



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 3. NO. 9.

TOWER CITY, N. D., OCTOBER, 1901.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

A Song for North Dakota.

BY MARY C. JOHNSTON

Tune. "Annie Laurie."

North Dakota's plains are bonny
With fields of waving grain,
And its flower decked hills and valleys
Kissed by the sun and rain.
Kissed by the sun and rain—
And dark blue is hot sky,
And for bonny North Dakota
I'd lay me down and die.

Her sons are strong and mighty,
Her daughters brave and true,
And her motto's Prohibition—
Prohibition through and through,
And ne'er forget will they
Its mandate to obey.
But for God and Prohibition
They'd lay them down and die.

Some day in future ages
Her sweet voiced bards will sing
Of the wealth, the joy and progress
That law and order bring.
And happy homes of peace
Will dot the fair young west.
For the law of Prohibition
Has made her people blest.

But still a greater freedom
Springs from the budding west.
For we're ever, ever seeking
The truest and the best,
And some near future day
Her gallant sons so true—
Will extend the right of suffrage
Till the women shall vote, too.

Then from "two heads in council
And two beside the hearth"
We spring the rarest wisdom
That e'er was born on earth.
And other states will learn
A lesson grand and true,
That to grant the women suffrage
Was the noblest thing to do.

Convention Report.

The 12th annual convention of the North Dakota Woman's Christian Temperance Union opened at Lisbon, N. D., Friday, Sept. 13th, Miss Preston presiding.

After a very beautiful consecration service, led by Dr. Janette Hill Knox, of Wahpeton, a roll call of ex-officio members was given and responses were made by items of temperance news. These bits of news were very spicy and greatly enjoyed. All general officers were found present and many vice presidents and superintendents. Routine work was then taken up, minutes of last executive meeting read, and reports of state treasurer, field workers and Y secretary given.

General regret was felt by the entire membership of the convention that our gifted Y Secretary, Miss Cora Larimore, who has been abroad so many months, and so recently returned, should not be with us. Expressions of loving sympathy to her in her great anxiety for her mother, who is lying so critically ill at this time, were sent her.

A gloom was cast over all, too, by the critical state of our Chief Executive, President McKinley, and several moments devoted to earnest prayer, beseeching the Ruler of all, if consistent with His will, to restore him to health, and if not, to comfort and uphold the sorrowing, invalid wife. Miss Preston then related some facts that were news to many—that Mrs. Ida McKinley was one of the original crusaders of Canton, Ohio, and that the president, who was then Mayor McKinley, defended the women in their case and won it for them.

Two papers were given during the afternoon, one entitled, "What a Local President Ought to Do," by Mrs. Ella Shippy, of Hope, N. D., and the other, "What a Local President Ought Not to Do," by Mrs. Anna McCrory, of Cogswell. Both were of special merit, and it is safe to say that every local president present was given nobler ideas of her great responsibilities and all benefited. Two beautiful musical numbers, a violin

solo, by Miss Estella Rawson, and a vocal solo, by Mrs. J. O. Smith, were very much enjoyed.

Friday evening's program differed a little from our usual evening sessions, one report being given, and a "Model Union Meeting" conducted. The object of this was to show visitors, of whom we have a greater number in the evening than during the day, some of the practical work of convention. The report of "Anti-Narcotics," by Mrs. Ella Shippy, of Hope, N. D., superintendent, was good, but pointed out the fact that there is a wide field for more extensive work, and it is to be hoped that more unions will take up this important department, after hearing the recommendations of Mrs. Shippy. The "Model Union Meeting," conducted by Mrs. Carrie Allen, of Grand Forks, was admirably planned and well carried out, and many were the good points gained by the delegates in the audience. The annual address by Miss Preston, our state president, was the feature of the evening. It was full of good cheer, showing progress along most lines of work. Miss Preston called to mind the fact that in our United States in all but Georgia, the school children, 18,000,000 in number, are receiving instruction daily on the effect of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, under the scientific temperance instruction law—and asked her audience to think whether or not this was not going to make a marvelous change in the votes a few years hence. She related a fact concerning the health record of our North Dakota regiment while in service in the Philippines, and which ought to score a long way for the maintenance of the anti-canteen amendment: that there were more soldiers died in action, and of wounds received in battle in the North Dakota vol. while serving their term, than died from disease, a record unprecedented in army history—and this was also the only regiment having no canteen. They could have had, but our loyal boys said: "Yes, we are from a prohibition state, we will have none." These facts were obtained from Col. Trueman, the commanding officer, whose courteous letter and "eulogies" to the boys we were permitted to hear.

Special attention was paid by Miss Preston to the anti-canteen question, and her hearers earnestly begged to find out for themselves that the anti-canteen amendment is not a failure, as is maintained by some of the leading press of the country, in order to be able to cope with the opposition to the amendment so surely coming. A prominent liquor organ of the country has said: "We must down the anti-canteen movement, for it is the first step toward national prohibition." Mention of the two new decisions of the supreme court in the Langdon druggist cases were made. The address was of great interest all through and listened to with close attention. A violin solo by Mr. Andrew Intlehouse, of Lisbon, was given, and heartily enjoyed.

Saturday's day session was almost entirely given to reports from the various departments. A very instructive parliamentary drill was given by Mrs. Ida A. Morrill, of Wahpeton. The reports of Sunday school, Union Signal and temperance literature, press, school savings banks and medal contest superintendents were given, also a paper, "Methods of Loyal Temperance Legion Work," and "Outlook in Counties and Districts and plans for Expansion for coming year," by the county and district presidents.

Saturday evening was Y night, and the delegates were delighted to meet for the

first time in our state Mrs. Nelle Burger, of Clark, Missouri, one of our national Y organizers. Mrs. Burger's subject was "Some Plain Facts about our W. C. T. U. Work," and was very well handled. Her special plea was for the young people, the boys and girls, young men and women. Mrs. Burger seems especially near the youth. She also addressed a children's meeting Sunday afternoon. As Miss Kearney's work in Lisbon, the Lisbon Y was re-organized. She is a speaker of charming personality, and endears herself to all.

Sunday's services were largely attended, as all churches joined in union services. Miss Belle Kearney, national lecturer, of Flora, Mississippi, gave the annual sermon in the morning, and delivered the address of the evening. Miss Kearney's style of speaking is entirely different from Mrs. Burger, but the force of her logical arguments carried great weight, and she was well received. Mrs. Kearney's address of the evening was, "Why are the Wheels Clogged?" Some of the principal obstacles which clog the wheels of progress in the temperance reform mentioned, were the vote of the foreign element in the east, north and northwest, and the negro vote of the south; the press of the country almost wholly controlled by the liquor power; the deadness of conscience of church members, and social drinking. Miss Kearney believes we work best when we have a "stint," and sets this as our measure, "Total Abstinence for the Individual, and Prohibition for the Nation."

Monday's session comprised finishing up reports of departments, the taking of pledges for work for the coming year, and election of officers. Aside from the pledges for state and regular "Home" expenses, enough money was raised to finish the nursery—\$89.25 in all. The present corps of state general officers was unanimously re-elected, with the exception of Associate Y Secretary, Mrs. Mary Grover, of Lisbon, taking the place of Miss Cora Adams. The matron's gold medal contest was held Monday evening, the prize going to Mrs. Nevia Buck, of Cando. Special mention should be made of the beautiful music of this evening. The orchestra was in attendance and the audience given a rare treat.

Tuesday morning's session finished the work of the convention for 1901—and we reluctantly bade "good bye" to one another and the kindly hospitality of the good people of Lisbon. Many of the delegates visited the "Soldiers Home" Tuesday afternoon as the train did not leave until 4:20 p. m. No delegate present, whose heart was in the work, but came away benefited and strengthened by the help received. It is to be hoped that many more will be privileged to attend next year's convention at Wahpeton.

BERTHA M. GUNDERSON,
State Press Sup't.

Convention Notes.

Tower City for the second time received the prize picture of Miss Willard, by securing the largest number of subscribers to the Bulletin.

Cavalier W. received the prize banners for securing the largest per cent. increase of active and honorary members. They will have both banners to encourage them the coming year.

Ardoch receives the L. T. L. banner. Hope union received the first prize for having the best prepared program. Ab-saraka received second and Riverside third.

Eleven received prizes for answering correctly 75 per cent. of the questions

published in the Bulletin. Mrs. Carrie Madison, of Cando, receiving first with Mrs. Ella Shippy, of Hope, a close second.

Mrs. Carrie M. Allen, state recording secretary, was made a life member of the state union by Grand Forks county.

Mrs. L. L. Muir, of Hunter, was made a life member by Cass county and Mrs. Nellie Mott, president of Lisbon W. C. T. U., was made a life member by the state convention.

The following delegates were elected to the national convention to be held at Ft. Worth: Mrs. Nellie Mott, Lisbon; Mrs. Mary Pennington, Milnor; Mrs. Ella Shippy, Hope; Miss Maude Mathews, Larimore.

Over seventy dollars was received at the matron's gold medal contest.

Greetings and regrets on account of inability to be present on Saturday afternoon, the time set for the introduction of fraternal delegates and visitors, were received from the following: Pres. Y. P. S. C. E., Enforcement League; Gov. and Mrs. White; Mrs. Jennie Lord, Pres. Federation of Clubs; Pres. Epworth League; Mrs. Jennie Benedict, life member; Mr. J. H. Baldwin, life member.

Mr. Baldwin, of Tower City, accompanied his letter with a check of twenty-five dollars to be used in the state work.

The people of Lisbon were untiring in their efforts to make the convention a success, and everything was admirably arranged.

Seventy-eight delegates were in attendance.

Mrs. J. O. Smith, formerly of Cass county, but now residing in Winnipeg, was a welcome visitor, and was voted an honorary member of convention.

Our national workers who were with us, Mrs. Nelle Burger and Miss Belle Kearney, were made honorary members of convention.

Formal vote was taken for our state flower and Golden Rod decided upon.

The state superintendents organized and adopted a constitution and by-laws. Mrs. Emma F. Vail was elected president and Mrs. Inetta Gowland Reed, secretary of the board.

The White Ribbon Bulletin was well advertised by the large letters on one of the columns of the gateway to the twentieth century which was over the well stocked table of literature.

The opera house was beautifully decorated with flags, bunting and flowers, which made it look quite like a national convention.

FIELD NOTES.

Milnor has secured 65 total abstinence pledges.

Forest River reports ninety per cent of women voting at school election.

Enderlin has been most successful in medal contests and in the curfew work.

Drayton Y has gained 50 new members during the year. They held a red and blue ribbon contest.

A new union was organized at Chaffee, Cass county, by Mrs. Lillian Peart, and she was made its president.

Valley City has been most successful in contest and anti-cigarette work. They have presented W. C. T. U. principles to five churches and the Normal School.

Tyner has been most successful in distributing literature. They sent filled comfort bags and literature to Mrs. Thacher, national superintendent of work among soldiers and sailors.

White Ribbon Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Elizabeth Preston,

Mrs. Mattie Van de Bogart,
MANAGING EDITOR.

OFFICIAL ORGAN N. D. W. C. T. U.

Entered in the postoffice at Tower City, N. D., as second class matter.

OBJECT: To promote the advancement of the W. C. T. U. work of North Dakota in all its departments, and to do all in our power to bring the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law.

STATE MOTTO: I am one, but I am one; I can not do everything, but I can do something; what I can do, I ought to do, and what I ought to do, by the grace of God I will do.

Subscription price, per annum, 25c
Extra Copies of The Bulletin, 2 Cents Each

All manuscript for publication must be in my hands by the 15th of each month. Send all communications, subscriptions and money to: **MRS. MATTIE VAN DE BOGART,** Tower City, N. Dak.

STATE OFFICERS.

President—Elizabeth Preston, Tower City.
Vice President at Large—Mrs. J. H. Knox, Ph. D., Walperton.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Carrie M. Allen, Grand Forks.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Mattie Van de Bogart, Tower City.
Treasurer—Mrs. Addie L. Carr, Northwood.
State Organizer—Miss Elizabeth Preston.
Secretary Young Woman's Branch—Miss Cora W. Lamont.
Assistant Sec'y Young Woman's Branch—Mrs. Mary Grover, Lisbon.
Sup. Lecturing Bureau—Miss Maude I. Matthews, Larimore.
Secretary L. T. L. Branch—Miss Bena Hancock, Bowsmont.

OCTOBER, 1901.

Our Club Offers.

White Ribbon Bulletin and American Mother, \$1; Bulletin and Light, 70c.; Bulletin and Union Signal, \$1; Bulletin and Backbone, 30 cents; Bulletin and Dakota Farmer to new subscribers, 75 cts. for one year, for one-half year, 50 cts., and as a premium a map of the two Dakotas with a map of the world on the reverse side. Westland Educator and Bulletin \$1.00.

National convention at Ft. Worth, Texas, Nov. 15-20.

We shall be obliged for this year to cut down all reports in state minutes in order to economize on the expense of printing.

The engagement of our state president, Miss Elizabeth Preston, to Rev. James Anderson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bismarck, is formally announced.

The Blanket Report Blanks, by vote of convention, will be sent out semi-annually. Will every superintendent commence now to keep a record of all work done? Take a little book and note all work accomplished; also let every member be prepared to report. It will be an easy matter to report if we know exactly what has been accomplished.

It was voted at the convention to raise the price of the Bulletin to twenty-five cents, not granting the 15 cents for clubs of ten; so hereafter the subscriptions must be straight 25 cents. Please take notice of this. The convention also voted to ask the unions to be responsible for as many copies of the Bulletin as you have members. This means a financial success if followed out, and it is now none too early to begin to get subscriptions.

FIELD NOTES.

Mrs. Burger organized a Y at Lisbon. Hope circulates the pledge at every meeting. Lisbon has union where all the members are active workers.

Minto has each member pledged to try to secure one new member during the year.

Page union has two L. T. L.'s. They have made three quilts for the W. C. T. U. Home.

Harlem union held 36 meetings during the year, Caledonia 31, and Cogswell and Fargo American 30 each.

Ardoch has been most successful in working with the children in the schools. Each member gives 5 cents per month for our W. C. T. U. Home.

Casselton Reporter

CASSELTON, N. D.

Neat Job Work for W. C. T. U. on Short Notice, AT REASONABLE PRICES

President's Annual Address.

ELIZABETH PRESTON.

Dear Comrades:—I bring you the greetings of the twentieth century! Our last annual meeting was held in the nineteenth century, to-day we have pitched our tents in a new era. Like indomitable voyagers of old, we have set out to discover what new worlds the new century holds for us, and we shall never, like Alexander, be compelled to weep because there are no more worlds for us to conquer.

We may need to weep, we do indeed need to pray for more soldiers to help on the conquest, for a better equipment for service, for the spirit of power, which is the spirit of God, filling the minds and hearts of the workers. We need to pray that to every soldier in our white ribbon ranks may be given a vision of God's plan for her life, of God's plan for the work of our great organization, and her part in it, and may each of us be able to say with Paul, "I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision."

Let us for a moment look backward and see what has been accomplished by this organization from the time of its inception up to the beginning of the twentieth century.

As in the morning of creation the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters, so the Spirit of God moved upon the mother hearts of the women of this country, and there was created a fellowship of divine purpose, work and love, which we call the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

There was raised up a gentle woman whose every nerve tingled with love to God and humanity, and a desire for service, from whose electric brain there scintillated fruitful plans for work, and unanswerable arguments for the worker. No other organization was ever blessed with such peerless leadership as that of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Frances L. Willard.

This organization has aimed always to reach first the home, which is the cornerstone of the social and political fabric. Its indirect influence in this way in matters social, educational, industrial and political, cannot be measured. I doubt not but that the greatest part of the work the W. C. T. U. has done, has been that accomplished quietly through personal work and influence, and that for which it has received little, if any, credit.

Social drinking customs have been changed. One standard of morals for man and woman is accepted today as before. The right of a woman to hold opinions and to express them at the ballot box, though not yet universally granted, is seldom questioned by people of ordinary mental caliber. The sacred responsibilities of parenthood, the right of the child to be well born, that it may not be handicapped in life's strenuous race, are recognized more generally than ever before. A woman today may choose her work, her business or profession, and while there are still a few croakers, there are none who can say her there. The W. C. T. U. has helped woman to discover herself, its literature has given her a broader vision of the world's need, its work has helped to develop her latent powers. Its teachings of purity have so exalted the ideal of home life that she realizes that it is a greater privilege to be regnant in a home where love is than to be queen of any realm, and she realizes further that the queenly crown, not borne of womanhood is motherhood. Where the idea of a pure home life is not known, motherhood may still be a crown, but it is too often a crown of thorns. The W. C. T. U. was the first society to take up the work of mothers' meetings which are now held by nearly every local union in the state.

The W. C. T. U. originated the idea of instructing the childhood of the nation through our great public school system as to the effect of alcohol upon the body and brain. Sixteen million children, the voters of the future, are now receiving scientific temperance instruction. We have hope with Mrs. Hunt, that the star of hope in the temperance reform, stands over the little red school house.

In the loyal temperance legions of this country, two hundred and fifty thousand children are not only pledged against alcohol, but are trained for active, aggressive warfare against the evil. If every union would turn its attention to the work among the children and young people, the temperance reform would be accomplished in the next generation.

Thousands of girls, each one of them some mother's girl, have been rescued from lives of shame. Tens of thousands of men have signed the pledge and been freed from the slavery of the drink

habit. The number who have been saved from their sins through the work of our great evangelistic department, would be difficult to estimate.

A great literature has been created, and millions of pages are kept in constant circulation. No fewer than ten million signatures to petitions in favor of prohibition have been secured. The W. C. T. U. has been an important factor in promoting reform legislation in general, especially laws protecting women and children, as well as constitutional and statutory prohibition. When the W. C. T. U. was organized, in no state was the legal age of protection for girls above ten years. Now the average age of protection is fifteen years, and in thirteen states it is eighteen years.

The W. C. T. U. generally has been given the credit for securing the passage of the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the army canteen. In our own state the W. C. T. U. was an important factor in securing constitutional prohibition. It has worked ceaselessly for the retention and enforcement of the law, and largely through its efforts the State Enforcement League was organized. It has helped to secure the passage of laws providing for temperance instruction and physical education in the public schools; increasing the penalty for Sabbath breaking; raising the legal age of protection for girls; defining intoxicating liquors; prohibiting the sale of cigarettes or tobacco to minors under seventeen years of age; prohibiting the sale of impure literature; repealing the "ninety days" divorce law and making a year's residence necessary in divorce cases.

It has been instrumental in securing curfew laws in many towns and cities of this state. It has maintained in Fargo a home for needy women. More than 600 homeless ones have found shelter there, and many of them have found the new life that is hid with Christ in God. It has twenty-five departments of work besides the L. T. L. and Y branches. It has kept a worker at the State Capital during every session of the legislature.

PROGRESS OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The work of the temperance reform began before the opening of the nineteenth century, a hundred years have rolled away, we have crossed the threshold of the twentieth century, and the victory which has been worked for and prayed for throughout all these long years has not yet appeared. Sometimes faith begins to falter, and we cry out, "Lord! How long, how long?" We forget that a hundred, yes a thousand years are but as a day in His sight, and that with God there can be no defeat.

In our own country the progress made in the last few years is not in all respects what we would desire. It is well for us to face even unpleasant facts and learn the lesson that they have for us.

The amount of liquor consumed in this country is not on the decrease. Within the last twenty-three years the amount of liquor of all kinds consumed per capita has increased from 8.33 gallons in 1877 to 17.08 gallons in 1900. The amount of distilled spirits consumed has remained about the same, 1.28 gallons per capita in 1877 and 1.27 gallons in 1900. In the amount of wines consumed per capita there has been a slight decrease, .47 gallon in 1877 and .40 in 1900. There has been an enormous increase in the consumption of malt liquors, and it would appear that we are fast becoming a nation of beer drinkers. The amount of malt liquors consumed per capita in 1877 was 6.58 gallons, in 1900 16.01 gallons, an increase of nearly two hundred and fifty per cent. If there are, as we believe, more total abstainers today than there were twenty-three years ago, it follows conclusively that those who do not abstain have greatly increased their potations, and are becoming more besotted, that the moderate drinkers are becoming more immoderate.

To understand this we must take into consideration the intense strain and pressure of life today. Steam and electricity have brought the ends of the earth together, life is more complex, business is more complicated and the struggle is more intense than ever before. The tired over-strained nerves cry out for rest and the moderate drinker flies to his cups for relief and oblivion. When the reaction comes and the abused nerves retaliate, he drinks still deeper, until too late he finds it is the rest of the mental, moral and oftentimes physical death.

I believe that drinking one hundred years ago, as related to drinking today, was comparatively harmless. In no age of the world has total abstinence been

so imperative as in this age, and no people of the world require total abstinence more than do the American people with their great activity of body and mind, and their peculiar nervous temperament.

It is cause for rejoicing that the law of prohibition state was weakened during last winter although attempts were made in the various legislatures. The sentiment for the laws, and for their strict enforcement has been evidently growing stronger.

The prohibition sheriff of Portland, Maine, S. K. Pearson, has demonstrated what a prohibition official can do in the enforcement of a prohibition law.

Carrie Nation with her hatchet has given public sentiment a most salutary stirring up in Kansas, with the result that laws have been enacted making the way of the transgressor of the prohibition law still harder, and the law is enforced in Kansas as never before.

The South is making great progress in acquiring prohibition territory, and is now far ahead of the North.

Ninety-four per cent of the counties of Mississippi are under prohibition. Seventy-five per cent of the counties of Alabama and Kentucky are under prohibition. Seventy-four per cent of the counties of West Virginia and seventy-three per cent of the counties of Missouri are under prohibition. Seventy per cent of Tennessee, sixty per cent of Arkansas and Florida, fifty per cent of Virginia and forty per cent of Texas are under prohibition. In the constitutional amendment campaigns, of twenty-one states one million nine hundred twelve thousand votes have been cast for prohibition, sufficient number to turn the tide in any national campaign, if the voters would but stand together.

THE ARMY CANTEN.

The greatest victory of the year has been the passage of the law by Congress prohibiting the sale of liquor in the army canteen. It required hard fighting to win this victory and it becomes more and more evident that it will require still harder fighting to maintain it. The army officials of this country, the anti-teen law predicted that it would increase drunkenness in the army. They, with the liquor dealers and brewers, are determined to make it appear that this prediction has proven true. A campaign of falsehood has been instituted which has perhaps never before been equaled. Through the efforts of our workers these misstatements have been refuted, and yet the partisan and subsidized press, that print with flaming headlines the false statements, often put the corrections of these statements in small type, in some far away corner, or else change them to destroy their force and meaning.

I believe one of the greatest needs of our country today is a clean, honest independent, non-partisan daily press and probably no such daily can be established without an endowment. We most respectfully recommend this field of philanthropy to some of our millionaires who have fortunately conceded the truth that it is a disgrace to die rich.

The advocates of the restoration of liquor selling in the canteen have, I believe, labeled the American soldiers in a most shameful manner. They say the American soldier must drink, that he will have it at any cost, that if he cannot have it in the canteen, he will go to the outside saloons where he will drink more. The American soldier, at least when he enlists, is not materially different from any other American boy. If service in the American army must so demoralize and debauch him, let no mother who loves her son give him to her country's wars.

We wonder that great business concerns, railroad companies, for instance, have not discovered the truth that seems so patent to the canteen advocates that their employes must drink, and so provide bars at the stations along the road, that they may drink under the supervision of the company, and not patronize the demoralizing outside saloons. On the contrary, they forbid their employes to patronize saloons of any kind, and seem to be able to make their demands effective. It would thus appear that the discipline of an ordinary business corporation is more effective than that of the United States army. If the officers in charge cannot, as they say, prevent their soldiers from becoming intoxicated outside saloons, they should by all means be discharged at once, and their places supplied by more competent officials.

The truth is, that eighty-five per cent of the regular army are stationed where the war department has absolute control of the outside saloons, which they claim are so great a menace to the life and

morals of the soldier, and could close them if they so desired.

We should not forget, in this discussion, that eighty-five per cent of our soldiers are in the tropics, where it is conceded by all that the use of intoxicants is doubly deadly. We must also remember that seventy-five per cent of our army are new recruits, boys gone out from the homes all over the land, and not "old soaks," as is claimed, who will drink at any cost. Shall the boys who with hearts beating high with patriotism have severed home ties and gone gladly forth in the service of their country, be compelled to daily face temptation, before which strong men have fallen, for the sake of the brewers and distillers of the United States and a few "old soaks" among the army officials?

The official record of deaths in the army from April 7th, 1898, to Feb. 28th, 1899, during the war with Spain was as follows: Killed in action, 529; died of wounds, 125; died of diseases, 5277. There is no question of the greatest cause of disease in the army.

We are proud of the record of our North Dakota boys in the Philippines. There was no canteen in the North Dakota regiment, and I was informed by Lieut. Col. Trueman (in a letter which will be read to the convention) that more of our boys were killed in action or died from wounds received than died from disease, a record unparalleled in any other regiment of the United States, and an unanswerable argument in favor of temperance in the army, and against the restoration of the liquor canteen.

Congress had spoken twice on this subject, and far be it from us to believe that we have reached the day when the army shall control the law making power of the nation.

There is no question, however, that the War Department, backed by the brewers and drug dealers, will make a great fight in the next congress for the restoration of the canteen.

White ribboners should be well supplied with facts which are given in the Union Signal, the New Voice and Backbone, and allow no false statement sent out through the press to remain unanswered. We should be ready for, and welcome this agitation, because it forges our cause to the front and emphasizes the fact that the temperance question is a national issue.

PROGRESS IN THE OLD WORLD.

There has been a wonderful awakening especially among those in authority in the beer drinking countries of the Old World. They begin to see the danger to their people and their national life.

The French Chamber of Deputies passed unanimously a resolution asking the French government to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquor that should be pronounced dangerous by the Medical Academy.

The insurance department of the government of Austria has issued a leaflet which it is circulating at the expense of the government, warning people against the use of alcoholic liquors. In this leaflet the statement is made that in Munich every seventeenth man died from what is known as "beer heart."

The Belgian government has offered a prize of 1,000 francs for the best picture showing the evils of drunkenness.

A law has been passed in Denmark securing to intoxicated persons medical treatment at the expense of the dealer who sold them the last drink.

In Germany a law is demanded by two political parties, which shall limit the sale of liquors to certain hours, prohibit to minors and drunkards, and which shall promote a knowledge of the injurious effects of alcoholics. A little German state of Waldeck prohibits the granting of marriage licenses to habitual drunkards.

Norway has passed a law limiting the amount that anyone may spend in a public house at any one time to six cents.

Russia has government sale of intoxicating liquors, resembling the South Carolina dispensary system, and has proved no more successful than that system in decreasing the amount of liquor consumed.

The international congress held at Vienna in May was the first great continental uprising against the evils of the drink habit, and was conducted mainly by scientific men.

It would not be surprising if in the next decade the continental countries should outstrip us in the advancement made in the temperance reform. In these countries it is the government or those high in authority who are most interested. Here the liquor traffic has made itself a

great political power, and those in authority are like the crowd in that terrible hall of Eblis which Beckford painted for us each man with his hand pressed on the incurable sore in his bosom, and pledged not to speak of it.

THE WORK IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Dear Comrades: Looking into your faces today, and thinking of the brave women at home whom you represent, reverentially there comes to my mind the words "These are they who have come up out of great tribulation."

This year has been an exceedingly difficult one for the work in our state. The almost total crop failure last during the entire year. It has been impossible to carry forward and extend the work on the large scale that we planned. The national organizers have with remarkable unanimity disappointed us, and this emphasizes what we have often said, that we shall never have our work on the solid foundation we desire until we have our own corps of state organizers.

The financial stringency has, apparently, cut down our membership, for we can count only those whose dues are paid. We have suffered heavy losses this year in the removal to other states of some of our best workers. Mrs. G. W. Ryan, president of Pembina county and for several years secretary of the L. T. L. branch, has moved to California. Mrs. Minnie Goodes Cook, superintendent of Medical Contest and last year our efficient executive director, has moved to Michigan. Mrs. Della Mandigo, superintendent of Scientific Temperance instruction, has moved to Minneapolis. Mrs. J. O. Smith, for a number of years superintendent of the Physical Education, and through whose influence largely the Physical Education law was secured, has moved to Winnipeg. Mrs. G. H. Smith, the Scandinavian organizer, is about to remove to British Columbia.

We have also lost many faithful workers in the rank and file besides these efficient state workers who go from us this year, and whose places it will be difficult to fill. Our love and prayers go with these comrades and we commend them to the sisterhood in the states and provinces to which they go, and we trust that God's grace may go with them, and that wherever they are they may continue to be a blessing to our sacred causes.

We believe that while the cold winds of adversity have been blowing upon us, and it has been impossible for us to develop blossom and fruitage as we wished, and firmer hold upon the foundation principles of our work. Our unions have studied the work this year, I believe, as never before and White Ribboners of North Dakota were never so well equipped for service as today.

W. C. T. U. HOME.

The doors of our W. C. T. U. Home have been kept open and its beneficent influences have reached farther this year than any other year of its history. Although the running expenses have been heavier than usual, and it has been necessary to make repairs, every bill has been paid, and there is now no debt of any kind upon the home.

The light of this home still shines far for those who else were homeless—for the unloved, the uncared for, for those who have stumbled and fallen along the cruel highway of life, where the shameless traffic in souls drives unrelentingly on, deaf to the despairing cry of those who are crushed beneath. The existence and need of our home places continual emphasis upon the necessity of Purity work, especially along the lines of prevention. It is a standing rebuke to thoughtless mothers and fathers who send their sons and daughters out in the world, without a word of teaching or warning and then wonder when they fall an easy prey to the temptations which surround them on every hand. I am glad to note the increase in the number of mothers' meetings held, and trust that every union will make a special effort to secure the interest of young mothers outside of our ranks. I heartily recommend for use in such meetings "The American Mother," edited by Mary Wood Allen. I know of nothing more helpful to mothers than this ably edited magazine.

Our state paper, the "White Ribbon Bulletin," under the able management of Mrs. Mattie Van de Bogart, has increased its circulation, notwithstanding the financial stringency, until it now enters at least two thousand homes of this state.

We shall never be satisfied until our subscription list at least equals the membership of the W. C. T. U. and we recommend that each union send a subscription list equal to the number of its members, paying the amount out of the treas-

ury if they do not wish to increase the dues.

Our national organ, "Union Signal," was being greatly improved during the year and was never so great a credit to our organization as today. No woman can touch with our world-wide work without reading this paper.

Mrs. Anna M. Palmer, our evangelist, has been doing excellent work for us this summer in building up the spiritual strength of unions.

Mrs. Addition made a few engagements en route through the state and organized a senior L. T. L. at Sentinel Butte, the farthest point west.

Mrs. L. C. McKinney, president of the First district, and Mrs. E. M. Shippy, president of Steele county, have each done excellent work in organizing new unions and building up the work in the territory over which they have jurisdiction.

A number of local unions and individual members have organized new unions this year, which is a healthy indication. Organization is a part of the legitimate work of every live union. No union should be content to exist without an L. T. L. and a Y. The outlying country districts should be studied, literature circulated, until the sentiment is prepared for an organization. Then if the union does not feel equal to the tax of organizing word should be sent to the state headquarters and an organizer will be furnished. Unions may help greatly in the work of organization by contributing to the state and national funds for that purpose. The ten dollars paid for life membership in the state W. C. T. U. goes into the state organizing fund. As we plan to push the plan of organization this year as never before, we ask each union to secure at least one life member. If you have lost a dear comrade whose memory you wish to honor, place her name in the list of memorial life members. There are faithful workers in every union to whom this honor would be a token of appreciation gratefully received while they are still with us.

We are glad to welcome home our much loved Y secretary, Miss Larimore, who has come abroad of more than a year. She comes to us with an enlarged vision, and full of inspiration and plans for the work.

Never in the history of our state have the resubmission forces shown so little force in a legislature as in our last. The usual bills for resubmission, amending the constitution and minor measures tending to weaken the prohibition law were introduced, and each and all were summarily defeated. The resubmissionists realizing that temperance sentiment is steadily gaining ground, and that what they do must be done quickly, are already organizing for the fight next year. Petitions are being circulated in which signers pledge themselves to vote for no man who will not pledge himself for resubmission. Other steps are being taken which indicate that they are massing their forces for a determined attack on the law, their intentions being to either resubmit or seriously weaken its force.

In beginning this early to plan their campaign and circulating these petitions they are setting an excellent example for the temperance people. Let us, who are already organizing for the fight next year, circulate a petition, pledging the signers to vote for no man who does not declare himself opposed to resubmission and to any measure tending to weaken the law, and the fight will be won before the first caucus or primary is held.

We made our hardest fight in the last legislature for the passage of the anti-cigarette bill. Petitions containing hundreds of signatures poured in from every part of the state. The passage of no other measure before the legislature was urged by so large a proportion of the people. The first bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes was introduced to the senate by Senator Hale. A few days later a similar measure was introduced in the house by Representative Bennett. The committee on public health, to which the house bill was referred, recommended that it be indefinitely postponed, which report was adopted. They said this was in order to make way for the senate bill.

The senate bill was favorably recommended by the temperance committee, to which it was referred. The point of order was raised by Senator Little that the report could not be received, inasmuch as a similar bill had been defeated in the house. The point of order was sustained by the president of the senate. While I do not question that Lieut. Gov. Bartlett did this in good faith, as he is a man of undoubted integrity, yet I also feel quite sure that his decision was wrong.

Soon after this representative Chaffee

introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to minors, and throwing such restrictions about the sale as to make it practically prohibitive. The house passed this measure by a large majority, but when it reached the senate it had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the senate steering committee. This committee was composed of Senators Lamotte, Little, Shippy, Hegge and Noble. Four of these senators made the statement that they did all they could to bring the bill up, but each one declared that a majority of the committee was against him and thus the bill was defeated.

If we had time to look over the history of the anti-cigarette legislation in other states during last winter it would perhaps throw a little light upon our own.

In a score of legislatures bills were introduced to prohibit the sale of cigarettes and I think in every instance, save one, that of Oklahoma, these bills were defeated. It became evident from the first that there was a powerful influence at work against these measures, and before the legislatures closed it was a common knowledge that this "influence" emanated from the American Tobacco Trust.

The champions of the anti-cigarette bills in the differing legislatures can tell some very interesting stories of the workings of the tobacco trust, among them are Senators Bliss of California, Brasure of Delaware, Halvorsen of Minnesota and Representatives Overbeck of Wisconsin and McKey of Mich., and also Senator Hale and Representatives Bennett and Chaffee of North Dakota. Gen. Alexander Hughes was an active lobbyist at Bismarck in the interests of the tobacco trust, and used methods which his brother James pronounced beneath the honor and dignity of a legal profession.

We had arranged to have a bill raising the legal protection for girls to eighteen years introduced in the senate, when one was introduced in the house, as we afterward learned at the request of the Children's Home Society, and we proceeded to work for its passage. Almost every member talked with in regard to the measure admitted the justice of it and thought it would undoubtedly pass. The opposition to it soon made itself felt however, and in the judiciary committee to which it was referred it was amended so as to be but little better than the present law. It passed the house as amended, but like the Chaffee anti-cigarette bill, found its final resting place in the senate steering committee.

One member said to me, "If that bill becomes a law, some of my best constituents will have to go to the penitentiary." It is a sad fact that comparatively few law makers are chivalrous enough to be willing to protect the young girlhood of North Dakota at the expense of their best constituents.

There is scarcely a mother in the state, I dare affirm, but that desires the passage of this law. If the mothers had the ballot legislators would say, "I shall have to vote for that measure or be retired to private life."

We haven't given up the battle for these reforms, in fact we have hardly begun to fight! As an organization, it is a part of our creed to know no discouragement, to know no defeat, but to steadily march on to victory, however long or wearisome that march may be.

The Capital City of the state has never in all its history been so clean as during this year, and temperance sentiment was never so dominant there as at present. The old ordinance licensing liquor selling in direct violation of the law of the state, has been repealed by the city council, and Mayor Register proposes to do his part for the enforcement of the prohibition law. He has closed the remaining "blind pig" saloons by injunction, and now the whole state is watching eagerly to see what action Judge Winchester will take in the matter.

The recent supreme court decisions in the Langdon druggists cases are of great importance. In the opinion given by Judge Young, two questions are clearly settled. First, that a druggist must know that the persons to whom he sells are not minors or inebriates. Ignorance of the fact does not excuse him, neither is it necessary that he be notified by a relative. Second, that if a relative or guardian of an imbecile person gives notice to a druggist not to sell that person liquor, it is a crime for a druggist to sell after receiving such notice whether the person to whom the sale is made is in the habit of becoming intoxicated or not. This gives to relatives of people who drink, full power as far as the sale by druggists is concerned.

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Organization, has suffered through the stringency of the times. Its officers and executive committee are among the most solid and influential business men of the state, and are held in universal esteem and confidence. The great need is for funds, and all those who desire to see the prohibition law enforced in all parts of the state, should help with their means.

CHAUTAQUA W. C. T. U. INSTITUTE.

At our W. C. T. U. Institute at Chautauqua this year, we had the valuable assistance of Minnesota's bright and winsome president, Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovell. For the first time we had a W. C. T. U. Headquarters or Rest Room, from which we distributed ten thousand pages of literature. We wish all white ribboners in the northern part of the state at least would plan to be at Chautauqua during institute week, and attend every session. No woman who wishes to be well equipped for our work, can afford to miss them.

IN MEMORIAM.

Some of our choicest spirits have this year been called home. Among them that dauntless, consecrated worker, Mrs. H. N. Ryan, of Cavalier; dear "Grandma" Ailburn, of Wimbledon, whose sweet Quaker face was a benediction of peace, and whom to know was to love; Mrs. Cassie Joy, an earnest worker, and a lovely young worker, the first president of Glasston union, and Mrs. George Wylie, a kindly and generous, the husband of Mrs. Barbara Halcrow Wylie, our former state treasurer.

"God calls our loved ones but we lose not wholly what he hath given; "They live on earth in thought and deed as truly as in heaven." Miss Willard in her last annual address said of our promoted ones: "But I like to believe that they in their heavenly individuality are even busier than we in the beatitude of faculties that do not weary, and that with some bright knowledge of us, and helpful influence sent out to us according to our need, they happily pursue their avocations with an infinite freedom and joy."

While we have had some discouragements this year, our encouragements are still greater than our discouragements, and "best of all, God is with us."

It is the darkness that brings out the brilliancy of the stars. It is the clouds that make the gorgeous sunset. It is the trials of this year that have made manifest the strength of our organization, the esprit de corps of the workers, the love and loyalty of the rank and file, and our dependence, each and all, upon the great leader of this reform who is the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls.

How often during the past months have these words spoken themselves to my soul, and brought inspiration in the midst of discouragement, peace in the midst of turmoil, strength in the midst of weakness, and rest in the midst of labor. "Hast thou not known? hast thou not heard that the everlasting God, the Lord, the Creator of the ends of the earth fainteth not, neither is weary? there is no searching of His understanding. He giveth power to the faint; and to them that hath no might; He increaseth strength. Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall; but they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint."

Dear comrades, will you not covenant with me to do all in your power to make this new year upon which we are entering the best in the history of our organization?

Let none of us be content to be merely

spectators "in the world's broad field of battle, in the bivouac of life. Bacon says, "In the theater of man's life, God sends His angels only should be lookers on."

There is no royal road to success. It is the patient plodding, the daily round of small duties, the careful attention to the details of our work, the study of the best methods, and the personal hand to hand work with a neighbor or friend, the giving ourselves to the cause, it is these things which we call little, which can be done by the humblest worker, that will bring the victory. The success of our work depends upon every woman who wears the white ribbon, whether she be a leader of society in the city, or cooking for threshers in a sod shanty on the prairie.

Wendell Phillips used to say: "Submit to risk your daily bread, exhibit social ostracism, count on a mob now and then, be in earnest, don't equivocate, don't excuse, don't retreat a single inch, and you will finally be heard."

"Set the trumpet to thy lips, O watcher! Who heard the voice divine; Blow one clear strain to rouse the souls that slumber. This is an evil time. Set the trumpet to thy lips, O watcher! Cry out across the night; Say that truth wherever it may lead thee. At last 'tis crowning in light. Set the trumpet to thy lips, O watcher; Speak all thy soul hath known; Fear not, for in the stress of any battle, God watches over his own."

Letter From Col. Trueman.

GRAFTON, N. D., Sept. 10, 1901. Elizabeth Preston, President North Dakota W. C. T. U., Tower City, N. D.—Dear Miss Preston: Your kind favor of August 26th was on my desk on my return from a visit to my old home in southern Minnesota. Pardon what may seem to you as a tardy reply.

I note what you say as to the statements made to you by Captain Moffet regarding the remarkable health record of the North Dakota regiment, and am sorry that I am unable on such short notice to collect for your information the exact data and figures of our losses in the regiment during the period of its service.

I was informed at San Francisco, just prior to our being mustered out of the service, that the 1st North Dakota volunteer infantry had the best health record of any regiment in the U. S. service. After seventeen months of hard service, nearly all of it spent in a tropical climate, the men of the North Dakota regiment, and our expedition or campaign—more men killed in action and died from the immediate effects of wounds received in the field, than from disease or other causes. Our losses from disease which in the army claims vastly more victims than the bullet of the enemy was lower in proportion than other organizations that served alongside of us.

The flower of the young manhood of our state sought enlistment in our ranks when the regiment was recruited at Fargo in May, 1898, and our surgeons were very careful in their selection and there was not a more rugged and stalwart regiment marched up Market St. in San Francisco to the mobilization camp near Presidio on the sand lots where the cold fog rolled in every afternoon from the Golden Gate. We were camped in the vicinity of a beautiful cemetery, not an inviting place for young men filled with the ardor of war. Nearly every day one or more soldiers' funerals passed our camp and some loving mother's darling boy in a coffin draped with the stars and stripes was being borne to the soldiers' cemetery at the Presidio. They were mournful processions and made us think of loved ones at home and of what the future had in store for us; who would be the first in our regiment? The standard of morality in the regiment was excellent at all times and our court martial record and the record of our summary court which is an index of the general character of any regiment, showed the excellent material that we had in our ranks.

The army, as a rule, is not the best school for a young man; temptations come in his way, are fairly thrust in the way of a young man wearing the uniform of the army, that he does not dream of in his every day life on the farm or in the village that was his home. His better nature and earlier training are often forgotten in the company of jovial companions. But I must say, to the credit of my boys, that during all the time of our service they were the most orderly and best behaved lot of men that I came in contact with. Among so many men you must expect to find an occa-

sional "black sheep," but there were very few in our regiment. Drunkenness, the great evil of the army, and which is at the bottom of a large majority of the cases of courts martial, was rare in the regiment. Our men were temperate and a great many were total abstainers, and this I believe is one of the secrets why the health record of the regiment was so remarkable. Our surgeons frequently lectured the men on the evil effects of alcoholic stimulants.

Shortly after the city of Manila had been calculated, and while we were quartered in one of the suburbs of the city (Malate), a meeting was called at General McArthur's headquarters at which a number of matters pertaining to the welfare of the troops was discussed. The matter of the canteen was also discussed and the general inquired if any steps had been taken to open a canteen in the various organizations composing this command. It made me feel rather lonesome after hearing the report of the other regimental commanders who either had their canteen in running order or were to open up in a few days, when I made my report that we had no canteen and did not contemplate establishing one. After the meeting adjourned, General McArthur asked me to remain and we talked over the canteen matter. I advised him that none of my officers had made any request that a canteen be opened, that I would, however, at the meeting of the officers and consult with them. I told me it was not necessary as it lay in the hands of the commanding officer. For my part I was not in favor of opening a canteen. On return to my headquarters I called a meeting of my officers and placed the proposition before them and am proud to say that my position on the matter of the canteen was indorsed almost unanimously. I wish I had some of the remarks on paper that were made by some of the officers; they were good material for temperance speeches. All of them were of the opinion that intoxicants should, if possible, be kept from the men, that it undermined not only the discipline but the health of their men and that it was at the bottom of more trouble than anything else in the service. We all felt that as we came from a state that had on its statute books the prohibition law, we could not ignore public opinion at home by violating the law abroad, and so it happened that the regiment of which the immortal Lawton said "You can't stampede the First North Dakota" was the only organization in the Philippines that had no canteen. Our men were just as well fed and cared for as organizations that boasted of a thousand dollar canteen fund to divide among their companies.

With best wishes for the success in the noble work that you and your colleagues are engaged in, I remain, yours respectfully,

W. C. TRUEMAN,

Late Lieut. Col. Commanding 1st N. D. Vol. Inf.

P. S.—It may interest you to know that we were in the service six months before we lost our first man from sickness. One man had been killed before that time in line of duty.

Relation of State Vice Presidents to the State Union.

Before we consider the relation of state vice presidents to the state union, let us think for a moment what the state union is. Go a step farther. Relieve our minds of the notion that the state union is a vague indefinite something, known as "they," whose chief aim in life is to exact money and reports from overburdened unions.

It is rather an organization composed of local workers, whose object is to so place the work as to give the greatest amount of benefit to local unions, individually and as a whole, and to carry our work into unorganized districts. If any part of the state work is not in accord with the needs of any locality, it must be owing to one of two things: Either the good of the few has been sacrificed for the welfare of the many, or the state workers have not been fully acquainted with local conditions; and that is just where the county president must show herself the connecting link between the state and the local work.

To do this she must become thoroughly acquainted with the needs and the ability of her own county. Having done this, she must attend the meetings of the state executive committee, so that she and the other state workers may know just what part of the whole her county is.

One fruitful cause of failure in local work is lack of knowledge, and here again the county president must prove her relationship as "connecting link." She must become thoroughly acquainted with the methods and plans laid down by the state union, and in some way im-

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part this information to her local workers.

It is true that in older unions many of the members are as conversant with our methods as is the county president, and she is wise who recognizes this fact; but even these unions need encouragement, and also need to be kept in touch with our plans and aims for the present and future. And the fact remains that the great mass of our local unions have workers who need instruction, and it is the business of the county president to see that this instruction is given, not necessarily by herself, for it matters not who gives the help, so long as it is given. Again, the state is constantly in need of workers, and the wise county president endeavors to develop material within her borders and thus assist in furnishing help for state work.

Then our county president must remember that since she is a part of the whole, and that since no part suffers without all the others being more or less injured thereby, it is quite necessary that she have the utmost loyalty to state principles and state officers. In this way a spirit of harmony will prevail, without which the greatest success cannot be attained.

The report of state work is an aggregation of individual effort, thus every vice president effects the whole state by the kind of work she succeeds in influencing her unions to do, and may prove herself one of the strongest factors in advancing our cause.

Louise C. McKinney.

From a Former Cray Sister.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Sept. 12, 1901.
To the Dear North Dakota W. C. T. U. Sisterhood, Grafton, N. D.—First, let me tell you I am so thankful that the First Dist. would name a life member of your honorable body. Because, since coming here, I have found no union to which to connect myself. Our dear "Home Letter" told us last winter of a certain union which owed its existence to one woman's faithfulness in wearing her white ribbon. So I have taken courage and am wearing my white ribbon with me and am waiting meanwhile sowing the seed of our good literature. Have just ordered a supply of the leaflet, "Is God harsh?" and am waiting meanwhile sowing the seed of our good literature. Have just ordered a supply of S. S. piece cards. I see more need of temperance work here than I ever saw before. Our children have seen their first saloon. God only the glitzy palaces of sin on the best streets that they know of. The eldest one day expressed his fear of it, saying, "When I see a man go in there I say there goes a lost soul." But what would be the effect, should he learn that some of those about him were in their neighbors, are visiting those places? Would he not think we have made too much fuss over this? He concludes that drinking is not so bad after all! I pray daily that God will preserve my children from the influences with which they are surrounded. Again, nearly everyone drinks sweet cider. Will I be able, God helping me, to keep my children from this snare? Also, I find that women make a small supply of wine from strawberries or some other fruit. This is served in harvest and haying, and the impression is put so much water in the stomachs of the men. In June the Mich. state convention was held at Marquette, and I was invited to attend. My home. My husband and I went the evening our honored leaders were there. We saw and heard some of Miss Gordon's work. The children love her. And Mrs. Stevens' address—it really seemed she met every point ever presented against prohibition. Mrs. Benjam. had some beautiful baskets, but don't think her so sweet as "Our Good Queen Bess." Then we had a rare treat from Rose Wood-Allen, of St. Arthur. What do you suppose she stood up before that great audience and whistled. It was almost enough to make a bird of the wild wood cry out in its trills and twitters and sweet notes she produced to a piano accompaniment. Then Mrs. Benjamin's selection would be "Silver Chimes," and that they might be able to hear it distinctly, there was an air of loyal and accompaniment, as the Y's passed the baskets. When we came here last fall our children were their own little nations. The other McKinley were the declared candidates for the presidency.

Well, dear sisters, I did hope to be able to tell you that through my humble instrumentality a new union had been organized. But it is not so. An air suit to you will still scatter your splendid literature. If I may sow for another's reaping I shall thank God.
Mrs. Maybelle Moore.