by the dance hall managers themselves. Every boy and man who pays an entrance fee is examined by an officer for a flask. At one of the large dance halls, out of 4500 persons examined only three were found carrying flasks. Such a regulation of course would have been impossible unless the entire liquor business had been made illegal."

These are striking illustrations of the improvement in the character and conduct of youth under prohibition.

How many newspapers have given prominence to the fact that at the International Convention of Christian Endeavorers, after an address on the present liquor situation, those thousands of young people sprang to their feet and with arms upheld and fists clinched made this personal pledge—"Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, I will see this thing through?" How many newspapers featured the fact that in Pasadena, California, last May, 6000 young people met in the Presbyterian church and organized for the purpose of promoting prohibition?

How many newspapers gave prominence to the various gatherings of young people—Epworth Leagues, Christian Endeavors, Baptist Young People's Union, Young People's Branches and others who make ringing declarations in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement?

Peace

There was probably never so much expressed sentiment for peace in the United States or in the world as today. Advancement toward peace has reached the point where it has become evident that something more than pledges and treaties is needed. The Versailles Treaty, containing a pledge of peace, was followed by the Washington Conference, Locarno, the Briand-Kellogg Pact and the London Conference. Yet today, the nations including our own, are spending more on armaments than they were when that great catastrophe, the World War, despoiled every land and showed the utter futility of armaments as a preparation against war. There should be an insistent demand that the Disarmament Conference at Geneva next winter bring results. The women of the United States are sending to this conference a petition of a million names. The W. C. T. U. of North Dakota is doing its share in securing these signatures. We must work and pray until disarmament is an accomplished fact.

We are devoutly thankful that in these crucial days, days of flood and drouth, of unemployment and unrest, world wide depression, we have on the helm of our good ship of state the strong and steady hand of that peace-loving Quaker, that great friend of humanity, that statesman and diplomat, Herbert Hoover.

Causes

In the search for the cause of present day crime and lawlessness, many theories are advanced. One is the World War. History shows that after every great war there has been a great slump in the morals of the people. The teaching, practice and tolerance of the brutal art of war must continue to have results after the period of legalized killing is over. No doubt the growth of crime was stimulated by the war but statisticians show us that the crime wave began in the 90's. Wet logicians tell us that prohibition is the cause of the crime wave but it began long before prohibition came to the United States and has grown with leaps and bounds in countries where prohibition has not yet arrived. The liquor traffic has always been an outlaw and has vio-

lated every law that sought to regulate or control it. The prohibition law is better enforced than any previous law that attempted to control or regulate the traffic. The prohibition law is enforced much better than are the laws against bank robbery and banditry.

Another cause advanced is the decadence of the home, the flippant regard of the marriage relation and the consequent increase in divorce. The lack of training in the modern home in habits of honesty, integrity, and obedience—these are no doubt contributing causes, but the real cause lies still deeper. My conviction is that the underlying foundation cause of existing conditions is the anemic type of christianity that we find in our churches, homes, and so-called Christian schools. The virile, heroic spirit, that stands for the right, alone, if necessary, that counts it a joy to do and suffer for the advancement of Christ's kingdom, is smothered by doubt and uncertainty. What can we do about it?

As Christian women we can ask that the bugle call of the church, as heard in our pulpits, and Christian schools, be for an advance and not a retreat. We can seek in our own hearts a revival of the study of the Word, of meditation and prayer, and we shall find it an effective tonic for the low vitality of our personal Christian experience.

The W. C. T. U. is a Christian organization, born in that "whirlwind of the Lord"—the Crusade. If we neglect the source of our strength, our society, with its great membership, its superb organization, its wonderful machinery, will be impotent. It is the rank and file that make up the organization. It is the rank and file from which come our leaders. The organization is what we—you and I—make it. Let us, by the consecration of our own lives, make it an instrument God can use for the pulling down of the strongholds of Satan, for the building up of Christ's kingdom on earth and the triumph of prohibition, purity and peace.

President's Recommendations

Some of the following recommendations were adopted by the National Executive Committee at Niagara Falls, June 11, 1931, and all are in harmony with National W. C. T. U. plans.

First. That the campaign of education, on the effects of beverage alcohol be continued; that we especially emphasize the value of total abstinence and the inherent qualities of alcohol as a habit-forming drug; this to be carried on through increased emphasis on Scientific Temperance Instruction in all schools, public and private, through the press, through literature and through public meetings.

Second. That the literature campaign, as carried on for the past two years, be continued and that every local union have a part in it. The best way to elect a Dry President, Dry Congress, and Dry Legislature is to build up public sentiment through presentation of the facts regarding prohibition.

Third. That as a memorial to our beloved leader, Anna Gordon, and because increased membership means increasing the number of active workers in our organization and the funds available for temperance work, we put on a campaign in the state and in every local union, to begin at the close of this convention and to continue until July 1, 1932. That every member shall be known as an Anna Gordon member and every one who secures five new members shall be known as a Keeper of the Flag. That

we have an unbroken chain from the state to the local union, every state officer, every state director, every district officer, and every local union officer, a Keeper of the Flag.

Fourth. That as our state has the good fortune to be chosen for a National Region Conference which is to be held in Fargo, February 18, 19, we make every possible effort to secure a large attendance. That to this end every District appoint three delegates and every local union appoint two delegates.

Fifth. That we continue to observe the first week in December as Self-denial Week, every member making some contribution to the state reserve fund to hold prohibition.

Sixth. That every union endeavor to raise one dollar for the National Campaign fund to meet the necessary expense in promoting the adoption of dry planks in party platforms and the nomination of dry candidates, by circulating the cards which will hold one dollar in dimes. This money should not be taken from the treasurer of the local union nor should it be sent through the local treasurer, but direct to the treasurer of the National Campaign Fund, Miss Jeannette E. Nichols, 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Seventh. That in order that we may reach the goals for the Crusade Anniversary each union be responsible for its part as follows: 1. Organize a praying band which will meet informally once a month, or have a specified time for prayer. 2. Work for a net gain of not less than six members each year. 3. Work for a net gain of three new subscriptions to the Union Signal each year. 4. Work for a net gain of three new subscriptions to the Young Crusader each year. 5. Medals: Each local union hold at least one silver medal contest each year; each district one gold medal contest; each Congressional District one pearl medal contest; each State W. C. T. U. a diamond medal contest. 5. New Unions: We can only reach our goal in new unions if we endeavor to organize one new W. C. T. U., one new Y. P. B., and one new L. T. L. in each district each year. 7. Goals in Money: Annuities may be purchased at any time through the treasurer of the National W. C. T. U. Legacies may be written into wills at any time. If notice is sent to the treasurer of the National W. C. T. U. full credit will be given for the proposed gifts.

Eighth. That every union through its Citizenship department, complete its survey of New Voters, keeping the list up to date, that Youth's Roll Call be presented for their signatures, that they be furnished every month with the National Campaign literature, that special social functions, banquets or receptions, with short prohibition speeches from leading citizens, be held in their honor.

Ninth. That in order that public and school libraries of the state may be furnished with current authoritative facts on prohibition, every union where there is a library, take the responsibility of raising three dollars through the library board, men's Bible classes, or 12 individuals who will give 25c apiece, for the purpose of placing in the library the Prohibition Facts Service, Library Portfolio. Send three dollars to W. G. Calderwood, 986 15th Ave. SE., Minneapolis, Minn.

Tenth. That we assist in drought relief work through the Red Cross this year.

For Drouth Relief

Though it was decided to cooperate with the Red Cross in drought relief, the following names have been sent us of those who will receive and distribute articles sent them:

The State Convention

Held at Williston, Sept. 24-27, 1931

Arriving after midnight and expecting to go to the hotel, we were met by white ribboners with automobiles, who received us with warm western hospitality and conducted us to their homes. Every one smiled when the first day of the convention brought the best rain this drought-stricken region had seen in a year. Then followed days of beautiful, balmy weather. Every union but one in the hostess district was represented and many came from other parts of the state. At the delicious banquet the first evening, the disappointments of the year were forgotten as we were heartily welcomed by representative citizens. Rev. Howard S. Anderson voiced the invocation. Dr. H. T. Skovoldt, President city commission, brought greetings for the city; Rev. A. R. Henry for the churches; Supt. E. J. Urness for the schools; Mr. J. D. Schmidt for the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. C. E. Raffety for the Rotary Club; Mrs. H. E. Olson for the district and Mrs. L. E. Hennigar for the local union. Response was by Mrs. Fred M. Wanner of Jamestown. Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, with her usual wit and wisdom, presided as toastmistress. Mrs. Frank Beasley was heard with rapt attention in her fine rendition of "The Neighbor," by Katherine Holland Brown.

Outstanding was the musical program at each session. Miss Marjorie Hoare as convention accompanist, lent valuable assistance. Williston's best musicians appeared and many pleasing contributions came from neighboring unions, the male quartettes from Epping and Zahl, the vocal solos by Mrs. Mackley, Minot; Mrs. Skele, Ray; Miss McLean, Grenora, and the vocal duet by Mmes. Phil Moelling and J. Helle, Wildrose, being note-worthy. Much credit is due the chairman of the local committee, Mrs. F. A. Hoare, and the state musical director, Mrs. W. B. Simcox, Park River, for the success of this part of the program. In spite of the dry summer, we were pleasantly surprised to see beautiful flowers everywhere in evidence during the meeting. Mrs. O. J. Roed, flower mission director, presented corsage bouquets to the state officers and national guest.

Friday morning, the convention was called to order by the state president, Mrs. Anderson. Mrs. Karl J. Farup, Park River, led the flag salute. The Crusade psalm was read and the Crusade hymn sung and Mrs. Fred M. Wanner conducted a prayer and raise service. Mrs. E. R. Pomeroy, Fargo, was appointed time-keeper. The president's recommendations appear elsewhere. Mrs. Wylie, in her report, announced 77 Prohibition Patriots, six of whom are Anna Gordon Fitch, Napoleon; Mrs. Thos. Earl and Mrs. L. D. Van Dusen, Grand Forks; Mrs. J. P. Larson and Mrs. D. Wengstrom, Finley, and Mrs. J. N. Wallestad, Wheelock. Three hundred ninety-five new members have been added to the ranks this year in our state.

Friday afternoon, Mrs. Clarence W. Lee, president State union, was in charge of devotions. Mrs. Geo. H. Moyer, state secretary Y. P. B. and Mrs. E. S. Bordwell, state secretary L. T. L., brought encouraging reports of their work. The 4th, 5th, 16th

Mrs. E. R. Franklin, Douglas
Mrs. J. E. Farnum, Wildrose
Mrs. Anton Ross, Van Hook
Mrs. E. J. Convis, Lansford
Mrs. R. E. Swensied, Stanley
For all others, see the names of local presidents in State Report.

and 17th districts were represented by their presidents, the 12th by Mrs. F. A. Ward and the 15th by the vice president, Mrs. Julia D. Nelson. Mrs. H. E. Mielke, whose district had the largest percentage of unions reporting, was presented with a beautiful loving-cup.

Mrs. S. O. Nelson was made a life member by the 16th district, Mrs. Bessie M. Darling presenting the certificate. Seven department directors were present and others sent reports. Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, of the department of Bible in Public Schools, sent a telegram of greeting and two boxes of beautiful flowers from her garden in Fargo. A special message of thanks was ordered sent to Mrs. Best. In the Medal Contest department, Mrs. J. N. Wallestad, director, a greater work than ever has been done this year, as well as in the Essay Contest work under the direction of Mrs. Lillie B. Smith. Temperance teaching was reported by Mrs. McGregor in most of the 214 Vacation schools. Mrs. Nellie M. Cross, Park River, was awarded first place for the most publicity in newspapers during the year—82 feet, one column wide, while Mrs. J. L. Hughes, Bismarck, was second with 58 feet.

Twenty banner unions were reported and representatives were introduced and given badges. First and Fourth reported as banner districts. Telegrams of greeting were received from the South Dakota W. C. T. U. in convention at Huron and from Mrs. E. C. Watkins, state treasurer, who is recovering from an automobile accident.

Friday evening Mrs. Wanner presided while Mrs. Anderson gave her splendid address which appears in this paper. The one-minute speeches by district presidents, relating the greatest achievement of the year, were inspiring. Miss Dorothy Newgaard, Grand Forks, gave an original oration—The Case Against Alcohol—which was much enjoyed. Mrs. Bessie M. Darling's appeal for an offering brought a generous response.

Saturday morning at 8:30 the district presidents held a conference in charge of Mrs. H. H. Olson, while Mrs. John Pehrson presided over the state directors' conference. Mrs. A. H. Maides, Ray, led the opening devotions. Mrs. Nelle Park Dawes, president Montana W. C. T. U., was introduced and made a member of the convention. We were also pleased to have with us three other Montana comrades, Mrs. S. M. Starr, local president Sydney union, Mrs. C. L. Teisinger, state director Institutes and Mrs. E. E. Bonebright, state director Medal Contests. Mmes. G. R. Norris, Fargo, and F. A. Ward, Montpelier, assisted on the credentials committee and 65 delegates and visitors were reported. All state officers were re-elected and given the white ribbon cheer. Saturday noon the state officers and Mrs. Dawes were guests of the Williston officers at a delicious luncheon, which courtesy was appreciated. Saturday afternoon opened with a helpful devotional service by Mrs. Nellie M. Cross. In the local presidents' processional, 19 presidents told what had been done in the survey of new voters.

Mrs. Dawes gave a most interesting report of the World's convention in Toronto with its 1526 registered delegates where they drank the King's health in water. She quoted our friend, Mrs. Louise C. McKinney, as saying that after the first World's convention, the word—"Discouragement"—was not in her vocabulary. Mrs. Dawes told us that Germany employs teachers of scientific temperance to visit the schools, that Argentina makes an appropriation for W. C. T. U. work. Other countries are working towards the same goal—national prohibition. All eyes are on

the United States. We must hold fast. A very pleasant auto ride, through the courtesy of the Rotary Club, gave us a vision of the beauties of this western country with its wide open spaces and rolling prairies.

Saturday evening was young people's night and Mrs. Geo. H. Moyer presided. The Williston L. T. L. sang two pleasing numbers. A pearl medal contest was under the direction of Mrs. J. N. Wallestad. The judges awarded the medal to Lyle Carlson, Ray. The other contestants did admirably well and received gifts, Mrs. Dawes making the presentation. A very impressive demonstration of the Canadian System as it works in the provinces was given by nine members of the convention. An original song, composed by Mrs. G. E. Norris, Fargo and Mrs. Frank Beasley, was sung with enthusiasm. Miss M. Inez Lee, Epping and Mrs. Frank Beasley, Fairdale were made life members of the North Dakota W. C. T. U.

Sunday services were held in the Congregational church. A very helpful prayer service was conducted by Mrs. John Pehrson, director Evangelistic department. At the public service following, Rev. H. S. Anderson presided and the pastor of the convention church, Rev. A. R. Henry, preached the sermon, speaking forcibly from the text—"And this is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." We are waging a warfare against selfish interests and those who cry "We want beer," whether at an American Legion convention or in Williston, raise the cry of repeal and only wish to satisfy a selfish appetite. When things seem worst, we must not quit. We are in a spiritual universe and the principles of Jesus are stronger than armies. Our victory depends upon faith—and works—putting our faith into action. The speaker advised that on returning to our homes we double our diligence in the work we have undertaken, remembering that Jesus dared to say HE had overcome the world and we, His followers, share by faith in the victory.

Sunday evening, with the state president, Mrs. Anderson, presiding, Mrs. Nelle Park Dawes, president Montana W. C. T. U., who, by her kindly courtesy and helpful addresses, won all hearts, gave the message of the evening which was illuminating and inspirational. Taking as her topic, "Courage is our word," she showed that all great reforms move slowly and that there is no cause for discouragement. Of her own state, "The Land of the Shining Mountains," Mrs. Dawes expressed her pride but deplored the fact that in repealing her state law, Montana is out of harmony with the Constitution of the greatest republic on earth. Her state motto is—"Bring Montana Back." Montana lost her law through the indifference of the drowsy who stayed at home on election day. Never before have we encountered such bitter opposition. The plan is to snatch prohibition state by state but the American woman stands today with the ballot in her hand, declaring, "They shall not pass." Before Montana lost her state law, deaths from alcoholism were 39 per million. After the first year, the rate was 81 per million. The Montana State Board of Health announced death rate from alcoholism 10 times that of the national rate. There are only 12 to 18 federal officers for the whole state of Montana. Different systems of liquor control were enumerated and the conclusion reached that "Prohibition is the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic." So the women of the W. C. T. U. resolve afresh—"We will hold fast and finish the task."