



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year

CASSELTON, N. D., NOVEMBER, 1922

VOL. XXXV. No. 10

Election Day

When you come to the end of election day,
 When you sit all alone with your thoughts,
 Will your heart be glad or bowed with shame
 For the deeds that you have wrought?
 Did you vote? Did you Pray? Did you work all day?
 Does your conscience say, well done?
 When the sun goes down on election day,
 Then your chance for work is done.
 There is no use to kick when the deed is done,
 There's no use to weep then, my friend.
 This is the time when the race is won,
 Election day is the end.
 Then work, work away until election day.
 Oh, work till the day is done,
 When the sun goes down on election day,
 Then your chance for work is done.
 —Exchange.

President's Letter

Dear Comrades:
 November 8 is a day of destiny in North Dakota and it may also be a day of destiny in the nation. An overwhelming NO vote will not only save the prohibition clause of the state constitution but it will also administer a stinging rebuke to the noisy minority, who through the initiative and referendum, are endeavoring to force a campaign upon us every other year.
 Our speakers have been doing splendid work and millions of pages of literature have been distributed, but, in the last analysis, success depends on GETTING OUT THE DRY VOTE. Every dry voter in every precinct should be listed and every one should be told of the importance of going to the polls and voting "No" on the amendment to repeal the prohibition clause of our state constitution.
 A checkup should be made at noon on election day and those who have not voted by that time should be reminded by phone or personal call. This is now the most important part of our work and its neglect may mean defeat. Good work has been done—now let us make this one great final effort to reap the fruits of our labor. Offer to assist the Constitution Defenders precinct committeemen. If they are not doing this work, the unions should appoint committees to go ahead. We are publishing in another column the position of candidates who replied to our questions. Some of these are vague and the situation is puzzling. We must take into consideration the character and record of the candidates and the platforms on which they stand.

**Help Hold State Prohibition
 VOTE NO
 On Proposed Amendment
 Repealing Prohibition Clause of
 Our State Constitution
 GET OUT THE VOTE NOVEMBER 8**

It is the policy of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union not to endorse any candidate for office unless it is a clear cut issue between wet and dry. Four years ago, in the presidential election, it was such an issue and we endorsed Mr. Hoover. This year, neither platform is dry and we have made no endorsement. However, there is no denying the fact that the Republican platform is much drier than the Democratic platform. In addition to the repeal of the 18th amendment, the Democratic platform declares for the modification of the Volstead Act to permit the sale of wine and beer. There is more immediate danger of this than of the repeal of the 18th amendment because this can be done by a bare majority vote of the Congress and the signature of the president. Governor Roosevelt declares that, if elected, he will see that the sale of wine and beer is legalized and he also declares that the 18th amendment is doomed. The Republican platform does not declare for the sale of wine and beer and there is every reason to believe that President Hoover would veto such a measure if passed by Congress. One of these men will be elected. It seems to me there can be no question as to which will be the safer man. If one does not vote at all for President, as some advocate, it simply means a half vote for Governor Roosevelt who is pledged for the repeal of the 18th amendment and the modification of the Volstead Act to permit the sale of wine and beer.
 Yours faithfully,
 Elizabeth Preston Anderson.

Attention Voters! !

Ella A. Boole, President National W. C. T. U.
 It is obvious that either Hoover and Curtis or Roosevelt and Garner will be elected. Many people are so disappointed in the platform planks of

the major political parties that they are announcing that they will not vote for President on November 8. Should the Drys fail to vote, it would leave the choice of President and Vice President to the Wets of the country.

This is unthinkable. The Socialist Party declares for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. The Prohibition Party platform stands for the Eighteenth Amendment and its enforcement, but its candidates will not be on the ticket in all the states. A vote for that party in the states in which there are Prohibition Party electors will not affect the result of the election nationally.

There are many other vital issues in the campaign which will help the Drys to decide how they will vote if they vote with one of the major parties. We urge that they study the platform planks of the parties, and while the W. C. T. U. is unalterably opposed to legalizing beer, to the repeal amendment and to the alternative amendment which would give the states control of the liquor traffic, some will feel that because of other issues they must vote for one of the old parties. We urge that every one of these send a post card immediately to President Hoover, The White House, Washington, D. C., or to Gov. Roosevelt, Executive Mansion, Albany, New York, in accordance with his or her vote. The following is a suggested form:

"I will vote for for President and Vice President, but I am opposed to the party's platform plank on prohibition. I favor retaining the Eighteenth Amendment."

Signed
 Address

Distilled liquors have their use, but are infinitely overbalanced by the abuse of them; therefore, were it in my power, I would banish them out of the world.—John Wesley.

We're Not Going to Lose Our Law

Tune—
 "It Ain't Gonna Rain No More"
 Oh, the wets are out for battle,
 They're trying every way
 To make folks think they have to drink
 To be both good and gay—but
 We must not lose our law, our law,
 We must not lose our law;
 All Booze is bad, for lass or lad,
 And we must not lose our law.
 We can't win out by loafing—
 We'll write, and talk and pray,
 We'll drive the car both near and far
 And stir up folks each day, for—
 We're not going to lose our law, our law,
 We're not going to lose our law—
 It guards our state and keeps it great,
 And we're not going to lose our law.
 —E. C. B.

The Larger the Vote the Larger the Dry Percentage

An analysis of 131 wet-dry elections shows:
 When 30 per cent of adults voted, the chances are 3 to 7 in favor of the wets.
 When 45 per cent of adults voted, the chances are 5 to 3 in favor of the Drys.
 When 70 per cent of adults voted, the chances are 6 to 1 in favor of the Drys.
 When over 70 per cent vote, the result has always been a dry victory.

POOR MEMORIES

Kathleen Norris
 "In my girlhood every good mother was worrying about a drinking son. I could list for you—I mean it—whole families of what we used to call San Francisco's Irishtocracy wiped out by drink. The surviving sisters and aunts turn to me innocently today and say, 'In our day there was no real drinking.' Thirty years ago there was nothing else. It wasn't shocking, it wasn't interesting, because it was the accepted thing."
 —The Christian Advocate.

The American people will do very well to view with extreme suspicion proposal that the Prohibition Amendment be resubmitted to state conventions. The delegates to these conventions would not have to return to the people for approval of their actions. The entire set-up would be ideal for the use of boss methods and the effective expenditure of vast sums of money. It would be well indeed if all amendments when submitted were ratified by a majority vote of each state, the majority determining how the state's single vote should be cast,

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

Published Monthly

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

Elizabeth Preston Anderson
Editor in Chief
Barbara H. Wylie
Managing Editor

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NOVEMBER, 1932

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Union Signal Promoter—Mrs. George F. Clark, Fargo.
Musical Director—Mrs. W. E. Simcox, Park River.
Historian—Mrs. R. M. Pollock, Fargo.

ESTATE NOTE

1932

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

Signed

Opinions Prominent People

S. D. Adams, Lisbon: "I am unalterably opposed to the repeal of the prohibition clause in our state constitution.

Mrs. John Knauf, President N. Dak. Federation Women's Clubs: "The General Federation of Women's Clubs, in convention at Seattle recently, reaffirmed their faith in the Eighteenth Amendment by an overwhelming majority; another chapter in our record through the years which justifies our belief that a large majority of our membership is in sympathy with its aims. I shall, as the executive official of the North Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs, be happy to know that the women of our organization have contributed largely to the splendid majority by which our state will favor to retain the prohibition clause in our constitution next November eighth.

P. O. Sathre, Assistant U. S. District Attorney: "I am unalterably opposed to the repeal of our Prohibition Law. It is the best moral protection for the future citizens of our state. It has been a part of the original Constitution, and has been in force for 43 years. It would be a tragedy to repeal it now. Its repeal would be an invitation to the nefarious liquor traffic and all its attendant vice and crime to enter our state. It should be voted down with a tremendous majority."

M. Beatrice Johnstone, Grand Forks: "The new day in our civilization means the community responsibility for the child in growth from birth to maturity. What the community gives to the child becomes the material upon which character is builded. The community has no right to authorize any institution to exist under the law, the act of which jeopardizes the welfare of children, who must have the right to protection. There is no authorization without consent. Any provision whereby intoxicating liquor may be legally vendiced implies the partnership of every voting citizen in the enterprise. Fearing such an alliance, I shall vote NO on the initiated measure, which would take from our constitution the clause prohibiting the manufacture, for sale, or gift, of intoxicating liquor."

Dr. E. P. Robertson, President Emeritus Wesley College: "Every voter who believes in moral integrity of citizenship should make sure to vote 'No,' and induce others to oppose adoption of the initiated proposal to rescind the prohibition clause of our state constitution. To do away with state constitutional prohibition would not release citizens of North Dakota from obligations to obey Federal constitution laws, and could have no other effect than to confuse citizen morality and broadcast a North Dakota invitation to the bootleg fraternity to come here to carry on their business where they could be free from all fear of state laws and state officials. This is a proposal to bootleg North Dakota out of the Federal union. Vote 'NO,' and be sure to vote."

Judge B. F. Spalding, Fargo: "If Article XX of our Constitution relating to prohibition is repealed it will be done by the vote of the young people, few of whom ever saw a saloon and none of whom know anything about what went on in saloons, or what emanated from them, nor the conditions that grew out of them. They take, as true, the many assertions to the effect that more intoxicants are consumed now than before prohibition. It can be demonstrated to a practical mathematical certainty that not one-fourth of the quantity of alcoholic beverages is now consumed in this part of the country at least, that was drunk before prohibition. "The evils that grow out of boot-

legging are not altogether the same as those which accompanied the saloon, and they are not nearly so prevalent nor far reaching."

Dr. J. H. Shepperd, President N. Dak. Agricultural College: "No serious minded, competent person with whom I have talked wants a return to the saloon days. Automobile accidents would multiply manifold if the condition of that day held, for the caution and homing instinct of many a horse has saved his drunken owner from being killed or crippled.

"The suffering wife and children of the drunkard constitute my most pathetic memory of the old days.

"Until something more feasible is suggested let us hold fast to the liquor excluding law that we have."

F. P. Mann, sr., Devils Lake: "In my opinion it would be a great disaster to the State of North Dakota to have the prohibition clause in our State constitution repealed. We are getting along fine under our present laws and as a whole prohibition in my opinion has been a great success in North Dakota.

"In the majority of communities the peace officers are enforcing the prohibition laws. The amount of liquor consumed has been greatly over estimated by the wets.

"I have lived in Devils Lake forty-seven years, been in business forty-one years and I surely would not like to see North Dakota go back to the conditions that used to prevail in the old days before we had prohibition.

R. B. Griffith, Grand Forks: "The North Dakota Prohibitory liquor law took effect July 1, 1890. I stood on the sidewalk on the night of June 30, 1890, and saw men moving the stock of liquors and the fixtures out of a saloon, taking them to East Grand Forks, Minn. For years it was a constant struggle to enforce the law, but the officers of the law won the battle until the prohibitory law became as well enforced as other laws. Then came National Prohibition. There was a let up on the part of local people, who thought the victory was complete. In that they were mistaken for the federal enforcement officers were not in sufficient numbers to do the work alone. Yet in many parts of the state the local officials have been doing a good enforcement job. It would be a backward step to repeal our constitution prohibitory law. Let us rather do more effective work in the enforcement of the law by electing only such officials as are in sympathy with the law and its enforcement. We must keep the sale of alcoholic liquors out of this state. Vote NO on Nov. 8, 1932. May the banner of North Dakota never be stained by the legal sale of alcoholic liquors.

Dr. R. M. Black, President Normal and Industrial School, Ellendale: "The prohibition clause of our State Constitution should not be repealed, but should receive the unqualified support of all good citizens. Some thirsty citizens want booze, but they have no right to ask us to be a party to their debauchery. The liquor business is evil and always has been a law-breaker. Washington as President had to deal with a whiskey rebellion. The poverty, misery and human anguish of the old saloon days should give us pause. The liquor business under any other name will still be the arch-criminal. We owe it to our pioneers, to ourselves and especially our children to maintain the high standards and worthy ideals that have characterized North Dakota people.

The majority of our people have always favored prohibition. This is no time to be stampeded by a vociferous minority. Now is the time when right-thinking citizens should be willing to stand up and be counted, and the most effective response to

roll call can be made by voting 'No' on November 8th."

R. R. Wolfier, Jamestown: North Dakota, the first state to have constitutional prohibition, should be the last state in the union to repeal. The foresight and wisdom of those who gave us this constitutional law have meant development, progress and opportunity to all. Let us not break faith with these pioneer constitutional founders of our state and at the same time do ourselves irreparable damage. Think of your personal responsibility and vote 'NO' on the constitutional repeal amendment.

Hon. R. A. Nestos, ex-governor North Dakota: "I am very strongly in favor of retaining our constitutional provision for prohibition. Even those who believe national prohibition a failure must concede that during the decade 1910-1919 our state prohibition was certainly a success and of the greatest benefit to the state and its individual citizen. If national prohibition is repealed, we should certainly retain our state prohibition."

Dr. C. E. Allen, President Valley City State Teachers College: "To repeal the prohibition clause of our state constitution would be a serious mistake at any time, but to repeal it while the eighteenth amendment is still in force would, in my opinion, be an act of disloyalty to the federal government."

Dr. B. H. Kroeze, President Jamestown College, Jamestown: "Prohibition is one of the many processes in our national life toward human welfare and prosperity. It is the final outgrowth of centuries of struggle of the human race with the demon of liquor with all its destructive power, debauching influence, and social waste. It is no sudden experiment in America. For over a hundred years the habit of drinking liquor has taxed the ingenuity and the best thought of the country, and by degrees we have come to the high plane of near victory. Any step of repeal or modification is a backward step and would plunge the country into an orgy of evil and crime, making it necessary to do all the work over again to free our land from the curse of this traffic in human misery.

Prohibition must take its place along with all the other agencies of human welfare and happiness. Our Nation and State have a social obligation to conserve life and happiness. We might as well denounce the national and state programs of public health and safety as to set aside this greatest of all means to public health and human safety. We might as well remove all restrictions to the manufacture and sale of narcotics as to take a backward step in this process of freeing life of the terrors and destruction of the liquor traffic. The genius of any people is found in conserving every gain against the forces of evil and destruction in our social fabric. It is an irreparable loss to register failure in the enrichment of life, the improvement of our homes, the betterment of the poor, the happiness of families and children, their protection and health and safety, and I for one will never impede the progress of human well-being.

I have never ceased to be thankful that as an educator in this State we have had Constitutional Prohibition. The framers of our Constitution were wise and we must not undo the splendid heritage they have given us. Let me give you a few facts on the education of our youth. I have been the executive of Jamestown College for the past 23 years and during all that time we have had only three cases of drinking to deal with. Just compare this with my 5 years as the executive of a similar college in the state of Washington. My greatest problem in administration in Washington

was the drinking among the students. I have had as many as 18 young men on the carpet in my office at one time in those pre-prohibition days. I discovered that the students had built a fine house deep in a gulch, some four hundred feet down among the trees, from stolen lumber and shingles, where nightly high carnival was held. When this house was finally discovered by stumbling on a group of drunken students wending their way up the deep gulch I was the one who set a match to this luxurious hangout. While a student in the University of Michigan it was quite the usual thing to sit next to drunken students in classroom, and I often read German and French lessons for them because of their incapacity. I would hardly want to detail the drinking I saw in those college days. The fraternities were liquor shops. In Princeton University in 1912 I counted over 250 students in one night intoxicated in the old cafe of Nassau Inn, and heard drunken students carried to the rooms thruout the early hours of the night. No one can tell me that prohibition has not been an incalculable blessing to our country, especially as I have observed its benefits in our colleges and universities.

"I sincerely hope that the parents of our youth will have good judgment enough to completely snow under this wicked attempt to remove the valuable prohibition clause in our State constitution. This repeal movement was conceived in iniquity and born in sin. It is an illustration of the tyranny of organized minority. Four years ago our citizens registered disapproval and now in the hour of state distress and suffering these liquor forces wish to destroy the benefits which are ours. I sincerely hope we may all realize the sinister influences back of this movement and make November 8th a red letter day in our Commonwealth by no uncertain vote against removal."

Our Campaign Helpers

To help in the retention of our state prohibition law Miss M. Madeline Southard, Kansas City, who has spent some time in India and the Philippines, is giving us three weeks of valuable service.

Mrs. Josephine E. Sizer, St. Paul, well known and loved in North Dakota, began work Oct. 3, and will stay until the close of the campaign.

Mrs. Fred M. Wanner, our popular vice president, is conducting an aggressive itinerary which will continue until election day. At Pembina, several new members were secured with the prospect of organizing a local union.

Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, Fargo, has been working in the eastern counties very effectively. She re-organized the Portland union, secured an L. T. L. at Tolna and broadcast a timely message over KDLR at Devils Lake.

Mrs. Rose Upton Bascom, Framingham, Mass., a former resident of Fargo, has written several strong articles on the campaign and has sent us the gift of 100 copies of that excellent periodical, Signs of the Times.

The National W. C. T. U. is helping with literature and in every way possible and has sent us 100 copies of The Union Signal for free distribution.

Our speakers have entered every open door, speaking in schools, halls, churches and before social gatherings of various kinds.

To all of these and many others who are helping in less conspicuous ways our heartfelt thanks are tendered.

Every great and commanding moment in the annals of the world is the triumph of some enthusiasm.

Treasurer's Annual Report

1931-32	
Receipts	
Women's Dues	\$1,676.50
Willard Dues	6.00
Y. P. E. Dues	36.25
L. T. L. Dues	49.20
Budget	1,718.10
District Pledges	115.00
Life and Memorial members	30.00
Interest on Bonds	172.50
Collection, Field Workers	98.98
Convention Fees	18.00
State Reports	15.45
Light Line Unions	10.00
Collection, State Conv.	37.75
Medal Contest Dept.	40.00
Anna Gordon Miss. Fund	46
Self Denial Fund	28.32
Exchange on Checks	1.70
Over Pays	24.90
Miscellaneous	118.24
Total Receipts	\$4,197.35
Disbursements	
Headquarters, Light, Phone, Secretary	\$1,265.00
White Ribbon Bulletin	654.81
Exchange on Checks	16.43
Literature	319.79
Postage, Printing, Stenograph work	192.96
Field Work, Organization	606.39
Stationery and supplies	58.44
Postage for Departments	33.45
National Women's Dues	240.10
National Y. P. E. Dues	8.20
National L. T. L. Dues	24.60
Conventions: State, National and Mid-year	330.48
Appropriations, State Officers	660.00
District Refunds, Life and Memorial Members	10.00
Prizes, Efficiency Supt's, Essays, etc.	93.61
Y. P. E. Field Work	8.91
Refund on overpays	12.80
Medals, pins, etc.	48.20
Light Line Unions	10.00
State Minute	176.00
Special Fund	10.00
Willard Memorial	86.00
Stevens' Legislative	43.00
Miscellaneous	59.77
Total Payments	\$4,933.54
Balance on hand Sept. 28, 1932	\$ 311.61

Fargo, North Dakota, Oct. 22, 1932
This is to certify that I have audited the books of the State Treasurer of the W. C. T. U. of North Dakota for the year ending September 30, 1932, and find that they show the following as per detailed statement submitted herewith:
Balance on hand as per audit report of Oct. 15, 1931 \$ 333.80
Transfer from Savings account, Nov. 28, 1931 500.00
Same, Aug. 4, 1932 250.00
Receipts for the year 4197.35
Total \$5281.15
Less Disbursements for the year 4969.54
Sept. 30, 1932, Treas. Bal. \$ 311.61

Accounting
Balance shown by Bank statement Sept. 30, 1932 \$ 802.83
Less outstanding checks 491.22
Balance as shown by Treasurer's books \$ 311.61
W. H. Schulze,
Public Accountant.

Dear Workers in the North Dakota W. C. T. U.:
Our year has just closed and a new one is before us. We had a rush among the unions to get in dues, and other payments before the state books closed. A loss in membership almost invariably ensues when "the last minute" method is used.

November is our dues-paying

The Jamestown Meeting

Those attending the state executive committee meeting September 29 and the Dry Rally September 30, were delightfully entertained by the Jamestown union. The four previous regional conferences and reached people in the four corners of the state represented. Jamestown, being comparatively in the center, was accessible to another group. In addition to the executive committee, members were present from Fargo (both unions), Valley City, Nortonville, Sheldon, Carrington, Minnewaukan, Cooperstown, Minot, Bismarck, Park River, Fairdale and Dickey. The state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, presided. A helpful devotional service was conducted by Mrs. E. C. Watkins. Reports of state officers followed. The state president's recommendations, given in October Bulletin, were adopted. Mrs. E. S. Bordwell reported for the L. T. L. A brief memorial service for promoted comrades was led by Mrs. Wylie and the committee stood in memory of those whose names were read. Mrs. Geo. F. Clark concluded with prayer. The noontide prayer was voiced by Mrs. W. E. Black.

At noon we were guests of the Jamestown union at a delicious luncheon. The afternoon session opened with a beautiful tribute to mothers and daughters by Mrs. Lulu Wylie Zimmerman. Reports of field workers, district presidents and state directors followed. Because of campaign material this month, these reports will be given next month. On account of the cost of the campaign, it was decided not to publish a State Report this year. State officers and directors will hold over for another year.

The resignation of Mrs. Lillie B. Smith of Thompson, who has for the past 21 years served most faithfully as state director of Scientific Temperance Instruction, was regretfully accepted. Mrs. J. S. Fattler, Fairdale, whose supervision of the S. T. I. work in 17th district has been noteworthy, was named to succeed Mrs. Smith.

Snapshots of the Seattle conference were given by Mrs. Kate S. Wilder who spoke of social features and Mrs. J. M. Holcomb, who graphically described the demonstrations. At the evening session, with the vice president, Mrs. Wanner, presiding, Rev. Leslie R. Burgum, pastor of the Methodist church, offered prayer. The annual address of the state president, Mrs. Anderson, was heard with great interest. A beautiful pageant, "Songs that Have Helped Make History," was artistically presented under the able direction of Mrs. John Baas, Jamestown. "Keepers of the Flag" were presented with the historic emblems by Mrs. Wanner.

The Dry Rally

Friday morning, after singing, Mrs. Frank Beasley offered prayer. Mrs. E. S. Bordwell spoke on "Winning the World Through Childhood" and Mrs. Wanner explained what this campaign means to state and nation. Mrs. Guy F. Harris, president Fargo union, discussed Precinct Organization. Discussion followed and a question box proved instructive.

month. Our campaign work for the fall elections will retard such activities, but let us begin to plan NOW for our dues-paying meetings to be held from the middle of November on through December. Let us keep the payment of dues before our unions, so that part of our work may be done early in the year.

Let us try to make a record for the fiscal year 1932-33, by getting dues in EARLY!
Lovingly yours,
MRS. E. C. WATKINS, State Treas.

During the noon luncheon, served by ladies of the church, the topic for general discussion was "The Good Old Days Before Prohibition!"

The afternoon session was opened with prayer by Mrs. S. O. Nelson of Northwood. Answering the question "What Our Organization is Doing to Help Hold Prohibition," Dr. B. H. Kroeze, spoke for Jamestown College, Prof. C. L. Robertson for the High School and Revs. J. E. Webber and L. R. Burgum for their respective churches. Prof. A. O. Elstad, principal of the high school, spoke on Scientific Temperance in Schools. In the symposium—"Winning the Election," Mrs. Ella C. Boise, Bismarck, spoke on public meetings; Mrs. Wylie on publicity and Mrs. Geo. Campbell on getting out the vote.

Friday evening, with Mrs. Anderson presiding, Rev. J. E. Webber led in prayer. Special selections by Jamestown musicians were much enjoyed. "Why We Should Maintain the Constitution" was the subject of a masterly address by Henry G. Owen, states attorney of Grand Forks county. Mr. Owen is fearless and positive in his stand for law enforcement and has the reputation of never having lost a liquor case. His address made a very strong impression and all present felt a greater urge to help retain the prohibition clause of our state constitution. The meeting closed with a resolution of thanks to all who had helped make it such a success. Publicity given by local and state papers was most gratifying.

From the Cor. Sec's Report

Fifth District Wins the Loving Cup.—For the greatest number of unions reporting to the state corresponding secretary, Fifth district won the cup from Fourth district which had kept it during the past year.

Banner Unions:—Bucyrus, Carrington, Crosby, Douglas, Fairdale, Fargo, Fargo Scandinavian, Finley, Grand Forks, Hatten, Makoti, Minot, Northwood, Preston, Stady-Zahl.

Banner Districts — Fifteenth and Sixteenth.

New Unions Organized During the Year.—Grenora by Mrs. Wanner; Regent, Flasher, Beulah and Steele by Mrs. Sizer; Bowman by Miss Wiggins.

New District Presidents—Mrs. J. A. Graham, Oberon, president Second district; Mrs. J. C. Sims, Hettinger, president Tenth district.

During the year, 229 new women joined the organization; Keepers of the Flag numbered 17.

Twenty-one unions have reached their quota in Union Signal subscriptions. Disarmament petitions to Geneva have been signed and receipt acknowledged.

An immense amount of literature has been distributed and the end is not yet.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—

THAT IS THE QUESTION
Latest pamphlet by Evangeline Booth, Commander-in-Chief, Salvation Army. Prohibition as seen by this great welfare worker. 48 pages, 5 cents.
National W. C. T. U. Publishing House
Evanston, Illinois

THE YOUNG CRUSADER

Juvenile Publication of the National W. C. T. U.
Sparkling stories aptly illustrated to attract and hold the attention of boys and girls.
Helpful in the—
Library
Schoolroom
Sunday School
Home
Single subscription 35c a year
Clubs of ten \$3.00
Address—
YOUNG CRUSADER, Evanston, Ill.

Stand of Candidates on Prohibition

U. S. SENATOR—

Republican—Gerald P. Nye: "In response to your letter I beg to advise you that I believe it would be a serious error to repeal our prohibition article in our state constitution at this time or before such time as there shall be clearer evidence that a change is coming in our federal prohibition set-up." Has voted dry.

Lynn J. Frazier (not a candidate for re-election but a member of the United States Senate): "I have not changed my mind on the 18th Amendment. I want to see it kept in the Constitution and the law better enforced. I hope the repeal initiated measure can be defeated this fall." Has voted dry.

Democrat—P. W. Lanier: No answer. Wet platform.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS—

Republican—James H. Sinclair: "I have not changed my views on the question of prohibition. However, I think I should state at the outset that a representative in Congress should, as nearly as possible, vote in accordance with the laws and constitution of his own state. The fundamental principles of self government on which this nation was built demand that the majority shall rule. I shall continue to vote on this question as I have in the past, believing that my course has your entire approval. I might add that I regard the submission of the prohibition question to state conventions for ratification as a radical departure from the course heretofore pursued by Congress and a dangerous experiment. In all the changes made in our federal constitution, none has been accomplished by this means." Has voted dry.

Mr. William Lemke: No answer.

Democrat—W. D. Lynch, R. B. Murphy: No answer. Platform wet.

GOVERNOR—

Republican—William Langer: "I know of no reason why I should change my stand from what it was when I was states attorney of Morton county and attorney general of North Dakota." In both these offices he vigorously enforced the prohibition law of North Dakota.

Democrat—Herbert C. DePuy: "I am opposed to the 18th amendment upon what appears to me to be fundamental reasons, and I am in favor of state prohibition. To categorically answer your inquiry, I favor the repeal of the 18th amendment but do not favor the repeal of the state prohibition laws." For a postscript, he further adds: "The subject is to be voted upon at the coming election, as I understand it, and if state prohibition laws are repealed, we will then be confronted with a condition demanding prompt action to meet the conditions then existing, but which action will have to be in harmony with the demand of our citizens as demonstrated by their vote."

ATTORNEY GENERAL—

Republican—Arthur J. Gronna: "Prohibition is not a success and is a disappointment to persons who are primarily interested in liquor control rather than in the success of any particular method of control. However, the repeal of prohibition would make the problem of control even more difficult; it would be like jumping from the frying pan into the fire; therefore, I am opposed to the repeal of either the state or national prohibition articles and laws."

Democrat—Scott Cameron: No answer. Platform wet.

E. E. Green, Secretary-Treasurer of the North Dakota Division of the Farmer's Educational and Cooperative Union of America, writes: "I am sorry so much effort is being put forth to confuse the people of the United States in the matter of prohibition. It is clearly a moral issue and not an economic issue. I have not checked up on the price of barley in Canada as compared to the price here, recently, but the last time I made a comparison, barley was much cheaper in Canada. Allowing unlimited manufacture of beer will not necessarily raise our barley market. Leaving barley out of the question, I do not believe we can drink ourselves into prosperity."

Montana's Message to North Dakota

Montana passed a bone dry law in 1916 by nearly 30,000 majority. This law became effective January 1, 1919.

In 1921 the Legislature legalized medicinal whiskey and enforcement became more difficult.

In 1926 the Wets initiated a measure to repeal all state laws on the liquor traffic, and because of the stay-at-home vote this measure was carried by about 10,000 majority. The records show that there were over 70,000 MORE registered voters in the state than voted for and against that bill. We had reason to believe that every Wet in the state voted for they had SOMETHING TO GAIN. It was the indifferent, so-called good citizen, who thought it did not matter, and so did not take the trouble to vote. Ours was the first state to have such a measure passed by vote of her citizens.

The next Legislature returned to the statutes a law against the sale of liquors to minors but most of our counties have not had a single case charging violation of that law. The law is violated in probably every county but many officials ignore responsibility for any liquor law enforcement since the repeal of our major liquor law.

We have a dozen to eighteen Federal Officers and it is an easy matter for criminals to evade detection for state, county and local officers make no arrests for liquor law violations, and the Federal Officers are few and far between in this BIG state. Montana is nearly 750 miles long and 400 miles wide.

Before our state prohibition law became effective we had a death rate from ALCOHOLISM about the average over the nation. Under state prohibition (and National) it decreased far below the average rate, but within ONE YEAR after the repeal of our state prohibition—even with the National Law—our death rate from alcoholism more than doubled and Montana became second only to Maryland in rate of deaths from alcoholism.

Butte papers are pretty Wet but the following was in one of them Feb. 7, 1930: "Deaths from alcoholism during the past three years, since the repeal of the state prohibition law, have averaged nearly three times the number in the years 1919-1926 when the state liquor law was on the statute books."

Before me is a report from the State Board of Health showing that the average rate of deaths from alcoholism for the 8 years of state prohibition was 3.8 and the average rate for the five years since the repeal of

VOTE NO

What does the repeal of the prohibition article of our state Constitution mean?

It does not change the 18th amendment to the Federal Constitution.

It does not change or modify the Volstead Act—it is NOT modification.

It does not give us government sale or the Canadian system. It does not make moonshining or home brewing legal. It does not make the sale of beer and wine legal.

It means, as far as North Dakota is concerned, nullification of National Prohibition. It puts North Dakota, which has the glorious record of 43 years of prohibition, back with those states which have repealed their prohibition laws and in which, as a consequence, drunkenness and lawlessness are steadily increasing.

Repeal in North Dakota means the repudiation of a policy that since statehood has blessed our homes and made safe paths for the feet of our children. It instructs the legislature to move to repeal the state enforcement law and, when it is repealed, it retires from active prohibition enforcement, more than 2000 state, county and municipal officers whose business it is to aid in enforcement.

It will leave the small force of twelve federal officers without assistance of state or local officers. It will be impossible for these few men to take care of the work under their jurisdiction and also do the work now done by state, county and local enforcement officers. The result will be a condition of lawlessness, bootlegging, drunkenness and drunken driving such as we have never seen in this state.

TO AROUSE AND INFORM THE VOTERS ON THIS ISSUE IS OUR TASK—SOME MAY BE IN YOUR PRECINCT.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF NORTH DAKOTA:

That Section No. 217, Article 20, of the Constitution of the State of North Dakota, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Shall said Constitutional amendment be approved?

YES

NO

our state prohibition law is 11.3.

After the repeal of our laws the auto accidents resulting in death were the highest on record in any state. Per statement from the State Board of Health report which also said "Montana's rate of increase in fatal auto accidents was ten times the average rate of increase over the nation. More accidental deaths were reported than for eleven years," which was 1917 which was our last really wet year since many saloon licenses expired that year and could not be renewed.

From our State Prison Records the average population for the 8 years of State Prohibition enforcement was 404. While for the past five years since our state law was repealed the average population has been 572 in the State Prison. (This is not so high as the pre-prohibition era when the average population in the state prison for the years immediately preceding our State Law was 656.)

The admission of alcoholic cases to Montana Hospital for Insane sharply declined under enforcement of State Prohibition Law. Since the repeal of the state law admissions have increased nearly 30%

Any state that repeals its prohibition law will pay the penalty as we have done in Montana.—Mrs. W. C. Dawes, President Montana W.C.T.U.

—A SPLENDID IDEA—

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