

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 4. NO. 4.

TOWER CITY, N. D., MAY, 1902.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

Unanswered Yet.

FLORENCE E. MAYBRICK.

Unanswered yet, the prayer your lips have pleaded
 In agony of heart these many years?
 Does faith begin to fail, is hope departing,
 And think you all in vain these falling tears?
 Say not the Father hath not heard your prayer;
 You shall have your desire—sometime—somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Though when you first presented
 This one petition at the Father's throne,
 It seemed you could not wait the time of asking.

Sourest was your heart to make it known,
 Though years have passed since then, do not despair.

The Lord will answer you—sometime—somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Nay, do not say ungranted.
 Perhaps your part is not wholly done—
 The work began when first your prayer was uttered—

And God will finish what He has begun,
 If you will keep the incense burning there,
 His glory you shall see—sometime—somewhere.

Unanswered yet? Faith cannot be unswayed.
 Her feet were firmly planted on the rock;
 Amid the wildest storms she stands undaunted.

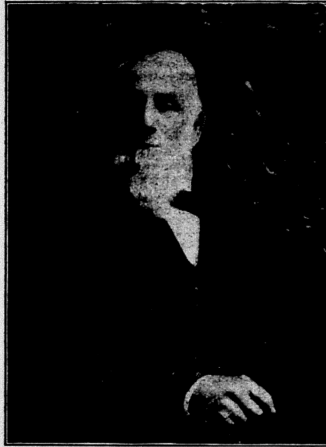
Nor quails before the loudest thunder shock;
 She knows Omnipotence has heard her prayer,
 And cries, "It shall be done—sometime—somewhere."

Objections to High License.

BY REV. J. B. TURNER,
 LITTLE BRITAIN, PA.

Our first objection is, that the scheme is acceptable to the poor interest. It meets the views of honest saloon-keepers, for it would, in reality, be their best protection, and not inimical to their interests. Exactly so, Especially so; since the rumble of coming prohibition fills their ears. "The Brewers and Distillers' Association" of Illinois have decided to make no objection to the existing law before the present Legislature and let things take their course. They are satisfied with it. Their experience with license laws in general, and with this one in particular, has taught them that behind the law they have nothing to fear. Protection is just what they want; the withdrawal of protection is just what they fear. But that which is acceptable to the traffic is the very thing which cannot be, and should not be, acceptable to the mass of the people who oppose the traffic. It is a serious objection to the plan that "it meets the views and protects" the very men whose interests it should be designed to curtail.

Second, high license corrupts the source of authority—the people. It may not be true that it is advocated principally for purposes of revenue. It is only claimed that "this is no slight consideration." It is true, nevertheless, that every such law, sooner or later, comes to be valued chiefly as a means of revenue, to a degree that blunts the public conscience and sadly influences public opinion as to glaring evils. As long as a large portion of the Nation's revenue comes from the present sources, it will be a strong obstacle to effective dealing with the whole evil. Not only does this corruption affect the number of licenses issued in the first place, and also means as to those who receive permission to sell, but it makes the people and their public servants less careful to revoke licenses when they should be revoked. The revenue derived from it is the chief reason why England does not blot out the disgrace of her enforced opium trade



Rev. J. H. Baldwin.

Our readers will be pleased to see the face of the reverend gentleman who has so kindly and with such generosity donated the amount sufficient to purchase the beautiful little cottage on the Chautauqua grounds for W. C. T. U. headquarters.

Mr. Baldwin has for years been a staunch prohibitionist and a great friend to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He has for many years been an honorary member of the local W. C. T. U. of Tower City, and has been a great help through his influence and action, also in donating liberal sums to the local work. He is also a life member of the state union and has before made liberal donations to the state work.

May God bless him in his declining years.

MATTIE VAN DE BOGART.

with China. So with the license fee. The saloon becomes related to the municipality, and the traffic to the state, as the wolf to the old hunter, who used every spring to claim and receive the bounty on from three to five wolf scalps regularly brought in. Anxious to solve the problem of his success a young Nimrod once begged to be taken along. They had not gone far into the woods when a large wolf was sighted. Up went the young man's rifle. "Hold on there," cried the veteran, knocking it aside, "that's the old she wolf. If you kill her there won't be no more cubs." Then it came out that this unharmed breeder had been the source of his gains. What we want to do is to kill the "old she wolf"—the license system. But while cubs, i. e. saloons and taverns, afford a revenue, men will be found base enough to cry "Don't kill her."

Third, high license does not touch the evil itself, and it ought to be barred for this reason, if for no other. The curse is in the deception sold, not in the price paid for the privilege of selling it, nor in the character of the man who sells.

Fourth, high license gives the liquor business a semblance of respectability. It guides the trap, makes it more alluring and correspondingly more dangerous. I know that it is advanced as a plea for high license that it will make the saloon respectable; but you can give it the guise of respectability.

Fifth, high license practically erects a liquor oligarchy. One effect of such a law as is proposed will be to produce and sustain a banded liquor monopoly. This is contrary to the whole spirit of our laws and constitutions. "No principle," says Judge Pitman, "is more firmly implanted in the American mind than that which John Adams placed in the bill of rights prefixed to the constitution of Massachusetts: 'No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain privileges, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public.'"

Sixth, high license has proved to be a failure in practice. Testimony to this fact may easily be multiplied by one who

cares enough for the facts to investigate. It fails to answer the expectations of its friends in every particular in which good results are claimed for it.

1. In many cases the number of drinking houses is only slightly diminished, or not at all.
2. Unlicensed houses are not closed, because as Dr. Herrick Johnson says: (a) The house of the liquor dealer will not divide against itself. (b) The higher liquor dealers need these low saloons to take their refuse. (c) These aristocrats of the trade live in glass houses—they do not dare to throw stones.

3. It does not improve the character of the dealers, as is claimed. Seventh, high license is wrong in principle. In refusing to accept high license we are, therefore, neither foolish nor inconsistent. We are doing only what honesty and conscience demand. We want our governments, state and national, to come up beside those of China and Madagascar, which refuse to derive a revenue from that which degrades and destroys their people. We want state and national prohibition. It does prohibit. While liquor dealers move earth and hell to postpone and defeat it, we need no stronger reasons for pushing it. The evidence is complete, the argument is invincible, the conclusion is thundered into our conscience. Let us bring in the verdict and close the case. High license will not do, for that which is wrong in principle cannot be good policy, and a question is never settled until it is settled right.

The Anti-Polygamy Crusade.

Upon the definite pledge of Utah that polygamy would be abandoned, she—after being held out many years—was admitted to the Union. It is a hard thing to either believe, say or write, but the evidence is conclusive on all sides, that the anti-polygamy provision, introduced into the State Constitution, was a blind, and is a dead-letter and a fraud. It has not been enforced and it was never intended to be enforced. A dispicable trick which ought to stir the contempt and indignation of all honest men who take pride in keeping their word and preserving their honor was perpetrated upon the country. This very thing was feared and prophesied by many. But con-

gress admitted Utah, believing that men could not be base enough to repudiate their solemn promises. It seems now that we have to do with men who are not held by the ordinary conceptions of truth telling or the binding obligations of oaths. Polygamy, directly or indirectly, is being constantly practiced throughout the vast western territory where in Mormonism is rapidly spreading itself. The late President of the Church lived publicly in his official residence in Salt Lake City with the last acquisition to his polygamous household. An effort to secure his prosecution failed. Former polygamists who, in obedience to the law, had practically ceased their polygamous practices, resumed them, being encouraged by his example.

The polygamous element is the dominant power in the church and in the politics of the state. Public sentiment in Utah renders the state laws against polygamous cohabitation practically unenforceable. It is almost impossible to induce officials, elected by Mormon votes, to enforce these laws. The thoroughly organized polygamous priesthood directs the conscience of most of the Mormon people, and through the political influence thus acquired, controls the official conduct of office holding politicians. Only about one-sixth of the politicians sworn out against violators of anti-polygamy laws result in arrests and then the fines are merely nominal. The "Evans Bill," introduced into the Utah state senate in 1901, which made it impossible for an outsider to bring complaint against any person for unlawful cohabitation, was intended to shield new polygamists as well as the old and to directly legalize violation of the anti-polygamy statutes. It raised such a storm of protest that Governor Wells, though sympathizing with its object, vetoed it. More drastic measures of suppression should be invoked. It is a piece of arrant hypocrisy when their leaders proclaim that "the Mormon people have kept faith with the American Nation," and that "there has never been an occasion when our pledge of honor has not been kept." On the contrary, those who are well acquainted with all the facts declare that they have deliberately and systematically and persistently violated every pledge and every oath they have taken upon this subject. Perfidy has had few worse illustrations.

Their leaders will openly teach the sanctity of polygamy. "You cannot practice it now, but keep it alive in your hearts," they say. "The law of plural marriage was given as eternal as any law ever given. If you have a teacher in your Sunday school who would repudiate or encourage the young to disregard and disrespect a single doctrine of the church—plural marriage and all—turn them out; they have no right in the priesthood." There can be no mingling in the community of such language, in that priest ridden community, where the hierarchy is in supreme power, such advice is practically a command.

We have tried every sort of a law in order to exterminate polygamy and each time failed. Brigham Young defied the law of 1862 and Mormon perjury prevented its efficacy to convict. In 1882 the Edmunds Bill was passed and three years later the Mormon assembly declared: "This (plural marriage) is a vital part of our religion, the decision of the courts to the contrary notwithstanding." Then followed the vigorous Edmunds-Tucker laws and President Woodruff's famous manifesto proclaiming the abandonment of polygamy.

But it still lives. We must have an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting polygamy forever and an enforcement in the hands of the federal authorities. We must act promptly. It ought to be done in this congress. The Mormon vote of two-thirds of both houses and must be ratified by three-fourths of the states. Here is the reason for haste. Mormonism is constantly spreading. Not only in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada—holding the balance of power in the—Montana, Arizona, Washington, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, the Mormons have planted themselves. The hope is to be such strong political factors in all these present and future states that they can prevent ratification by a three-fourths vote. Meanwhile they are disseminating their doctrine and urging everybody to "live up to their religion." Two thousand Mormon elders are scattered over the country propagating their system.—Western Christian Advocate.

White Ribbon Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson,
Editor.
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 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.

Subscription price, per annum, 25¢
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.

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Secretary L. T. L. Branch—Miss Bena Halcrow, Bowsmont.

MAY, 1902.

Our Club Offers.

White Ribbon Bulletin and American Mother, \$1; Bulletin and Light, 70¢; Bulletin and Union Signal, \$1.60; Bulletin and Physical Education, 35¢; Bulletin and Backbone, 30¢; Bulletin and Dakota Farmer to new subscribers, 75¢ for 1 year, for one-half year, 50¢, 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.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S LETTER

Dear Comrades:—Some months have passed since my last message to you through the columns of the Bulletin, but many of you have received personal letters and I have been busy in our beloved work in my office.

Not all of the semi-annual reports have reached me yet, and you could know how disappointed I am. I am sure. Please send them even if you feel it is not much to report. It is the general summing up of all the little things we need. If you realized the importance of this, you would all be prompt, I am sure. I have a record book with the work of each union recorded, arranged according to counties and districts, and I know you would all like to know how it looks. I will tell you. Something like a school record would look if there were one hundred and twenty names enrolled and only sixty present, and those sixty having answered about one-half of the questions. I know there has been much done that has not been reported and so I ask you to be particular about making out these reports as accurately as possible. Our blankets are successful only so far as they are used. Like all other plans, they will fail unless well worked.

Our State Superintendent of Anti-Narcotics says the reports are coming in beautifully, much better than last year. This is very encouraging and so may they continue to improve.

We are very fortunate in being able to secure the services of so many of our capable national speakers for the month of June and part of July. We are now planning for Mrs. Mabel Conklin of New York, Mrs. S. F. Grubb of Kansas and Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, our National Superintendent of Legislation. We can

recommend all these speakers and desire to put them in different parts of the state so that each portion may be thoroughly worked. We can only do this, however with your co-operation. If the unions will accept these speakers and help to work up engagements in outside communities, we can do some very successful work. We know how much good it does us personally to listen to one of these earnest, consecrated women and that our cause may be kept before the public, we need to employ some of these, or as many as possible.

Send your application to me soon. Do not wait for a regular meeting to decide this, if that day is very far off. Call a special meeting or an executive committee meeting and decide this matter and notify me of the results.

Let me tell you something. I live 6 miles from the postoffice, and if you will all be prompt it will save me many long drives and a great amount of time.

Besides our national speakers our state organizer, Mrs. Ella Shipps is soon to start out on a little trip, and I know she will do you good. Write her for a date. Our state president will also be available for some work, and your corresponding secretary can go out some in June if necessary and will be very glad to meet the dear, earnest workers in our local unions. It will please me very much if you can apply to me for any of these speakers within the next two weeks.

Mrs. Unruh is making a very successful tour and excellent reports come to us from the points she has visited. She is obliged to leave the state sooner than she expected, hence we cannot fill all the applications for her work. We trust that the unions for whom she has secured new members will look after the recruits and send dues promptly to the state treasurer.

With the beautiful days of spring upon us, let us all do aggressive and progressive work, for the need is very great.

Yours loyally and lovingly,
MATTIE VAN DE BOGART.

FROM MRS. ELLIS.

National Superintendent of Legislation.

In undertaking legislative work, either with congress or state legislatures, the necessity of having "a friend at court" impresses one from the first, for amid the maze of technicalities, the rush of measures pushed to the fore by interested parties, the struggle for opportunity to get bills, and measures and resolutions introduced, one becomes bewildered and perplexed; an infinitesimal atom in the midst of a mighty rushing torrent where the individual seems lost—and you too have an interest, a wrong which you long to have righted, but to whom shall you go? to whom can you look?

It was thus your superintendent felt upon coming to Washington eight years ago to superintend the legislative work of the National W. C. T. U., but we soon found there were strong, brave, true men in congress who stood for that which was for the betterment of humanity, even though they stood alone, and who by their force and power caused others to see, and brought to pass that which had well nigh seemed a hopeless undertaking.

Such an one is Senator Henry C. Hansbrough of North Dakota, a most memorable man to realize. Did we need a friend, his hard was extended; did we need a champion for the "cause that lacks assistance," bravely did he stand by; and from the beginning of his congressional career has espoused the cause of Right.

Many will remember the battle in the fall of 1889, when the first legislature of the new state of North Dakota convened and a determined attempt was made to secure such legal enactment as would permit the Louisiana lottery to transfer its headquarters from Louisiana to North Dakota. The fight was a most memorable one. Mr. Hansbrough was then a member of the house of representatives, and realizing what an incubus it would be for the young state to have this disgrace fastened upon it, and the necessity of striking directly at the evil, introduced and championed a measure which had for its object the depriving of those interested in the lottery business of the use of U. S. mail facilities for the transaction of that business. By so doing he antagonized a very strong element in his own state, but this knowledge did not in the least deter him from doing what he considered to be his duty.

In the 52d congress, his first session in the senate, an effort was made to control the sale of liquors in the District of Columbia; the existing law was of no use, saloons run by irresponsible parties were

in every quarter, disorder and drunkenness were shockingly prevalent, thirteen murders were committed in one year. The temperance people of the District realized the futility of trying to secure a prohibition law in Washington, but they were desirous of securing legislation which would to some extent curtail the traffic. Senator Hansbrough was a member of the District committee, and to him was entrusted the difficult work of steering the bill through the senate. It aroused bitter opposition, but by persistent and unremitting effort, succeeded in securing the passage of the measure, winning the gratitude of the moral element of the capital city. From that day all temperance legislation affecting the District of Columbia has been referred to Senator Hansbrough, and he has never failed to respond to all calls. The number of saloons has fallen off one third, and there have not been thirteen murders since.

The anti-canteen fight is fresh in the minds of every one. The fact that the United States was a partner in the liquor business, and was selling to Uncle Sam's soldiers, had taken hold on the people, causing a universal feeling of abhorrence, and a corresponding desire to have the evil removed. In the 53th congress the house bill for the reorganization of the army contained a provision prohibiting the sale of liquor in army canteens; this provision was stricken out by the senate committee, but Senator Hansbrough secured its adoption by the senate as a new amendment, and this in spite of the adverse committee report, by a provision which prohibited the sale of liquor in the post exchanges. The amendment was accepted by the house, signed by President McKinley, and became a law, but later became futile owing to the opinion of Attorney General Griggs, which nullified it. The temperance people determined not to take the matter to the courts, but to appeal to congress for the passage of a provision which should be so worded as forever to settle the question of the intent of congress. This was done, and when the army bill came to the senate, again was Senator Hansbrough's help invoked, and readily granted; and once more by skillful maneuvering he secured the adoption of an amendment to the military appropriation bill, and again in spite of a majority report from the committee against it; this is now the law, and finally settled the question of the sale of liquors in post exchanges. This good work has been supplemented by the introduction during the present session by Senator Hansbrough of two amendments to the military appropriation bill; one calling for one million dollars for the construction and maintenance of suitable buildings, gymnasiums, reading and lunch rooms, gymnasiums, etc., the other for two and a half cents per day (in excess of regular allowance) to be used and disbursed as a company fund, to take the place of the fund heretofore accumulated from the profits of the canteen.

I am glad to be able to state, that the senate military committee has agreed to accept these amendments, but owing to the large amounts which have been called for other necessary expenditures in the army, the item for the construction of buildings is to be cut to \$500,000; this, however, we regard as a great victory, as it successfully meets the reasons advanced by the friends of beer selling in the canteen, and puts to silence their excuse for the repeal of the anti-canteen law.

Senator Hansbrough has also introduced bills both at this and prior sessions, prohibiting the sale of liquors in all government buildings. There is a great work to be done here in temperance lines, but desired legislation is but needed, and where one has been tested again and again, as has Senator Hansbrough, always standing four-square for the cause of temperance, we cannot too strongly hope that his friends in N. D. will see to it, that he is returned to so ably and wisely represent the brave new state of N. D.

Senator Hansbrough has also been the originator and has urged the passage of bills to protect the dear old flag, in the 53d, 54th, 55th and 56th congresses. Looking toward the betterment of conditions, justice should be taken of his work on the Oleomargarine bill. This being a bill to raise revenue had to be introduced in the house, and he being a member of the committee on agriculture, to whom the bill was referred, reported the bill from the committee in the 54th congress,

and has been counted one of its staunchest defenders in the senate; his help was needed, as the bill secured a favorable report by one vote only, five to four. This bill will soon become a law, and will prove of vast advantage to the state of N. D.

He has also reported the pure food bill from committee on agriculture, in 55th, 56th and 57th congresses, which was considered by the committee on manufactures and reported by that committee and is now on the senate calendar. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Washington, D. C.

DEVILS LAKE CHAUTAUQUA.

Program for W. C. T. U. Institute, July 5-15.—Conducted by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovell and Mrs. E. Preston Anderson.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, W. C. T. U. DAY.

- 10:30. Organization of W. C. T. U. Institute.
- 2:30. Address, "What the National W. C. T. U. has accomplished."—Mrs. Mattie Van de Bogart, State Corresponding Secretary.
- 3:00. Address.—Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, National Superintendent Legislation, Washington D. C.

SUNDAY, JULY 6.

- 3:00. Bible Reading.—Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis.

MONDAY, JULY 7.

- 10:00. Parliamentary Drill.—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson.
- 10:30. "How may we create a public sentiment that will demand better laws for the protection of our girls?"—Mrs. Ellis.

TUESDAY, JULY 8.

- 10:00. Parliamentary Drill.
- 10:30. "Scientific Temperance Instruction"—Mrs. Ellis.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

- 10:00. Parliamentary Drill.
- 10:30. "What can the W. C. T. U. do to influence the coming elections in favor of the Prohibition Law?"—Mrs. Ellis.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

- 10:00. Parliamentary Drill.
- 10:30. "The need and value of a better Anti-Cigarette law, and how we may obtain it."—Mrs. Ella M. Shippy, State Superintendent Anti-Narcotics.

FRIDAY, JULY 11.

- 10:00. Parliamentary Drill.
- 10:30. Symposium on Young Work. (a) "Value of Young Work."—Mrs. Ella M. Shippy, State Y. Organizer. (b) "Value of Y work to a young man."—An Honorary Member. (c) "Value of Y work to the state."—Miss Cora Larimore.

SATURDAY, JULY 12.

- 10:00. Parliamentary Drill.
- 10:30. Symposium on L. T. L. work. (a) "How to secure a leader."—Mrs. E. Preston Anderson. (b) "How to secure the children."—Mrs. L. C. McKinley. (c) "How to keep up the interest."—Miss Bena Halcrow, State L. T. L. Secretary.

SUNDAY, JULY 13.

- 3:00. Bible Reading.—Mrs. L. C. McKinley.

MONDAY, JULY 14.

- 10:00. Parliamentary Drill.
- 10:30. "Topics of the hour."—Mrs. Van de Bogart and Mrs. Shippy.

The meetings W. C. T. U. Day (July fifth) will be held in the Auditorium, all other meetings will be held at "Baldwin Cottage," W. C. T. U. headquarters.

Call for Second Dist. Convention.

The ninth annual convention of the Mary Adair W. C. T. U. of second district of N. D. W. C. T. U. will be held at Knox on May 8-9. Mrs. Ada W. Unruh is expected to speak on the first evening and a medal contest will be held on the second. M. A. GARRY.

Fairview union take up the discussion of temperance topics at their meetings, each member talking five minutes.

Grand Forks has been most successful in their work for the past six months in securing new members and in the work of the anti-cigarette crusade.

Casselton Reporter

CASSELTON, N. D.

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convention singer and former Supt. of Physical Education, Mrs. J. O. Smith, of Casselton, and more recently of Winnipeg. I thought it quite lad enough when I heard she had moved to Canada, but now to think North Dakota must let her remain away out here on the Pacific Coast seems harder still. She tells me her son Chauncey has not been very robust and strong, and she and Mr. Smith have decided it is wiser to live in this balmy climate for a while. We shall grieve to lose Mrs. Smith from our midst, but will be proud to commend her to the love and interest of our white ribbon sisters in Los Angeles. She is the kind of woman who will soon make her personality felt wherever she is, and our love and prayers attend her and her family.

Trusting soon to be with you, in the harness once more, I am faithfully yours,
CORA W. LARIMORE.

TRY THIS, GIRLS.

The Y Calendar at Galesburg, Illinois.

We organized in December with thirty-five members and now have over one hundred. At the first we formed ourselves into a calendar, choosing Miss — to represent the year and twelve young ladies to represent the months. Miss — was chosen for January, and chose four young ladies for weeks, these together choosing any members of the society necessary to make the meetings of the month a success. The first meeting in January was the regular meeting, after which a social was held for the members to become better acquainted. The third week in January the committee took charge of the club meeting for the mothers at the free kindergarten. This meeting was largely attended and proved a great success.

The "year," with Miss —, chose four young ladies to represent February; the "weeks" again chose other members of the society to aid as was necessary. "February" was most responsible for the meetings held, while Miss Irene was with us, and well they proved their ability to plan and execute. Two meetings were held Sunday, Feb. 2, and also a reception on Monday, 3. This committee also had charge of the meeting on February 17, which was a Willard evening in memory of Miss Willard's heavenly birthday.

The "year" with the "month" may choose any member of the society to aid in making the work of the month a success, but as far as possible we choose persons that have not served before, as we wish to make work for all and not burden a few.

The society voted that each member pay one cent per week, or fifty-two cents per year, as a calendar fund. This money can be used for anything necessary for the advancement of temperance work. The money can be paid by the week, month or year as the member chooses to pay.—M. Evelyn Strong in "Watch Tower."

L. T. L.

Dear Friends:—I hope you all studied carefully Mrs. Rice's plan of work in last month's Bulletin. The success of any endeavor depends on the individual effort of the members of the organization or society. Our leaders may plan wisely for us but if we do not co-operate with them and each in his place do his utmost to bring things to pass, the benefit will not avail. We trust the Loyal Temperance Legion forces of North Dakota may move forward solidly and loyally keeping step with the national organization. We must be ready to meet new conditions and keep to the front in the march of progress for you know that

"New occasions teach new duties,
 Time makes ancient good uncouth;
 They must upward still and onward
 Who would keep abreast of truth."
 I have had several letters of inquiry in regard to dues, and so far the benefit of all I will state the matter stands. Each L. T. L. member is supposed to pay five cents a year for National dues. This is not obligatory but almost all the legions in other states do it. Then if the superintendent thinks it best and conditions are favorable yearly dues of five cents per member may be paid into the state treasury also. National dues are paid first and are to be sent to the

state L. T. L. secretary who will forward dues to the National. Dues have been received from Mrs. Brownlee for the Pace legion. By far the larger per cent of our legions have not paid dues. Is yours among the number?

It is very encouraging to find an interest being awakened in Legion work away out in the western part of the state among the Indians. Surely North Dakota is a state of great possibilities. Our different places have requested help along this line. If we have sometimes been apathetic or faint-hearted in our legion work, let us renew our covenant and arouse ourselves to more thorough, consecrated work.

Most sincerely yours,
DRAYTON, N. D., BENA HALCROW.
 April 18, '02.

FIELD NOTES.

Drayton has secured 250 total abstinence pledges.

Inkster has succeeded well in work for W. C. T. U. Home.

Lakota has made a great success in school savings bank work.

Mayville union has been most successful in the study of parliamentary law.

Edgeley union has been making study of annual leaflet and parliamentary drills.

Grafton and Minto unions have been most successful in the line of Mercy and Help.

Forest River and Park River have been most successful in Mother's meetings.

Hamilton union has a reading room headquarters for their meetings and one mission.

Dawson union gave an entertainment entitled, "Out in the Streets." It was a very successful entertainment and was greatly aided by the band. Proceeds \$18.

Fairview union writes of the great pleasure and help Mrs. Unruh gave them and advises all unions to secure her services. She gained nine new members for them.

Pembina union is preparing to entertain the county convention in June. This is one of the unions that held a memorial meeting in February and sent the two dollars to the memorial fund, using the balance of the collection for our W. C. T. U. Home. They also collected \$43 and sent it to the Home. John G. Woolley lectured for them recently.

Park River union gave a poverty social, which was a very unique and interesting entertainment. Those who preferred to go dressed beautifully paid their fines. At intervals during the evening, games and conversation were interrupted by the mellow tones of a cow bell, announcing some attraction from the stage. The Hylo quartette afforded much amusement. The proceeds of the entertainment were \$26.00.

Grand Forks Y held a membership contest and added 35 active and 22 honorary members. They held a banquet at the close of the contest in the parlors of the Presbyterian church. The tables were tastefully decorated in red and white carnations and smilax, and at each plate a red carnation tied with a white ribbon, and a white menu card on which was a hand painted carnation. A huge bouquet was sent to a sick lady. This energetic Y held a sock social. They charged twice the number of cents of charge twice the stockings or socks each wore. Proceeds were \$19.00. They have sent \$4.95 to the W. C. T. U. Home. Flowers have been sent to two sick people, furnished flowers for two funerals and made 256 bouquets tied with white ribbon and text cards, and distributed them among the soldier boys from Winnipeg when they visited the city, together with 1,000 pages of literature. The average attendance at their meetings is about twenty.

I should like to tell the White Ribboners what we Niagarcotes have been doing this spring and the success we have met with. It was an inspiration due to the Bulletin we conceived the idea of having a contest to increase, if possible, our membership. Mrs. McKillop and myself were appointed captains and we chose our helpers from the other members, the contest to close April 11, and the side having gained the least new members was to furnish a reception, which should be held at the church April 18. There was considerable mud and bad weather at the time, which made it very unpleasant getting out, but that mattered little to us. We were in to work and win and we did it. It was found at the close of the contest that each side had secured twenty-nine new names, making a total of 58.

F. WALLACE,
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Of course it was a tie, and all were happy. Our success had been so great we all felt a hearty willingness to do all in our power to make the reception as great a success, and both sides went to work with a will. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers for the occasion, rugs and small tables were strewn throughout and seats being pleasantly and comfortably arranged. A good musical and literary program was prepared, of which the president's address of welcome was an important feature. After the program each new member was requested to sign the pledge in our book and receive the badge, thereby becoming a full-fledged White Ribboner. All engaged in games and a general good time was enjoyed by everybody. We are doing a great deal of good and interesting work in our union and I feel that this has been a banner year for us. If you have never tried a contest, sisters, try it. You don't know how much you can do until you start out. Of course you may not get all that you wish to get nor you may not know whom you ask, but you will be surprised to note how willing people are to help on a good cause and you do not know how many of our members when we started out, and now we have a union of seventy-eight members—and we don't intend to stop there. We want to try and make it so pleasant and interesting for our new members that they will soon become as interested in our work as we older members are. We are looking forward to securing the banner this year. Yours for new members, Mrs. V. M. Warren, Niagarcote. 2-2-02.

From Mrs. Unruh.

I want to express my appreciation of the love and confidence in me that the union of the state has manifested by the invitations that have poured into the office of the corresponding secretary—and my keen regret at not being able to respond to so many of them on account of lack of time. Only the fact that my promise has been given to my own state of Oregon and that I have not had time to do so, I think I have neglected them, I should have yielded to the urgent pleas of your state officers and given North Dakota several more weeks. I want to tell you, however, of my pleasure in knowing of your good fortune in being able to have one of our very best workers and speakers with you at first sight, she is a magnetic speaker, and with her quaint, delicate humor and command of pathos invests her message with a special appeal to the quality that holds the most indifferent listener. I am sure in saying that there is no more attractive speaker among our women today, nor one who will do our blessed cause a more practical service. Lojally and lovingly,
ADA WALLACE UNRUH.

ANTI-NARCOTICS.

Hope, N. D., April 3, 1902.—Dear Sisters:—In the February Bulletin in my letter to unions concerning Anti-Narcotic work, I recommended The Boy, the official paper of the American Anti-Cigarette League of Chicago, to you and offered a prize to unions sending in largest list of subscribers to the same.

This was an error on my part, and should not have been done. My attention has been called to it by our National Superintendent of Anti-Narcotics, Mrs. Ingalls. I take this method of rectifying my mistake.

The League of Chicago is in no way connected with our society. They pledge the children until they are twenty-one years of age, we pledge them for life. The National Anti-Cigarette League of St. Louis, Mo., is the only society under the management and direction of the W. C. T. U. It was the first and is the largest Anti-Cigarette League in the world. It is part of and is endorsed and controlled by the National W. C. T. U. Let us confine our labors to this society.

The Young Crusader is our official paper and contains an anti-cigarette page. It is published by the W. T. P. A., Chicago. The Prize offered for the largest list of subscribers to The Boy is withdrawn, and the Crusader substituted.

Hoping we will all work for this paper and that hundreds of subscriptions will be sent in, I am yours in the work,
MRS. ELLA M. SHIPPY,
 State Supt. Anti-Narcotics

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 Mrs. Katherine V. King, Rec. Sec., Inkster.
 Mrs. Mazza Stevens, Northwood, Treasurer.

Franchise Facts.

MISS MARIE C. BREHM.

Less than seventy years ago, women could not vote anywhere; now they have equal political rights with men in four states, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, and school or municipal suffrage, or both, in many states and countries. The privileges has been granted as follows:

1845—Kentucky, school suffrage to widows.

1861—Kansas, school suffrage to all women.

1869—Wyoming, full suffrage; England, municipal suffrage to single women and widows.

1875—Michigan and Minnesota, school suffrage.

1877—Colorado, school suffrage.

1878—New Hampshire and Oregon, school suffrage.

1879—Massachusetts, school suffrage.

1880—Isle of Man, full suffrage; New York and Vermont school suffrage.

1881—Scotland, municipal suffrage to single women and widows.

1882—Iceland, limited municipal suffrage to single women and widows.

1883—Nebraska, school suffrage.

1884—Ontario and Nova Scotia, limited municipal suffrage to single women and widows with property.

1885—Wisconsin, school suffrage.

1886—Washington, school suffrage; Manitoba, municipal suffrage to single women and widows.

1887—Kansas, municipal suffrage; and in Arizona, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and New Jersey, school suffrage; and in Montana, a vote on all questions submitted to the people.

1888—New Brunswick and British Columbia, municipal suffrage to single women and widows with property.

1891—Illinois, school suffrage.

1893—Colorado and New Zealand, full suffrage; and Connecticut, school suffrage.

1894—Ohio, school suffrage; Iowa, limited municipal suffrage; England, parish and district suffrage to all women.

1895—Australia, full suffrage.

1896—Utah and Idaho, full suffrage.

1898—Ireland, municipal and county suffrage.

1899—West Australia, full suffrage.

1901—New York, in third class cities and villages taxpaying women may vote.

Frances Willard Yet Speaketh.

Since the dawn of history mankind has had leaders and organizers. From the remotest vestige of civilization we have seen the different tribes gather about their hero, whose wonderful powers of endurance and undaunted heroism seemed to them the noblest traits of character. Leaving that remote period and coming to a more advanced age, we have our Bonaparte, Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Harriet Beecher Stowe and

last, but not least, our much beloved Frances Willard. Bonaparte and Washington were great military leaders, such as the world may never see surpassed, but Abraham Lincoln and Harriet Beecher Stowe were emancipators. How many thousands of suffering humanity were freed from the awful shackles of slavery through their unceasing efforts? And yet the human race of the present day are slaves. They are in a worse state of servitude than that of their poor, ignorant colored brethren of the past century. How many a bright, intellectual mind of the nineteenth century, was corrupted by such demons as base literature, immoral drama, degrading socialistic practices such as the army canteen, the use of alcoholic liquors and numerous others. And the great emancipator of this multitude of bonded souls is Frances Willard. The women in several of our large cities, such as Chicago, San Francisco and Milwaukee, have been exerting strenuous efforts in trying to eradicate immoral stage plays. Their task has been a hard one, owing to the opposition of almost the entire public. Newspapers and public speakers have ridiculed and criticized the women severely. Public sentiment has been in arms against them. Nevertheless they have succeeded in persuading the city officials to prohibit or limit to a certain degree the productions of such plays as were considered detrimental to the public morals.

Again the good deeds of our leader are related to the lumber camps in the form of good, pure, interesting, elevating lit-

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erature, which helps to cheer the lonely heart of a brother, alienated from home and dear ones.

Perhaps the women have no harder field in which to work than the one in which they are contending with the canteen in the army. True, we have an anti-canteen law, but owing to base, unprincipled officials, it has not been faithfully executed. Statistics show that the keeper of a Cuban saloon cleared during the last year twenty thousand dollars, principally from American soldiers. Owing to our small standing army, the immense number of volunteers that must be mustered in, in case of an emergency, are young and come from home, high schools, colleges and such surroundings where they have never come in contact with the outside world. Little wonder is it then that they so soon fall the victims to the C. venenous reptile, namely, the canteen. It is said that the natives of Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines drank sparingly of their native wines, but they have become so accustomed to see so much in intoxication among the American soldiers that they too are becoming strongly addicted to the use of liquor. Of course the women have been working ardently to uproot this evil, not only among the natives, but among our own dear boys in blue.

Another question that is confronting the W. C. U. is "How Shall American Sentiment Be Best Developed Among Foreigners?" Many Americans are laboring under the delusion that the immense number of aliens who flock to our shores yearly are anarchists, socialists, criminals and disorganizers; but many are not. They have not the least intention of becoming such or joining the so-called dangerous classes. They are a simple people, taught to fear their Creator and to earn an honest living. They soon learn that residence in our grand republic means citizenship. The aliens soon become acquainted with some of our great political parties with whom they are associated and interested. True, they know nothing of the complications of these institutions under which they are to be governed—but they are teachable and willing to learn. In the case of the older ones, their school days are over, and they cannot be molded into our new life, so different in its manners, customs and ideas. So the question naturally arises, "How Shall These Foreigners Be Best Trained for Their New Duties?" In

what schools shall they obtain their political education? Almost as soon as the foreigner declares his intention of becoming an American citizen, he is surrounded by hordes of politicians, who seek to inform him of our political system or to entrap him in some cowardly snare. Oftentimes he comes in contact with labor agitators, many of whom are ignorant, or desirous only of obtaining their own selfish ends. But I think if many of the younger foreigners had the right kind of training the dangers of socialism and saloon would vanish. And the organization that is doing so much toward instructing the alien on the subject of citizenship is the W. C. U. in the department of "Work Among Foreigners." For ten years the women have been distributing through numerous agencies literature on the topic of alien citizenship. They have not only been distributing literature, but the women have established at Ellis Island a missionary where foreigners are extended a kindly greeting, and given information on the best methods of "American Citizenship." What nobler work could reformers be engaged in than in trying to instruct in their native languages the dense ignorance of the flocks of foreigners before entering upon the high privilege of "American Citizenship?" The object lessons of the past years, the great strikes, with all their attending evils—the wide breach between capital and labor, the greed and avarice of public life, the abuse of power shown everywhere, go to prove that the aliens must have more training before entering upon the duties of citizenship. Woman's influence has been felt everywhere, but probably no more effective than in training of youth, who are to become our future voters.

Two-thirds or more of our school teachers are women, whose duty it is to train the youth in purity, which is to make them noble voters. Meanwhile, giving to the opposite sex their just dues, there are enough exemplary men at the head of our educational system to furnish ideals for our youths. It has been said of boys, old and young, that they recognize in women the sacred sex to which their sister and mother belong. The Arabs have a pet phrase which they apply to certain young men, saying "He is a brother of girls." The teacher in a measure makes the school, and she can do a mighty work. Children worse than orphans, coming from impure homes, or from places where their parents are too heedless to help them, are trained to be reverenced, pure and religious. Therefore in conclusion would I say "Frances Willard Yet Speaketh." She like the ancient Egyptians, has the torch of reform and is passing it on to future generations, where it may light the paths of the bonded and shine in eternal glory forever more.

BEATRICE HALL.

Contest Department.

Inkster, April 15th, 1902.—Dear Sisters:—Now that the first six months of our convention year has past, you are doubtless expecting some report of the work in this department.

We are sorry to say there is less activity than we had hoped. This is perhaps due to the inefficiency of your Supt., who on account of absence from home and various other causes has had less time to devote to this work than she might have wished.

The blanket reports have not proved at all satisfactory in this department, and if we had no other source of information we should certainly be discouraged, as they show only seven contests held in the state and two of them we believe were held before convention.

We have sold 22 medals of all kinds and 85 contest books so far this year, as against 28 medals and 81 books in the corresponding six months of last year. The matrons are apparently taking less interest in this work this year than last, as we have sold only one matron's medal this year against seven last year.

We send out with each medal a certificate to be filled out and returned after the contest and about one-fourth of those sent out have not returned. We wish, dear sisters, that we might have them all, to make our report complete. So far as received the certificates show 5 L. T. L. and 11 Oratorical contests, all silver. We think however that one medalist was ineligible to the oratorical medal which she received, but should have competed for the matron's, as she was a Mrs. and 43 years of age. One superintendent has already reported three contests and we fancy she means to get the banner.

Now, in regard to that banner. At the

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state convention it was decided to have a state contest banner to be awarded each year to the county holding the largest number of contests of all kinds during the year. The funds to purchase this banner were to be raised by a voluntary contribution of 25 cents from each contest. So this will explain why we have asked you for a 25c contribution to the banner fund when sending your medal.

So far we have received only \$3.25 for this fund and fear we shall not be able to purchase a banner which will be a credit to our state.

Our president asked me this question the other day: "What is the prospect for a high grade contest at state convention this fall?" Now, I am not prepared to answer yet, but hope we can have a grand gold matron's. And to this end I now ask every matron in the state who holds a gold medal to begin at once her preparations to compete for the grand gold. Perhaps you think you cannot attend convention. Well! the preparation will do you no harm, and circumstances may favor your attendance. Last year we wrote so many letters and found so much difficulty in getting up the contest we were almost discouraged. Now this year, dear sisters, please report to me at once, without further solicitation, that you will prepare to take part, each and every one of you, and let us have a large and enthusiastic class for the credit of our state. North Dakota should certainly be able to have a grand gold at her convention and it rests with you, gold medalists.

We have the names of fourteen gold medalists in the state, and there is still time to add several more if our silver matron's will rise to the occasion. We hope there will be a number of gold contests at the county conventions. I will give here the names of the matron gold medalists as I have them:

Mrs. Florence B., Baldwin, Pembina; Mrs. Dr. Harris, Pembina; Mrs. Ella D. Oaksmit, Bosman; Mrs. Anna From, Milton; Mrs. Helen Porter, Casselton; Mrs. Ida Sparks Clark, Fairmount; Mrs. A. M. Ross, Lynchburg; Mrs. John Mahon, Langdon; Mrs. Carrie Andrews, Minnor; Mrs. H. H. Dingman, Cando; Mrs. Susie Fosburg, Hunter; Mrs. Eva H. Finch, Newark; Mrs. Louise McKinney, Mazza; Mrs. Necia Buck, Cando.

Now, if this list is not correct we shall be glad of any corrections, and we shall hope to hear from each one of you above mentioned, within two weeks, saying that you will at once begin the preparation of a new piece (please don't wait till the last week and then use the old one) and be ready in time. And be sure to tell me the name of your selection so that we may avoid duplicates.

Please regard this as a personal appeal and reply at once, as we are very anxious to have a successful contest.

Trusting that each one will strive to do her part to help this department for the balance of the year. I am yours in the work,
 ELLA F. GALLAHER.

P. S.—In speaking of the blanket reports we forgot to mention that out of 24 reporting, 11 report no sup't., 15 no work done, 11 report no E. G.

[While the reports have not come in as well as we could wish from the blanket blanks, the above statement gives our sup't. information of where work is not being done which, perhaps, she would not otherwise have learned and gives an opportunity to know where to push the work.—Ed.]

We have a new Y to report at Sheldon, organized by Mrs. Unruh, assisted by our Assistant Y Secretary, Mrs. Grover. Names of officers have not been sent to us yet.