



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 4. NO. 3.

TOWER CITY, N. D., APRIL, 1902.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

What Shall be Done With Intoxicating Liquors?

BY J. M. WADDLE, D. D., DEVILS LAKE.

This question is not new. It comes down to us from very early ages.

The evil effect of strong drink is published by our literature, opposed by our religion, stigmatized by our legislation, and condemned by every sentiment of decency. Public conscience has for ages cried out against drunkenness, and protests against this vice are found in pictures of stone on the monuments of most ancient nations.

Ever since Noah planted a vineyard and drank of the wine thereof and became drunken; ever since Lot under the influence of wine fell into disgrace by his conduct, and brought a stain upon himself that will never be forgotten, the world has known how the wine cup will make the noblest of this earth who tamper with it, a shame and scorn upon humanity. Noah walked with God when the world at large was wandering from God. He was a preacher of righteousness when it took a man of sterling character to stem the tide of wickedness. He was a godly man when it was out of fashion to be so. No one can question his strength of character. No one can question his soundness of principle. No one can question the genuineness of his piety. Yet strong and noble and sound as this man was in his character, the wine he drank made him drunk. So also in the case of Lot. He was the one man in the great city of Sodom that was pure and upright. When wickedness came in like a flood, he lifted up his standard against it. He warned his fellow citizens of Sodom against the course they were pursuing. But true to God as Lot was, strong in favor of truth and purity in the lives of all as he was, a cup of wine bewildered his brain and brought him to an act of shame, at the mere mention of which humanity has reason to blush.

In the light of the history of these two men, men of noble strength and influence, we are shown the lurking dangers of the wine cup, dangers that no one, however wise and noble and good, can make light of.

Prophets, priests, preachers, philosophers, poets, philanthropists and kings become fools and cover themselves with shame and cast their honor into the dust and mire, when once they begin to imbibe the intoxicating cup. When once men or women are lured by it, however pure and kind and lovely as friends and companions they may be, they become the sport of an evil which spoils their beauty and blights their loveliness, and makes them a grief to all who love and admire them.

In proportion as the public mind and conscience have been awakened to man's highest interests for time and eternity, and to a knowledge of the things that oppose them, the question ever arises: What can be done to free us from the evils of intemperance? How shall the family, the city, the state, the nation, be free from the loss and shame, and crime and poverty, and degradation and infamy that are the fruits, the inevitable fruits, of the saloon? By the saloon we mean the place where men and women and boys and girls may get wine, beer and cider and such drinks as will intoxicate them. It matters not whether it is a miserable tumble down cheerless shanty round the corner and down the alley among the sheds and stables, hidden from the public, but easily found by those whose appetites for drink moves them, or the splendidly

lighted and glittering hall on the finest street of the city. It is the deadly saloon.

Every system of religion that teaches man to seek his home in heaven; every moral precept that tells man to live a useful, noble life on earth; every civil law that throws its shield over man as its citizen; every benevolent association founded on the principle "I am my brother's keeper;" every father and mother who acts as guardian for the welfare of sons and daughters; every man and woman in whose hearts are impulses moving them to rescue the perishing and keep the youth of the country from peril; every true patriot in whose heart burns zeal for his country's prosperity and grandeur; every soldier who knows there is more virtue in an army of sober men than in an army of drunkards; every intelligent citizen who studies the moral and economical results of every political measure must be anxious to see a stop to the ravages of intoxicating liquors.

Looking backward through history we see this question has been on the tongues of good men and women for ages. On the one hand they saw the wine cup holding out a drink pleasant to the taste and followed by exhilarating sensations, and what more natural than that many should crave it and drink it. One drinks to gratify his taste, another to loosen his tongue and another to become insensible to pain. He says it is his right, a thing he may do or not, just as he likes. He says it is his own business. He is his own master. But when we see and know the consequences of habitual drinking; see what it leads to, know the doom of the best and wisest man if he forms this habit, when we take into account the loss of health, money, honor and happiness, that has befallen all who have become drunkards, the misfortune drinking brings not only on the drinker himself, but on those who are near and dear to him—his own family—it seems as if we ought to do something; that it is our duty as our brother's keeper, as our neighbor's neighbor to do something to save him from the loss and ruin to which his course is taking him.

The common instincts of humanity would prompt men even in their least enlightened state to shield and help and rescue one another, when exposed to danger, should move us in view of all that intoxicating liquors have done, and in view of all the evil that lurks in them, to lift our voices and use our whole influence to save those who are living now, and may live in this world when we leave it, from this danger.

If this bible, we call the word of God, said nothing on this subject, if it never said a word about drunkenness, the moral and religion it inculcated, the duty of doing good to others it teaches, would lay us under the most sacred obligation to lift up our voices in prayer to God, that we might, with others, be guided in putting a stop to the rum traffic and the business of making men drunkards.

It seems to me if there is anything that our knowledge of God brings to bear upon our hearts as a first and holy duty, it is to battle against the drinking customs of our age, that are making drunkards in every successive generation of boys and girls that come on the stage of action.

Instead of being silent on this question our bible speaks out plainly. It cries out: "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle to him, and maketh him drunken."

A more thrilling protest against loitering about saloons where liquors are sold

or given away for drink was never written than that of King Solomon in Prov. 23.

The Hebrew prophets, famous for their eloquent appeals to their fellow citizens to depart from evil and do right, whose style of oratory was the inspiration of James Otis and Patrick Henry, and all the great orators of modern progress, were most ardent, earnest temperance lecturers. Isaiah, Hosea and Joel, lifted up their voices to denounce wine drinking and its degrading effects. Drinking intoxicating liquor then, as now, was the ruin of morals and the cause of all manner of evil.

In early ages the Greeks celebrated the honors of Dionysius, their wine god, by annual festivals. As the wine was freely and copiously drunk in celebrating the praises of the god of the vine, these festivals became scenes of drunkenness and lewdness. As when the Israelites at Sinai worshipped the golden calf. "They sat down to eat and to drink and rose up to play." When the Greeks went as colonies to southern Italy they instituted their wine feasts there in honor of Dionysius. In the course of time these wine festivals became so notorious for their lewdness, debauchery and infamy that the Roman Senate, 186 years before Christ, took action to suppress them. Think of it; too corrupt for heathen Rome to tolerate. Read Paul's description of the depth of vice to which Rome had sunk in those days, Rom. I. And yet the Roman Senate passed a law to suppress drunkenness! A prohibitory law! The honor and peace, prosperity and public welfare of Rome demanded legislation against the free use of liquor. Suppose many people think that temperance laws, laws restricting the manufacture and sale of liquors, is a modern fad that has originated in the minds of modern cranks. Some people may think that in the good old times of our ancestors and away back in the ages of the Caesars people could freely and without let or hindrance drink wine and liquor as they were inclined without anyone daring to molest them in their liberty. But this is a mistake. The dangers of drunkenness appealed to the conscience of mankind to lift up a standard against it. Moses gives rules for a society something like the I. O. G. T. We have our temperance orators and teachers to-day, but they also had them in the golden ages of Greece. No question was more earnestly considered by the moral philosophers of Greece.

While we are perplexed about this question to-day, it may be some satisfaction for us to know that the same question taxed the brains of Plato, for the first two of the twelve books of Plato's laws are almost wholly devoted to the discussion of the moral demands upon civil authorities that compel legislation restraining from the use of intoxicating wines. For military service the Spartans required of their soldiers entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks and the Athenians prohibited women and children and all men holding places of trust from their use.

Thus we learn that in ages past the cause of temperance was upheld by good and wise men. They did all they could to reclaim the drunkard. They tried to get him to live a sober life. But there is something that the laws and the sentiments of all past and present civilization have not done. They have not closed up the business of making and using liquor. And until the work of the saloon in supplying liquor for those who drink moderately is suppressed by law and public sentiment, there will be drunkenness and

drunkards in the land. We are glad to know that Lieut. Gen. Miles is heartily in favor of the act of congress in abolishing the canteen from camps and barracks of the soldiers. From his own experience and observation it is the conviction of Gen. Miles that the army will be far more reliable and efficient without the canteen than with it. The General cites West Point and the Soldiers' Home at Washington, both being carried on without canteens, as instances showing it is best for both young soldiers and old ones to have no canteen.

The most important progress of modern temperance sentiment is its stand against moderate drinking, social drinking, fashionable drinking, drinking at public banquets. It puts its ban on the custom of drinking on all occasions. Some of us can remember comrades who started with us in school with as fair prospects for useful, intelligent and long lives as any, but influenced by the habit and fashion of taking liquor as a beverage have long ago fallen.

It has been a general opinion that a man has a right to make and sell liquor the same as he would make and sell any commodity. And that if a man chose the selling of wines and liquors as his business he has the right to do so if he complies with the revenue laws of the government. When a man secures a license from the authorities of a city to sell beer or wine or distilled liquors, no one can molest him or make him afraid in his business. He claims that his trade is not a public nuisance, or a foe to society at large.

According to a decision of the supreme court of the United States, Nov. 10, 1890, the following points are made clear:

1. The selling of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is not a natural right inherent in the citizen of the state or of the general government and hence a license to sell liquors for drinking purposes is not to be regarded as a wholesale restriction but a special privilege conferred which did not exist until engaged in a pursuit so fraught with danger to his neighbors until permitted to do so by the commonwealth.

2. That the whole license system is wrong in principle, inasmuch as it confers upon a certain class of citizens the privilege of carrying on a business universally acknowledged to be one of the greatest sources of crime and misery known to civilized society, and one which, but for the protection thrown round it by the commonwealth, could be proceeded against as a common nuisance as against the best interests and rights of society.

3. Being wrong in principle the commonwealth and all who voluntarily aid in procuring the license become "particeps criminis" and responsible for the evil consequences resulting from the traffic.

These facts in regard to license are made clear in the decision of the supreme court of the U. S. in the case of Cowley, Chief of Police, vs. Christensen. The question, "What shall be done with intoxicating liquors?" is and will continue to be one of the most perplexing questions of our civilization.

There are various reasons for this. Among these I would mention: first, the appetite for them.

Second; the gain from selling them. There is money in the business. Men have made fortunes in the liquor business.

Third; it is a lawful article of commerce in nearly all parts of the world. It is lawful; it is unlawful. It is approved; it is prohibited. It is proscribed as an

(Continued on 2d page.)

White Ribbon Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson,
EDITOR IN CHIEF.
Mrs. Mattie Van de Bogart,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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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 every land and in law.

STATE MOTTO: I am but 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.

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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.

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APRIL, 1902.

Our Club Offers.

White Ribbon Bulletin and American Mother, \$1; Bulletin and Light, 70c.; Bulletin and Union Signal, \$1.60; Bulletin and Physical Education, 35c.; Bulletin and Backbone, 30c.; Bulletin and Dakota Farmer to new subscribers, 75 cts. for 1 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.

We have received several splendid lists of renewals and new subscribers to the Bulletin. Let others follow very soon. This is not only a duty but a privilege, and every one of our sisters ought to have our state paper. Surely there can be no one in the great and fertile North Dakota but what can afford to pay 25 cts. to be informed on state news. Raise just one or two chickens to pay for it, if the money can be found in no other way. One of our unions has decided to take one paper for the union. That is one better than nothing, but how long would our paper live if all should do that? The unions that do the best work are those who read our state and national official organs and get each member to read them. If you will look after the subscriptions so we will not be obliged to do any collecting and thus make our paper pay for itself, we will promise to use the time we now spend in that manner in studying to make our paper better. Shall we make this agreement?

The Bismarck Palladium says: "Down in Moorhead they have raised the saloon license to \$1500 a year and state 'that is the kind of prohibition North Dakota needs.' The taxpayers would be relieved and those now selling whiskey would be helping to pay the taxes." This reminds us of Mark Twain's saying in regard to the value of license. "A man bought a pig for \$1.50 and then paid \$40 for corn to feed the pig. He then sold the pig for \$50.00. He made on the pig but lost on the corn." That is just the way license works. Get a license and then make the taxpayers pay for taking care of the criminals caused by drink and you make money just as the man who paid \$40 to feed the pig and sold it for \$50. This is a clear representation of the economic

Casselton Reporter

CASSELLTON, N. D.

Neat Job Work for W. C.

T. U. on Short Notice,

AT REASONABLE PRICES

point. We give the following as per official public reports of Boston's Saloon Account:

EXPENDITURES.	
Eight-tenths court expenses	\$ 374,794
One-half police cost	798,199
One-half hospital expense	513,347
Eight-tenths pauper bills	598,436
Eight-tenths prison expense	559,386
(Value of labor deducted)	\$2,644,262

RECEIPTS. LICENSE FEES.	
Gross receipts	\$1,457,536
Less paid to state and expenses	412,127
Net amount	\$1,045,409

Direct loss (as above)	\$1,598,409
Indirect loss—value of labor lost to prisoners	983,100
Indirect loss—paid over saloon counters	19,000,000
Total loss	\$21,581,553

This is a fair sample of a license town. Surely North Dakota's intelligent people do not want that kind of economy, and I am very sure that no one wants their sons or daughters the victims of open saloons.

The Plaindealer quotes from the White Ribbon Bulletin "That prohibition is a success in Maine, barring the bootlegger. Then our friends state the failure in Iowa because of the numerous bootleggers, also that North Dakota bootleggers and piggers vie with each other for supremacy." When North Dakota gets officials that will do their duty as well as Sheriff Pearson of Maine the "blind piggers" and bootleggers will need to hibernate the year round or go out of business for their health. It surely must be humiliating to any party in power to face the fact that they have elected men to office who have not fulfilled their duty. We are glad to note that the judges, such as Judge Pollock of Fargo and Judge Cowan of Devils Lake are enforcing the law. Judge Pollock said the judges of the state had formed a merger and that the laws must be enforced. Judge Cowan has recently given several blind pig cases in his district their just deserts.

Congratulations are due our state treasurer. She has recently added two little white blossoms to her family, a son and a daughter, born March 14th.

Pledges and dues should pour in now, with the addition of two collectors.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

Dear Comrades:—I am writing this from Walhalla—"the abode of the Gods" or heaven, to give it a free translation. This is one of the most beautiful and one of the most historic spots in North Dakota. The first trading post was established here in 1709. Seventy-five years ago there was a town here with a population of fifteen hundred, French and Indians.

To-day we climbed the Pembina mountain, and stood by the graves of the three missionaries, Rev. Terry, Mrs. Barnard and Mrs. Spencer, who, in the fifties, gave their lives for the faith and hallowed this soil with their blood. From the summit of the mountain is a view that is worth going far to see. The undulating prairie stretching far away to the eastward covered with thrifty farms and dotted with fine buildings, the winding Pembina river, which, since the heavy rains, has burst all bounds, inundated the park, obliterated the roads and crept up into the lower story of the mill, and at our feet the quiet village, with its clean, sandy streets, its three churches, pretty residences and good business blocks.

I have been, not snow bound, but water bound here since last Tuesday. Portions of the railroad track have been washed away, and the roads to Neche are well nigh impassable, so I will be obliged to remain here until the railroad is repaired. I am enjoying the delightful hospitality of Rev. and Mrs. Richard Hocking, who are staunch friends of the temperance cause. We have had meetings two nights in the Methodist church and to-morrow (Sunday) night we have a union temperance meeting in the Presbyterian church. A union of thirty-seven members has been organized, with Mrs. Carrie A. Webster, pres.; Mrs. M. J. Stafford, cor. sec. Mr. Frank Lutz, rec. sec. and Mrs. J. M. McConachie, treas.

The engagements I expected to make this month have been seriously interfered with by sickness, storm and flood, and delayed trains.

A pleasant meeting was held at Ardoch, Sunday, March 9th. This energetic union is already planning to entertain the county convention in June.

While visiting my parents, I had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the

Tower City union. Under the leadership of Mrs. Lillie Clark, they are planning aggressive work for the coming months.

Owing to the good offices of a blizzard. I also had a three days' conference with our corresponding secretary and editor, Mrs. Van de Bogart.

At our mid-year executive meeting, held in Fargo, March 11th, plans were made for the state convention to be held in Wahpeton next fall, and it was decided to secure, if possible, Miss Lillian B. Phelps, the brilliant orator from St. Katherine's, Ontario.

A communication was read from Mrs. M. B. Cleveland, offering her beautiful cottage at Chautauqua, Devils Lake, to the W. C. T. U. for headquarters for 1845. The location is a charming one on the lake front, one of the most desirable at Chautauqua, and the cottage is valued at \$500. Every member of the committee felt that we ought, for the good of our work at Chautauqua to have the cottage, but we knew not what to do as we did not have the \$450, and did not feel like asking the unions for money, when the Home needs so much help at present.

After cheerful and prayerful consideration, I decided to present the case to Rev. J. H. Baldwin, a pioneer Presbyterian minister of Tower City, a strong prohibitionist, a loyal friend of the W. C. T. U., a life member of our state union and one always ready to help every good cause. He was ill at the time at the home of his son and daughter, Mr. A. M. Baldwin and Mrs. M. A. Hartman, at Cooperstown. But promptly a beautiful response came, in which he said among other things: "Your letter was a surprise and yet to me providential, as it opened a way so gratifying to my heart and sentiments whereby I might render a thank offering to God for His abundant mercies. I heartily accept your proposal. It will ever be my prayer that God will add His richest blessing to every development of the worthy enterprise and make it an important aid to the final triumph of the work of your state union. The money is ready whenever needed." We ought, each of us, to thank God and take courage for this provision for our need, and every union ought to express their appreciation to the grateful old man in his eighty-eighth year for the noble gift he has so generously bestowed upon us.

It is my hope that this cottage which shall be the center of temperance work on the Chautauqua grounds, may be known for all time as "Baldwin Cottage," a fitting memorial to one who has given his life to the promotion of temperance and righteousness.

Mrs. Unruh, with her accustomed vigor, has been battling with the elements as well as with intemperance, in the southern part of the state. Mr. Princell begins work in Fargo, April 1st. We are looking for good results from the labors of these two workers.

We trust every union will help the organizing fund by securing at least one life member for the State W. C. T. U., which will add ten dollars to this most important fund.

Drayton union has made Mrs. Barbara Halcrow-Wylie, our former state treasurer, a life member of the State W. C. T. U.

The collection at the Francis W. U. memorial services Drayton was \$1300. If our union did better than this, we shall be glad to hear from them. Yours sincerely,

ELIZABETH PRESTON-ANDERSON.
Walhalla, N. D., March 29, 1902.

Ransom—LaMoire Counties.

Dear Bulletin:—I have often wondered when reading the welcome pages of our much loved "Bulletin," why counties were not reported more, and have suddenly awakened to the fact that my duty in that line is not done, especially after the inspiring and uplifting convention at Lisbon, and can truly say we are just getting back to earth again. A benediction was left with us that has kept us far above the depressing influence of discouragements and my heart has been made glad as letters from unions in Ransom and LaMoire counties have come to me filled with words of hope, determination, and zeal renewed for our loved cause. Elliott and Enderlin mourn the loss of many members by removal; Elliott having been reduced from 15 to 6. Among them, Mrs. May T. Canell, one of the charter members, who goes to Lisbon to reside. The union held a farewell reception for her, which was largely attended. Several speeches were made expressing regret. Delicious refreshments were served, after which a beauti-

ful easy chair was presented to Mrs. Canell. All departed feeling that one had gone whose place never could be filled, and whose unswerving loyalty to the cause through many years of faithfulness will long be remembered. Lisbon union is inconsolable because of the resignation of their honored president, Mrs. Nellie Mott, who has served them so successfully and well for five years. Mrs. Estelle Taylor will be her successor.

We are planning and hoping for better work in our counties than ever before, as the outlook for organizing is very bright and encouraging. We believe that with the heart desires, God will grant what if we are prayerful and loyal. Yours for the upbuilding of our beloved cause.

Mrs. L. B. CHAMBERLIN,
Pres. Ransom and LaMoire Counties.

What Shall be Done With Intoxicating Liquors?

(Continued from 1st page.)

It is sold as useful. The same pint of alcohol that has been sold by your druggist for medicinal or scientific purposes, may set on fire of hell a half dozen men, and start a train of disasters in a city.

Some years ago "High License" was urged as a temperance measure. The idea was to make liquor so expensive that people would not handle it or use it. Dr. Theodore Cuyler, the well known champion of temperance, was at one time earnestly in favor of a high tax on liquors and a high license for selling them. He wrote as an advocate of the "Scott Law."

High license as a temperance measure is a "South Sea bubble." No men are more in favor of high license than the men of the trade, as they call themselves. Peter E. Iler, a most prominent distiller of Nebraska, wrote for an Omaha paper: "High license does not hurt our business, but on the contrary, has been a great benefit to it."

As good and wise a law as has ever been taken to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors is the constitutional prohibition law of this state. And yet the cry is raised that prohibition is a failure in North Dakota. By whom? By those who want it to be so. By those whose sentiments are in favor of licensing the sale of liquors. The law is good enough where there is sentiment and moral stamina to sustain it. Unless people sanction their laws, uphold their laws and use their laws as a shield and safeguard against evil they will not be worth the paper they are printed on.

But there are "blind pigs" in our towns! Of course there are, and will be until the laws of our state are efficiently applied—and then there will be none of these. But some say, would it not be better to have licensed saloons? No. Then liquor selling would be bold and open and fashionable and popular, while now it has a fitting stigma and disgrace upon it.

Blind pigs are a disgrace, but it is a greater disgrace to a city to have its open saloons along its business streets. "Resubmission!" That has been the cry over the state now and then. For what? To get clear of our prohibition law.

When in a contest for right and liberty and honor and public welfare, the people of a state have gained in the eyes of all the world a grand and glorious victory over their enemies, would it be a mark of any greatness or wisdom or goodness in them in the course of a year or several years, to say to their opponents in battle, we will try that all over again? No, never! Did the soldiers who fought to maintain the Declaration of American Independence, after all their long years of privations, after Bunker Hill and Trenton and Brandywine, and Valley Forge and Monmouth and Yorktown, after at last gaining the civil rights for which they toiled and seeing the bird of liberty sitting on their banners, say: The matter is not yet clearly decided, we will fight the whole thing over again? No, Never! When Gen. Lee, with all the pride and chivalry of a soldier, conscious of having done honor to his name, gave up his sword to Gen. Grant, the world noted the magnanimous spirit of Gen. Grant on that occasion as the head of the northern army; but did Gen. Grant, with all his magnanimity of manhood, think on that occasion of saying to Gen. Lee: "It occurs to me that it might not turn out this way on another trial, suppose we take another turn at it?" No, never!

When you get a good thing, hold on to it. Make good use of it. Don't let any sharper fool you out of it.

Grand Forks Scandinavian union are making a specialty of "over mission and press work.



We're Coming Too.

We're coming to the rescue,
We're girls instead of boys,
But we've learned to ride the cycle
And outgrown our childish toys—
Just a lot of girls who seek
Nobility to prize;
And so for short our "seniors"
Are pleased to call us (Ys) wise.
We're just a little wiser
And we never shall regret
That we turn away disgusted
From the fit of our old
Yes, turn our backs upon them,
And those who use them too,
Even if they're tall and handsome
And rich as any Jew.
There's some one else we've banished,
Perhaps you'll think it queer—
'Tis the man who loves his child,
His wine and lager beer;
For we know that something stronger
Will surely 'ere fall and
And suffering wife and children
Will share in the disgrace.
So we've planned to keep our freedom,
For sure we never
The place of one who is married
To one who is a sot;
And the man who likes to dabble
With "these drinks" in early life
Is working for a master
Who will make him beat his wife.
So you will please remember
That only pure and clean
Young men need ask to attend us
Where we would wish to be seen,
Perhaps you'll think it matter
A most gigantic joke.
So you can live a bachelor
And be preserved and
MRS. M. P. KELLEY.

Waterville, Vermont.

From Mrs. Grover.

Lisbon, N. D., March 19, 1902. Dear Comrades:—Before this reaches you the Year Book for 1902 will be in your hands, and, I hope, carefully examined. Did you ever see so many helpful suggestions in so little space? I never did. Now the next thing to do is to get as many of them as possible into practice.

Did you read the report? Last year South Dakota had 8 local unions, and at the time of the annual report, had 27 with a paid up membership of 409. In the face of that, do you think that we are asking too much when we ask for a new membership of 500 this year? But how can we do it? Mrs. Wright said that "the greatest need of the work is a larger number of undiscouraged State Secretaries. I believe we have one of that kind, and although she is far away from us, she knows she is willing and anxious to do anything for the advancement of Y work in North Dakota. She has already written a great many letters asking young women to join our ranks, but that alone will not do the work. You must see that each one is visited personally and given a pledge card and let them see that you really want them to join your union. Parlor and social meetings are excellent means to get the young people together and to get them interested in our work. But do not make the mistake of putting the social feature in the foreground, neglecting the main objects of the society.

In Virginia the Y secretary urged every Y union to organize another, and the result was 17 new unions. With our secretary away and no organizer in the field it seems to me this would be an excellent plan to adopt. Think it over and see what you can do.

There seems to be a lack of knowledge concerning the "Y branch." These are to be located in towns or communities where two organizations cannot be maintained, and where the young women meet with the W. C. T. U., having a secretary from their own number but no president. This is more fully described under "Organization," page 18, of the Year Book.

No better plan can be given for increasing the membership and interest than the one already given by our Y Secretary in the February Bulletin. And let me urge you, if you have not already planned for a membership contest, to do so at once. You still have time to do this before April 14, or if one day is not enough, take several days for the canvass, and, as Miss Larimore suggested, make your report at your public meeting which will be held to celebrate Mrs. Barnes' birthday. An excellent program for this meeting is found on page 27 of the Year Book. Now just see which union can send in the best report of the contest and public meeting and we will have these

accounts published so that you may get the inspiration which they give. Send them promptly and gladden the hearts of your State Secretary and her assistants.

Have you been reading the Union Signal? The Y page is filled with notes from the field which make interesting reading. Our space in the Bulletin could be profitably filled with the doings of North Dakota Y's if you will only send the accounts of your work to me.

There are still a few Y Almanacs remaining, and as they are sold for the benefit of the World's Y work, your meeting on April 14 would be an opportune time to dispose of some.

I am sure you are all anxious for Miss Larimore to have a much needed rest before her health entirely fails and I can think of nothing that would so rest and invigorate her as to know that the Y work in North Dakota is going steadily onward and that her fondest hopes are to be realized.

Mrs. Havergal said, "Your 'few things' may be very few and very small things, but He expects you to be faithful over them. That is just what we desire in our Y work. It is a little thing to make out a report or write a letter, but it is of great importance to your secretaries if all fail in this "little thing."

Now let all who read this letter determine to be faithful and inspire others to faithfulness and see what it means to our work. Then will we hear our Lord say, "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things."

Pray much. I have great faith in prayer. "There is no strength apart from the strong Son of God." "Remember that God never holds before us ideals which He is not prepared to realize if we would only let Him."

May God bless you in your work and keep you "faithful unto death."

Yours for renewed efforts to gain 500 new members this year.

MARY M. GROVER,
Ass't Y Secretary.

Y Notes.

At Knox the young women are united with the W's and prove valuable helpers. Minor has a Y Branch which has gained 4 active members and 3 honoraries since last report.

Let us have a list of those using the programs, as a whole or in part, for the next Bulletin.

Drayton Y is still the largest in the state, having a membership of 79, and still increasing.

It is encouraging to note that the few Y unions who have sent in reports all report an increase in membership.

The work outlined in the Year Book is for your benefit. Put the suggestions into practice and see what the result will be.

Sherbrooke has held four entertainments and one Medal Contest in six months. The secret of their success seems to lie in keeping busy.

The president of Lisbon Y found it necessary to resign on account of the death of her mother, and no one has yet been found to take her place, but the work is being kept up under the leadership of Mrs. Sprague.

Because Sherbrooke carried off the banner, was no reason for resting, and they report an increase of 10 members since Convention. Are the other unions going to sit with folded hands and let them have the banner two years in possession?

The president of Fargo Y is a busy college girl and still finds time for much active work. She goes to the W. C. T. U. Home every Sunday and helps in the meeting held there, playing the organ and sometimes leading the meeting herself. She is Miss Sadie Barton, and she has an efficient secretary in Miss Emir Best, who replies to letters promptly. The following may be of interest, so will quote from Miss Best's letter:—"It might interest you to know about the 'Y Chair' as we call it. This chair is an invalid's chair and was purchased by the Y three years ago for a little invalid boy whose mother was a working woman and had no time to take him out. We had a little girl take him out every day. She was just as patient and lovely to him as little nurse could be. Little Amy Hurlburt is now probably reaping rich reward for her service in the presence of him whom she so nobly served so faithfully, for she passed away this winter. The little boy used the chair as long as he needed it. The ladies who attended the State Convention will probably remember Mrs. See as the special charge

of Hope and Riverside unions. While she was at the Home the chair was used for her. By the girls of the Home she was taken to the Magnetic Institute once or twice a day until within a few weeks of her death. The chair is now being used for another old lady for the same purpose. I think we can always find work for this chair. It might be a suggestion to some other Y's." Let us hope that other Y's may do similar work. Our work is not a selfish one, but the more we help others, the greater will our enjoyment be, not only in this life but in the one that is to come.

The W. C. T. U. of Lakota held a dime social at the home of Mrs. L. C. Scott on Friday eve, March 7th, when a short musical program was rendered and a very pleasant time was enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are splendid entertainers and the large crowd felt quite at home. The proceeds, which were over seven dollars, will be applied on our pledge to the W. C. T. U. Home at Fargo. Our program is prepared for six months in advance, and adds very materially to the interest of the meeting. During the past year we have spent over ten dollars in Savings Bank supplies for the public schools and as a result the children have on deposit over \$250. The Schools' Savings Bank is very popular with the children.

LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION.

Plan of Work.

1. Extension of L. T. L. Work: (a) By a brave effort to make all childless unions realize that they cannot afford to be without Legions; circulate Miss Willard's "Appeal to Mothers;" urge the unions to appoint a standing committee on the L. T. L. to adopt the L. T. L. Normal Grade, to observe individually the 7 p. m. prayer time for the L. T. L. (b) Seek definite practical co-operation of junior church societies and Sabbath Schools; send to Miss Alice M. Guernsey, 17 Webster Place, East Orange, New Jersey, for a set of leaflets prepared by a national committee for this purpose; price, five cents per set; twenty-five cents per one hundred uniform or assorted.

2. Superintendents to keep in touch with up-to-date methods and helps. Obtain these from your National and State L. T. L. secretaries and from every other available source. Miss Guernsey publishes a valuable little paper, "Loyal Temperance Legion." Help in advance for Legions; send to the eighth monthly number issued annually. Consult the Young Crusader each month for practical suggestions.

3. Increase of active membership. Enlist the boys and girls in this work, offering them some recognition for good results. Institute fishing clubs. Hold red and blue membership contests. Let each Legion aim to double its active membership this year.

4. Definite planning to hold the children after they are secured, by making the meetings so interesting that they will be unwilling to stay away; a program committee should carefully plan each meeting in advance, remembering that what the Legions are trained to do themselves will hold their interest far better than what is done for them. A Plan of Work Committee should arrange to have always on hand some work by which the Legion itself or some outside object is to be benefited. The ways of working are so numerous and interesting that the Legion may be kept in a constant state of enthusiastic expectation. Have the meetings strictly parliamentary, while always breezy.

5. A crusade for honorary (adult) members, who, paying each ten cents per year, will be a source of revenue, in addition to their interest thus secured. Let the Legion arrange to render a brief program at a regular W. C. T. U. meeting, this to be followed by an appeal for honorary members. Hold an honorary membership contest. Give a reception to those joining. Each Legion is asked to obtain not less than one hundred of these adult helpers this year.

Endeavor to collect from each Legioner the very small amount of dues asked, five cents for state and the same amount for national W. C. T. U. treasury. We are persuaded that the success of this matter depends almost wholly upon the kindly persistence of the local superintendent. Scarcely a child is so poor that he does not spend money for candy. A part of our mission is to teach the young people the joy of giving. Suggest ways for them to earn the small amount; one of the easiest methods is to allow each child who secures five honorary members to have the fee for one of

F. WALLACE,
Manager.

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these members to pay his dues. The National Conference recommends the State Honor Roll, upon which shall be inscribed the name of each Legion paying full dues for its entire pledged membership; also the local Honor Roll, upon which each pledged member paying full dues shall be designated by a gilt star.

7. More attention to our L. T. L. Diploma and Seal Courses as fully explained in the leaflet bearing this title. This includes work for both juniors and seniors. Some states have given enthusiastic attention to this with wonderful results. We believe that other states, by a similar course, could greatly increase the efficiency of their work. Make a beginning this year, even if your first classes consist of but two or three members.

8. Official organs. No superintendent should consider her working outfit complete without a subscription to the Young Crusader, and without the reading each month of the senior page of the Union Signal and the L. T. L. column of her own State W. C. T. U. paper. In addition to these she should have the annual state and national reports of the L. T. L. branch. Material from all these sources may profitably be brought before the Legion. It is expected that each senior grade Legion, or division, will have the entire senior page of Union Signal read at the regular meetings. Each state should have an agent for the Young Crusader; also a state reporter, who will gather helpful items from the various Legions and send a condensed summary to the Crusader at stated intervals, as arranged with the editor. Each Legion should have ten or more subscriptions to special club rates.

9. National Benevolences: (a) Our L. T. L. room in Frances E. Willard's National Temperance Hospital. Plan some time in advance for special offerings. A meeting for preparing bandages and other needed supplies will be very appropriate. All donations of money in order to receive proper acknowledgment must be sent to Miss Alice M. Guernsey, Custodian of L. T. L. Hospital Fund. (b) L. T. L. Extension Fund for planting and maintaining Legions in the mission portions of our own country and in our new foreign possessions. To each state a special field will be assigned, with directions in regard to help desired, and each local Legion is asked to lend a hand.

10. Keep your Legion before the public in all helpful ways. Children may wield a mighty influence in the community as well as in the home. Medal contests and other entertainments are educational. Well conducted street parades make public sentiment. Some Legions arrange a course of lectures, attending themselves to all details, clergymen and others giving their services to help the boys and girls. The Legion may assist the W. C. T. U. in public meetings, circulation of literature and petitions, and in no license campaigns.

11. Observe faithfully the L. T. L. time for daily united prayer for the work and the workers everywhere. Let your faith claim great blessings, and "thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."

"Thou art coming to a King,
Large petitions with thee bring:
For His power and grace are such."
That thou canst not ask too much."

HELEN G. RICE,
General L. T. L. Secretary.
19 Bainbridge St., Boston, Mass.

The Rolla union has been doing so well in the distribution of literature, and in Mercy and Help work. They are now planning to hold a very interesting and profitable afternoon meeting was held at the beautiful new home of Mrs. A. A. Taylor. One thing marred the afternoon enjoyment—the most efficient workers, Mrs. S. S. Shell, vice pres., is about to leave, and make her home in the far west. But we feel assured that what is our loss is another's gain. The meeting was also held in honor of Mrs. D. C. Boyd, of White Earth, formerly of Rolla, who was visiting relatives here, and who, though being so far away, is still an enthusiastic member of our union. After the regular meeting, a social time was enjoyed and delicious refreshments served.

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Need of Representation - A Word to Women.

Those who have never possessed full citizenship cannot always appreciate its value. Many women who are comfortable and well provided with this world's goods, sheltered by kind husbands, fathers and brothers, feel that they do not want the so-called "burden" of suffrage. They do not understand the nature of a ballot, nor what it does for men. Woman suffragists believe that it will help women just as it does men—no more, no less. While it will not bring the millennium, it will make women wiser, more powerful and better able to protect themselves and their sisters. As soon as women become voters they will have representatives to consider their interests. Men are not now elected by women. Officeholders must work for their constituents. Women are never constituents. They give nothing. How can they expect their demands to be heeded? No matter how desirous legislators are of helping women, they cannot afford to neglect those to whom they owe their election. Votes have a purchasing power like money, and that it should be so is inevitable and proper. It is a simple business principle. With this idea of the meaning of the suffrage a vote may be defined as the symbol of political freedom. It is the means of expressing an opinion on political questions in the only way to be counted officially. These questions concern every one, because every one is affected by the political management of affairs. **HARRIET MAY MILLS.**

Regulation of Vice in the Philippines.

On January 15, 1901, the Secretary of War telegraphed to the Taft Commission in Manila, asking:

"Are houses of prostitution licensed, protected, or in any way encouraged by the authorities?"

January 17th the commission replied: "No; but true that in November 1898, spread of venereal disease among soldiers led military authorities, in order to maintain effectiveness in the army, to subject known prostitutes to certified examination."

I have in my possession a little black book, issued by the Department of Inspection at Manila, with the photograph and autograph of a young Philippine girl; the signature of an inspector who made weekly examinations and declared the girl "free from venereal disease."

The Surgeon-General of the army, in his report for the year ending June 30, 1901, says, regarding these same diseases: "The Board of Health of Manila has instituted measures for the control of these infections among the women of the town, including the segregation of prostitutes in a certain part of the city and a careful system of supervision over them."

Under date of May 16, 1901, the Chief Surgeon of the Philippines reports that:

"The steady increase of venereal disease among our troops, from 8.97 per cent in September, 1900, to 20.42 per cent of the total sickness in April, furnishes ground for greatest apprehension;" that "The native women outside of the city (where superintendence does not prevail) is, as a rule, free from the disease, but venereal disease is spreading from Manila (where vice is supervised) as a focus outward into the provinces over them."

Under a letter from Rev. J. C. Goodrich, agent for the American Bible Society in Manila, dated December 10, 1901, he says: "Vice is confined as much as possible to certain districts and examined by appointees of the city government."

"Women are forced to submit to examination on suspicion."

"Between 400 and 500, many mere girls, are confined in San Lazaro Hospital."

"The querida, or concubine system, is so extensive in the city that it is newspaper talk that if the police attempt to prosecute, some in high places will be disgraced." **MARGARET DYE ELLIS.**

FACTS.

The legislatures of every one of the forty-five states of the United States and also the national congress have enacted laws requiring physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics upon the system, to be taught in the schools. Georgia recently passed such a law, being the last state to adopt the necessary legislation.

The production of both gold and silver in the United States, including Alaska, \$134,847,485, would be sufficient to pay the drink bill of the American people for only a month and a half.

Do you know that 50 per cent of every dollar tax you pay is because of the liquor traffic.

We pay to the liquor traffic one hundred million dollars every thirty days. With the turned million dollars we send eight thousand souls into eternity every thirty days.

The drink bill of this nation for eighteen months would lay an Atlantic cable of solid silver dollars from New York to Liverpool, three thousand miles.

The United States commissioner of labor, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, in his bulletin of September, 1900, gives the amount of license money received from saloons in the fiscal year 1900 by 118 of the largest cities of the United States, all having a population of over 30,000. The total amount is \$24,091,396. These cities have 58,226 saloons, which makes

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the average saloon license per year about \$143. The license money collected from saloons by cities, towns and villages under 30,000 population is \$75,000,000, making a total sum of \$100,000,000 collected by cities and villages, which must be added to the \$183,419,571.67 paid to the federal government. This is blood money.

The census of 1890 showed that in fifteen of our largest cities of the United States there were 465,514 arrests during the previous year. Of these 339,737 were due directly to drink.

FROM THE HIGHEST AUTHORITY. Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood and establish a city by iniquity!

Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth thy bottle to him, and maketh him drunken also. Hab. 2-12, 15.

But they also have erred through wine and through strong drink are out of the way.

And your covenant with death shall be disannulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then ye shall be trodden down by it.—Isa. 28-7, 18.

For among my people are found wicked men: they set a trap, they catch men.

Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this? A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land.

The prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means; and my people love to have it so; and what will ye do in the end thereof.—2 re. saiah, 5-26, 29, 30, 31.

If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn: unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest, behold, we knew it not; doth not He that pondereth the heart consider it? and He that keepeth thy soul, doth not He know it? and shall not He render to every man according to his works?—Prov. 24-11, 12.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS. A Few Facts.—1. It pronounces the verdict of the state's disapproval upon a ruinous and baneful traffic, and thus

brands it with public disgrace. 2. It elevates the state of the sin and responsibility of turning its sober children into drunkards by virtue of an act of the legislature and for a money consideration. 3. Where the law is strictly enforced it puts away all public temptations to drinking and drunkenness, and thus makes it as easy as possible for all to grow up into sober and honorable citizenship. 4. It elevates law into righteousness and thus makes it a continual teacher and supporter of sobriety and justice.

A Few Figures—First, reduces the annual consumption of intoxicants from above fifteen gallons per capita, the average throughout the United States, to less than one gallon per capita in Kansas. Second, saves an average of over \$6,000,000 in liquor sales, which would otherwise go to the saloon. Third, reduces the internal revenue collections from above \$125 per capita, the average throughout the United States, to less than thirty cents in Kansas. Fourth, according to the prevailing ratio in license states, saves annually more than 1,200 souls from drunkard's graves.

COMPARED WITH NEBRASKA. In 1897 Kansas paid \$233,973 internal revenue. Nebraska (300,000 smaller population) paid \$1,238,928. Kansas had but two breweries (both illegal) which produced 6,255 barrels of beer, as against twenty-four breweries in Nebraska which produced 173,498 barrels—government report for 1897. A car load of beer is occasionally shipped to each of three or four of the largest cities in Kansas, as against train loads to cities of equal size in surrounding license states.

FIELD NOTES.

Hunter. Many things have conspired to make the attendance small at our regular meetings, smaller than usual, and so far we have not had as many parents' meetings as last winter, but there is no diminution of interest when we do meet, and we are planning for a matron's medal contest in the near future. Our school savings' bank, Mrs. Cristofel Supt., is a great success so far. We had a union gospel temperance meeting February 17th and Rev. Fry, our M. E. pastor, made a fine address. Mrs. Gale sang a beautiful solo. The Y's and L. T.'s sang "Saloons, Saloons Must go," with a vim and vigor that was inspiring; and our two dollars went to the national memorial fund. Our Y's have given one very successful entertainment; have added many new members and are full of zeal, though they will feel deeply the loss of their rec. sec., Miss Maude Barrett, who has removed with her mother to Litchfield, Minn., our untiring. We hope to have Mrs. Urrah this evening and expect to have a better account to give of our work next time.

Fairview union recently held a Non-Alcoholic Medication meeting. Each one present was called upon to give a receipt for use in place of alcohol. It was a very instructive meeting. One new member was received at this meeting. A memorial meeting was held in honor of Frances Willard's heavenly birthday.

Cogswell and Harlem unions had very interesting memorial services at Cogswell. The teacher, a young gentleman, contributed to the interest by giving, "How we remember Miss Willard." The singing was very sweet. Grand Forks union has done excellent work in the Anti-Narcotic department, raising over \$75 to get a lecturer to speak in the schools and hold a mass meeting for children. As a leader could not be found for a league, they are working through the schools.

Riverside Union. In January the union held two meetings. The first a Red Letter Day, Jan. 3d, we observed by holding a mother's meeting at the home of our Pres. Mrs. Lydia Northrop. Jan. 18th, held an open meeting at the school house with an oratorical contest by the Senior L. T. L. There were six contestants, two girls and four boys, and Miss contestant was given the medal. Each contestant was given a Frances Willard button. As Feb. 15th was the date of our next regular meeting, a memorial evening was given in memory of Frances Willard at the school house, and a fine essay by our teacher, Miss Beatrice Hall, was followed by each member present telling in an interesting manner; "Why I belong to the W. C. T. U." On March 1st a parlor social was held at the home of Mrs. Emma Morgan. As the weather for several days had been very rough and the roads were bad, many of those who expected to be present were not able to be there.

Over 35 sat down to an excellent supper, followed by ice cream; and this was followed by a good program, consisting of five minute speeches, interspersed with good music. A new member read a most excellent paper on our "Foreign Work," and another member gave a talk on "Our Work Among Colored People," and in connection reading a

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poem in negro dialect on "Sabbath Observance." A gentleman friend played several sweet old Scotch airs on a concertina.

MRS. F. A. PALFREY, Press Supt. Bethel union gave an art gallery social for the Home. The program consisted of an interesting account of the Home by Mrs. Brigham, recitations, music, etc. Refreshments were served and \$12 realized. The L. T. L. are planning to do something for the Home nursery.

Promoted. Miss Mary Halfpenny, of Drayton, a sweet christian girl, was promoted to the "activities that are not succeeded by weariness" only a few weeks ago.

Mrs. J. A. Johnson, wife of the Scandinavian Baptist pastor of Fargo. She was a beautiful christian character and an earnest W. C. T. U. worker. She will be greatly missed.

Mrs. August Pusch, of Grand Forks, passed to the beautiful beyond only a few weeks ago. She was the very efficient Supt. of Literature in the Grand Forks union and an untiring worker in the Mercy and Help department, visiting the sick and helping the overburdened ones in every way she could.

5,000,000 Boys. St. Louis, Mo., March 6, 1902.—White Ribbon Bulletin, North Dakota. Dear Sisters:—Do you all know the great harm tobacco is doing? Do you want to save the boys from the vile tobacco habit? Do you want to drive cigarettes out of existence? Will you help? If you dear white ribboners are ready for work, here is a clear cut plan. Begin to pledge the boys. Pledge every boy—the boys in your own home, the boys next door, the boys in Sunday School, then go out and pledge other boys. The W. C. T. U. must pledge 5,000,000 boys. How many of this number will your union pledge? Ten for every woman is a small number; many will pledge 100 boys. Can you do this? I believe you can. Send pledge cards in letters to friends; in this way interest them outside your organization. If every white ribboner would pledge ten boys and get ten friends to each pledge ten boys this battle would soon be won. I will furnish pledge cards for ten cents a hundred or you can have them printed. Perhaps some printer will donate the pledge cards. Be sure to detach the coupons and send them to your Supt. of the Dept. of Anti-Narcotics, if you have one. If not, send them to me. This is the only way we can count the number pledged. Write to your Supt. and assure her of your interest and support. Ask for her plans of work. Your sup. is Mrs. Ella Shippy, Hope, North Dakota. If you wish information or to order pledge cards a prompt reply will be received if letter is addressed to Anti-Cigarette League, Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. E. B. INGALLS, Nat'l Supt. Anti-Narcotics.

Report of Grand Forks in Dept. of Soldiers and Sailors.

W. C. T. U. of Grand Forks, Supt. Mrs. A. Taton. 6 comfort bags containing needles, thread, buttons. Also scripture motto cards tied with white ribbon, and several letters of cheer. Rev. Hayes gave a very interesting talk on the Canteen at one meeting. One program meeting was entirely devoted to the same subject, Mr. A. J. Pierce being the principle speaker, and several articles were published in daily papers.

Fairview union is doing grand work in creating public sentiment and in L. T. L. work. This Legion is the most advanced and progressive in the county, guided by their earnest leader, Miss Anna Brown.