

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

CASSELLTON, N. D., OCTOBER, 1934

VOL. XXXVIII. No. 9



MRS. FRED M. WANNER

## President's Address

Mrs. Fred M. Wanner

It is nine years since we held our State Convention in our capital city and we are indeed glad, on this, our forty-fifth (45th) annual convention, to be here. Bismarck is a beautiful city, with its many fine homes, hospitable citizens, spacious building places, imposing capitol building and paved streets. It is especially fitting that we meet in this city, where our legislative bodies meet, as we are most vitally interested in our state laws and their enforcement.

These nine years have been epoch making years. We are justly proud of the fact that North Dakota was the FIRST "Dry-baby" born to Uncle Sam and Aunt Columbia. Maine became dry in 1855, Kansas in 1880, you remember, but—WE were born dry, and with the exception of the 3.2 per cent Beer Bill, have kept our laws. We rejoice over the victory won in our recent primary election, over the two hard liquor bills. The first bill, a majority of 31,889 and the second a majority of 24,223. The Wets were defeated 3 to 2. Each bill would have raised alcohol content to 5.5%. The "Wide Open Bill" would have legalized the sale of hard liquor to all who could pay a license; would disfranchise the country voter on liquor issue; make local option possible only by petition of 50 per cent of the voters for a special election and only after hard liquor had been sold in community; would have repealed all conflicting laws, which would have meant all present protection.

The "Monopoly Bill" would have made a political football out of its provision for a hard liquor commissioner and his inspectors. It would have made hard liquor sale legal in every drug store, restaurant, lodge, club, etc. It would have given the community no voice in its establish-

## Protect the Children of North Dakota

### VOTE "NO"

on  
**PROHIBITION REPEAL**  
and  
**SUNDAY MOVIES**

Rally Friends and Neighbors to the Polls  
**NOVEMBER 6**  
to VOTE "NO"

ment or the number or character of hard liquor sales places. In fighting these bills the Consolidated Drys, all over the state, did splendid work, which with God's help, brought such good results. But again we are in a fight to save our state Prohibition Laws. This bill sweeps away every prohibition and regulatory liquor law and leaves our state open, ready to be flooded with all kinds of liquor without control. The legislature does not meet until the first of the year. Laws enacted by it do not go into effect until next July, unless an emergency clause is passed by a two-thirds vote. In some ways this bill is worse than either of the two just defeated. Our aim and purpose must be to let the voter know its great menace. If this is done, I'm certain it will be badly defeated. We must be "up and going."

### Repeal

Repeal was to do away with all crime. Listen to this, from Postmaster General James A. Farley: "Repeal will do away with bootlegging, gangsterism, kidnapping and racketeering." This was said during his visit to the southern states where he went to gain votes for repeal. Why, I wonder, in the past few months since repeal, have we had a Dillinger, a Bremer and a Hart kidnapping case, as well as a June Robles unspeakable episode, and scores of others. W. G. Calderwood had this little squib in one of our papers recently: "Whatever has become of this man Jim Farley, who a spell ago, was peddling a patent medicine called REPEAL that was guaranteed to take the whisk out of whiskey, the sigh out of cider, the jack out of the high-jack, the flame out of flaming youth, the kick out of bootleg, the ball out of highball, the rye out of riot, the easy out of speakeasy, the shine out of moonshine, the sin out of absinth, the hoot out of hootch, and the boo out of booze? Well, if you should happen to see him, just tell him that his dope didn't work."

Remember—and take warning! Repeal was brought about by a MINOR-

ITY vote. The 18th Amendment was repealed by 24.6 per cent of the adult citizens of the United States, based on the calculations of 34 of the 36 states necessary for ratification. No records were available for Nevada and Wyoming as they elected delegates by local and county conventions. Only one state of the Union (Washington) approved of repeal by a vote of a majority of its adult citizens over 21 years of age. Only six states of the Union (Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin) approved of repeal by majority of those citizens who voted for president in 1932. The undeniable fact is that the people did not go to the polls for the special election to choose delegates to the ratifying conventions. Was it indifference—or intimidation? Prohibition Repeal was a subject of conversation everywhere, so evidence doesn't indicate that the small vote was due to lack of interest.

The Prohibition Law has been repealed but it did not repeal the effects of alcohol. Nor has it driven out the racketeer nor the bootlegger, as they promised it would.

The startling statement issued by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, jr., head of the Federal Alcohol Control Administration, in which he asserts "that the United States is living in a fool's paradise while liquor situation becomes ever more menacing." SHOULD awaken the country. Repeal, so far from realizing the fair promises of 1933, is deluging the country with illicit liquor, has created a tremendous legalized racket in whiskey production, is sapping the very foundation of temperance. In this gasoline and electric age, wide open liquor traffic is unthinkable. Last fall in a radio talk, Wilbur La Roe, jr., Chairman of Washington Federation of churches, said: "It may surprise you to know that there has been a startling increase in drunkenness here. I am almost ashamed to say that in the month of September alone, 2,026 persons were arrested for drunkenness in the District of



MRS. HARRIET G. NORTHFIELD  
President Minn. W. C. T. U.  
Convention Guest

Columbia, an average of 67 per day—representing an increase of 63 per cent over same month last year. That illustrates how "Beer is making us sober." We dare not think what it would be under a whiskey regime. The return of beer has seriously affected the sale of milk, ice-cream and soft drinks." The Chicago Herald and Examiner quotes the president of the Beatrice Creamery Co. as showing a decrease of more than two million dollars in sales, in six months, ending Aug. 31st, compared with the same period last year, and a decrease in valuation to a drop from 82 to 27 cents a share. Ice-cream decreased in the same period 22.7 per cent, and milk 9.8%. "We attribute some of the decrease in cream and milk sales to the increase in consumption of beer," Mr. Haskell stated.

The report of National Dairy Products Corporation (U. S. A.), shows that for the first six months of 1932, without beer, its total income was \$10,292,597, while during the first six months of 1933, the income slumped to \$8,101,311, or a loss of 20 per cent. During half of this period, beer was collecting hundreds of millions of dollars from beer drinkers, in these times of depression when each dollar should only be spent where it will bring the most good. Minneapolis, nearer home, considered the center of western dairy industries, reports that milk sales fell off at the rate of 75,000 quarts per month.

Hundreds of thousands of farmers who "have been too busy to stop plowing and go to the polls and vote to SAVE the 18th Amendment, which so befriended them, are now paying for it by a much lessened income from milk and crops. Today many pay cash for beer and say, "charge it" to the milk man, or the family goes without milk. In these cases it is the babies, children and women who suffer the most, as is usual, from the (continued on page 2 column 2)

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## An Editorial

One hears much discussion about issues and political candidates in the coming November election. These issues and candidates always present a real problem to us all. In past campaigns we have been consulted regarding these matters and the present campaign is no exception, particularly because of the confusion resulting from the economic issues and factional bitterness of the campaign.

Due to the general unsettled condition into which the state and nation have been hurled, there is more bewildering in the minds of many voters than at any previous time, indicating their interest and desire to vote intelligently. It has always been a strict rule in the W. C. T. U. to avoid taking sides in political campaigns except in issues which affect the real purpose of the organization. It is our desire to endorse only those issues and candidates which support the temperance cause and the moral principles it seeks to build into our social life. We deem it best to leave other issues to the intelligence of the voter.

In North Dakota there are two issues which should cause every citizen to meditate profoundly. These issues challenge the fundamental appreciation of the duties of good citizenship. One of these initiated measures would abolish all state laws governing the sale and distribution of intoxicating liquor. The other would legalize Sunday Movies. These proposed laws entail upon each voter an individual responsibility in preserving the aims of all moral, religious and civic organizations in the state.

Should the proposed prohibition repeal measure pass, North Dakota would be the only state in the union without any regulatory laws governing the liquor traffic. There is no sense of fairness or common decency behind the appeal of the wets. It is backed by liquor capital and supported by those who would set aside all regulatory laws which former legislatures deemed wise and necessary to enact, and would give the liquor interests lawless freedom to carry on their traffic. North Dakota cannot afford to throw down the bars to permit either of these evils. To do so would place all societies, active in the upbuilding of the character of our young people and the moral uplift of society, in a position where they would be unable to strike an effective blow at these evils.

The state W. C. T. U. will take an intensely active part in defeating these measures which will be voted on November 6. To this end, every member is urged to conduct an earnest and enthusiastic campaign in her own community. Every citizen must be informed as to the dangers which now confront us. Our success depends upon the effort we throw into the battle. Let us take heart of courage. Let us work and pray as never before.

In these days of great stress, widespread hardship and confusion, the conflict for righteousness and human happiness must end only in victory. The challenge is before us. WE WILL NOT FAIL.

liquor traffic.

I cannot believe that the majority of the American people who voted for repeal thought they were voting for the return of the awful liquor traffic. But wet propaganda, and many plausible promises, made them think that conditions would be better. But with repeal came much of the evils of liquor traffic—even saloons in many places, whatever they may call themselves. In most places worse than our old saloons, as now so called "respectable" women and girls attend these places. Debauchery in many places is arousing our people to action. Eleven suburbs of Chicago voted on local option in the spring and voted them out. Evanston, the home of our National Headquarters, which had been without a saloon for more than 50 years found "beer parlors" on their streets. It was not long until they decided that Congress and Legislature had wandered far from the path of truth when they defined beer with a 3.2 per cent alcohol content as not intoxicating—and voted it out three to one.

Oak Park, known as the "world's largest village," which had also voted for repeal, turned "thumbs down" to John Barleycorn FOUR to ONE. Winnetka showed a dry majority of ten to one. Forest River, Glencoe, Wheaton, Maywood, La Grange and several other towns voted on local prohibition—all went dry.

A Chicago policeman recently said his city's distress was due to "crooked politicians and dumb citizens." You remember, Jno. B. Gough said, "only when Prohibition is written into the Constitution, beyond the power of politicians, will men like Gough be safe." American people may blunder in trying to get what they think they want but the vote in the suburbs of Chicago, and other places, shows that they are not "quitters"—encouraging us to believe we shall have Prohibition back, more firmly entrenched and stronger than before.

Since earliest history, liquor traffic has been fought. One of the earliest Egyptian inscriptions is "His earliest tenement was shattered by beer and wine, and his spirit departed before it was called for." Moses, in 1490 B. C. said, "And the Lord spake unto Aaron, saying—'Drink no wine nor strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee.'"

Homer, in about 1200 B. C. has Hector reply to his mother's words "stay till I bring the cup with Bacchus crowned." "Far hence be Bacchus' gifts," the chief rejoined. "Inflaming wine, pernicious to mankind, unnerves the limbs and dulls the human mind. Let chiefs abstain and spare the sacred juice—to springle to the dogs—'tis fitter use."

Lord Bacon, in 1600 A. D. said, "All the crimes on earth do not destroy so many of the human race nor alienate so much property as intemperance." Emmanuel Kant said, (1724 A. D.), "Beer is very injurious to health, and destructive of life." Down through the years, to Prohibition days, when so many said that "Prohibition laws made folks want to drink," this age old evil has been fought.

The difficulty today is, that we are dealing with organized wealthy forces which have set themselves to create, in generation after generation, a powerful appetite, which can be exploited for financial gain,—the age old "love for money." If we consider human nature at all, the difficulty is not primarily with man's thirst for alcohol, but with the thirst for some men for "gold." We remember how men and women—wets and so called temperate people—almost shed tears over the degradation and debauchery of childhood and youth, during Prohibition. This in the face of the fact that every child welfare worker—Evangeline Booth, Jane Addams and

many others testified to the boon of prohibition to the nation's children. Then came repeal. These so called friends of childhood and youth dried their tears and vanished, abandoning the now unprotected children and youth to the greed of the liquor men. News has come through the press, that in several eastern cities, these brewers have found a way to make alcohol addicts of children before they are old enough to know better. Nice, tasty, foil wrapped chocolate drops containing bourbon, brandy, rum, benedictine and other drinks, are sold not only in large, but in hundreds of small confectionery stores, to little children going to and from school for only one or two cents apiece. The pretty wrapper on some of them—tells the kind of liquor inside, so that they may early learn to choose their drinks. Many candies are not marked. Laboratory tests have shown that the liquor in chocolate runs from 41 to 47.6 per cent alcohol and that six of these contain as much toxic as a good, stiff cock-tail. John Raskob should rejoice that he is "getting rid of the damnable affliction of prohibition" and Mrs. Grace Sabin, that "we now are having temperance." I am glad to report that the Federal Government does NOT approve of the liquored candy and is "cleaning it up."

### Education

That drunkenness, dissipation and traffic accidents, due to liquor, are increasing at an appalling rate since repeal, is awaking many who voted for repeal, convincing them of the need for a more effective program of education, that will not merely give the scientific effects of alcohol upon the individual, but an appraisal of the still more serious social, economic and political damage the liquor traffic is now inflicting upon the American people.

Comparing the first year of the legalized liquor (including 8 months of beer only) with the preceding 52 weeks, under national prohibition, an increase of 705 automobile accident deaths is shown—the number registering in 86 leading cities, jumped from 25 to 58, during that period.

Dr. Day, of Bridgeport, Conn., recently speaking in Presbyterian church of Jamestown, said, "In our State of Conn. auto accidents, and deaths, increased 300 per cent in last year" and that "they had a tavern on almost every corner, and a package store in center of each block." Wash. D. C., Mass., Mich., Penn., Oregon and many other states report that cities in their states have made an increase of all the way from 24 to 169 per cent in arrests for drunken driving, in spite of the fact that there is less strict enforcement in drunkenness since repeal.

Dr. Bevan, Rush Medical College, Chicago, said "There can be no doubt but that the greatest single factor that we can control in the interest of public health of the nation, would be the elimination of alcohol drinks. This is not tyranny, it is evolution; it is science; it is civilization; and civilization is often compelled to protect the individual against himself."

Every agency should be utilized in restoring an intelligent temperance conviction in this country. We appeal to the churches, day schools, Sunday Schools, the press, radio, movies and stage—and stand ready to aid with our splendid Syllabus and other literature. Remember FIRST, we as W. C. T. U. women MUST be informed; our Union Signal, Young Crusader, and much available literature at State and National Headquarters, our religious papers, as well as public press, are full of information these days. We must offer our assistance to the teachers in our schools—as they are required by our state laws "to give scientific temperance instruction.

We are most happy to remind you that our North Dakota University Fraternities banned beer from their houses. After taking a vote in each Fraternity, representatives in the interfraternity council reported the result and bolted unanimously in favor of a resolution "prohibiting the serving or any use of beer" in their chapter homes. The thirteen fraternities were all represented in the action.

From our National President, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, comes the advice "to assist in American Education Week, Nov. 5 to 11—to take part, as Union members, in this and all community life, rural activities, civic responsibilities, recreation, sanitation and character building education. Not only because it is our duty and privilege but because it benefits our cause also."

### Exhibits

Exhibits are fine to promote education and any union can have one or more. Some of you, I know, have had them but we are, at this time, especially urged to have exhibits in conspicuous places, showing the amount of food, groceries, fruit, etc., that can be purchased for the price of a case of beer. Also have poster exhibits, have your prize essays read in public and printed in your paper. The W. C. T. U. booth at the Century of Progress has drawn much attention and given much information. Two of our college girl graduates, now teaching, told me that they "took notes, got their literature and mean to use them in our schools."

Facts cannot change. Opinions as to what are facts—change from time to time. Under repeal, intoxication is one of the unchanged facts. Neither did repeal change the nature of alcohol. It acts the same, whether it is consecrated by a clergyman, sold in a Government store, or purchased from a boot-legger, or in a tavern. Economic laws were not changed by repeal. Advertising and a prominent location immensely increase the sale and consumption of the goods. So we already have an enormous increase in consumption of alcoholic liquors. Just now—when each dollar should bring back, into the home, things of greatest value. Every dollar now being handed to brewers and distillers has been diverted from necessities, for every dollar spent on liquor, some man, woman or child must go without something. Business men are waking to the fact that the nickel the liquor man gets, is taken from the butcher, the baker, the grocer, and the clothing merchant. This practical education is what we must bring before the youth of today. If moderate use is harmful, then abstinence MUST be the personal rule, and the elimination of the liquor traffic, the public policy. The man or woman who is drunk is not the dangerous individual in this machine age, the menace is the person who is not drunk but whose nervous system is not functioning properly. The time for a message to travel from brain to muscles slows down by a third or a half of two-thirds of a second, from 2 glasses of beer, and a rapidly moving automobile can run many feet during that time. Russia is beginning to see that her youth must give up drinking, and even smoking, in order to "keep their minds keen and able for Russia." Germany is realizing that "fine bodies and minds are requisites for a strong nation"—because of the surprising strength and endurance of our boys, under exposure, and stress during the recent World War. They are teaching the harm of alcohol in many of their schools and universities and organizing temperance societies throughout their nation. Can American citizenry disappoint the many nations that are looking to us, as an example? (To be concluded next month)

**IT IS recommended that every union hold a public meeting at once, with a speaker, taking offering for the Consolidated Drys. Also that towns that have no unions be visited if possible. "The King's business requireth haste."**

### The State Convention

Never to be forgotten by those who were privileged to attend will be the forty-fifth annual convention of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. at Bismarck, Sept. 27-30. The opening event was the banquet served by the ladies of the convention church—the Trinity English Lutheran. The state president, Mrs. Fred M. Wanner was toastmistress and Rev. F. E. Logee pastor of the Presbyterian church, voiced the invocation. Welcomes were extended by Hon. A. P. Lenhart for the city, Prof. W. H. Payne for the schools, Rev. Logee for the churches, Mrs. Ella C. Boise for the district and Mrs. J. L. Kelley for the local union. To these, Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, Fargo, made response. A vocal solo by Mr. I. A. Esko and a piano number by Miss Marguerite Kennedy were enjoyed.

The guest of honor, Mrs. Harriet G. Northfield, Minneapolis, president Minnesota W. C. T. U. was introduced, as were also the state officers. Miss Lillian Gubelman of State Teachers College, Valley City, who has just returned from a world trip, ably discussed the subject of "Peace." She made a plea for a better and more sympathetic understanding between nations, stating that when men or nations talk things over, they don't fight. Wars are generally made behind closed doors. Miss Gubelman urged adherence to the World Court and the application of the Golden Rule in international relations. Rev. W. E. Vater, pastor Methodist church, pronounced the benediction.

Mrs. Opie S. Rindahl and Mrs. J. L. Hughes, as convention accompanists, opened each session with a pleasing organ prelude. At the formal opening of the convention, Mrs. Wanner presided, Mrs. Clarence W. Lee conducted the worship service and Mrs. Geo. S. Muir, Gilby, led the salute to the flag. Roll call was answered by four general officers, two branch secretaries, thirteen district presidents and eight state directors. General regret was expressed at the removal of the state vice president, Mrs. H. E. Mielke, to Minneapolis.

The president gave her recommendations which are found elsewhere. Annual reports of the corresponding secretary and treasurer were given and excerpts from these will appear in next Bulletin. Our official papers were considered and tributes to their worth voiced by many members. Nineteen subscriptions were received for The Union Signal and ten for the Young Crusader. The memorial service was conducted by the state president. Mrs. W. B. Simcox sang "No Night There" and Mrs. J. L. Hughes presented a basket of white flowers in memory of departed comrades.

At each afternoon session, our honorary president, Mrs. Anderson, gave an impressive lesson on Alcohol, showing what it is and what it does, using the blackboard to illustrate. The Lowell Mason chorus, directed by Miss Ruby Wilmot, gave two pleasing numbers. The convention hostesses, who so delightfully entertained us, were introduced. Mrs. Bordwell gave her report of L. T. L. work and the Bismarck L. T. L. under the direction of Mrs. Chas. Liessman, and her helpers, followed with a practical demonstration of their work.

After this, an indoor picnic was served in the dining hall to all interested in L. T. L. work.

Friday evening, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson presided and Mrs. S. O. Nelson offered prayer. "Cast Up the Highway" was the topic of an able and helpful address by Mrs. Harriet G. Northfield. A vocal duet by Mmes. G. Wingreene and F. Bavendick and a violin solo by Mrs. Otto Hansen added interest to the program. The address of the state president, Mrs. Wanner, was accepted with a rising vote of thanks and the white ribbon salute. Mrs. R. B. Reed asked for the offering and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Ira Herzberg of the Evangelical church. After adjournment we were taken to the new state capitol building which was brilliantly illuminated for our benefit.

The district presidents' conference was in charge of Mrs. John Pehrson and the state directors' conference in charge of Mrs. Geo. Campbell. All officers present were re-elected. Mrs. John Pehrson, Alamo, was elected vice president.

The state officers are ex-officio delegates to the National convention. The elected delegates are: Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Mrs. W. E. Black, Fargo, and Mrs. O. J. Flagstad, Hillsboro. For Saturday's program, Mrs. John Larson and Mrs. O. I. Devold contributed vocal solos. Mrs. Northfield read the National membership plans for next year, and helped throughout the convention. Saturday afternoon, through courtesy of local committee and Bismarck citizens, we again visited our magnificent capitol building of which North Dakota may be justly proud. Visits were also made to the Indian school the State Penitentiary, Fort Lincoln and other points of interest; and crossed the million dollar bridge to Mandan.

Saturday evening Mrs. Frank Beasley, Y. P. B. Secretary, presided and gave an address on "Building." Mrs. F. W. Frisbie, Makoti, offered prayer. Mrs. J. N. Wallestad, state director, was in charge of the pearl medal contest in which five young people competed. Miss Ruth Swanson, Valley City, with the selection "Brickie" was given first place. Mrs. Wanner presented the medal, and souvenirs to the other contestants. A very interesting and inspiring play "Daughters to the Rescue," directed by Mrs. Ralph Truman, was presented by six Bismarck ladies. Adolph Englehardt played a violin solo, Miss Bernice Ulmer sang and Capt. P. D. Kiefer of the Salvation Army pronounced the benediction.

Sunday was a red letter day. The opening prayer service conducted by Mrs. Anderson was a spiritual uplift, as she directed us afresh to the Source of Power and urged true fellowship with Him, if our service would be effective. In his convention sermon Rev. Opie S. Rindahl paid tribute to the work of the W. C. T. U. and stressed the need for renewed consecration and faith for the work ahead. Sunday afternoon at two o'clock Dr. James E. Cox of the State University and President of the Consolidated Drys broadcast a stirring message over KFYR radio station which appears in this paper. Read it and spread the news!

At the union service Sunday evening, with Mrs. Wanner presiding, Rev. F. E. Logee read the scripture lesson and Rev. Ellis T. Jackson offered prayer. Dr. Cox again delivered a most informing and inspiring address, dealing with the repeal measure to be voted on November 6, which was heard by a large audience, and we wish might have been heard by every voter in the state. Two groups of very choice selections were furnished by the Bismarck Choral Club of which Miss Marian Sandin is soprano and

Mr. I. A. Esko the able director. A resolution of thanks for many courtesies was adopted. The audience joined in singing "How Firm a Foundation" and the pastor of the church pronounced the benediction.

—B. H. W.

### President's Recommendations

1. That we use every legitimate means to oppose the initiated measure which would repeal our state prohibition laws. That we do our best to get out the vote. That we get the facts to the people regarding the viciousness of this initiated law, through the press, public meetings, distribution of literature and house to house canvass. That we enlist our young people in their church societies and other groups in this effort to hold our state prohibition laws. That we work for the election of dry members for the state legislature.

2. That we cooperate to the fullest extent with the North Dakota Consolidated Drys in the campaign against the repeal of our prohibition laws. That we work to defeat the initiated measure which would legalize Sunday Movies, calling this to the attention of each voter.

3. That every union study Alcohol Education, using the syllabus prepared by Bertha Rachel Palmer. That a competent leader be appointed and, wherever possible, these lessons be given to groups of young people in churches and church school classes.

4. That we use this campaign to educate the people as to what alcohol is and what it does; as to what this initiated bill repeals and that, if carried, it leaves the state wide open for an indefinite length of time.

5. That we give special emphasis to the L. T. L. and Y. P. B. and to all departments that build sentiment for total abstinence and the abolition of the liquor traffic; that the slogan of each union be "An L. T. L. or a Y. P. B."

6. That in this great educational campaign we recognize the value of The Union Signal, The Young Crusader and our national literature. That we urge every union to make definite plans to secure subscriptions and to purchase and distribute literature.

7. That we give our patronage wherever possible to those hotels, restaurants, stores, gas stations, etc., where beer is not sold and that we commend these people. "Buy Dry and Say Why."

8. That we cooperate with teachers in public schools, safe-guarding our youth against the danger of the moderate use of alcohol; that we cooperate with P. T. A.'s and women's clubs in giving lessons in Alcohol Education in our public schools.

9. That we arrange window exhibits, showing the amount of food or clothing which may be purchased for the equivalent of three beers a day over a period of one month or a longer time.

10. That we inaugurate a "Letter to the Editor" campaign, calling attention to the changed conditions under repeal; accidents due to drunken driving; disorder; crowded jails; increased arrests for drunkenness.

11. Since the W. C. T. U. was organized to unite the Christian womanhood of the nation against the drink habit and the liquor traffic, that we make every possible effort to increase the membership.

12. That we set aside Thursday November 1st as a day of special prayer for victory for our cause at the general election November 6. The strength and power of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is prayer. Let us also remember our trusting hour at noon. And, WE WILL CONTINUE TO PRAY.

### The Cheerful Drys

Not all the Drys just mourn and weep these times not of their choosing, and not all drys are fast asleep though some seem calmly snoring. The North Dakota drys have won a hard-fought referendum and Mississippi, two to one—congratulations send 'em. The Oklahoma wets tried hard to call a state election; for lack of signers they were barred. That points the right direction!

Some temperance folk go out to buy, wet shops eliminating, not only buy dry, but tell why they're so discriminating. They buy their crackers and their tea, their lemonade and candy in lunch rooms that from beer are free, though that may be unhandy. They ask the gas-pump man, "Do you sell beer with your gas, brother?" and if he answers "Yes I do," they patronize some other.

Some temperance folk pray from the heart but do not stop with praying. They answer letters, do their part in working and in paying. Such dry folk often can devise a way to reach Convention and there they work with other drys without strife or contention. Reports they study carefully and ask a lot of questions and when a need of change they see they offer good suggestions. Such drys wait not for time and tide to carry a petition so that elections may decide for local prohibition.

A program far beyond mere laws, the goal of high endeavor, unselfish service for a cause—work on, brave drys, forever!—Bertha Lee Broyles in Pennsylvania Bulletin.

### Losing Home Life

"No nation has ever survived the loss of its home life," said Rev. James W. Clarke, Winnipeg, in a sermon in which he deplored the home-breaking tendencies of modern life. The duty of parents to pay attention to the spiritual welfare of their children was stressed. "We clothe their bodies; we educate their minds; we develop their social needs; we take a personal and supervising interest in their material well-being, but what about the soul of the child? Too often the duty of parents in that respect is left to the Sunday school teacher.

"Could we not make sure that, at least, grace is said before meals? Could we not, once a week anyway, go over the Sunday School lessons with the children? Could we not, on a Sunday morning, gather the children and have a word of prayer, a little reading of the Bible and the singing of a hymn?"

"By doing that, parents would create an impression on young minds that would be of the most wholesome kind, and the memory of the little family gatherings for worship would be an inspiration to the sons and daughters all their days."

"So long as there are homes to which men turn at close of day; So long as there are homes where children are, where women stay, If love and loyalty and faith be found across those sills,

A stricken nation can recover from its gravest ills."

"With North Dakota turning down two hard liquor bills by a two to one vote, and Mississippi with her three to one, it looks as though all of the voters in the land were not quite asleep."—Illinois Watch Tower.

**TAKE LIFE AS YOU FIND IT BUT DON'T LEAVE IT SO.**

When we climb to heaven 'tis on the rounds of love to men.—Whittier.

The RELIGION in your HEART should be visible in your LIFE.

## His Last Ballot!

He was an old, old man. Friends brought him to the polling place in a car, and helped him into the booth, where the judges sent a man to stay with him and guide his trembling hand as he cast his ballot.

As the old man emerged from the booth, he tried to stand erect and to hold his white head high. "This will be my last ballot," he said, simply. "It is more than sixty years since I cast my first ballot. I have voted for many men and many measures, but never for one which I should be ashamed to support with my LAST BALLOT."

If your next ballot were your last ballot—

## Dr. Cox Speaks

President Consolidated Drys Discusses Repeal Measure to be voted on Nov. 6

My first word is an apology for speaking to you on the liquor question. I am sure the people of this state are sick and tired of hearing this matter discussed. I am tired of it myself. But whether we like it or not, here we are in another state-wide liquor campaign, the fifth in less than two years time. And every one of these campaigns has been brought on by the same small group of selfish persons, most of whom are engaged in the business of selling liquor. They began these campaigns in the November election, 1932; they came back in the March primary, 1933; again in the special election of September, 1933; again in the June primary, 1934; and here they are again.

That the people have had enough of it is indicated by the vote. In the first campaign in 1932, the wets had a 30,000 majority; in the one just concluded they were defeated by 31,889. The disgusted voters want a rest from this continual injection of the liquor issue into every state election. If the selfish liquor people do not cut it out, they will kill the initiative and referendum. The people will not be imposed upon indefinitely.

What are the liquor people up to now? Very simple. They propose to repeal all the regulatory laws on the statute books. The initiated measure specifies by number 106 statutes to be repealed. I am reliably informed that the proposed measure, if it passes, will leave only two provisions intact—the prohibition of sale to Indians and idiots. IF THIS MEASURE PASSES, IT WILL BE LAWFUL FOR ANYONE TO SELL ANY KIND OF LIQUOR AT ANY TIME ANYWHERE!

This is purely a destructive measure. It sets up no control, or restrictions or regulations. It simply repeals all law relating to liquor, leaving the state wide open. All kinds of liquor can be sold—at filling stations, in dance halls, in pool rooms, on farms, at crossroads, next door to churches and schools—any place at all. Liquor can be sold at all times—24 hours a day, 365 days a year. And, moreover, not one cent of revenue will come to state, county or municipality from such sale. True, the sale of 3.2 beer will still be subject to law and license, but the passage of this initiated measure will practically kill the beer law and the beer business. A man would be a fool to pay license to sell beer in competition with free whiskey.

Always the pet argument of liquorites is revenue. But this initiated measure provides no revenue; indeed it will kill the present revenues from

beer, for a licensed beer business will die under a free and unlimited sale of hard liquor. There is not one argument to support this proposed measure. Last June the voters by a majority of 30,000 votes defeated proposed license laws to replace the present laws. This measure offers no substitute; it is flat and unconditional repeal.

But, say the liquorites, we want to clear the slate in advance of the coming legislative session, so that they may pass new laws; indeed the supporters of this measure promise to help the legislature write these new laws. Incidentally, it is interesting to note the changed attitude of the liquor advocates towards the legislature. They have not always had so much faith in that body. The only liquor measure passed by the last legislature was referred by the liquor people, and the most active member of the present petitioners' committee of seven made himself so offensive to legislators in the last session that, by formal resolution, they banished him from the legislative chambers. This new-found faith in the North Dakota legislature is doubtless born of the 32,000 dry majority in the June election.

This is a strange procedure in securing new legislation. Would it be used in any other connection? Laws are amended, repealed, enacted at every legislative session, without any direct action by the voters. Existing law in no way ties the hands of our legislators.

They are free to pass a new law at will, and by inserting a repeal section they can amend or repeal any existing statute. Under this orderly procedure, the old law remains effective until the new law takes effect. The passage of this proposed measure on Nov. 6 will become legally effective in 30 days, but, practically, it will be immediately effective. This means that North Dakota will be wide open after November 6. The legislature this year will convene on January 13, but weeks will be consumed as usual in getting organized. Legislation on highly controversial questions, such as liquor, cannot easily or promptly be passed. One would have to be optimistic to expect the passage of a liquor measure much before the closing days of the session. If the new bill carries an emergency clause, it could be made effective ten days after passage or about April 1st. Thus at least five months would elapse in which the state would be utterly without law of any kind and this period of anarchy would include the Christmas and New Year holidays. This is the best situation that might happen.

But there is the possibility of a legislative deadlock that might prevent legislative action. What then? Also there is the possibility of a veto by the governor. Then there is always the possibility that a legislative act will subsequently be rendered invalid by court decision. And, finally, we always face the spectre of our legislative acts being referred, just as our liquor friends did with the last liquor act. The repeal program means, at the very best, a period of five months of anarchy in North Dakota. It gambles on a legislative deadlock, a gubernatorial veto, a court reversal and a referendum. If one of these four possibilities should eventuate, the state would be in a terrible mess.

If any group of dissatisfied voters should refer the act, it could not be voted on until the presidential primary in March 1936, and if this primary law is repealed by the legislature, as is likely, the earliest date of reference would be November 1936. This situation would mean two years of complete anarchy with respect to liquor in the state.

It has occurred to me that possibly

this referendum plan is the "nigger in the woodpile." If the voters blindly repeal existing law in advance, all that is necessary to keep this state wide open is for 7,000 voters to refer the legislative act, assuming the legislature acts. Is this the wet program?

This measure should be labelled the Bootleggers' Bill for it is drawn in their interests. The federal government, under new regulations just announced, has instructed H. H. Perry, federal revenue collector for North Dakota, to levy and collect a tax of \$1,000 a year from all persons engaged in the illegal sale of liquor in this state. The federal act expressly states that the payment of this tax in no sense authorizes a person to sell liquor contrary to the law of the state, nor does it exempt a person from criminal prosecution under state law. But if a person does sell, contrary to state law, he is subject to arrest and to have the tax levied against him, and, in addition, a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment in the penitentiary for one year, or both. This is surely bad news for the bad boys of North Dakota.

NOW, this initiated measure if it passes, will prove a life saver to the bootleggers of North Dakota. On the one hand, they will be saved from criminal prosecution under state law, and on the other, they will escape the \$1000 a year federal tax plus possible heavy fine and imprisonment. Clearly this is the Bootleggers' Bill.

Last June the voters killed the Monopoly Bill by 31,889 majority and the Wide Open Bill by 24,223 majority. This Bootleggers' Bill, that seeks to pull the bootleggers' chestnuts out of the federal fire and to make North Dakota a whiskey Paradise, is the most vicious proposal ever made in any state of this union. It should be defeated by 50,000 majority.

Finally I make a plea for law and order and for orderly procedure. There is no need to take desperate chances. Why gamble with the moral interests of the people? If our liquor laws need amendment, the legislature will attend to it in their impending session. They can repeal any existing laws that conflict with the new act. Passage of this initiated measure will in no way aid the legislature. The practical effect will be to bring on a reign of anarchy and lawlessness in North Dakota for at least five months and possibly for two years. This is a good time to play safe with liquor. VOTE "NO" ON THE INITIATED REPEAL MEASURE.

(The above address was given by Dr. James E. Cox, from radio station KFYZ at Bismarck during the state W. C. T. U. convention. Ed.)

## Congratulations From World's Convention

Miss Agnes E. Slack, Honorary Secretary World's W. C. T. U, writes: "The World's W. C. T. U. convention, at our recent gathering in Stockholm, heard with deepest satisfaction and real enthusiasm of the great dry victory gained at the recent state election when North Dakota voted dry. "We know how very much the W. C. T. U. must have contributed to this victory and it is a joy to send the congratulations of our convention. Will you also kindly convey to your state officials our thanksgiving that the state is helping the glad day for a dry world." (We must not disappoint them Nov. 6.—Ed.)

"The Edgewater (Chicago) Woman's Christian Temperance Union wishes to congratulate the unions of your state upon their noteworthy achievement in the temperance work, as manifest at the recent election."

## Treasurer's Report

Aug. 18-Sept. 18, 1934

DUES—Bismarck, \$4.90; Underwood, 5.60; Ray, 1.40; Edgeley, 11.90; Niagara, 2.10; Stanley, 7.70; Ellendale, 5.60; Nekoma, 9.80; Northwood, 8.40; McKenzie, 7.70; Mayville, 2.10; Alamo, 3.50; Wheelock, 5.60; Jamestown, 2.10; Dickey, 1.40; Mandan, 2.80; Abercrombie, 1.40; Lisbon, .70; Beach, 3.50; Sheldon, .70; Wildrose, 4.20; Grafton, 23.80; Ryder, 4.20; Bottineau, 1.40; Benedict, 6.30; Valley City, 35.00; Grand Forks, 7.00; Guelph, 2.80; Calvin, 3.50; Minot, 1.40; Powers Lake, 14.70; Epping, 1.40; Edinburg, 3.50; New Rockford, 2.10; Pembina, .70; Cooperstown, 70; Hillsboro, 14.00; Fargo Scand., 24.50; Hope, 1.40; Fargo, 19.60.

L. T. L.—Valley City, \$2.50; Alamo, 2.00; Sheldon, .10; Montpelier, 1.00; West Fairview, 2.00.

BUDGET—Bismarck, \$15.00; Underwood comp., 7.00; Niagara comp., 3.00; Ellendale, 5.00; Nekoma, 9.00; Northwood comp., 18.00; McKenzie comp., 7.00; Mayville comp., 10.00; Wheelock, 6.00; Jamestown comp., 18.00; Sharon comp., 7.00; Hannah comp., 7.00; Mandan comp., 10.00; Abercrombie comp., 27.00; Lisbon 4.00; Sheldon, 8.00; Wildrose, .60; Ryder, 10.00; Bottineau, 15.00; Glover, 1.89; Benedict, 6.00; Valley City, 50.00; Wyndmere, 7.00; Grand Forks, 20.00; Guelph, .65; Minot comp., 28.00; Epping, 6.00; Edinburg, 5.00; Pembina comp., 1.00; Cooperstown, 22.00.

Mrs. R. B. Reed, Treas.

1116, 3rd Ave. So., Fargo, N. D.

## In Memoriam

"Life, commencing here, is but the prelude to its full career, And hope and faith the blest assurance give—

We do not live to die—we die to live." Mrs. James Barclay, a sincere Christian and a devoted pioneer white ribboner, for many years active in the Minot union and later a member at Fairdale, has heard the call to higher service. Her memory is very precious to her many friends, to whom we extend sympathy.

Mr. E. S. Bordwell, husband of our state L. T. L. secretary, was called Home last month. He was a faithful friend of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and in full accord with its work. He rests from his labors and his works do follow him. Our members everywhere extend loving sympathy to Mrs. Bordwell.

## THE UNION SIGNAL

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