

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

Litchville, North Dakota 58461

Official Organ of W.C.T.U. of North Dakota

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH"

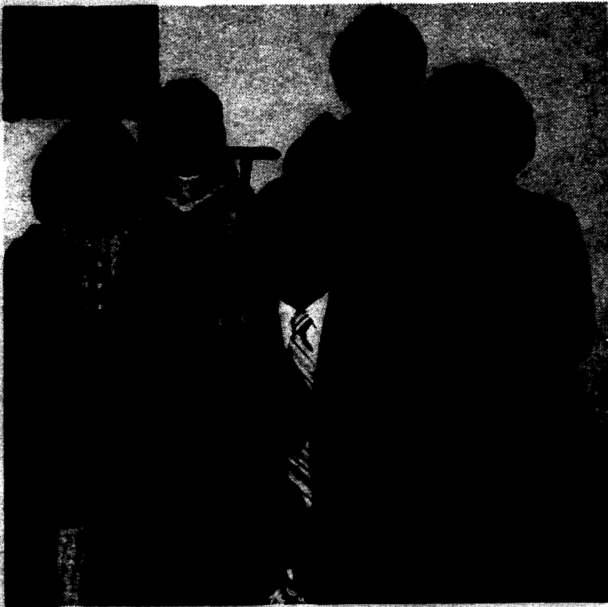
Second Class  
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Litchville, ND 58461

VOLUME LXXXVII

USPS 324-450

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1963 NUMBER 6

## DEVRIES' CHOSEN 'FAMILY OF THE YEAR'



The DeVries family- Jacob holds son Jonathan and around him are Joy, Jamie, Jolene, and Jean DeVries.

The Jacob DeVries family of rural Marion was chosen "Family of the Year" by the North Dakota Women's Christian Temperance Union after being entered by the Marion Union of the W.C.T.U. The DeVries family was given special recognition at the 94th annual State Convention of the W.C.T.U. at Richardton during the banquet program. As they could not be present at the banquet, a picture of the family was displayed, and the award plaque was given to Mrs. Peter DeVries of Litchville, mother and grandmother of the family, on their behalf. Mrs. LaVonne Fannik, State Director of Home Protection in the W.C.T.U., made the presentation.

A short history of the DeVries family was read as part of the banquet program. They farm in the Marion area. The given names of each member of the family begin with "J", parents Jacob and Jean DeVries and children Jolene, Jamie, Joy and Jonathan. The girls all attend school in Marion and are in the 5th, 4th and 1st grades, respectively. Jonathan, at two keeps the family busy.

Mrs. Jean DeVries is a member of the W.C.T.U.;

Jacob is an Honary member of the W.C.T.U.; the children are also members of the auxiliary groups for children in W.C.T.U., Jolene is a YTC member, Jamie and Joy are LTL members and Jonathan is a Recruit member.

The family is active in the North Marion Reformed Church and Sunday School. Jacob and Jean are sponsors for the Young People's group, Jacob is a Deacon in the church consistory and Jean is an active member in the Reformed Church Women.

In community affairs, Mr. DeVries is a member of the Barnes County Weed Board and Mrs. DeVries is a 4-H Club leader. Mrs. DeVries is also a beautician.

They are a family which loves music and all are good vocalists, presenting special musical numbers at many church and community events. The two older girls are becoming busy in activities outside the home as well, as they take piano lessons, attend catechism classes, and are active in a 4-H Club.

Mrs. DeVries' mother, Mrs. Richard Loge, and her grandmother, Mrs. Loge, 97, both of Coopers-town are also W.C.T.U. members.

## Dear Friends and Co-workers,

This time of year brings for us in WCTU a busy time with our State Conventions and District Conventions. MI's is over as of this week. So have just had time to get on the Radio Releases.

Hope the weather has been as nice for you as it has been for us.

## IF YOU DON'T, WHO WILL?

Some parents say, "We will not influence our children in making choices and decisions in matters of religion!"

WHY NOT?

The ads will!

The radio will!

The TV will!

Your neighbors will!

Businesses will!

Politicians will!

Shall we ignore our children?

Are you involving the children and youth in morning worship at Church? They are eager to participate, eager to celebrate the good news... and eager to praise God.

Yours in Christ's Service,  
Marie Siivola

## VISIONS FROM VIVIAN

Dear Co-Workers,

In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths. Proverbs 3:6

God truly directed our paths to State Convention at Richardton. We had a wonderful time of praise and fellowship as we carried on with our business sessions. I am only sorry that every member could not be with us as we experienced this precious Christian fellowship. Please make plans now to attend in 1984.

I was very pleased with so many reports and wish to say, "Thank you," and "May God bless you for your faithfulness."

Now it is time to look to the new year. Let us pray God will help each Union to become Fruitful Unions. With His help, I'm sure we can.

The first goal of the year is to become an Advance Union. This means to collect and send dues to the State Treasurer by November 30th.

Don't forget to read. We need more ladies to read good books. They are listed in the Program Planner. Just send me a short report on each book. Awards for this project are sent from National, therefore these reports must be sent in by June.

Let us make 1983-1984 the best year of work for our Lord. My prayers are with you.

Mrs. Lyle Trapp

**"FOR UNTO US A SAVIOR IS BORN THIS DAY  
WHO IS CHRIST THE LORD."**

Dear Social Service Directors and W.C.T.U. Members,

- S - Seasons Greetings to each of you! Christmas affords a wonderful
- O - opportunity to remember others (not only at Christmas, but all year long.)
- C - Communicate with those in need by telephone, visits, and writing.
- I - Inspire the lonely, the shut-ins, those in the Service of our Country.
- A - "As ye would that others should do unto you, do ye also unto them."
- L - Love was born in Bethlehem... "God do loved the world"... Let us give love!
- S - Serve as unto Jesus ... stimulate sacrificial giving.
- E - Excellent reports you will receive as you emphasize the importance of -
- R - Recording by number (items, pounds, etc.) your gifts. Remember a reward is promised for "even a cup of cold water given in Jesus' name."
- V - Victorious results ... He will say, "Well done!"
- I - Invite foreign students and displaced persons to share your Christmas.
- C - Christ came that we might have Joy - let us share it!
- E - Enjoy Joy unspeakable and full of glory as did the shepherds and wise men!

Social Service - Jeannette Waldie

## PERSONAL MENTION

The Max-Benedict W.C.T.U. met for a Spiritual Life Retreat at Benedict Nazarene Church with Mrs. Melvin Braunberger, president, in charge. They had September Roll Call as they registered. Thirty people attended including a group from Minot. Rev. Phyllis Rawlins, Pastor of Benedict Lutheran Church gave an inspiring message on prayer. Mrs. David Forthun of Minot reported about the Y.T.C. Camp. Lila Fannik gave the latest report about the State Convention.

Following the lunch break, LaVon Fannik conducted a beautiful White Ribbon Service. Mrs. Darrell Baklenko dedicated their daughter, Leann Rae; Mrs. Gene Schonberg dedicated their daughter, Heather Nicole; and Mrs. Daniel Berg dedicated their daughter, Karrie Lee. Solos were sung by Mrs. Phil Kankovsky of Butte and Mrs. Daniel Woods of Benedict.

Plans were made for Temperance Day in the school. A film will be shown and literature distributed. The meeting was closed with Mrs. Everett Johnson giving a report on Frances Willard in honor of her September 23rd birthday.

The Max-Benedict Union had a Prayer Breakfast on October 18 with Annie Novlesky of Sawyer as hostess. Names for Prayer Partners were exchanged. Mrs. Esther Bauer of Minot was the guest speaker.

The Max-Benedict W.C.T.U. visited the Souris River Retirement Center in Velva on November 15th. The program consisted of a worship service, many musical numbers and poetry suitable to the Thanksgiving season. The ladies served a delicious lunch to more than 60 people.

## PROJECTION METHODS

A lovely and delicious green dip to try during the holidays is ANITA'S SPINACH DIP. Our Editor is

Managing

Editor is not partial to spinach but relates that this is the most popular recipe in her family.

## ANITA'S SPINACH DIP

- 1 package frozen spinach (thawed, drained, squeezed, and finely chopped)
- 1 can water chestnuts (minced)
- ¾ cup chopped green onions
- 1 cup mayonnaise (do not substitute)
- 1 cup sour cream
- 1 package KNORR Vegetable Soup Mix (do not substitute)

Blend well. Chill at least one hour before serving. Especially good with Wheatworth crackers. Try it with veggies, too. Happy Holidays!

Melissa Dick

**Joyous  
NOEL**

"Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people."

LUKE 2:10

**NORTH DAKOTA RESOLUTIONS**

We, the members of the North Dakota Woman's Christian Temperance Union, assembled for the 94th Annual State Convention in Richardton at the Sacred Heart Priory on October 5, 6, and 7, 1983, do once again confirm our faith in Almighty God. We are ever mindful of His goodness and are grateful for His leading and blessings across these many years. We praise and thank Him for His love. Without Him we can do nothing; with Him all things are possible. Let us not forget this.

We thank the Sisters for the use of their beautiful facilities, their warm welcome, the delicious and bountiful meals, their fellowship, and kind hospitality shown us at all times and in all ways. We express our gratitude to Rev. Robert Sayda for his challenging message.

We thank each member present. Our sincere gratitude to all who had part in this Convention, making it a time of inspiration, information, and Blessed Christian fellowship.

We express our regret that our President, Mona Holt, could not be with us.

As we observe, read, and hear of the many dangers our young children, youth, and adults encounter in these perilous days-

Let it be resolved to do all we can to inform and warn them of these dangers:

**ALCOHOL-** resolve to work for the closing of places where youth can receive free alcohol beverages for an hour or two in the early afternoon - this often results in disaster.

**CRIME-** Girls and women must be made to realize the danger of walking and-or jogging by themselves because of the increase in rape and muggings, not just in larger cities, but in rural areas as well.

**TELEVISION-** We urge each W.C.T.U. in the state to send a signed petition (getting signatures of others in the community) to the local NBC station asking them to refuse to show mini-series, "Princess Daisy," scheduled for mid-November. This is a very degrading, sexually explicit film series which was removed from the ABC network after protests from responsible citizens.

**HOME-** We realize the importance of our homes. Alcohol invades even here. Therefore, we would urge parents to refrain from drinking and other uses of the alcoholic beverages and not to keep them in the refrigerator for easy access by young people. Parents need to set the example for total abstinence. Youth, often not realizing the dangers of drinking and not wanting to be different from their peers, are led into dangerous situations through the use of alcohol and other harmful drugs. There should be trust and communication between parents and children.

**DRUNKEN DRIVING-** Our state legislature has enacted stiff penalties for those driving while under the influence of liquor. As concerned citizens, let us do all we can to see that these penalties are carried

out. Often because of lenient judges, these cases are not duly processed. We should express to Lieutenant Governor Sand our gratitude for his whole-hearted backing of this law.

**GAMBLING-** This vice has made inroads in our beloved state. Pray God that this evil be curbed and some day be once again eradicated. The gambling industry would have us believe that so much good comes from the proceeds of gambling. No good can ever come out of evil. Jesus said, "Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit."

So in this new W.C.T.U. year, let us resolve to serve with renewed vigor and with a strong determination to accomplish more than ever for the great cause to which we are committed, living up to our motto - For God and Home and Every Land. Trusting fully in Him who is our strength, our ever present, loving Lord and Savior.

Hazel Anderson  
Marion Bartle

**CHRISTIAN OUTREACH**

O give thanks unto the Lord: call upon His name; make known his deeds among the people. Psalm 105:1

We give thanks for the progress in this department during the past year. We had a few more Light Line Unions and Spiritual Life Retreats but fell short in Prayer Partners.

I hope that the new idea that was presented at State Convention will help us make even more progress in 1984. About half of our Unions do not send a report or delegate to State Convention. I hope we can reach out and stir up spiritual fires. We need to pray for other Unions. I have divided the Unions into teams. Pray for each other, write letters telling of your W.C.T.U. work and how you have been praying for them. It would be good if you could visit once a year, preferably in September. Encourage them to have it as a dues paying month. Have a special offering for Light Line dues. It would be good for the stronger Union to take charge of the Spiritual Life Retreat program.

Here is a list of team members. If it is not satisfactory, let me know.

1. Prosper - Northwood
2. Bismarck - Steele
3. Marion - Fargo - Lisbon
4. Dickey - Jamestown
5. Grand Forks - Grafton - Langdon
6. Hettinger - Dickinson - Belfield
7. Max-Benedict - Crosby
8. Minot - Rugby

Our desire should be as the Living Bible gives it in Hebrews 10:24 - "In response to all He has done for us, let us outdo each other in being helpful and kind to each other and in doing good." There is joy in His service.

Mrs. Everett Johnson

White Ribbon Bulletin  
Official Organ of the North Dakota  
Woman's Christian Temperance Union

November-December, 1983  
Published bi-monthly by The Litchville Bulletin  
Litchville, North Dakota 58461

Single Subscription Price

One dollar (\$1.00) per annum

Postmaster:  
Please send all notices  
of non-delivery to:  
Mrs. Oscar Johnson,  
Harwood, N.D. 58042

Second Class Postage Paid At

Litchville, North Dakota 58461

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All matter for publication must reach the Managing Editor by the 5th day of the months of February, April, June, August, October and December.

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#### STATE CONVENTION 1983

At the onset, the 94th annual State Convention of the ND Woman's Christian Temperance Union seemed to be crippled, lacking in power and spirit. Our president and vice president had both been prevented from attending. Early arrivals were in a state of disbelief. Left in the hands of people, convention may not have been anything more than

'a meeting.' But the Lord heard and answered intercessory prayers, a gift from members who were unable to come. He moved Marion Bartle in prayer and as others joined in agreement, the Holy Spirit washed the assemblage and doubt and disbelief left love and assurance in their stead. When God moves, what and who can resist the might of His Power?

**TREASURER'S REPORT'****DUES:**

Women - Bismarck 18, Crosby 10, Fargo 22, Minot 10.

Members-At-Large - 4

Honorary Men - Bismarck 6, Crosby 4.

L.T.L. - Marion 23

LILLIAN STEVENS FUND - Minot \$5.00.

FRANCES WILLARD FUND - Crosby \$31.00, Minot \$5.00.

STATE REPORTS - Convention \$10.00, Minot \$5.00.

LIGHT LINE - Minot.

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN - Minot \$20.00.

**CONVENTION**

Room & Board - \$1175.00

Registration - \$62.00

Offering (Oct. 6) - \$80.76

Offering (Oct. 7) - \$65.75. (N.D.E.A.)

Literature - \$8.00

Life Memberships - \$120.00.

Continuing Memberships - \$40.00.

Memorial Memberships - \$30.00.

Child Memberships - \$5.00

Life Patron - \$50.00.

Presession meetings were held jointly with Lila Fannik presiding. Mrs. Bartle was asked to preside over Convention. Adele Ottinger brought a meditation from Galatians 6:7-9. Mrs. Bartle led in prayer.

After roll call, business discussed included explanation of a New Crusader member, annual dues of \$5.00 instead of \$3.65, which is optional. A motion related to expense for National Convention, method to appoint committees for 83-84, a motion to make Elizabeth Beasley a National Memorial Member, 2nd a motion concerning payment of our speaker. Doris Huether and Ann Hanson were appointed pages and hostesses for Convention.

After a sumptuous meal set by the Sisters, Leona Johnson led the Prayer and Praise Service. Members shared experiences and favorite Bible verses and songs. Special music was brought by Jeanette Waldie and Hattie Piehl. Vivian Trapp asked God's blessing on Convention.

Mrs. Bartle chaired the opening of the 94th annual Convention in North Dakota. The Bismarck Union led flag salutes. Mrs. Bartle called ten directors for the Directors' Hour, after which we adjourned to a Fruesta served by the James Valley and Ransom-LaMoure Districts.

Thursday at 8:30 a.m. we assembled for a devotional quiet time. Major participants were Leona Johnson, Jeannette Waldie, and Hattie Piehl.

Thursday afternoon Leona Johnson again brought an excellent devotion from Nehemiah 4:5-23 - "They have a mind to work." Leona Johnson and Lila Fannik starred in a skit - An Answer To Prayer.

A moving Memorial Hour was presented by Marion Bartle and Jeannette Waldie: scripture,

prayer, poems "They Have Arrived" and "Call It Not Death", and a solo "Precious Memories." Memorial Memberships were accepted at this time.

The evening banquet opened with prayer by Don Klingensmith and group singing. Marion Bartle spoke on "We have a great heritage and for this we give Thee Thanks." Lila Fannik presented the Family of the Year Award to the Jacob DeVries family of Marion. A quartet composed of Jeannette Waldie, Lila Westlie, Henrietta VanDyke, and Hattie Piehl accompanied by Leona Johnson sang "How Long Has It Been."

Rev. Robert Seyda, pastor of the Church of God at Lemmon, S.D., was our special speaker. In a later issue of the WRB will be an outline of his text. It was excellent. Jeannette Waldie sang Elizabeth Beasley's "White Ribbon Song." Rev. Seyda closed with prayer.

The final session Friday morning saw Don Klingensmith calling us to prayer - Matthew 6:19-34 God has given a job to each of us to do, but first we are to seek His kingdom. We were also urged to commit 2 Chronicles 7:14 to memory and to pass it on to others.

The Budget Committee Report presented by Annabelle Johnson and The Resolutions as read by Hazel Anderson and Marion Bartle were approved. Helen McCleary presented the report of the Nominating Committee. Election resulted in approval of the state: Promotion Secretary- Mrs. Lyle Trapp; Treasurer- Mrs. Oscar Johnson; and Vice President- Mrs. LeRoy Bartle. Leona Johnson gave Mrs. Bartle the thanks from members for stepping in and directing our convention. The White Ribbon Salute was accorded her.

Jake Steffen gave a tribute to Mrs. Erdman, the oldest member of the Minot Union, Leona Johnson told about the visit she and her family had at Willard House.

Special music of the morning included Jeannette Waldie and Lila Fannik singing "Did You Think To Pray" and Hattie Piehl, Henrietta VanDyke and Jeannette Waldie singing "The Longer I Serve Him".

Leona Johnson moved that the general officers set the time of year, place, and length of the 1984 State Convention. A standing ovation was given the state officers.

Rev. Don Klingensmith delivered the closing prayer.

Note: Congratulations to you, members. Your efforts resulted in North Dakota winning our division of the Publications Contest. Keep up the good work!

From those who attended State Convention and in comments in this issue you will see that the spiritual atmosphere at Convention was exceptional. So much of it was received as a result of the prayers of the Sisters. One Sister related that it was so wonderful to finally be allowed to love us as Christian Sisters.

## IN MEMORIAM

And death itself, to her, was but the wider opening to the door that had been opening more and more. Thru all her life, and ne'er was shut—and never shall be shut. She left the door ajar for you and me; and looking after her, we see the glory shining through the cleft.

-Author Unknown

Catherine (Mrs. Robert) Brock, died September 9th at Lisbon. She was born at Page and lived there nearly all her life. Catherine Hyslop married Robert Brock after attending Valley City Normal. They homesteaded at Pettibone and returned to Page to farm. When the Page Union disbanded, she asked to join the Tower City Union. The Union treasurer learned that she was an aunt of her old time friend who she had raised from babyhood.

There were six Brock children, 19 grandchildren, and 44 great-grandchildren, and 12 great-great-grandchildren. Add to these the 11 children the niece had raised to adulthood. Aunt Kate's temperance beliefs could extend to many.

Her only living child is her son, Kenneth, of Fort Ransom.

Valley Belle Peterson, 75, passed away August 14, 1983 in Oakes. Valley Belle Saufley was born August 6, 1908, in Rockingham County, Virginia to Starles and Laura Saufley. The family moved to South Dakota in 1910 where she received her primary education. The family later moved to Berlin, N.D. She graduated from LaMoure High School and attended Valley City Normal. After teaching several years in LaMoure County schools, she married Albert Peterson in 1932 in Yankton, S.D. They farmed in LaMoure County. Mrs. Peterson moved to Valley City in 1955. He died July 30, 1980.

She was a member of the United Methodist Church, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion Auxiliaries, American Association of Retired Persons, and the Dickey W.C.T.U. She is survived by two daughters, six sons, 27 grandchildren, and 11 great-grandchildren.



## CHRISTMAS JOY

*Wishing you all the joy  
and contentment  
of this holy season.*

## WHAT IS THE VALUE YOU PLACE ON A CHILD'S LIFE?

If only more editors would speak out as George A wardy of the Muskegon Chronicle did Sunday, September 25th!

He tells how 50 years after the great celebration at the end of 15 years of Prohibition the Chronicle continues to be filled with the terrible consequences of our society's total inability to deal with that freedom to drink. "Hardly a week goes by, it seems, without another tragic story of death by drinking."

He told of a fatal crash that happened during the previous week when the lives of a couple and their three children were snuffed out.

He brought out facts: 1) 55 percent of all traffic deaths are due to alcohol, 2) 35 percent of 25,000 drunk driving deaths are caused by 16-24 year olds.

"The Chronicle has written dozens of articles during the last year that deal with this issue. We have tried - through every type on news story, interview and editorial to arouse public concern.

I have come to my own personal conclusion that much more substantial steps need to be taken against alcohol abuse.

Any veteran reporter, as well as any police or court officer, can tell you that alcohol is the common factor in a huge percentage of the situations when mankind's capacity for evil gets out of control. I'm talking about murder, assault, spouse abuse, child abuse - you name it. I also wonder how many marriages in Muskegon County have been wrecked by alcohol since 1933. Vastly tougher penalties can be initiated for those who drink and drive (such as permanent lifting of licenses after two offenses), as well as those who sell to minors or to the already intoxicated (such as permanent revoking of licenses). We can stop the plea bargaining which reduces drunk-driving charges to impaired driving. We can give the disease of alcoholism the same degree of attention that we would give to a case of typhoid in our midst (such as quarantines or severe restrictions on the right to have a driver's license).

Best of all, we could stop laughing at the big-time and small-time Johnny Carsons who have made heavy drinking the essence of America's good-time image.

We could stop teaching our youngsters that boasting about 'getting bombed' or the ability to 'drink anybody under the table' is a proclamation about their virility. We could glorify, rather than mock, those who abstain from alcohol.

"The problem of alcohol has become so great in our modern society that we need to try new experiments to deal with it - perhaps experiments as radical in their own way as Prohibition itself."

"Friends don't let friends drive drunk." - on Massachusetts Billboard.

**"DRINK SOCIABLY," SAYS UNCLE SAM**

Mrs. Salmen brought to the attention of members present at the Area Convention in Mitchell, a publication that had been issued by the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), a unit of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, as pointed out by John L. Kent. The following are excerpts from Mr. Kent's article.

"The liquor industry has a problem. Sales are not growing in step with the growth of other industries and personal expenditures. This means that federal liquor tax revenue is also not rising. So whether deliberately or by happenstance, the federal government has come out with two booklets on the 'sociable' use of alcohol which should boost sales and tax revenue.

Of course the booklets are aimed at 'information and education,' but the average reader will learn little about alcoholism, and he or she will not be dissuaded from drinking. In fact, readers will be told how to be sociable with liquor. One booklet, "Drinking Etiquette," is just that—how to drink. The second booklet, "The Drinking Question," is aimed at teenagers and, among pictures of romantic youth drinking, it tells them that it isn't their fault they drink—but society's.

...Both booklets contain considerable erroneous information about alcoholism and repeat the self-serving statements of the liquor industry about drinking 'in moderation.' Hardly a word is said about the tragedy of alcoholism and what causes it.

The 'Drinking Etiquette' booklet has chapters on planning a party, giving a party, and information on how the host and hostess should 'set the scene.' It offers such preposterous advice as 'Beware of unfamiliar drinks' and "accept a drink only when you really want it." The booklet for teenagers has photographs of high schoolers drinking beer and liquor and making love. The preface to this booklet admits that 'some people won't like it' because it doesn't threaten or try to scare young people away from alcohol. The government author says the booklet is to provide 'factual information so you can decide not only whether or not to drink, but also why and how to drink.' (Moderately, of course, as decreed by the liquor industry.)

The 'Drinking Etiquette' booklet similarly says that it is not aimed to stop drinking, but to "take a look at various drinking customs and propose some guidelines to help host, hostess, and guest to establish their own drinking etiquette."

Although issued by a government agency, the booklets could just as well have been published by any of the liquor industry's trade associations. The advice parallels the themes propagated by distillers and marketers, which is to plug the 'drink in moderation' slogan and to blame excessive drinking on Freudian 'emotional upset' theory that holds that people drink in an effort to forget their troubles. Neither booklet says anything about the

scientifically established fact that genetic differences cause some races to become alcoholics easier. Overall is the basic truth that is not mentioned anywhere in the booklets: People who don't drink liquor do not become alcoholics!"

**IT'S THE DRIVER**

It isn't the car that begins to whine-  
When forced to stop for an old stop sign,  
It's the driver

It isn't the car that takes a drink,  
Then quickly loses it's power to think-  
It's the driver

It isn't the car that fails to heed  
The dangers of reckless, discourteous speed-  
It's the driver

It isn't the car that steps on the gas  
And causes an accident, trying to pass-  
It's the driver

A car may be bent and twisted awry,  
But it isn't the car that will have to die-  
It's the driver.

-G.A. England  
Director of Motor Vehicles  
District of Columbia

This poem appeared on envelopes containing 1961 automobile registration plates distributed in the District of Columbia.

**THANKSGIVING**

Now therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the Beneficent Author of all the good, that was, that is, or that will be; that we may then all unite in rendering unto Him our sincere and humble thanks for His kind care and protection of the people of this country, previous to their becoming a nation; for the signal manifold mercies and the favorable interposition of His providence, in the course and conclusion of the late war; for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty which we have since enjoyed... for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge. (From President Washington's proclamation, 1789)

From: The Virginia Call

**THANK GOD**

Every morning when you get up that you have something to do which must be done, whether you like it or not. Being forced to work and forced to do your best will breed in temperance, self-control, diligence, strength of will, content, and a hundred other virtues which the idle never know.

-Charles Wesley  
Virginia Call

*Season's Greetings*

**HOW TO WRITE A LETTER TO THE EDITOR**

Here are some suggestions which can help in writing the kind of letter that is most likely to receive favorable consideration on the editorial desk:

1. If possible, use a typewriter, and double space the lines. Write only on one side of the paper. If you have no typewriter, write with ink, plainly and neatly with no crowding of words or lines.

2. Express your thought as clearly and concisely as possible. Editors usually prefer letters of no more than 200 to 250 words.

3. Deal with only one topic in a letter. It should be timely and newsworthy. Be sure your meaning is clear. Use as simple words as possible. Short words, short sentences, short paragraphs make for easier reading.

4. Plan carefully your first sentence. Aim to make it short and interesting. If you begin with a reference to a news item, editorial, or letter in the paper which you are addressing, your letter at once has added interest for the editor. This, however, is not always feasible nor absolutely necessary.

5. If you write to criticize, begin with a word of appreciation, agreement or praise. Don't be merely critical; end your letter with some constructive suggestion.

6. Avoid violent language. A calm, constructive presentation of your thought is more persuasive than ranting. It is possible to be frank but friendly.

7. Help supply the truth that may be omitted or slanted in reporting the news or editorializing on the subject. You can render a valuable service to the public by presenting news and views on peace that ordinarily may be given little or no attention by the press.

8. Don't hesitate to use a relevant personal experience to illustrate a point. When briefly and rightly told, it can be persuasive.

9. Bring moral judgements to bear upon the issues confronting the nation and the world. Appeal to the reader's sense of fair play, justice and mercy.

10. You can also make appropriate changes in your letter and send it to editors of newspapers in other cities. When doing so, always send first copies, never carbons. As a rule, do not send exactly the same letter to different papers in the same city. (Some papers have a policy against publishing letters which are sent also to other papers.)

11. Always sign your name and give your address. You can use a pen name or initials for publication, but the editor must know the source of the letter. Don't be unduly timid about signing your name. The times call for a fearless witness for peace and justice.

12. Don't too soon give up looking for your letter. It may not appear for ten days or even longer. Don't be discouraged if your letter is not printed. It reached the editor, and he has had the benefit of your thinking. That is worth something. He may

have had too many letters on the same subject to print yours or just too many letters. Try again. If one letter in ten is accepted, you have reached an audience large enough to make your effort worth while, but your score will probably be better than that.

J. Stuart Innerst  
(Credit) Virginia Call

**THE TALE OF THE WELL MEANING UNION**

As the old year ends we've a story to tell

Of a Union that promised us a new LTL.  
There were plenty of children you can be sure of that,

It takes planning and work to start something worthwhile;

You can't just agree it's worthy and sit there with a smile.

The Union we mention tells this tale of woe;  
You'll agree these women had no get-up-and-go!

We had peaches, they said, to can in September,  
With Thanksgiving and company, we can't start in November.

December is a time for the family, you know,  
No time to worry about Tom, Dick, or Joe.

Yet there's Sally, Jane, Mindy and Ruth,  
Who really should be learning the truth;  
They've a right to know that wine, whiskey, and beer,

Are not one bit a health drink, but something to fear

But January is the time to make a fresh start,  
We'll organize an LTL and the truth we'll impart.

Oh! look at the snow, and the roads are so slick;  
We'd better not start this month or we'll all be sick.

February and March are months full of flu,  
Don't organize now, it'll surely fall through.

April? that's great! We'll organize then.  
Oh no! I can't help, I'm expecting Aunt Gwen.

Let's all house clean first thing in May,  
Then organize an LTL before June play.

June came and went, and no one can tell,  
Just who is to blame for no LTL.

No use thinking of July, someone said;  
We'll make special plans for August instead.

August arrived, hot and sultry as ever-  
If we wait till September, I think we'd be clever.

And thus they went on, year after year,  
Excusing themselves with never a fear,

Of what might become of Tom, Dick, and Joe;  
For while they procrastinate, these boys grow.

They will hear SOMETHING that will decide their fate;

Won't you teach them the TRUTH before it's too late?

Now is the time to write me and tell,  
you HAVE started that new LTL!

(Ohio Messenger)  
Mendora Bilden  
LTL Executive Secretary





**“You put me in here a cub,” screamed Carry Nation when jailed for the first time in Wichita, “but I will go out a roaring lion and I will make all hell howl.” She was true to her words. Convinced that alcohol and fraternal orders would ruin the world, she declared war on both and swept through the saloons and lecture halls of the country, swinging her hatchet with a vengeance. Nearly six feet tall and built like a truck driver, she once barged into John L. Sullivan’s saloon in New York and put the champion to flight. She died eight years before Congress passed the Eighteenth Amendment.**

finery. Styles of the period were not particularly flattering, but toward the end of the '30s they improved along with the economy.

Stores are vitally affected by the economy of the market area in which they do business. The small settlement on the banks of the Red River of the North had prospered and developed into a leading distribution point for a variety of goods. However, the economy of the area would most likely always be based on the predominance of agriculture, and the depression years took their toll of merchandising pursuits.

### WORLD WAR II END BEGINS NEW ERA IN MERCHANDISING

When World War II struck, merchants and customers found many articles impossible or difficult to find. Shelves were emptied, and stock could not be replaced. The stores doing business at the time were able to survive, however, and at the close of the war prosperity was noted everywhere.

Women had gone to work by the thousands during the war, and many would continue to seek employment outside the home. Sportswear for the emancipated, active woman was an entirely new department added to the stock of most stores. The huge number of "war babies" and their mothers needed an endless supply and variety of goods.

By the end of World War II Fargo had a population of more than 40,000 persons, with another 80,000 in the trade area surrounding the city. The muddy, dusty streets were gone, and Broadway was the principal thoroughfare, not Front Street. The old-fashioned false front buildings had disappeared. Many changes had occurred in the field of merchandising for women from the early day dressmaker to the vast array of ready-to-wear clothing on display in the stores. Women were offered a selection of goods in a wide price range that the pioneer woman could not have imagined. The needs, desires, and demands of the feminine population had altered considerably since frontier days. Two housedresses and one dress for special occasions would not long be sufficient for her busy schedule. Women found themselves committed to civic, cultural and social roles far different from their pioneer counterparts.

A new era of merchandising was dawning over the land.

The history of the development of merchandising in the city of Fargo indicates the pattern in Fargo followed the general trend over the nation. The trading posts, Yankee peddlers and rural general stores gave way to department stores, mail order houses, chain stores and limited-line or specialty shops. In Fargo department stores replaced the general store, and small specialty shops appeared on the scene within a short time.

The increasing population demanded more goods and services from local retailers. The luxuries of one age became the necessities of the next, and as time passed women had more money to spend for satisfying their increasing wants and desires. Early day transportation of goods was difficult, but as it improved merchants were able to increase their stocks and offer a greater selection to the customer.

The stores in Fargo did not stand still. The ones which stayed in business, expanded and were successful, were those able to adapt to the changing American way of life and changes in merchandising itself. The personality of each store or shop became more evident. Some featured exclusive fashion merchandise, others were known for quality and service, and still

others catered to a larger market with low prices. The original policies established by the founding merchants were, however, maintained in these stores.

The merchants had all accepted a responsibility to the civic, cultural and commercial development of the city. Through their efforts, they were instrumental in helping the small settlement of Fargo, Dakota Territory, become a principal shopping center for women from a large area.

### TWO CHAIN STORES ADD TO FARGO WOMEN'S CHOICES

A history of the founding merchants would not be complete without some mention of the advent and progress of two chain stores doing business in Fargo.

The J. C. Penney Company was organized in 1902 and opened the Fargo operation in 1914. The Fargo store was one of the first units in what was to become a vast enterprise. From 1914 to 1920 the store, which started in a room 30 by 80 feet, had been moved to the corner of Broadway and Front Street. In another six years it was switched to the 3, 5, 7 Broadway location where it would remain.

Paul Greving joined the company as a salesman and was elevated to the position of manager of the store in 1920. Greving would oversee the operation until 1941, when George Willming took over the management duties. These fine gentlemen were both active in the civic development and growth of the city, as well as the Penney store.

Penney's offered moderately priced goods to the consumer from Fargo and the surrounding area. These, in the beginning, were practical and utilitarian goods, but over the years more fashion merchandise was included in the stock.

As the city prospered so did the store. Several expansions were necessary until the operation had more than 16,000 feet of space for its business at the close of World War II.

Another of the chains, Sears Roebuck and Company, was originated as a mail order business in 1886. It all started with a package of watches, grew to include guns, saddles and some clothing, and then branched out in many directions. In 1921 Sears Roebuck opened retail stores in several cities, among them Fargo.

The branch in Fargo was a very small general store occupying a 25- by 100-foot space on Broadway. The mail order department was a boon for women living in small towns or on farms.

In 1930 Sears Roebuck and Company bought The Black Store. When the Black Building was completed, Sears leased the first floor, balcony, second floor and basement of the eight-story building. The company was growing into one of the largest chain operations in the country. Women from the rural segments of the population could select almost all their necessary supplies from the pages of the catalog if a shopping trip to the city could not be arranged. The store catered to those in a lower income bracket, and this, during the depression, was immensely important.

Mrs. Hull's sources of information for this paper include "History of the Red River Valley"; "The deLendrecie Story"; The Fargo Forum; Fargo and Moorhead Directory; "The Herbst Department Store"; "A Glimpse of Fargo"; George M. Black's "The Store of My Life"; personal interviews with George Hoenck, George Black, Mrs. Magna Beckstrom and Margaret Narum and correspondence with Ida Hagen.

# The Beginnings Of PROHIBITION In North Dakota

BY JOHN E. BYE

The enactment of prohibition and the first law enforcing it in North Dakota was a long and complicated process. It was the beginning of the progressive movement in North Dakota and the beginning of interest in reform. It also showed the devotion of many people to the cause of prohibition and the "politicking" involved in getting prohibition passed and enforced. Thus North Dakota accepted a program which it hoped would end the power of saloonmen and bring prosperity and happiness to the people.

The 1880s in Dakota Territory were the formative years of the prohibition movement. The Women's Christian Temperance Union was inaugurated at Canton, South Dakota, in 1882. Its purpose was the extermination of saloons and saloonmen as a political power in the territory. Its agitation and efforts awoke public sentiment for prohibition.

Elizabeth Preston Anderson, president of the North Dakota Women's Christian Temperance Union for 40 years, 1893 to 1933, stated: "It is quite probable that prohibition might not have carried (in the election of 1889) without the seven years educational and organizing work done by the Territorial Women's Christian Temperance Union."

The first prohibition law was passed by the Territorial Legislature in 1885 which prohibited saloons within three miles of the State University at Vermillion. The first prohibition bill affecting all of the Territory was passed March 11, 1887. This was the first county option law. Before this the license system had been in use.

Only Tower City (North Dakota) and Vermillion (South Dakota) had the option of prohibition included in their charters prior to 1887. In 1881 Tower City voted for prohibition but the enforcement of the law was in the hands of the saloons. Thus, the law didn't secure recognition. Judge Charles A. Pollock, the district attorney for Cass County, stated: "The owners of the saloons then in the city (Tower City), went right on selling the liquor with impunity." In January, 1885, the saloon keepers were indicted and convicted. This was the first attempt at the enforcement of a prohibition law in what is now North Dakota.

Pollock, responsible for this first enforcement attempt of the liquor law, was an ardent prohibitionist. His father was an ordained Methodist minister but taught by profession. The influence of religion was important on Pollock's attitude toward prohibition. He stated: "Previous to coming to Fargo, I had my notions on the Temperance question thoroughly fixed. I believed in and practiced total abstinence and was working strongly in favor of the prohibitory system."

During the late 1880s there was a growing sympathy for a Territorial-wide prohibition law. Prohibitionists came to the territory in increasing numbers, especially from Maine, Iowa and Kansas. The combined influence of these and native prohibitionists created a strong sentiment for the complete overthrow of liquor traffic.

According to Pollock, "The license system then prevailing made it possible for saloons to exist in every city, village, and hamlet in the Territory. In the third district (Cass, Traill and Steele Counties) alone there were about 160. . . The saloon influence dominated the politics of the state; the drinking habit was quite universal; taxes were increasing; crimes were multiplying; and the keepers of the saloon, emboldened by their apparent power, were rapidly becoming a law unto themselves.

Another condition speeding up the desire for prohibition was the "rainy day question." On rainy days farm hands would go to town and get drunk and not return to the farm or return in such condition so they could not work. Thus, all these conditions made the time ripe for prohibition.

In January, 1889, the Territorial Council passed Bill Number 133 which would have established Territory-wide prohibition. It went to the House for approval. On February 22, 1889, Congress passed the Enabling Bill which provided for the admission of Dakota Territory into the United States as two states. The House therefore defeated the bill, feeling the matter should be relegated to the new states.

With the advent of statehood, the prohibitionists began to take concrete steps to make prohibition a part of the constitution of North Dakota. On April 6, 1889, the North Dakota Temperance Committee met at Casselton and was called to order by Robert M. Pollock, no relation to Charles A. Pollock. He was a strong prohibitionist and later was called the "father of prohibition" because he was influential in getting it passed at the Constitution Convention.

Out of this meeting came a resolution for the support of prohibition, separate voting on the issue by the people, and the support for the election of only prohibition men to the Constitution Convention. Groups such as these met throughout the proposed new state.

On April 16 and 17, 1889, the North Dakota Non-Partisan Temperance League held a state convention at Grand Forks, attended by more than 100 persons. Out of this convention came

the resolution to select and elect only delegates to the convention who were favorable to temperance. They also supported a separate vote by the people on the prohibition clause in the Constitution.

At the Constitutional Convention, the following committee was appointed on Temperance: Arne Haugen, Grand Forks County, chairman; L. D. Bartlett, Dickey; R. M. Pollock, Cass; A. Blewett, Stutsman; and Ezra Turner, Bottineau. On July 25, 1889, Pollock "moved that the Convention do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the report of the Committee on Temperance." A. D. Flemington of Dickey moved the prohibition article go straight into the Constitution which was seconded by William H. Rowe, also of Dickey.

Pollock then told the members of the Convention: "It may as well be conceded that no advantage would be gained by our putting this in the Constitution unless a majority of the people are in favor of it, for the incorporation of a prohibitory clause in the Constitution, if we do not have a majority of the people in favor of it, would be useless. For that reason I hope the amendment will not prevail."

Flemington's amendment failed and the report of the Committee on Temperance was adopted unanimously. The prohibition clause, Article 20 or paragraph 217, read: "No person, association or corporation shall within this State, manufacture for sale or gift any intoxicating liquors and no person, association or corporation shall import any of the such for sale or gift, or keep or sell or offer the same for sale, or gift, barter or trade as a beverage. The Legislative Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this article and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violations thereof."

Thus prohibition had passed the Constitution Convention with very little opposition, but the big test was to come before the voters. They had put prohibition before the people as a separate issue so as not to endanger the passage of the entire Constitution. They were fearful the saloon element might join forces with those who opposed statehood and thus defeat the entire Constitution.

Prior to the voting on the Constitution and prohibition to be held October 1, 1889, the prohibitionists started an active campaign in the state to urge adoption of the prohibition article. Elizabeth Preston Anderson went on a public speaking tour throughout the state in favor of prohibition.

The people voted by a slim margin in favor of prohibition—18,552 to 17,393 while the Constitution was favored by a wider margin of 27,441 to 8,107. The White Ribbon Bulletin, official publication of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, stated: "In North Dakota the victory for prohibition was a surprise to all. The prohibitionists considered it impossible to carry both Dakotas, and South Dakota being more promising, they concentrated their efforts there. Local efforts were made in North Dakota by a few devoted persons but no outside help of any importance was received. The surprising support of prohibition by the Scandinavian element was a large factor in the result..."

The Fargo Argus on October 2, the day after the vote, ran the headline, "Prohibition Cause Lost." On October 4 it reported that prohibition seemed to have a majority. It was not until October 11 that the Argus reported prohibition won by about 1,100 votes. The Argus stated: "The two Dakotas have adopted prohibition: South Dakota, apparently, with enthusiasm and deliberate intention; North Dakota to her own surprise, and to the disgust of a good many of her citizens."

The adoption of prohibition seemed to have disgusted others, for the Argus on October 10 ran the following letter to the paper by Charley Greive: "I was about to buy a big house, but am afraid of prohibition and will stay in Brainerd. Send me the Argus there. Martin Hector bought \$6,000 worth of property in Moorhead. Fargo goes to the d—l. I got a big farm in Traill. D—n prohibition. I would not live in this country. I stay in Brainerd; still I like Fargo. I am big taxpayer. I don't like prohibition."

Thus the prohibition clause was passed, but the state legislature had to pass regulations for the enforcement of the clause for it was not self-enforcing. The Cass County society of the Non-Partisan Temperance Alliance met and chose Charles A. Pollock, Fargo; Robert M. Pollock, Casselton; and George F. Goodman, Lisbon to draw up a statutory enactment for the enforcement of the prohibition article.

These three men were chosen, according to C. A. Pollock, because the first had been prosecuting attorney in Cass County under the license and prohibitory systems, the second had been a member of the Constitutional Convention and on the Temperance Committee, and the last had been prosecuting attorney in his county and was the newly-elected attorney general of North Dakota. All of them were personally in favor of prohibition. C. A. Pollock was chairman and did most of the actual work.

The committee proceeded immediately to draw up a bill, for the First Legislative Assembly was to begin November 19, 1889. They first investigated the prohibition laws of several other states. Their main problem was the sale of liquor for the excepted purposes of medicine, mechanics, science and sacraments. Upon the recommendation of the attorney general of Kansas, they made the Kansas law the framework for the North Dakota law. The committee also took several amendments from the Iowa law.

An entirely new portion was written concerning contempt cases which was written and perfected by C. A. Pollock, this portion being found nowhere in the laws of the United States. Pollock stated: "I worked out the original plan of the law basing it upon the Kansas law and after getting the proposed law in shape I then presented it to the other members of the committee. We then worked over and brought out the bill in the best manner and in the quickest time possible..."

It was decided at a meeting of the Temperance Alliance to ask Arne Haugen and H. J. Rowe to introduce the prepared bill in the Legislature, hoping to get it introduced as Bill Number 1 in both houses. Haugen, chairman of the Temperance Committee at the Constitutional Convention, and Rowe, president of the North Dakota Non-Partisan Temperance Alliance, agreed to introduce the bills.

On the first day of the session Haugen "had the honor of introducing the bill in the House, but not being quite so quick on his feet, it was not introduced as Bill Number 1." It was rather Bill Number 6. Rowe succeeded in getting his bill introduced as Senate Bill Number 1.

C. A. Pollock also went to Bismarck to help get the bill passed. He stated: "I had never had any experience in attempting to assist in lobbying a bill through the legislature, so that I found myself pretty green at the business. My greatest trouble was to get next to the members of the legislature and especially with those whom I did not know, and try to represent faithfully the provisions of the law. Having been a chairman of the committee which framed the law, my advice and information was much

sought after, not only by the friends of the law, but as well, by those who would seek to emasculate or destroy it."

Therefore he met with the representatives at the Sheridan Hotel in Bismarck which was called "the grand meeting place for the members of the "Third House." Pollock stated: ". . . I made it a nightly practice of going into these cynchrooms and playing cards with the members of the legislature. I always began, however, by saying, 'Gentlemen, this game is on me. There will be no chance in the matter. As soon as the game is over, whether I and my partner win or lose, I set up the drinks.' This plan avoided the gambling feature, and likewise made it possible for me to dictate the character of the drinks, and I can say with positive certainty, that nothing stronger than lemonade was ever proffered by me to any person."

The first weeks the bill progressed smoothly until several House members wanted the bill to go into effect April 1, 1890, rather than January 1, 1890, as had been planned. The prohibitionist group discussed the matter and decided to concede the point in order to get the bill passed without any amendments.

Pollock visited the two men, E. A. Williams of Bismarck and George H. Walsh of Grand Forks County, who wanted the effective date April 1. He asked then if they would agree to pass the bill unamended if the effective date was changed. They both agreed to the proposition. Pollock stated: "With these two agreements, I met the committee in charge of the bill and told them that everything was safe so far as these two gentlemen were concerned, and the agreement was closed."

The bill was introduced December 11, 1889, but Walsh and other opposition opposed passage. The next day the bill came up to the committee as a whole and passed. Walsh voted for the bill and only one person voted against it. The bill was then sent to the Senate.

In the Senate Pollock was allowed the courtesy of the floor for he had no right to sit with the other members. Therefore, Pollock stated: "By a previous understanding with the leaders of the dries, I took my seat at the side of the room where I could be seen by all of the members. When an amendment was offered, I hastily sought the section to be amended, and if it met my approval I nodded an affirmative assent; if my disapproval, I shook my head as indicative of the word 'no', whereupon if the assent had been affirmative, the dries all voted 'yes'; if negative, they all voted 'no'."

On December 17, 1889, the bill, after legislators had considered a series of amendments, was left with unfinished business. The promoters of the bill were afraid the bill might be left until January which might cause further amendments to be added. Therefore they felt the bill must be passed as soon as possible.

That night the friends of the bill discussed what should be done. Their main problem, they felt, was getting the support of Jud LaMoure. For as Pollock stated: "Senator LaMoure had agreed to vote for the prohibition bill, but he claimed that the law should not take effect prior to July 1, 1890. (The bill had passed the house with an emergency clause to take effect April 1, 1890, and this emergency clause Senator LaMoure was fighting.) LaMoure was trying to fight the prohibitionists so that they would concede that the emergency clause should be eliminated, and he frankly stated that he would fight the bill as long as he could, until that object was accomplished."

The next day, December 18, 1889, all the dry Senators met in the office of Attorney General Goodman. The problem was discussed and it was unanimously decided to concede to LaMoure's demand provided he would help get the bill out of unfinished business and passed. LaMoure agreed to the plan.

At the beginning of the afternoon session four or five of the wet Senators went out to take a "pleasure smoke" in the smoking room which was connected to the Senate chambers with the door being open. They were waiting for the minutes of the previous day to be read and other unimportant matters to be taken care of which they supposed would take about 10 minutes.

LaMoure sat down by the door and listened to the Secretary read the minutes. Senator Robinson, a dry, went over and talked to LaMoure and then went to his seat. LaMoure then, according to Pollock, "whose head had no great growth of hair upon it, at once put his hand to his head and said in his drawling way: 'Mr. President, I wish the Sergeant-at-arms would close this door, (meaning the door leading to the smoking room) there is a strong draft coming in on my head.' Immediately the Sergeant-at-arms closed the door. I supposed those men in the smoking room had not heard of the position that Senator LaMoure was about to take, and his asking that the door be closed would not give any indication of what was to follow."

Immediately LaMoure arose and addressed the chair: "Mr. President, I move that we cease reading the record at this time and that the rules be suspended, and that we take up the prohibition bill." The Secretary took the prohibition bill and began to read it. A wet senator went to get the other senators in the smoking room in hopes of preventing the suspension of the rules, but it was too late for them to do anything.

The only amendment was to strike out the April 1 date and replace it with July 1, 1890. In 15 minutes the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 8. The bill was immediately sent to the House, which hearing the action of the Senate, suspended the rules there and immediately concurred on the amendment made by the Senate.

The next day, December 19, 1889, at 3:05 Governor John Miller signed the prohibition bill into law. Those present included Rowe, Haugen, Senator Smith of Hatton, Representative Lutz of Jamestown, H. T. Helgeson, Commissioner of Agriculture, private secretary Gregg, Mrs. Norville and Miss Enright, clerks in the Governor's office, Mrs. Linda W. Slaughter and daughter, and C. A. Pollock. North Dakota had a prohibition law.

The Argus on July 1, 1890, ran this item: "Prohibition went into effect yesterday and the first 'scare' headline over the telegraph was—'A Thousand Persons poisoned by Drinking Lemonade at Wichita, Kansas.' This might be a warning." In another story the Argus reported "nearly every drunk or vag runner in by the police has a original package, man and bottle being in various stages of repletion and depletion."

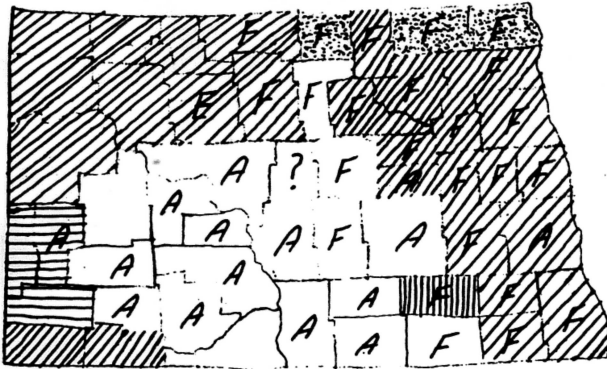
Thus North Dakota started on its long union with prohibition which lasted until December, 1936, when the sale of hard liquor was legal after an absence of 46½ years. On October 22, 1933, the sale of 3.2 beer was legalized by an overwhelming vote of the people.

The prohibition law, passed in 1890, was to be battled in the courts, yet it withstood all attempts to change or destroy it. The struggle for prohibition in North Dakota showed the determined efforts of various people. Included here are the names of Charles A. Pollock and Robert M. Pollock who have both been called "The father of prohibition." C. A. Pollock seemed to have

done the most work in writing the law and lobbying for it at the first session of the State Legislature.

Others included Haugen, Rowe, Goodman, and LaMoure. Also the North Dakota WCTU and Elizabeth Preston Anderson helped organize and familiarize the people about temperance. These people devoted their time and talents to this cause which they believed would and believed did bring happiness and prosperity to the people of North Dakota.

The issue of religion and nationality also entered into the passage of the law. Both C. A. Pollock and Elizabeth Preston Anderson were children of Methodist ministers and devout Methodists. Statewide there was a strong correlation between nationality and the vote on prohibition as the following map shows:



Largest Foreign White Stock in each County, 1910



F—represents the counties voting in favor of prohibition

A—represents the counties voting against prohibition

Counties with no symbols were not organized in 1889

The map shows the strong correlation between the Scandinavian Lutherans who favored prohibition and the German-Russians and Germans who were against prohibition. The nationality map is of 1910 and not 1889 but the makeup of most of the counties was still the same, although several of the counties included in the German-Russian area on the map were predominately Scandinavian in 1889.

Cass County voted against prohibition because of the Fargo vote. Reverend Gerberding of St. Mark's English Lutheran Church in Fargo stated in the Argus of October 5, 1889: "Now that prohibition has carried in North Dakota it may be well for its friends to scan the returns. It will be noticed that the districts that voted most strongly against the saloon are those most thickly settled by our Scandinavian Lutherans. Thus prohibition came about in North Dakota through the interaction of several different yet complementary forces. Each contributed to the cause in its own way.

The sources for John Bye's paper include the Elizabeth Preston Anderson papers, Journal of the Constitutional Convention for North Dakota, Journal of the Senate of the First Legislative Assembly, North Dakota Legislative Manuals, and various laws passed by the North Dakota Legislature. Also included are papers of Charles A. Pollock and Robert M. Pollock. The Fargo Daily Argus files were also consulted.

Richard Lyons

# MEDORA

The sleepy little village  
nestled against the colored hills,  
dying with its gone time,  
drying away now  
in a dehydrating chamber  
of twentieth-century speed.

Then came someone, looking,  
glowing inwardly, saying,  
"Let's revive the way it was,  
bring back the old West,  
including its muddy coffee."

So he scraped and built,  
tore down and re-erected,  
varnished, neoned an image,  
and imported souvenirs  
of cowboys, Indians, and Teddy  
economically from Japan.

With rebored bullet holes  
in the innerspring mattresses  
of the Rough Rider Hotel,  
with freeway exits to the instant West,  
of instant coffee in a plastic cup,

he made a town to fit  
the picture postcards,  
more glittering than the ancient  
scoria hills behind it,  
and he saw that it was good.

Antony Oldknow

# PRAIRIE

No good searching the horizon  
For cities with gold gates and pearls.  
If you were expecting a steep fall  
Like pioneer seamen looking for India, as if  
The blue plains led direct to the old beard  
Of God, you've no place on the prairie,  
Where they wheat the half year and blow  
Snow the rest. Be off!— The road's like  
An endless driving-test cylinder  
At a fairground, only, bad luck!—  
There are no points and no prizes here,  
Only old mirages and furrows in the back-break sun.  
The fields of few folk stretch in all dimensions  
To the unbuilt perimeter fence of time.