The writer thinks it only proper to mention at least one instance of a stage station and coach being attacked. The stage coach station at Old Crossing along the Otter Tail River, which was located 16 miles south of Breckenridge, was attacked by the Sioux Indians August 24, 1862. The station agent was killed. The stage was bound for Fort Abercrombie from Old Georgetown when it was attacked. The driver was killed and the mail ransacked. Seven days later the mutilated bodies were found. The stage was found near Walhalla two years later and returned to the stage company at St. Cloud. That same day Fort Abercrombie was attacked by Sioux Indians. Some of the people who acted as escorts, getting messages in and out of the fort, were slain by Indians. Militia put down the Indian massacre but it took almost two months to do it.

There were two companies that had freight lines in the valley. They were Burbank and Company and the Columbus Freight Line.

Much of the freight was loaded, by both companies, at these steamboat landings on steamboats to be delivered down river to their destination. There were freight and dray lines that went out from most steamboat landings. There were freight and dray lines even after the railroad came that hauled the freight to the villages and towns that did not have railroad service. This continued until the trucks came and were used to haul freight.

**YESTERDAY IS THE MAKING OF TODAY**

_by Clara V. Berg_

With pride, joy and nostalgia, we are now celebrating the Bicentennial of the founding of our nation.

As women, we take pride in our heritage of household skills. Today men say sarcastically, "A woman's place is on the phone," but in pioneer times, a woman's place was in the home. Every little girl was taught: "The devil finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." As a result, skills in cooking, sewing, and handcraft were developed. Many ways of preparing fruits, vegetables, and bread were learned. Every part of a butchered animal was used. Butter and many kinds of cheese were made in the home. Out of wool, cotton, and flax, the women learned to spin thread, which in turn was woven into material for clothing and necessary household articles. Rugs were woven or crocheted at home.

Many skills were developed in weaving, sewing, embroidery, and painting things which are now considered collectors' items, and are almost priceless. Many of our modern women are interested in learning the skills which our colonial ancestors left for us to admire and copy.

Dressmaking and millinery were two of the chief occupations outside the home. We all know what gorgeous dresses and hats were created at that time.

However, there were many dark pages in the history of those times. But women, then as now, did much to create a better world, especially for women and children.

Human beings with white skins were buying and selling human beings with black skins, and using them as slaves. Harriet Beecher Stowe's book, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," did much to open people's eyes to this evil.

Child labor was common. Children 10 and 12 years of age worked in factories on 10 and 12 hours a day. A woman of that time wrote a poem which caused many to see how wrong this was. She described a golf course built near a factory, and wrote, "The factory had bright electric lights, so the children working at the lights could see the men at play."

Women worked for improved care of the insane, the sick, prisoners, and orphans. Clara Barton's name stands out as the one who organized the Red Cross in our country. Women brought to light the need for improved working conditions for both men and women.

Throughout the early history of our country, men made laws which stated "that children, imbeciles, convicts, and WOMEN could not vote." For 145 years, women worked hard — until 1920 — before they could convince men that they were intelligent enough to vote.

The National Organization of Business and Professional Women was founded in 1919 in St. Louis, with Gail Laughlin elected the first president. Though they could not vote at that time, thousands of women had been working for justice for all, especially for women and children. That was the basis for the purposes of this Federation, and they remain the same today as at the beginning of our Federation: The objectives are:

1. To elevate the standards for women in business and in the professions.
2. To promote the interests of business and professional women.
3. To bring about a spirit of cooperation among business and professional women of the United States.
4. To extend opportunities to business and professional women through education along lines of industrial, scientific, and vocational activities.

The Minnesota State Federation was organized in St. Paul in 1920, with Katherine Wallace elected State President.

In Crookston, an organizational meeting was held on September 21, 1921, with 116 signing up for membership. Ida Tvedten, who had served as a Red Cross nurse in World War I, was elected president, and Mae Rideout was elected vice-president. The next year Mae Rideout was elected president. She has been a very, very valuable member since the time she joined. Mae Rideout and Pauline Lohn are the only two living charter members, and they are still on committees.

Speaking of our own club, we must remember that "Yesterday Is the Making of Today." Those first 116 members laid a good foundation on which to build. All members have had a part in carrying out the four objectives of our club.

Some of our members have gone on to hold state and national offices. Marian Olson served as local president, then as State Program Chairman, then Second Vice President, then First Vice President, then to the pinnacle to become Minnesota State President. Following this she has served on the National Nominating Committee, and on the National Membership Committee.

Maybelle Anderson has served as Business Manager of the "Minnesota Bulletin." Gudveig Norseth has been State Treasurer. Doris Matzke has been State Corresponding Secretary. Betty Ohman has been State Parliamentarian for many years, as well as holding the same position locally. Our club benefits from the excellent representation by these members.

In 1954, and again in 1971, Mae Rideout was chosen "Crookston's Woman of the Year." In 1954 she was named by some State Committee as "One of the Outstanding Women of Minnesota." Many members who are still active have been honored throughout the years as "Women of Achievement,"

Mae Rideout as "Woman of the Year" March 8, 1954