

Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union printed materials

Section 39, Pages 1141 - 1170

These miscellaneous printed materials are from the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union collection. The Kansas publications include annual programs for local unions, annual convention programs, conference programs for the Young People's Branch, and several issues of The Messenger, the official publication of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. These materials include information about Kansas WCTU programs for youth. A number of items were printed by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Also included are work plans for the various departments, such as the Department of Social Morality, the Medal Contest Department, the Department of Medical Temperance, and the Department of Soldiers and Sailors, among many others. Other nationally circulated publications include The Menace to Civilization by Dr. J. W. Shults, Home Town Lights by Graccio Leggo Houlder, Temperance: Where Wine Flows by Elizabeth M. Lee, Organized Drys Must Persist by Ernest H. Cherrington, and A Trinity of Evil by Isabelle Horton. A nondescript booklet, distributed by the Anti-Saloon League of Kansas, encourages people who witness the creation, sale, or possession of liquor to discreetly record the names of suspects, description of events, and the names of witnesses and mail the booklet back. Publications from prohibition organizations other than the WCTU are also included. There are several other groups of official Kansas WCTU records on Kansas Memory. They can be found by selecting Collections - Manuscript - KWCTU/Mary Evelyn Dobbs.

Date: 1907-1938

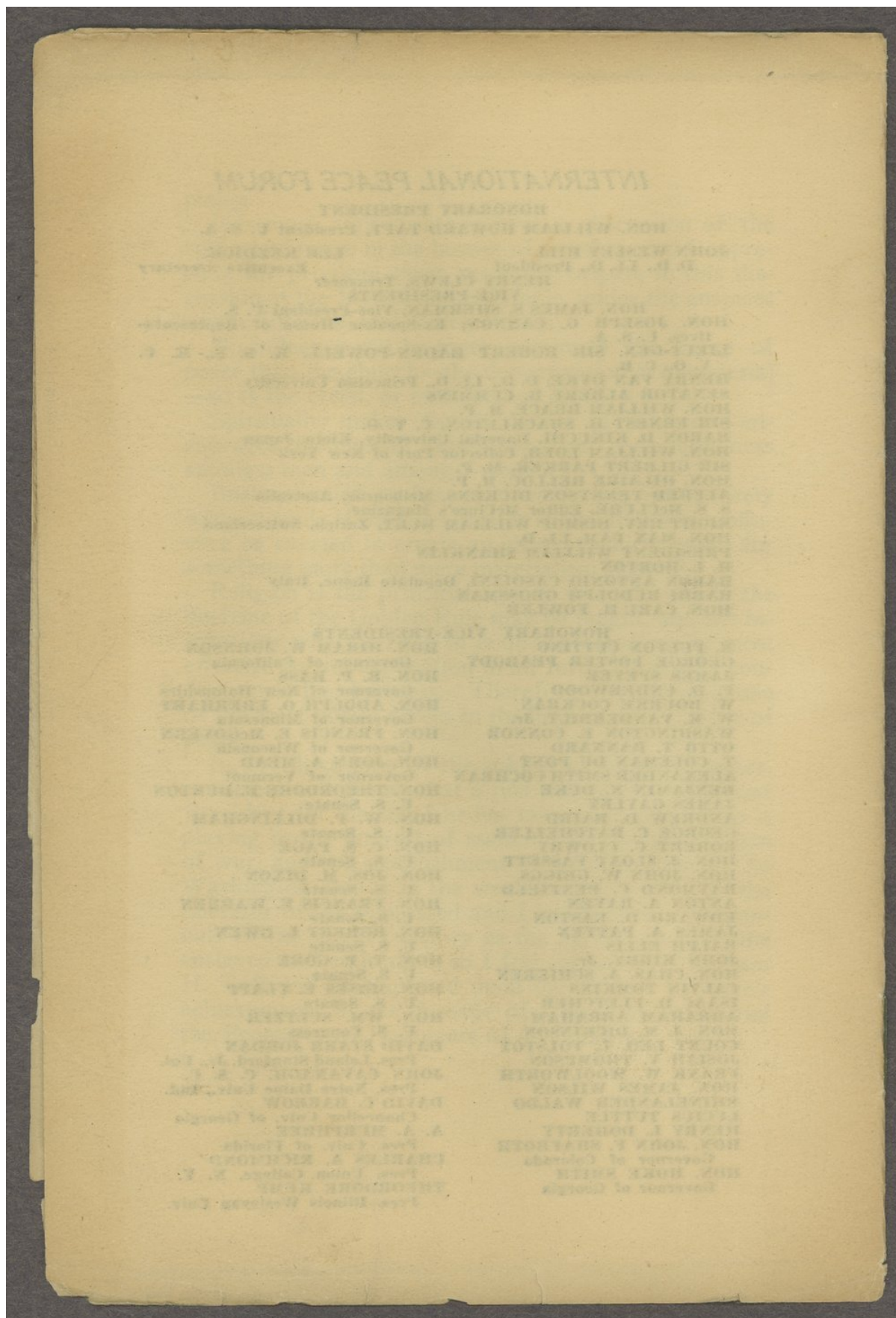
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Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union printed materials



Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union printed materials

W. C. T. U. SONGS

*"All one's life is music if one touches
the notes correctly and in time"*

— Ruskin

HOLD FAST AND GO FORWARD

Air: "Darling Nellie Gray"

We are standing on the threshold of a fairer, brighter day,
For the greatest moral victory's been achieved;
O preserve our Constitution 'gainst the foes that block the way,
Never shall we lose the blessings we've received.

Chorus:

Yes, America's gone dry, and we know the reason why,
For our Heavenly Father freely gave the power,
Mobilize for Law Enforcement and for Law Observance too,
'Tis the challenge great to you this very hour.

Years ago we caught the vision of heroic pioneers
"A Saloonless Nation," free from sin and shame,
Now, "Hold Fast and Go Forward"—'Tis no time for doubts and fears
Joyously we claim the victory in his name.

Chorus:

WE MUST ENFORCE THE LAW

Air: "Kingdom Coming"

O comrades we have reached the parting
Of the Prohibition ways,
We've striven long for home and country
Through glorious years and days,
Till now our law is firmly written
In the statutes of the land,
Our God has nobly led us onward,
We were guided by His hand.

Chorus:

We must enforce the law!
We must enforce the law!
It's written in our Constitution
And we must enforce the law.

And still we have a task before us,
We must help enforce the law;
We'll make it now the greatest blessing
That our country ever saw;
We'll set the pace for other nations
Till they see the better way,
We'll have no wine or beer returning
In the Good old U. S. A. Chorus:

GO FORWARD

Anna A. Gordon

Go Forward is our watchword;
God's flaming truth proclaim:
Fling high our flag of freedom
In prohibition's name;
Arouse all Christian people,
Bring every voter in,
Unite beneath Christ's banner
New victories to win.

Go Forward is our watchword;
New members daily bring
A mighty host must rally
Our song of faith to sing;

Air: "Lead On, Oh King Eternal"

We march with happy courage
To heights not yet possessed,
The joy of greater victories
Must be our only rest.

Go Forward is our watchword;
It thrills us heart and soul,
For crowned with many a conquest
We see the distant goal:
Our warfare is not ended,
Our enemy's afield,
We'll meet him and defeat him
God's truth our righteous shield.

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W. C. T. U. SONGS

W. C. T. U. MARCHING SONG

Air: "Hold the Fort"

Ho! my comrades, see - this signal	Help us fight for Law Enforcement—
Floating in the sky,	Sing with us this song: Chorus:
Bids us work for Prohibition	
Till the world is dry.	So we'll work and march together
	With our flag unfurled,
Chorus:	Till we carry Prohibition
Hold the fort for we are coming,	All around the world.
Comrades tried and true.	Chorus:
We will work for Prohibition,	Hold the fort for we are coming,
Law enforcement, too.	Marching, singing still.
	Will we work for Law Enforcement?
Now we want a million members;	With God's help—we will.
Come and swell the throng.	

O WOMANHOOD ARISE!

Air: "Materna"

O Christian womanhood, arise,	Send Lord, another Pentecost,
Fling selfish ease away;	Endue with holy might,
Rest not on victories achieved,	And lead us forth to do or die
The call is loud today:	And put our foes to flight.
Strong foes surround on every hand,	Thine arm and Thine alone, O Lord,
Dread perils, pain and woe,	Can smite the evil down;
O Lord, anoint us with Thy might,	Bring hope and help to our dear land,
As we to battle go.	And give the victor's crown.

TEMPERANCE RALLY SONG

Tune: "Old Black Joe"

Up in the North, where giant forests grow,
Down in the South, where cotton blossoms blow,
Out in the West, where golden acres lie,
The North, the South, the East, the West, have all gone dry.

Chorus:
Enforcement! Enforcement!
Join in the rallying cry!
With law observance as our watchword,
Hold for aye!

Fiercely the conflict raged throughout our land,
Splendid the day that brought our victory grand,
Proudly our hosts marched on from sea to sea,
America, America is free, free, free!

Onward, ye brave, with unfurled banners white,
March 'gainst the foe that tramples down the right;
God's on our side, the law observed will be;
The East, the West, the whole wide world, will soon be free!

Price 2 cents; per 50, 25 cents; per 100, 45 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE
Evanston, Illinois

140—M

Questions Answered

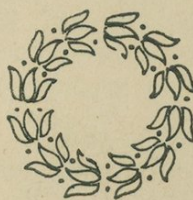
and some

Objections Considered

Prepared by

Mary E. Dobbs

For Local Unions of the W. C. T. U.



Price 35 cents per 100. Order from

Mary E. Dobbs

Niotaze, Kansas



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Questions Answered.

Question. What * is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union?

Answer. It is an organization composed of and managed exclusively by women. It has been organized in more than fifty nations, with a rapidly growing membership everywhere. In the United States alone there are ten thousand local unions with two hundred thousand members. Its object, in part, is the training of people in the principles of total abstinence, and the complete destruction of the liquor traffic.

Question. How does it hope to bring about these results?

Answer. By educating public sentiment against the evils of liquor drinking and liquor selling, through the press, the pulpit, the platform; through the distribution of literature; through the training of the children in the public schools, the Sunday schools, and the Loyal Temperance Legion; through laws prohibiting the traffic and in many other ways.

Question. What has been accomplished along these lines?

Answer. The sentiment in favor of total abstinence is widespread among good people. A minister, teacher, or other prominent person could hurt his influence in no way more effectually than to let it be known that he is a drinking man. The State and large sections of the Nation are already under prohibitory laws, and the W. C. T. U. has been a large factor in bringing these re-



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sults about. Through the work of the W. C. T. U., laws have been secured that require that the children in all the public schools in the United States shall be taught the effects of alcoholic liquors and narcotics on the human system. Through the organization the temperance lessons were put into the International Sunday School Lesson Course. They are giving special temperance training to 300,000 children in the United States. They have secured laws in every State in the United States, in some States dozens of laws, against the liquor traffic, and for the betterment of humanity in various ways.

Question. What are they doing along other lines?

Answer. They are training the mothers of the land to a better knowledge of how to bring up their children. They have rescued thousands of girls from lives of shame. They have carried the light of a Christian's hope to tens of thousands of men in the jails and prisons of the land. Alcoholic wine has been banished from the communion table in three fourths of the churches of the land, and the sentiment that brought about this change was largely made through the efforts of the W. C. T. U. The triumph of their work would mean a better citizenship. It will mean that children will be born free from hereditary vices, reared by intelligent parents, in homes free from evil environment. The work of the organization means a living, helpful interest in every effort to make the world better. It means a wider culture for womankind everywhere.

Question. But the traffic is strong-

ly entrenched in the customs and habits of the people. Will it not be impossible to eradicate it totally?

Answer. Difficult, but not impossible. As just stated, already long strides have been made in that direction. All over the United States there is a rapidly growing sentiment against the liquor business. Scarcely a legislature meets in any State that does not pass laws, in some way restricting the liquor traffic. Every year the lines are drawn closer. Every year it is driven out of some new territory; some new section of the country. Every year the sentiment grows stronger against it.

Other evils, just as strongly entrenched in the politics and the financial interests of the people have been eradicated. Fifty years ago people were just as certain human slavery would never be eradicated. But it has been abolished in the United States more than forty years and today it is not tolerated in any part of the civilized world. The lottery business and duelling, two strong evils that seemed to have their roots interwoven into the life of the nation, were abolished during the past century. What has been done with other evils, can and will be done with this.

Question. But will it not take a long time?

Answer. No great reform movement has ever advanced so rapidly as the movement to overthrow the liquor traffic and drink custom has advanced during the past quarter of a century. The work ought to be finished in the next twenty-five years, and will be in less time, if the



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Christian manhood and womanhood of this land measure up to the possibilities before them.

Question. My heart is with you in this work just as much as if I belonged to the organization. Then what is the use of becoming a member?

Answer. There is magic in great numbers. Ten thousand women in any state working together as a unit to bring about the desired reforms, have more power to fight the liquor traffic and its attendant evils than a million good women unorganized. Strong unions are needed in every community to push in that section the various lines of work undertaken by the organization. It is difficult to see how any woman in whose breast is the love of God and Humanity, who wants to see the principles of right prevail, who wants to see the world made better, who seeks for herself a broader culture, can withhold her name from membership in this great organization.

Question. But ought not the church to do this work, and not leave it in the hands of outside organizations?

Answer. No reform movement ever had its origin in what is called "the church," meaning a sufficient number of those in authority in church organizations to force action by the entire church. A great idea does not come to a million people at one time. And in the nature of things it is not possible to convert several hundred thousand or a million people to a new idea at once. A man or woman is awakened by the force of a great new thought, and he promulgates it. At first only a few here and there accept

it. When a sufficient number have accepted it, they join together to try to bring about the reform their newly awakened thought shows them to be necessary. Naturally those who accept it come from different churches, and for a long time are only a small part of the churches to which they belong and by the time the church, as a whole, is converted to the new idea, it has become the accepted creed of humanity. So, necessarily, the work must be done, if done at all, by "outside organizations." But after all, it is the Church of God, established in the hearts of the people, the principles enunciated by our Savior, that has taken root in the lives of Christian men and women, that has moved them to the work they do. And in this sense it is the church doing the work.

Question. But there are so many societies and clubs. I already belong to the missionary society, a literary club, am a teacher in Sunday school and with my home duties, I really haven't time to go into any other work. What then?

Answer. We would not decry the value of other organizations, nor for a moment urge a woman to neglect her home duties. But we would ask every Christian woman to think for a moment and see if intemperance is not a hindrance to every Christian work. Homes, refuges, asylums, training schools, hospitals, charity work, all of which engage the attention of good women, are rendered largely necessary because of this vice. The work of missionaries is largely increased because of it. The work of the church is more than doubled. And



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surely one of the home duties of a good woman is to do what she can to protect its inmates, especially growing children from the evils of this liquor traffic. So if you can do no more, you can at least sign the pledge, pay one dollar a year—less than two cents per week—wear the White Ribbon, get your name and influence on the side of right, attend the meetings occasionally, read up on the subject at your leisure moments, and learn about the work. In this way you can help this great movement effectively, even if you can do no more.

Question. But ours is a dry town. Why do we need a Union?

Answer. A Union is needed fully as much in a dry town as where they have the saloon, so long as the liquor traffic exists in order to keep it dry. We have the prohibitory law but a union is needed in every city, town and hamlet to teach regard for this law. This needs to be taught in the home, day schools, Sunday schools, everywhere. The agitation must be kept up until every official believes that his oath of office requires him to enforce the prohibitory law the same as every other law on the statute books, until every citizen and every voter believes in loyalty to law. The principles of total abstinence must be trained into the present generation. Were the temperance people to cease all agitation of this question, within a few years the saloon would be again established in all parts of the nation from which it has been driven. The work must continue until the principle that it is wrong to legalize a business that debauches the

manhood of a nation is as generally accepted in the creed of humanity as is the principle that it is wrong to rob or to commit murder. Even if there is no liquor selling to contend with, the local union is needed everywhere and there will always be plenty of work for it to do. For the organization opposes everything evil and seeks to promote everything good. It is an organized force that can see that laws are enforced, that can work at elections for a continuance of good conditions. It can petition for good laws and against evil laws. It can look after temperance teaching in the public schools; carry on department work thus educating public sentiment along the lines of preventive and reform work. It can distribute literature; pay dues and help sustain the work everywhere; lead or assist in every good local work requiring the combined efforts of good people.

FINALLY.

No organization has done more toward the annihilation of the liquor traffic than the W. C. T. U. None is more feared by the liquor men themselves. Today the cause of temperance rests upon our interlocked hands as never before. Let us be brave and true, and never falter.

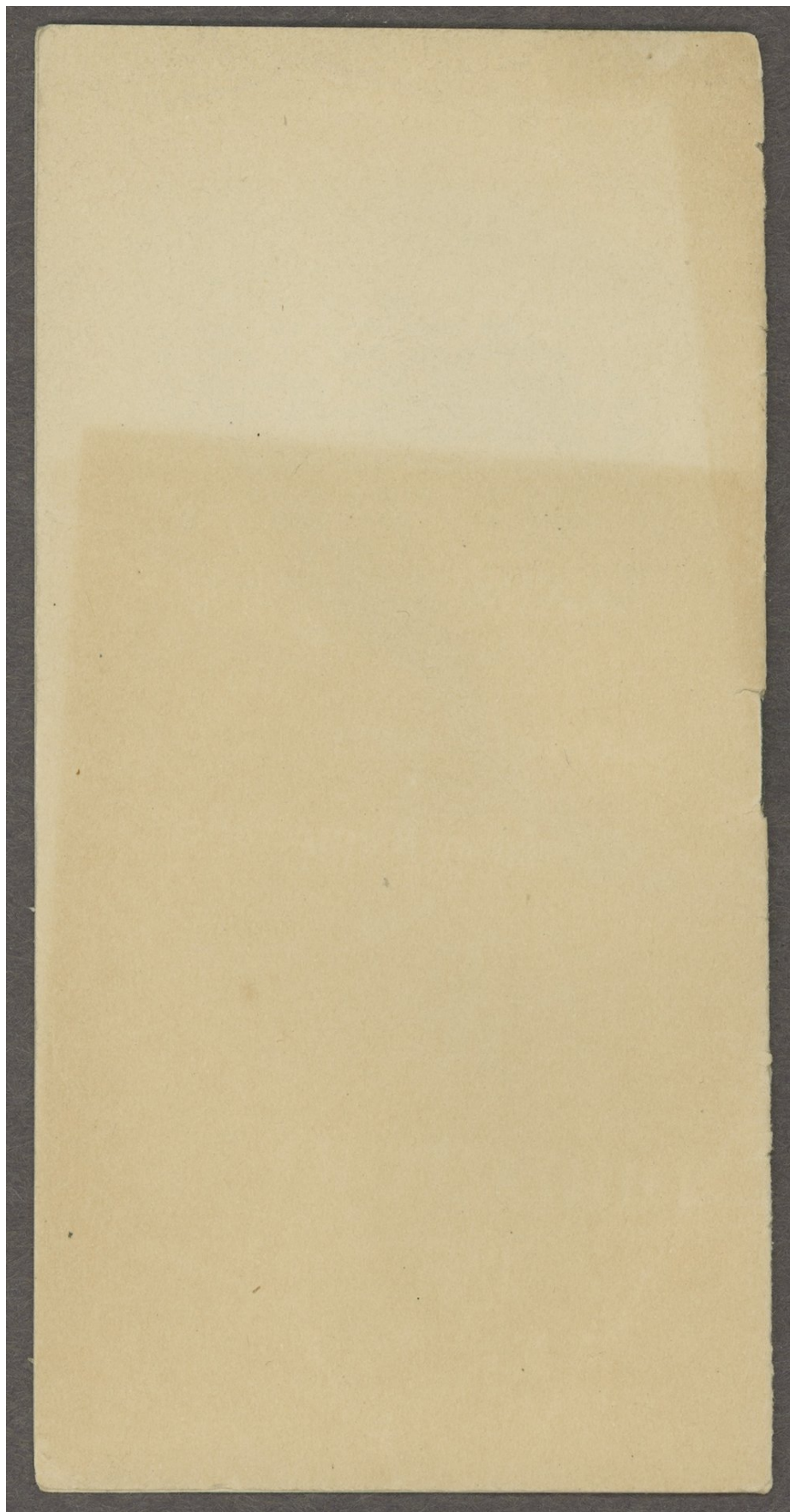
Don't for a moment imagine that the work will lapse before complete and final victory is won. No reform ever dies. It cannot be killed. "Every great moral reform has an immortal soul." You can no more kill it than you could destroy the immortal souls of the redeemed around the throne of God. The hour of victory

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will strike, and God's own right hand will touch the bell. "None of us will be too busy in that hour of victory to sing the doxology; but if we would sing it with the spirit and the understanding, we must seize an hour now and then, in spite of pressing cares and wavering faith, to practice with those who are members of the choir." You can accomplish nothing by individual effort. Will you not give this great body of women your heart and hand, to help them bring about the overthrow of this great evil?

Thanks are due Mrs. Silena Moore Holman of Tennessee, for permission to quote largely from her Questions Answered.—Mary E. Dobbs.

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Beer, Employment and the Farmer . .

BOARD OF TEMPERANCE

Prohibition and Public Morals
of the Methodist Episcopal Church
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Price 2c per copy, three copies 5c



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BEER, EMPLOYMENT AND THE FARMER

It is quite obvious that the anti-prohibition propaganda of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is being strongly supplemented by a sustained effort on the part of those interested in brewing to take advantage of the present depression and urge that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beer be once again legalized as a means of affording employment, providing a market for farm products, and disclosing a new source of revenue.

There are several quite obvious rejoinders to this propaganda.

If the beer trade contributes to prosperity, what is responsible for the state of affairs in Germany, which has been stimulated by the investment of billions of American money since the war, and which nevertheless is in dire distress? What is responsible for the fact that in Great Britain, where beer flows freely, millions of workers are dependent upon public or private charity?

Why is it that under prohibition, the United States has experienced an unexampled prosperity, has avoided many of the serious difficulties of other nations engaged in the recent war, and is at the present time in a much better state of economic health than other countries which have continued to tolerate vast expenditures on intoxicating liquors?

The question, of course, is not so simple as that; many complexities are involved. Nevertheless, there is nothing in the present state of affairs thruout the world which contributes one iota to the contention that the United States would strengthen itself financially or industrially by restoring the trade in intoxicating malt liquors.

The average number of wage earners employed in the manufacture of malt liquors in the year 1914, when federal prohibition was hardly in immediate prospect, was 62,070, and these men received an aggregate income of \$53,244,000. The number of wage earners thus employed had declined to 34,259, by 1919 and in 1921, after prohibition, numbered 18,551.*

In addition, the volume "Occupational Census," Bureau of the Census, reported for the year 1910 the employment of 101,234 bar tenders and 68,215 saloon keepers. There is no report which shows the indirect employment afforded by the brewing industry.

It is therefore, probable that the restoration of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beer would provide employment for a minimum of 62,000 workers in manufacture and 170,000 saloon keepers and bar tenders or similar wage earners under more euphonious names.

* These figures are to be found in table 569, pages 682, 683, report of the Biennial Census of Manufacturers, 1921, Bureau of Census.



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Would the employment of these men mean a net increase in employment? We do not believe it would.

Beer of considerable alcoholic content is, in its nature, a commodity which tends to promote its own use. When its manufacture was prohibited, an immediate increase was noted in the consumption of milk, vegetables, fruits, sweets, dry goods and various household and personal conveniences and luxuries. The wage earner has only a certain income at his disposal. If he devotes a part of this income to the purchase of beer, he must of necessity decrease his expenditure for food supplies, dry goods, household equipment, luxuries for himself and family, or he must decrease his contribution to the accumulations of capital which are invested for production, incidentally causing the employment of laborers and the use of raw material.

Let us consider a specific case: John Jones has an income of two hundred dollars a month. In these prohibition times he has been accustomed to expending twenty-five per cent of this amount for his family's food supply, and the remainder of his modest income is required to purchase clothing, pay rent, provide light and heat, pay installments on a car and small radio, and afford recreation for his children. If the manufacture of intoxicating beer is legalized and the saloon or other liquor store is opened in the community, providing employment for a saloon keeper and bar tender, Jones patronizes this store, treats his friends; his appetite for alcohol is stimulated, and he seeks stronger liquor. Soon his expenditures of this character become so considerable that he finds it absolutely necessary to defer the purchase of a vacuum cleaner for his home, to economize on his supply of milk and butter, to make his suit and his wife's winter coat last longer. The grocer, the dealer in dry goods, the automobile manufacturer, and dealer, all are affected and there being in the aggregate many men who have thus readjusted their expenditures, these producers of legitimate and healthful commodities find it absolutely necessary to decrease their working forces.

What we have, therefore, is the creation of a limited labor market by the restoration of the beer traffic and the destruction of a much larger market by the injury done to other industries.

It is pertinent in this connection to cite the fact that the average employment of wage earners for all of the leading industries in the year 1914, was 308, while the average employment in the beer industry for each million of capital invested was only 78. How then can the displacement of capital suggested by the manufacturers of beer cause an improvement in the employment situation?



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The phenomenal growth of the automobile industry cannot of course, be attributed entirely to prohibition, but to a perfectly natural development in the use of newly available industry and social machinery. In a booklet entitled "Facts and Figures of the Automobile Industry," issued by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, it is stated that the number of persons engaged in manufacturing automobiles increased 346 per cent in the period from 1914 to 1919, while wages and salaries increased 485 per cent. The booklet for 1920, indicates that the number of persons engaged in automobile manufacture at that time was 703,580, this being the first year of prohibition. The 1925 edition of the booklet, giving 1924 figures, indicates the employment in the automobile industry of 3,119,563 persons, and in the 1931 edition, giving figures for 1930, there is reported the employment of 5,056,000 wage earners, of whom 904,000 were directly employed. It is seen, therefore that the growth of automobile manufacturing between 1920 and 1930, the prohibition decade, was out of proportion to the growth of this industry between 1914 and 1920, and it is hard to see how any candid student can refrain from attributing a very considerable part of this development to the vast reduction in the amount of money expended for intoxicating liquors. This is typical of similar industries and there is good reason to believe that reestablishment of the beer trade would strike a staggering blow at the automobile industry as well as many other industries which employ large numbers of wage earners.

What is the Interest of the Farmer?

The recent public statement of Mr. Busch, of Anheuser-Busch, Company, states: "With the prohibition of beer * * * the barley lands, producing eighty million bushels of grain annually for the brewers, were turned to wheat and now produce ten per cent of exportable wheat surplus which has ruined the domestic market."

Like many such statements, a simple recitation of the facts is an adequate refutation. Farmers have not been turning their barley fields into wheat fields. The largest acreage devoted to barley prior to 1920, the first prohibition year, was 9,740,000 acres, while in 1929, the farmers used 13,068,000 acres for the production of barley. * * It is of further significance that barley averages from twenty to twenty-eight bushels per acre, while wheat averages from twelve to seventeen bushels per acre.

The majority of the farmers of the country have themselves always been strongly in favor of prohibition, and their leaders,

* * Agriculture Yearbook, 1930, table 6, page 639.



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Who are best acquainted with agricultural problems, see no hope of relief for the farmer in the proposal of Mr. Busch.

When the Committee on Judiciary of the House of Representatives of Congress held hearings in the spring of 1930, one of the witnesses was Mr. Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, who spoke by instruction of his executive committee for eight thousand subordinate granges, and nearly one million members in thirty-four states. His testimony was convincing as well as unusual. "The surplus in pre-prohibition days," he said, "was a greater problem than now." And speaking of the manufacture of whiskey as well as of beer he stated that in liquor making days, the surplus of corn went as high as 9.9 per cent and that the average for the eight wet years was much higher than for the first eight years under national prohibition, that the average price per bushel of corn in the heyday of distilling was fifty-nine cents, and since prohibition has been seventy-two cents. The price of rye in the wet years, including the war period, said Mr. Taber, ran from thirty-nine to eighty-six cents, but the price since prohibition, up to the time he testified, had been from sixty-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents. Tables submitted by Mr. Taber and credited to the United States Treasury Department, Bureau of Internal Revenue, showed that the farm materials used in fermented liquors for the year 1917 (wet) was 3,924,885,457 pounds, and of this, 2,770,964,606 pounds was malt, produced from barley. The loss of this market to the farmer, said Mr. Taber, has been much more than made up by the increased use of sugar, the greater consumption of meats, with phenomenal increases in the consumption of poultry and eggs, and particularly in the greatly increased consumption of milk. In 1917 (wet), Mr. Taber says the production of beet sugar in the United States, was 765,000 tons. But ten years later, under prohibition, the crop was 1,062,000 tons. The per capita consumption of sugar and syrup have risen from 1915 to 1925 from 87.9 pounds to 116 pounds per capita. The per capita beef consumption increased from 56 pounds in 1916 to 58.4 pounds in 1927, with a similar increase in the use of pork. The agricultural college at Ames, Iowa, which is considered an authority among dairymen everywhere, is cited in support of the assertion that it takes 86 pounds of roughage, hay, grass, silage or stover, and 34 pounds of grain to maintain the health and weight of a cow and produce a hundred pounds of milk. In view of this fact, the farmer is particularly interested in the increase in the per capita consumption of milk from 754.8 pounds in 1917, to 967.3 pounds in 1927, a net increase in the per capita consumption of no less than 212.5 pounds of milk. By multiplying the increased consumption of milk (212.5 pounds per capita) by 34 pounds, it



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becomes evident that the additional grain per person required to produce the increased milk consumed under prohibition is 72.2 pounds, in addition to 182.7 pounds of roughage. Multiplying this by the number of people in the United States, we find that the increased use of milk alone caused the consumption of 8,748,000,000 pounds of grain and 22,113,000,000 pounds of roughage by the dairy cows of the United States. Certainly, in view of these facts, no disinterested person could support the contention that prohibition has been disadvantageous to the farmer, while the social worker and the health expert will join in saying that the increased use of milk, butter, cheese, and ice cream is of tremendous significance to the public welfare. Indeed, crops taken at random, such as oats, potatoes, hay, rye, peas, buckwheat, rice, honey, vegetables, fruits, all show increased production and use.

The Question of Revenue

It is not disputed that a restored beer trade could be made a most convenient vehicle of taxation. Indeed it may very well be that such a trade would pay into the treasury of the United States and the states not less than one billion dollars a year. But every cent of this would come, not from the trade, but from the people. The beer manufacturing and distributing industries would in no sense be the point of origin of these taxes. They would originate in the homes of the land, would be diverted from the tables of the poor, drawn indirectly from the tills of legitimate business. There is only one way to lessen the tax burden and that is to reduce taxes. There is no method of trickery by which a tax upon any "business" can be made to stop in its effects short of the pockets of consumers. **The important question in a consideration of the revenue features of the argument are: Is this an expensive or inexpensive method of taxing the people? Is it or is it not injurious to desirable commerce?**

In the days of licensing, the American people were spending at retail approximately \$2,438,000,000 a year for intoxicating liquors. Purchase a pint of nearbeer for fifteen or twenty cents and one will not be disposed to dispute the estimate that the American people would pay twice as much for beer by the glass today as they paid in 1916. If the beer trade were restored, we could count upon a retail bill not far short of five billions of dollars a year. If then, we collected one billion dollars in taxes from this trade we would be contributing to the tax collector four dollars for every one turned into the treasury. It is not a method of taxation which will be defended by any economist.

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National Woman's Christian Temperance Union

SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. W. B. Lindsay, Director

Plan of Work, 1929

God has called us to His work; let us work together and together let us work for Him. We need a vision of the work, a sense of responsibility for the work, and a determination to do the work.

OUR MOTTO: And all thy children shall be taught of the Lord: and great shall be the peace of thy children.—Isa. 54:13

OUR PURPOSE: The Sunday School Department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union exists for the accomplishment of a purpose. That purpose is to develop a righteous citizenry through Christian education.

The Agencies for temperance education in our Sunday Schools are: Persons, Programs, Posters, Pageants, Publicity, Pledge Signing, Prize Contests, Petitions and Prayer Groups.

PERSONS: Pastors are key folk—co-operate with them and secure their help in the promulgation of plans. Pupils must be taught facts in regard to the temperance situation; the effects of alcohol, law observance and law enforcement. Teachers must be provided with the facts and should be pledged to the instruction of temperance. The superintendent should appoint a temperance superintendent and co-operate in the plans of this department in all temperance teaching and programs. The interest and sympathy of parents evidenced by personal visitation will greatly forward the cause of pledge signing. The cooperation of county, state and national directors of the Councils of Religious Education should be secured. All should work to promote by precept and practice this moral and social reform movement.

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PROGRAMS: The Worship Program period in all the departments of the Church School afford the best opportunity for temperance education.

The Temperance Sabbaths for 1929 are:

June 9: The Story of the Rechabites. Jeremiah 35:1-19.

August 4: Belshazzars Feast. Daniel 5:1-31.

October 13: Keeping Fit for the Sake of Others. Daniel 1:8-20.

November 3: Respect for Rightful Authority. Mark 12:13-17.

Consult the catalog and watch the Union Signal for suggested materials. Observe each temperance day with special songs, recitations, demonstrations, rallies and pageants.

POSTERS: You can make effective posters from suggestions in the yearly budget. Posters are an effective method of teaching temperance in the Church Schools. Use them. See about the poster prize under "Prizes."

PAGEANTS: Pageants are effective. Consult the new catalog. Use Temperance "Torch bearers," "Peace Pageant," "Aunt Columbia's Prohibition Quiz." Kathleen Norris' story, "The Dragon," can easily be dramatized using four characters. Salute the American Flag, the Temperance Flag, the Christian Flag, and have "The Flag Goes By" recited.

PLEDGE SIGNING: Try to get the temperance pledge signed by every officer, teacher and pupil in the Adult Department. A new wall pledge roll has been made (50c. Cards for making pledge flags for display on World's Temperance Sabbath, can be obtained from National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, price 30c per hundred.

PUBLICITY: Use a great deal of temperance literature. Use a bulletin board with the latest temperance news. Make temperance announcements in the secular and religious press. Have exhibits at Sunday School Conventions.

PRIZE CONTESTS: A prize of \$5.00 is offered by the National Director for the best temperance poster. Local and county directors must send posters to state conventions. A committee will decide upon the best and forward same to the National Director. Posters must be

Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union printed materials

made by Junior and Intermediate pupils. A prize of \$5.00 will be given for the best Temperance Worship Program for the Primary Department. Send to National Director, 211 East Boulevard, Charlotte, N. C.

PETITIONS: Inaugurate petition work in the interest of more temperance notes in all Sunday School Publications.

PRAYER GROUPS: Have a prayer group composed of the local Director and a Director of temperance in each school represented in the Union. "More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of," said Tennyson, and a greater than Tennyson has said, "Ask and ye shall receive."

Questions local Unions will be asked to answer in their 1929 Report:

1. Number of Sunday Schools represented in local Unions; number of pledged members in these schools. Number who have signed pledge this year.
2. Number of schools observing Temperance days by special program, rallies, mass meetings, medal contests, sermons and addresses.
3. Number of Teacher Efficiency Conferences. Do you have an Honor Roll for teachers?
4. Have you a temperance Secretary or Director for each school?
5. Number of temperance books placed in libraries and number of pages of literature distributed by this department.
6. Number of schools observing World's Temperance Sunday? Anti-Cigaret? Humane? Patriotic? Frances E. Willard? Recognition Day for Young Voters?
7. Have temperance lessons been broadcast in your locality? Other publicity?
8. Have poster making and worship programs been emphasized? Any prayer groups?
9. Have you co-operated with State Religious Education Directors? Did you have an exhibit?
10. Did your Union have a special program for this department during the year?

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STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY

For state directors of departments

1. Communicate with the National Director of the department as soon as elected and study the National plan of work.
2. Prepare a plan of work corresponding to the National plan adapting it to the needs and conditions in your state.
3. Send out plan of work and literature to county and local superintendents as early in the year as may be possible.
4. Subscribe for and read The Union Signal and state paper, and also the state report.
5. Write to County Directors at least twice a year and answer all communications promptly.
6. Attend state convention and hold Directors' Conferences.
7. Furnish material on her department for her own state paper at least twice a year.
8. Utilize every opportunity for public presentation of the work of her department.
9. Send out report blanks and compile summarized annual report. Return to National Director by date requested.

Free for Postage.

Sunday School Department, National W. C. T. U.
Evanston, Illinois.

Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union printed materials



How Drunkards Are Sometimes Started

Dr. William Lee Howard, Washington, D. C.

In tracing the early life of many cases of habitual drunkenness incompetency and drug habits, we find the child was, during its nursing period, kept on alcohol or drugs.

In the past two or three generations—and in the country today—it was the custom to give the infant some kind of soothing syrup, cough medicine, or Jamaica ginger, for the “tummy ache.” Now, it is well known, or should be made well known, that all of these household and patent remedies contain alcohol or drugs in some form—some of them as much alcohol as whiskey.

Most soothing syrups contain opium in some form. This is why they are “soothing.” Cough medicines, ditto. Now get this clearly in your mind: Opium has a far more injurious effect on the nervous cells and tissues of the child than it has on the adult.

Baby frets and worries over some trifling trouble. Perhaps its clothes irritate it; perhaps it only wants taking up and being soothed by mother’s arms.

The fretting and crying are stopped by a few drops of soothing syrup—the mother gives her baby a dose of opium. She knows this is the best and only way, because Mrs. Blank, who has five children, has always done so when they cry. Opium causes constipation. Then the baby has to have some more drugging.

And this is the way the baby gets the habit. The ignorant mother or nurse soon finds that “baby sleeps so well” after the first dose of the soothing syrup, or the pains cease with the taking of the “medicine,” that whenever the child cries, tosses, screams or appears to be going into convulsions, of course another and larger dose of the poison is given.

Of course the child screams and looks convulsive. It is the scream and cry of the poisoned nerve cells for more opium or alcohol.

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Just the same infantile mania we see exaggerated in the drug or alcohol victims of full growth when denied their poisons.

Does not such treatment kill the babies? Some of them certainly. Many, many cases of deaths through malnutrition, anaemia, intestinal troubles and convulsions are in reality due to this treatment by poisons.

"It is universally admitted by medical men that alcohol in any form is deleterious to the growing organism."—*Prof. John J. Abel, M.D., Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Md.*

"Whether in health or disease alcohol is a direct and potent poison to children."—*Dr. Knox Bond, England, in Medical Times.*

"If we would keep in view the rearing of a strong race we must see that alcohol is put away from the children altogether."—*Sir A. Pearce Gould, Surgeon to Middlesex Hospital, London.*

"I have seen repeated examples during its practical administration for illness of children of their getting very fond of it, thus laying the foundation of a morbid taste of the greatest danger. * * * Children should be taught that abstinence is not fanaticism but rational self-control in respect to something which is fraught with untold risks."—*Sir Thomas Barlow, Physician to the late King Edward.*

Dr. McAdam Eccles in a lecture at Oxford at which the famous medical writer, Professor Osler, presided, said: "The effect of alcohol given to infants either through their mothers' milk, or by the spoon, or from the glass, is so bad that many hospitals issue specific warnings against it."

"From a medical point of view it would be difficult to imagine a more insidious and dangerous poison for infants and children than alcoholic liquor."—*Medical Press, England.*

"The foundation of alcoholism is often laid during infantile sickness."—*Prof. Korovin, M.D., Moscow, Russia.*

"Alcohol should never be administered to children."—*Prof. A. Strumpel, Germany.*

"Alcohol has no place in the treatment of weakness in childhood."—*London Hospital.*

"Alcohol should never be given to children."—*Dr. Frank Billings, Chicago, Ill., Dean of Rush Medical College.*

Copies of this leaflet may be purchased of the National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of the Department of Medical Temperance, Mrs. Martha M. Allen, Forest Hills Gardens, Long Island, N. Y., or of the National W. C. T. U. Literature Bldg., Evanston, Illinois. Price, per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents. Single copy, 2 cents.

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Prohibition and the Corn Farmer

No one knows better than the wily politician the farm conditions of the Middle West. They know that with the low prices for grain, and with the increased taxes, the high cost of machinery, and everything else that the farmer must buy, he is about ready to accept any solution that looks plausible. They are playing upon this situation by spreading propaganda against the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead law, and by promising if elected to insure higher prices to the corn growers by modifying the law.

A leaflet being circulated claims that "When the Volstead Act became a law 50 per cent of the farmer's resources were lost thereby. Before Volstead, Peoria, a small town in Illinois, received a train load of corn every day in the year, manufactured it into liquor and shipped it to all parts of the world. Yet the farmers of Illinois don't know why their land has depreciated from \$300 to \$40 per acre. MORAL—Vote against every candidate for a Legislative position who does not favor Modification of our false and unwise prohibition laws."

Farmers should not be deceived by any such propaganda. In the first place, the depreciation of Illinois land is—not to use a harsher term—we will say, exaggerated. The writer must have had black corn land confused with clay hills. It is true that during the World War farm values were very much inflated, but land that would SELL for \$300 an acre before the war is not far from that value now; in fact, very recently some land in Champaign County sold for \$250 and some for \$275 an acre.

Secondly, while there may have been train loads of corn shipped to Peoria every day, not nearly all of it was manufactured into liquor. The writer failed to give the number of train loads that did not stay in that city. From the year 1909 to 1920 the average annual receipts of corn at Peoria were 21,749,783 bushels. The shipments from that point averaged 11,816,083 bushels annually for the same period. The 9,933,500 bushels remaining could not all have been used in the manufacture of liquor, because a goodly portion of it was needed to help "finish off" the hogs and cattle which the distillers fattened in competition with the farm-fed stock.

Thirdly, the statement that "50 per cent of the farmer's resources were lost thereby" is an exaggeration even greater than that concerning the land depreciation. In 1917 when the United States liquor production was at its peak, 33,973,268 bushels of corn were used by the distillers, and 11,900,028 bushels were used in the manufacture of fermented liquors. The average amount of corn used annually from 1915 to 1920 for distilled liquors was 16,798,211 bushels, and for fermented liquors 7,569,647 bushels. The average annual corn crop for the same time was 2,858,250,666 bushels. A few minutes figuring would show that only eighty-five one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the corn was used in the manufacture of all kinds of liquors. Quite a drop from 50 per cent!

The average annual amount of alcohol, including commercial alcohol, manufactured in the United States from 1915 to 1920 was 133,870,710 gallons. With the growth in the number of legitimate ways of utilizing industrial alcohol its manufacture has steadily increased from that time until in 1924 the number of gallons manufactured amounted to 135,897,726 gallons. It takes just as much corn to make industrial alcohol as it does to make any other, and it takes the same amount of grain to make near-beer as it does to produce the real article.

In 1924, a total amount of 557,160,516 pounds of corn sugar was manufactured, and a billion pounds is the estimated output for 1926. In addition to the corn used in making sugar in 1924 there was over 200,000,000 bushels used for milling purposes, and in the manufacture of corn starch, syrup, oil and gluten feed, making more than five times the amount used in the manufacture of liquors during the year of greatest production. The factories in three Illinois cities, Peoria, Pekin and Decatur, use annually more corn in the manufacture of corn products than was annually used in the whole United States in the production of all kinds of liquors before we had the eighteenth amendment.

These statistics prove that any help to the corn farmers by modifying the Volstead law would be negligible. But it is possible for the farmers to help themselves by using and encouraging a more extensive use of corn products such as sugar, meal, hominy, oil, flakes, crackers, etc. Alcohol used as fuel for automobiles would be much more profitable for every one than when used to befuddle the brains of the driver.

Vote for the candidates that will stand by the constitution and by the Volstead law.

Illinois Woman's Christian Temperance Union
Room 503—105 W. Monroe Street Chicago, Ill.
(Free for Distribution)

Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union printed materials

Posters in the Sunday School

The use of posters in the Sunday School is a most effective method of teaching temperance and impressing facts upon the minds of old and young.

There are many valuable posters now available from different sources. The W. C. T. U. publishes an excellent variety suited to use in the different grades of the Sunday School. Send for catalogue to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

HOW TO USE POSTERS

Have a S. S. Poster Board in every Sunday School. Put up a new poster every month. Let the Superintendent call attention to it and give a poster talk.

USE POSTERS IN THE CLASS ROOMS

Illustrated posters attract the children and the wise teacher will have a new one for each quarterly temperance Sunday to use as a special temperance exercise in the class.

TRAVELING POSTERS

A series of posters may be passed from one Sunday School to another and in the school from class to class. The Superintendents of the Temperance Department, or the Temperance Secretaries can co-operate. Selections of posters may be made, suited to the different departments and kept traveling from school to school till all schools of the city or district have had the use of them. In the Sunday School the posters can travel from class to class till all classes have studied the entire series selected. This plan may be simplified and used in the different departments.

POSTERS IN THE HOME DEPARTMENT

There could be concerted effort on the part of the Home Department Superintendent and her Visitors to the end that each home represented by the memberships should receive a poster—either for window or bulletin board display. Care should be exercised to have the posters used in the home. (Protect the posters by pasting them on cloth).

POSTER DEMONSTRATIONS

An effective exercise may be given on Temperance Sunday in each department or in the main room.

Select six large and attractive posters. Mount them to be carried as banners by as many boys and girls. At a given signal let the children march two by two down the center aisle and take their places on the platform. The Temperance Superintendent can call one at a time to step to the front of platform, hold up his poster while it is read. After all are reviewed the march can be resumed, one half of the children going to the right and the other to the left, marching down the outside aisles to places previously arranged where the posters can be set up in full view of the school.

POSTER EXHIBIT AND PARADE

Each class should have a poster and some one designated to exhibit it. These poster bearers will march to music to the platform, where they form a tableaux, with posters arranged so all can be seen. Time should be given to read the posters and then all march from the platform according to a plan which may be arranged.

POSTER AND CARTOON CONTESTS

The Temperance Superintendent can create much interest in a Poster and Cartoon Contest. Enlist the members of the Intermediate Department, (where much artistic skill is often found), to draw and design Temperance Cartoons.

CONTESTING FOR A PRIZE

Seniors can be induced to enter a Temperance Poster Contest. The drawings and printed parts should be hand-work with original designs.

Judges should be appointed to pass upon the work of the pupils and decide the merits. Prizes should be publicly awarded and the prize posters exhibited.

The above plans may be found helpful in Sunday School Rallies, Temperance Demonstrations, in Institutes and Conventions.

Sunday School Department National W. C. T. U. Price 2 cents, 45 cents per 100.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

6399

Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union printed materials

POSTERS SUITABLE FOR USE IN CHURCHES AND SUNDAY SCHOOL ROOMS

Price: Each 10 cents; three for 25 cents; per dozen, \$1.00.

Lincoln on Reverence for Law
Guard Their Future
Stand by the Flag and the Constitution
Milk or Beer?
For Their Sakes Enforce the Law
Booze Stands Between
Patriots Uphold Law
Lincoln's Prophecy.

WHY AMERICA WENT DRY POSTERS

Each 15 cents; per dozen, one kind or assorted, \$1.50.

Beer a Bluffer
Different Drinks but the Same Amount of Alcohol
Alcohol Effect a Drug Effect
Wine a Pass-key to Alcohol
Alcohol Sides with Germ Enemies
Alcohol Makes Hard Work Harder
Alcohol Impairs Skill
Doctors Dropping Alcohol as Medicine
John Barleycorn Not a Good Sport
Alcohol Hinders Success in Business
Drinkers' Wounds Heal More Slowly
Small Accidents That Might Happen to You

College Smokers and Non-Smokers
The Cigaret Condemned

The Ten Commandments. Price 15 cents each; per dozen, \$1.60.

Order of
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union printed materials

Bible Reasons for the Eighteenth Amendment

ANNA PRITCHARD GEORGE

CHARACTERS!

WAYFARER, dressed in Grecian robe.

UNDERSTANDING, in Grecian robe and gold star on forehead.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION GUARDS, 13 boys and girls carrying small flags in one hand and Bible in the other.

WAYFARER—I am a Wayfarer and I would know why all this talk I hear about the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement thereof? Why must men make laws for one another? Why cannot each man live for himself alone? Why must another tell him what to do and what not to do? Is not each man the owner, and, therefore, the ruler of himself?

UNDERSTANDING—I fear, O Wayfarer, that you have much to learn. Perhaps these soldiers of the National Prohibition Guards may give you a little light from God's Holy World.

(Turning to first Guard).

Who made you and me and all the other people of the world and placed us upon this earth?

FIRST GUARD—"God created man in His own image, in the image of God created he him; male and female created he them."

"Know ye that the Lord, He is God; it is He that hath made us, and not we ourselves."

UNDERSTANDING—But do we not own ourselves?

SECOND GUARD—"Ye are Christ's." "Ye are not your own, for ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's."

UNDERSTANDING—But why must we care for each other? Do we not live for ourselves alone?

THIRD GUARD—"None of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself."

UNDERSTANDING—But why have governments and laws? Why cannot each decide for himself what to do and what not to do?

FOURTH GUARD—"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God."

"Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God."

UNDERSTANDING—How do we know what kind of laws to make?

FIFTH GUARD—"Keep my words, and lay up my commandments with thee. Keep my commandments and live." "The law of the Lord is perfect."

UNDERSTANDING—What law of God made us pass the Eighteenth Amendment?

SIXTH GUARD—"Let no man put a stumbling block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way."

UNDERSTANDING—How are alcoholic liquors a stumbling block? How do they harm anyone?

SEVENTH GUARD—"Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes?"

"They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine."

UNDERSTANDING—Cannot the liquor business be made right by law?

EIGHT GUARD—"Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter!"

"Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink."

"Which justify the wicked for reward."

UNDERSTANDING—What will be the end of the drunkard?

NINTH GUARD—"Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God."

UNDERSTANDING—What does the Bible say about one who offers strong drink to another?

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TENTH GUARD—"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also."

UNDERSTANDING—When Daniel and his three friends refused to drink wine and to eat strong food, did they become stronger and wiser than the other boys who did?

ELEVENTH GUARD—"Their countenances appeared fairer and fatter in flesh than all the children which did eat the portion of the King's meat.

"And in all matters of wisdom and understanding, that the King inquired of them, he found them ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers that were in all his realm."

UNDERSTANDING—What should all God's children do with the liquor traffic?

TWELFTH GUARD—"Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder."

UNDERSTANDING—Should the rulers of the earth allow the liquor traffic to remain when it causes so much misery?

THIRTEENTH GUARD—"Rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou not be afraid of the power? Do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same. For he is a minister of God to thee for good.

"But if thou do that which is evil, be afraid for he beareth not the sword in vain: for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil."

WAYFARER—I see now. To live not for self but each to live for all, and all for each in one large brotherhood, is the purpose of each human life.

'One flag, one land, one heart, one hand, one nation evermore.'

UNDERSTANDING—Shall we selfishly guard prohibition in our own land and leave other folk across the sea to look out for themselves?

GUARDS IN UNISON—

"Round the world! Round the world!

Our temperance work must go!

Boys and girls of every land

ALL SAY SO!

(Clasp hands and all children (in audience too) sing.

"All Round the World.")

Price 3 cents; per dozen 15 cents.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Evanston, Illinois.

6253

SUBJECTS AND RULES

For Prize Essay Contests In The Public Schools

Scientific Temperance Instruction

Department of Kansas W. C. T. U.
1927-1928

1. TEACHERS' CONTEST

Subject: The Kinds of Source and Illustration Material Most Useful in Teaching the Essential Facts About Alcohol and Other Narcotics.

Number of words: Maximum 1000; minimum 600.

Markings: Essays shall be graded entirely upon presentation of subject.

National prize, \$50. State Prize, \$10.

HIGH SCHOOL AND GRADE SCHOOL CONTESTS

Every pupil in the room is expected to write an essay as an English lesson. The teacher selects the best ten essays to give the local S. T. I. superintendent. A committee decides which is the best one of each grade. The writer receives a local prize. The local prize winning essays are sent to the County Director of S. T. I. by May 1, to compete for the county prizes, one of which is given for the best essay in each grade. County prize winning essays are sent to the State S. T. I. Director by June 1, to compete for the State prizes and the State prize essays are sent to the National S. T. I. Director to compete for the National prizes.

HIGH SCHOOL CONTESTS

Senior-Junior Subjects:

1. Why Total Abstinence from Alcoholic Liquors Is Especially Necessary in Modern Business and Transportation.

Sophomore and Freshman Subject:

2. What Effects of Alcohol Make Total Abstinence Important in Modern Methods of Travel?

Number of Words: Maximum 600; minimum 400.

National Prizes: Senior-Junior \$25.00; Sophomore-Freshman \$20.00.

State Prizes: Senior, Junior, Sophomore, Freshman each, \$5.00.

SEVENTH and EIGHTH GRADES

Subjects:

Answer the following question, giving the reasons for your answer: Would the Drink Habit Help Me to Become a Good-----? Select any trade, occupation or profession that you think you might like to enter when through school.

The answer to the question may be stated in any literary form preferred—essay, dialogue, or letter, etc.

Number of words: Maximum 400; minimum 200.

National Prize: \$20.00.

State Prize: Each grade \$5.00.

FIFTH and SIXTH GRADES

Subject:

Temperance Work Book containing the following:

1. (Language and Health): Write a short letter telling why milk is more healthful than beer.

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2. (Health: Study of Foods): Under the heading, "Drinks We Can Serve Our Friend," make a list of six healthful drinks containing no alcohol. Their sources may be illustrated if desired.

3. (Language and Health): Tell how to make one good non-alcoholic drink.

4. (Character Training and Health): A short composition giving three reasons why cigaret smoking by boys or girls is not fair to themselves or to other. Not over 100 words.

National Prize: \$10.00.

State Prize: Each grade \$4.00.

Alternative for Rural Schools:

Rural schools which, instead of making the Work Book, prefer a single subject, may write essays on the topic, "Why the Automobile Driver Should Not Use Alcoholic Liquors." Not over 300 words.

State Prize \$4.00.

THIRD and FOURTH GRADES

Subject:

Pupils write in their own words, and illustrated with pictures from papers and magazines, the story, "The Sunshine Fairy and Prince Gaylord." (2 cents National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill.)

National Prize: \$5.00.

State Prize: Each grade \$3.00.

FIRST and SECOND GRADES

Subjects:

1. Why Not Use Tobacco? Five Reasons.

State Prize: Each grade \$2.00.

Markings: Each Essay shall be graded one-half on subject matter, and one-half on originality, grammatical excellence and general appearance.