

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 4. NO. 9.

TOWER CITY, N. D., OCTOBER, 1902.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday at the Convention.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the W. C. T. U., of N. D., met in Wahpeton September 26, 27, 28, 29, having a preliminary meeting of the executive committee the day before the opening of the convention proper.

The success of the convention was insured from the first. The delegates were enthusiastic spiritual workers and through every session could be felt an undercurrent of devotion to God, that gave strength and power to the work at hand. Surely "The love of Christ constraineth us."

The convention was pleased to entertain two guests of national reputation—Miss Lillian Phelps, of St. Catharines, Ont., and Miss Della Mae Connett, of Athens, O. Both were speakers of more than ordinary ability and the delegates were highly pleased to have these cultured women present to give aid and to cheer us in the temperance cause.

The first session opened with a conso cration service by Mrs. Emma Vail, of Crogswell. This was followed by business, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson in the chair. Owing to the busy season of the farm conflicting with the convention dates, some of the officers and superintendents could not be present for the opening but came later. Mrs. Addie Carr, state treasurer, Dr. Janette Hill Knox, vice president at large, and Miss Cora Larimore, state Y sec'y, were among the familiar faces missed from the ranks this year.

In the report of the state president, was one feature of especial importance—the gift of Baldwin Cottage by the late Rev. Baldwin. This cottage is on the Chautauqua grounds, furnishing a delightful rest room during the summer gatherings and a place for the distribution of the W. C. T. U. literature.

The state treasurer's report, read by Mrs. L. M. Brown, acting treasurer, showed a deficit of \$188.55, caused by the falling off of pledges. This amount was promptly met by personal pledges by the women present.

The convention was pleased to learn from the report of the L. T. L. supt., which was read by the recording secretary, that one county has an L. T. L. of one hundred and fifty members. Cavalier county has reason to be proud of this young temperance army.

The report of the State Cor. Sec. Mrs. Mattie Van de Bogart, was accepted as given, by a rising vote of thanks for the faithful and efficient service rendered.

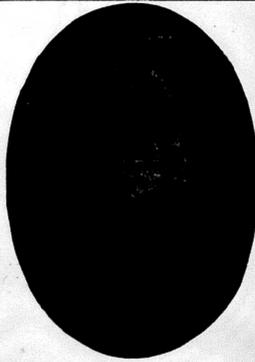
The discussion of the blanket report blank was full of interest as its merits and faults were brought out. The impression left with the members of the convention, however, was in favor of the blank. The county and district presidents put on their rose colored glasses and peered into the future, seeing good things ahead for the work of the W. C. T. U.

The delegates enjoyed the short drill in parliamentary law conducted by Miss Phelps, which afforded an opportunity to clear up any troublesome points and to refresh the memory along these lines. Miss Phelps gave two reasons why we should conduct our union meetings in accordance with parliamentary ruling—to save time and to be courteous to one another.

The reports of the different supts. gave many good ideas on how to work; how to place non-alcoholic medication literature in the doctor's office, to take S. S. reading matter to S. S. conventions, etc. Mrs. Gallagher gave the record of amount done in contest work, and introduced to the convention one co. supt.

who had had thirteen contests in Sargent county the past year and is therefore entitled to the new banner. Mrs. Nacia Buck reported the blanket report blank as the cause of our state carrying off the prize banner for S. S. work at the last state convention. On Saturday p. m. a paper was read by Mrs. McKinney on "How to Educate New Members." This was excellent, and the convention voted to have it printed in the Bulletin, so the sisters may look for a treat in the near future. If you have the day of the union meeting set for bread baking, you will take Mrs. McKinney's advice and do so no more forever.

Miss Connett gave a short drill in physical culture that served to refresh



MISS LILLIAN PHELPS, St. Catharines, Ont. Graduate Philadelphia School of Oratory.

both mind and body. Every session of the convention was opened with a devotional service and closed by prayer. Sunday was a continuous spiritual uplift, a most precious day, beginning with the White Ribbon Love Feast. This quiet hour together brought to us a quiet sense of our responsibility, with praise and thanksgiving to God for the way in which he keeps and helps us in the cause we love.

The annual sermon was given by Miss Phelps, an inspiration to all who heard it. At 3 p. m. a joint meeting of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.'s was held at the Red River Valley University, addressed by Miss Phelps, and to which the delegates were invited. This service was well attended and all seemed to enjoy the opportunity of meeting the young people of the college. In the evening Miss Phelps again spoke to a large audience in the church thus closing the "day of all the week the best."

During the business sessions of the convention we were favored with several addresses. Rev. E. M. Baker, Wahpeton, spoke on "Relation of the church to temperance organizations," in which he said "Temperance movements must change shape as time goes on. But this need not be discouraging. Society is made the stronger, ideals higher, though the movement which created this, should not live."

Dr. M. V. B. Knox, of Wahpeton, spoke on "The value of scientific instruction in the public schools," in which he said that the public school is the medium for this instruction and the most hopeful field for the work. The whole bearing of the matter—morals, physical effects, etc.—should be taught. The work of scientific instruction in our

schools is already telling for God and home and native land.

Saturday evening was given over to the Y's. Mrs. Mary M. Grover, of Lisbon, Associate Y Sec'y, presiding in the absence of Miss Larimore. The Y delegates marched in singing their state song. The address was by Miss Connett, State Y Sec. for Ohio. Her subject, "Put out the signal for the next train," was treated in a novel way and one especially interesting to young people.

MONDAY.

The last day of the convention was a busy one as is usual in these harvest gatherings. The executive committee met in the early morning and worked faithfully to prepare nominations for the superintendents of the various departments. Election of officers was the principle feature of the morning session, which resulted as follows: State President, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson; Vice President at large, Mrs. Emma F. Vail, Crogswell; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Mattie Van de Bogart, Fargo; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Carrie M. Allen, Grand Forks; Treasurer, Mrs. L. M. Brown, Cooperstown.

Delegates were elected to the national convention at Portland, Me., but the names we could not catch when the report was read.

In the afternoon the report of the W. C. T. U. Home was given by Mrs. Best and Miss Clark. A deficit of nearly two hundred dollars was cleared away by personal pledges of those present. The memorial service conducted by Mrs. Best was an impressive one in which loving tribute was paid twelve deceased members.

Our readers will be informed as to "Why Unions Die," as the excellent paper given by Mrs. Vail is soon to appear in these columns.

Miss Phelps successfully conducted the question box in her pleasing way. The report of the historian, Mrs. Morrill, was given. Rev. James Anderson was made a life member of the Convention, and the fact made known to him by a telegram. A message of greeting was sent to Rev. Preston, of Tower City, the father of our president, the day being his birthday, and also that of Rev. James Anderson.

The convention closed with a matron's grand gold medal contest, in which five took part, Mrs. Nacia Buck, of Cando, being awarded first place, and therefore the winner of the medal. Miss Phelps made the presentation speech, after which the prize banners were presented, the state song sung, and the convention closed with the "State Motto."

The local union of Wahpeton are royal entertainers, and nothing that could be done for the comfort and welfare of the delegates was omitted by our sisters and their friends. We trust that when they come to us as delegates we may make them as happy and comfortable as they have made us.

MRS. LULU GATES OLESON, Reporter.

Convention Notes.

During the year twenty-six unions have been organized.

Twenty-six unions have been organized during the year. Ten organizers and field workers have been employed.

Mrs. L. M. Wylie, Drayton, Mrs. R. C. Cooper, Cooperstown, Mrs. M. A. Garry, Knox, Mrs. Chamberlin, Elliot, were elected as delegates to the National Convention.

We now have 2228 active members of the State W. C. T. U., 685 honoraries and 1220 Local Temperance Legion children.

We have 61 legions, an increase of 22 during the year.

The banner for the greatest increase in active members was awarded to Grafton Scandinavian union. The banner for the most honoraries to Cooperstown. For L. T. L. to Cavalier. For Y increase to Page Y.

Obituary.

Another of Hunter's well beloved white ribboners went up to "the Father's home on high," when the soul of Elizabeth P. Beard was finally released from her frail, suffering body Sunday morning, Sept. 14th, between 5 and 6 o'clock.

She came among us almost twenty years ago, a beautiful bride. And when she ministered tenderly to the needs of the little flock she had come to mother, saying thee and thou to them in that low sweet voice, she won all our hearts as well as theirs. A most devoted wife, as well as a wise and faithful mother, she worked, contrived and denied herself as only a true mother can to give them all a chance for education, going with them that the protection of that christian home might be around them as long as possible, and she has received the reward of those who faint not, in the tender love and rare devotion they have showered through the long and weary months that she has been going down toward the valley of shadows.

Always a thorough temperance worker she was our first W. C. T. U. president and a constant attendant at our meetings when it was possible, always.

Since the death of her husband she has been very sad and lonely, but her firm christian faith has sustained her and she was most patient, even cheerful, her whole thought for the dear ones she must leave behind.

It was my privilege to be with her the last day of her life and such calm serenity in the presence of death, to her a welcome deliverer, would cause any one to exclaim, Let my departure be like unto thine.

She was very beautiful in her last sleep with a look of triumph on her face and her hand was placed just below her white ribbon as if to proclaim its principles.

L. L. M.

FIELD NOTES.

The Harlem-Cogswell Y has grown to 13 active and 5 honorary members.

Forest River, N. D., Aug. 26th, 1902.—Dear Bulletin: The Forest River W. C. T. U. held a very enjoyable social meeting lately at the home of Mrs. Joseph Brennan. The ladies all brought their sewing with them and after a short business meeting they industriously plied their needles while one of their number read to them from a delightful book which had been presented us by Walsh Co. Supt. of Press Work, Mrs. George Honey, of Park River, for having saved the largest number of inches of printed matter concerning our work which had been sent our various newspapers. We are determined to write more this year so we will have more clippings to save, for our sup't has offered a similar prize for next convention. At the close of the reading Mrs. Brennan served dainty refreshments of ice cream and cake and the large number of ladies present pronounced it one of the most enjoyable meetings we have held. Our next meeting is to be followed by a dime social. These socials will be held at intervals all through the fall until our treasury is sufficiently replenished. We find this an easy and pleasant way of raising money.

White Ribbon Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson,
Mrs. Mattie Van de Bogart,
MANAGING EDITORS.

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.

STATE OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson
Deputy
Vice-President at large—Mrs. Emma F. Hall, Coryell.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Carrie M. Allen, Grand Forks.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Mattie Van de Bogart, Tower City.
Treasurer—Mrs. L. M. Brown, Cooperstown.
State Organizer—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Drayton.
Secretary Young Woman's Branch—Mrs. Mary Grover, Lisbon.
Supervisor—Mrs. Maudie T. Hall, Eagle.
Secretary L. T. L. Branch—Mrs. Bess Hall, Moses, Drayton.

OCTOBER, 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.

National W. C. T. U. convention, Oct. 17-22, Portland, Maine.

The White Ribbon Bulletin was again behind in the financial part, and \$167.00 had to be taken from the state treasury to make up the deficit. Please let us bend every energy the coming year to make the balance on the right side.

County and District Presidents, Take Notice.

Miss Anne Rothwell Stewart, field secretary of the National Y. W. C. T. U. will be in our state for fifteen weeks, beginning Nov. 22.

Miss Stewart wants to us as a brilliant speaker, also to organize "General Culture" classes. She received her instruction in the Boston School of Expression. The teachings there are such that not only the voice, but body and mind are cultivated. The physical training is wonderful, the system used being a combination of Delesarte and Swedish movement.

Miss Stewart will give a course of eight one hour lessons for \$4.00 for each member, providing there are not less than ten in a class and not less than ten classes in a county.

Every county organizing ten classes she will give seven free addresses with the collection going back to the county, asking in return entertainment for the seven meetings and local traveling expenses. Miss Stewart will entertain herself while giving the course of lessons. Our larger counties should avail themselves of this opportunity and arrange for the course of lessons by Miss Stewart and thus secure the seven free addresses.

Will each county and district president get to work at once on this new plan and make your arrangements with Mrs. M. A. Hartman, Cooperstown, Supt. Lecture Bureau. Yours hopefully,
MATTIE VAN DE BOGART.

President's Annual Address.

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON.

Away up the Bavarian Alps, almost on the water shed of that great system where it guards the boundary lines between Germany and Italy, nestles a little unpretending village. This village with its peasant people, sturdy Tyrolean mountaineers, has become famous throughout the civilized world because of a vow made three hundreds of years ago, and because of their strange fidelity in keeping this vow.

After the thirty years war carried on by Gustavus Adolphus and his Swedes, the black plague devastated the villages through that mountain country. It struck Oberammergau; the villagers were in terror for it meant death. They cried aloud to God, and solemnly vowed that if he would but stay its ravages they would every decade reproduce the passion of our Lord. It is related that from that hour the plague ceased. The vow has been kept from that day to this and every tenth year thousands of curious pilgrims from all parts of the world issue in that quaint village under the shadow of its cross crowned mountain, to witness the Passion Play.

A plague is sweeping over our land today, which is infinitely worse than the black plague, for it not only destroys the bodies of its victims, but before it does this it burns out the natural affections, scorches and shrivels the brain, reduces the will to ashes, and devours everything that is God-like in a man and finally drops the poor, mumbling, drooling, cursing wretch into the black abyss of a drunkard's hell.

We white ribboners have left our homes and gathered in this beautiful little city to-day because, like those Tyrolean peasants, we too are under a solemn vow to turn back the tide of this grim black death from our homes, from our country, and from the world. This little knot of ribbon white is the insignia of our vow.

Miss Willard used to say, "My life is a vow." May each one of our lives be a vow, kept as inviolably sacred, with as high and holy a purpose, and with as persistent and undaunted, sunny hopefulness as hers.

North Dakota put into her constitution a clause which quarantined this great state against this plague, and her homes are safe and happy, her people are sober and industrious, and her children have not felt the curse.

But for years the enemies of the home, the enemies of childhood and purity, have been systematically working to break down the wholesome quarantine and let this black death pour in upon us. They have never for one moment ceased their work. They are carrying out their program point by point, while the good men of the state have slept in fancied security.

This year no political party by its declared utterance, except the Prohibition party, stands in their way. The Democratic party has openly declared for re-submission, although one-third of the convention, including the strongest men of the party, voted against it. The Republican party tabled the re-submission resolution and also tabled the resolution endorsing the prohibition law, apparently washing its hands of the question. Many temperance republicans claim that had the question of endorsing prohibition been acted upon apart from the re-submission resolution, it would have met the same fate.

Every year since prohibition has been in our constitution the Republican party has entered it, save 1891, that memorable year when they lost the state election.

While they have endorsed the prohibition law they have steadily gained in power. They have now little opposition and they can have nothing to fear in giving the prohibition law their endorsement. If, as some claim, a majority in the convention were in favor of prohibition, it simply shows the superior strength and cunning of the whiskey element of the party.

Two years ago the re-submissionists gained an important point in securing the passage of the new apportionment bill which restricts the state, giving the Missouri slave, where re-submission sentiment has always been strongest, a larger representation in the legislature than it has ever had before. This year they scored another important point, and cleared the way for their work in the next legislature, by browbeating the dominant party into silence upon this question.

There is no doubt but that they plan to make a vigorous attack upon the prohibition law in the next legislature. If

they work for straight re-submission and succeed in carrying it, the question will be an issue in the next election, for according to a wise provision of the constitution a re-submission resolution must pass two legislative assemblies before it can go to the people. For this reason I am inclined to think they will endeavor to secure the passage of a bill weakening or annulling the penalty clause of the law. Such a measure known as the "White Bill" (although it was a very black one) was carried in the legislative assembly of 1897, with the backing of the liquor interests of the country. Telegrams and petitions poured in from the people of the state to the governor, and he vetoed the bill. A measure of this kind is much more to be feared than re-submission, for if it becomes a law we shall have prohibition in our constitution and upon our statute books, but no penalty to enforce it.

In every district nominations have already been made for the legislature. These nominees, where they are not pledged by the district convention, should be interviewed by white ribboners and temperance men, and their position upon this question should be thoroughly understood. Temperance men should be exceedingly careful to vote for no man whose position on this question is not clearly defined.

From now until election every union should hold mass meetings, distribute campaign literature, fill W. C. T. U. columns in local papers with facts and figures in regard to prohibition, and every way make it impossible for the good people to sleep. If the W. C. T. U., the Enforcement League, the temperance people generally will unite in this work, public sentiment will be at such a white heat that the next legislature will not dare touch the prohibition law. But if we sit with folded hands thinking some one will probably do the work, we are inviting the enemy to come in and take possession.

Temperance people are not only right, but in this state I believe they are in the majority, and they ought always to be aggressive, always to be on the offensive, and never to merely hold what is already gained. I do not wish to unduly criticize, but I believe I state a fact which is apparent to every student of the situation when I say that if the temperance Republicans were as aggressive as are the whiskey Republicans, they could have complete control of the party, and there would be some highly interesting, first class political funerals. Whiskey politicians work all the time, temperance politicians only when they find it absolutely necessary.

THE DISPENSARY SYSTEM.

Re-submissionists advocate the repeal of the prohibition law and the establishment of the dispensary system as a practical solution of the liquor problem. This system has been in operation in South Carolina since 1893. After fourteen years agitation for prohibition and a prohibition law was about to be passed by the legislature, the dispensary system was adopted as a substitute. It received the support at first of many temperance people who believed it to be a step toward prohibition. It had every possible advantage, the state administration and all the executive officials being in hearty sympathy with it.

The state takes entire control of the liquor selling, and provides that the liquor be sold by the state, that it can not be sold by the drink, to minors or to habitual drunkards. There must be no chairs, tables or screens. The agents who retail liquor are paid by the state, so they may have no objection in increasing the sales for personal profit.

If the dispensary is a temperance measure, with all the advantages it has had in South Carolina, good results must follow. The consumption of liquor and drunkenness must decrease, and temperance and sobriety must increase. During the first year of the dispensary the state sold liquor amounting to about \$400,000; in 1896 the sales, including beer, exclusive of beer, as they had then established separate beer dispensaries, amounted to \$2,500,000.

It might be thought that this was due to the increase of population but we find from the census reports that during the five years from 1896 to 1901 the population increased only eight per cent while the sale of intoxicating liquor increased forty-one per cent. So we see that the dispensary following after license offers no check to the great evil, but rather increases it. What then could we expect

of it following after prohibition?

The executive officials as well as the agents of the dispensary are anxious that the state shall make as much as possible out of the business, and violations of the law are winked at. In order to increase the sales the dispensaries are pushed into places where they are not wanted. Mrs. J. H. Hayes, president of South Carolina W. C. T. U. says: "When a town tries to keep whiskey out now, they have not only the whiskey now to fight, but the state also. It is said that the state paid \$20,000 to put a dispensary in one of our small towns, so great was the opposition. But money won the fight, forced the dispensary on that town with the result that many of the best citizens moved away, for when a dispensary comes it is there to stay, there is no law to enable a town to rid itself of it when once established."

At first of the dispensaries fought the blind tigers, but after a time the blind tigers bought all their supplies of the dispensaries, and the fight ceased. A member of the New Voice staff, who visited Columbia, S. C., to study the workings of the dispensary, found eighteen blind tigers within a stone's throw of the dispensary. The blind tigers cluster around the dispensaries like chickens around the mother hen, and they are undisturbed.

While under the dispensary system in South Carolina the liquor traffic goes on increasing at a terrific speed, yet the most deplorable result of the state going into the saloon business, is the demoralizing effect it has upon the public conscience. The business as a state industry has become eminently respectable, and a per cent of the profits goes into the school fund to educate the children. This is a master stroke of policy, for a man may drink whiskey to educate his family. Every time he pays a dollar for whiskey he realizes that one-sixteenth of one cent is being used for the purpose of educating his children. Think of a great commonwealth educating its children with the profits of a trade that is ready to damn them as soon as they come to manhood and womanhood.

The business has become so respectable and its effects so degrading that it is said when there are vacancies in the state business there are numerous applications for the place from respectable church members. God forbid that the people of North Dakota should ever sink so low. The dispensary is respectable; men go there who would not frequent a saloon, and who would never be seen in a blind tiger. But the liquor has the same effect and a man becomes just as drunk on dispensary whiskey dealt out by a respectable church member, as he does in an ordinary saloon or blind tiger.

The people of South Carolina are becoming more drunken, the standards of morality are falling lower and lower, and after ten years of the dispensary system they are farther away from prohibition than they ever were before. While it is true that the old fashioned saloon is eliminated from the state, and therefore from politics, yet it is also true that the dispensary has become a great political machine, and relentlessly crushes out all opposition.

The ideal dispensary, and it is this no doubt that the friends of the system are advocating, ought in some respects to be a step in advance of license, but even an ideal dispensary would be a great step backward as compared with prohibition.

You may clothe the liquor traffic in any garb you please, but you cannot change its essential nature. It may look like a lamb, but it still has the fangs of the wolf.

An ideal dispensary is an impossibility. The liquor traffic is corrupting, and it corrupts and degrades everything that it touches. The men who run the dispensaries, the paid agents of the state, cannot escape its baneful effects. Although they are well paid in South Carolina, there are frequent shortages in their accounts. In 1897 these shortages amounted to sixteen thousand dollars which was charged up to profit and loss. In 1898 the public accounts, and since that time there have been few shortages, but a great many robberies. About ten per cent of the distilleries report annually that they are robbed. The respectable church member who undertakes to run a dispensary, becomes a thief, and as it corrupts the individual, so it corrupts the state.

As we have found that under the dispensary system the amount of liquor consumed increases, we are not surprised to find that crime increases also. The one invariably follows the other, it is the eternal law of cause and effect. The dispensary in actual operation in

copy label
Mrs. M. A. Hartman
Cooperstown
Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson
Tower City

South Carolina, under most favorable circumstances, has not accomplished one thing claimed by its advocates who no doubt had an impossible ideal dispensary in mind.

It offers no check to the liquor traffic in any way, but rather seems to give it greater impetus and power. It does not eliminate the question from politics, it does not eliminate the blind, it does not decrease the amount of liquor consumed, it does not decrease drunkenness, it does not decrease crime. All of these have increased under its baneful rule. It has not even lowered taxes, and this is an argument that has caught the ear of many a man whose heart is reached through his pocket book. What can be claimed for it? Not one good thing! And yet there are those who have the affrontery to advocate that we repeal our prohibition law, and set up this respectable infernal machine in our midst.

WHAT HAS PROHIBITION DONE FOR NORTH DAKOTA?

In the first place the fact that we have a prohibition law has brought to us a fine class of settlers, people who appreciate a clean sober state, and who wish to shield their families from the curse of the saloon. Travelers coming into our state often express surprise at the high order of intelligence they find among our people. Few states have a population more sober or more industrious. We have few loafers, few paupers and almost no drunkards. The prosperity for a new state has been almost phenomenal. Hundreds of people came here who had met with financial reverses in the east, and with little or no capital started life anew. The most of them are independent, some of them are wealthy. A large proportion of the people of this state own their homes.

The question may be asked, What has prohibition had to do with this condition of affairs?

Under license almost every town in Dakota is supported from one to thirty saloons, doing a cash business. The laboring man poured his wages into the saloonkeeper's till, the farmer spent the proceeds of the farm there and the merchant had to trust them for dry goods and groceries. The saloonkeeper was the only man who profited by the business. When the saloons were closed the man who had formerly patronized them began to provide better for his family, and the merchant had the benefit of his blessed trade and of his cash payments. He began to pay for his home, to get on his feet financially, as well as morally and spiritually, and to be a man again. The hundreds of thousands of dollars that had been going into the saloons were turned into other channels, and the homes and every legitimate industry have been profited by it.

Our prairies are thickly dotted with school houses, our children have the best of educational advantages, we have a great school fund and the benefit of it is blood money. We have the smallest percentage of illiteracy of any state in the union.

We buy more pianos in proportion to the population than any other state in the union. That shows that we have more of the comfort and luxuries of life than any other state. The reason why we can afford to have luxuries that other states have not is simply because we save the money that in other states is spent in the saloons.

In 1890 the population of North Dakota was 182,719; in 1900 it was 319,146, an increase of more than seventy-four per cent. Under ordinary conditions crime increases in about the same ratio as the population, but judging from the records of some of the leading cities and counties of the state, crime has decreased under prohibition while the population has steadily increased.

The city of Grand Forks in 1890 had a population of 4,979, in 1900 7,352. The arrests for drunkenness in 1890 were 245, in 1900, 100. Arrests for vagrancy in 1889, 143, in 1900, 16. Arrests for disorderly conduct in 1889, 73, in 1900, 11. Arrests for keeping houses of ill repute in 1889, 86, in 1900, none. Total arrests in 1889, 576, in 1900, 153. While the population had increased fifty-four per cent, the arrests decreased seventy-three per cent under prohibition.

It may be argued that the number of convicts in the state penitentiary has not materially decreased under prohibition. We find in looking over the records that in 1892 there were seventy-four commitments; in 1899 there were exactly the same number; in the first half of 1900 there were thirty-two, making probably sixty-four for the year. During this time the population of the state, as we have seen, has greatly increased. In the

(Continued on page 4)



Value of Y Work to the State.

The subject opens before us an almost unlimited field for observation and discussion, for the value of Y work to the state is so great that we can with difficulty grasp its full significance. The state is composed of the individuals who go to make up its population, and as "a chain is only as strong as its weakest link," we women are endeavoring to strengthen some of these weak links, and by so doing will prove the importance of our work.

All recognize that the forces of good and evil have never been so thoroughly organized and marshaled in so great numbers as at the present time, and that we must be on one side or the other. Never did so heavy a responsibility rest upon the young people as now, and especially the young women. In the power of the dear girls lies the future welfare, for "women are the natural color bearers of society," so it is to the more than ten million young women in our country that we look for an ultimate release from these monster evils of intemperance and impurity which to-day are devastating our fair land, and degrading the manhood and womanhood of our nation. Whether we care to acknowledge it or no we all have an influence, our lives act upon others, and the trend of this influence we are responsible for. How can we then be indifferent to this issue, or stand careless when we realize the safety of human souls lies in our power? What the president of Knox College said in his address of welcome to the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Association of Illinois has been quoted as equally appropriate and adaptable in designating the purpose of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union: "You are to serve in positions of unspeakable dignity and moment, to touch the keys of social, moral, religious and national destiny, to minister at altars the most sacred, to stand within the temple gates, to guard the ark of the covenant, and to become the faithful protectors of the childhood of the world." When we realize the wonderful trust reposed in us it makes the heart throb and the pulses quicken, for to no other woman since the beginning of time has there come such such glorious opportunity.

In the ranks of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union there is a place for every girl in the land—I know of no other organization which is so comprehensive in its scope, and whose various lines of activity are so diversified and so wide extended. In joining the White Ribbon army you will readily discover an almost unlimited field for activity stretched before you, with lines of work in over forty departments adapted to all.

The initial efforts of the W. C. T. U. were in reform work, saving the drunkard, stooping to lift from the gutter the one fallen there through appetite for strong drink. How wonderfully the work has broadened, how mightily the horizon widened! Tho' we do not now underestimate the importance of helping the poor, besotted piece of humanity, we place greater emphasis on the need of preventing others from reaching this stage of miserable wretchedness, and so have provided our scientific Temperance Instruction law, which to-day makes it compulsory for over 16,000,000 school children to study laws of health, including those relating to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics. Thus we are aiming to secure, not only a state, but a nation of intelligent total abstainers; indeed, our work along this line of prevention is fundamental and teaches development of the highest life, physical, mental and spiritual; instructs us in the laws of health relative to dress, teaching us women that we may not ignorantly or carelessly indulge in some of the fads and decrees of fashion, without undermining our physical and mental health. As the girls of to-day will be the mothers of the future we are taught that it is of the highest importance we should be familiar with laws of hygiene and heredity, as every

child has a God-given right to be well born, to start in life well endowed with brain and brain, physical, mental and moral health.

Another wise thing the Ys are advocating is food reform; realizing that much of our modern cooking is unhealthful and has a tendency to create appetite for strong drink. Our dear Miss Willard was an ardent advocate of a reformed diet and in her annual address in 1890 said: "Within the last 25 years the fruit producing resources of the U. S. have increased just ten times as fast as the meat producing resources. Apples, oranges and grapes are getting cheaper every year, but meat is getting dearer. This means clearer heads, cooler blood and better equisope of brain and brawn. It is a more distinct blow at alcoholism than anything this year reported. Would that the drink habit, developed by eating an eating an pepper food, might be antagonized by scientific cooking in every woman's kitchen."

Now that we are studying and educating ourselves to be better, truer sisters and daughters, and after a while, purer, nobler wives and mothers, we feel we have a right to ask something of our brothers and friends. We are asking them to give up their cigars, tobacco, and that most deadly and abominable thing, the cigaret, and thro' the department of Anti-Narcotics we are instilling in the minds of the young the injury done by the noxious weed, and teaching adults the effects of tobacco, opium and other narcotics, not only upon the parent, but the offspring; also endeavoring to secure laws prohibiting the sale of narcotics, including tobacco in all its forms.

Now, if I dwell on no other form of Y work I believe you'd agree with me there was a reason for the existence of this organization, and its value to the state beyond words, but to omit the one branch of work which marks the Y's of N. D. more progressive than any others, save Virginia, would be unwise. Indeed, if there is one phase of the work, more than another, which is particularly close to the young woman's heart it is the "purity" work, the establishment of a code of morals equally binding upon the two sexes, the demand of "a white life for two." We hold that there is but one standard of purity for men and women, and that they are equally capable of living up to it. We hold that a young man sowing up to it, and that a young man who has deviated from the straight and narrow path. It is high time that a different sentiment was cultivated in our land, and the Y's are striving to bring this about. If young men or old are to be received into the best circles with open arms, simply because they have money, or influence, or personal attractions, when their lives are known to be impure, one of the inducements to a virtuous life on the part of young men is destroyed. Ah, there is need of a mighty revolution in this direction, and to my mind it rests almost entirely with the young women of the land to bring it about. Would to God that every girl and young woman, not only in our state, but in our nation, placed such a high valuation upon her own purity of life and character that she refused her friendship or acquaintance to any man who could not stand before her equally pure and clear in life. How quickly our values and reverences change, for every man's values and reverences true, pure womanhood, no matter what his own life may be. Let us then as young women strive more earnestly to exert our influence in this direction; let the young men know we expect the very best of them, and I am sure in most cases we will not be disappointed. Let us be so true to our own ideals that any insult to men's own best instincts shall be emphatically an insult to us.

"Ah! wasteful woman! she who may on her own sweet self set her own price,

How has she cheapened Paradise!" Let us appeal to our brothers to arise in their might and valor to assist us in our warfare against the evils about us, relying upon their chivalry and nobility, for "The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink Together, dwarfed or God like, bound or free."

As the foundation for all our other work is the Evangelistic department, which includes meetings for prayer and bible study, gospel temperance meetings whose direct object is to bring the Great Physician to the sin sick and weary souls about us, house to house visitation and various forms of mission work.

Then we have temperance work in the Sunday Schools and among the young

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people's societies, such as the Epworth League and Christian Endeavor, and in the **Loyal Temperance Legion** we are educating the children to be consistent total abstainers, and helping them push the battle against King Alcohol. In our beautiful "Flower Mission" there is a field for willing workers who can, with the fragrant flower as an opening wedge in many of earth's sin and sorrow darkened corners, shed abroad the radiant sunshine of Christ's love and pity for "one of the least of these," while the departments of literature and the press offer the widest field for cultured brain and skillful pen.

Of course in treating a subject of such scope thus briefly it is impossible to do more than touch upon the most important points, and I have endeavored to show a few of the reasons why our work is valuable to the state.

In holding a high standard for both young men and young women, in educating them to a realization of their duties and privileges as the future fathers and mothers of the state, fitting them to become consistent, high-minded parents and endowing their children with a clean, pure birthright, the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union is doing an invaluable work for the state. Then, too, believing the time is not far distant when political responsibilities will be placed on women, the Y's are studying and informing themselves on questions of civil and municipal government, fitting themselves to become good citizens and intelligent voters when finally the ballot shall have been placed in her hands. **CORA W. LARIMORE.**

FACTS IN A FEW LINES.

An Atlanta (Ga.) bank has opened a department exclusively for its women clients. The paying teller is a woman, who pays all checks presented to her in brand new currency. Depositors in the women's department are furnished with dainty combination check and pass books bound in Russian leather.

The disciplinary council of the Munich bar has just had brought before it a barrister charged with the high crime and misdemeanor of taking part in amateur theatricals. The impugned lawyer pleaded that he had charged no fees, but the bar council declined to admit that this want of prudence purged the offense and imposed a fine, together with a sharp reprimand.

That a powerful alarm like a fog siren can be sounded without being heard is shown by the investigations of E. P. Edwards on the English coast, according to London invention. At a distance of a mile from the siren the sound began to die away, and between two and three miles it was entirely inaudible. This mysterious "silent zone" constantly changed in extent and position.

Census returns give 5,334 children under sixteen years of age who are employed in making shirts for men in the United States. More than 3,000 of these are employed in factories. There are 1,145 employed in making women's skirts and similar garments. Nearly 8,000 are in the stocking factories and over 9,000 in the miscellaneous employments connected with the production of ready made attire.

The oldest living pioneer of Oregon is William Abernethy of Dora, Coos county. He is an Illinoisian. His family left Illinois in 1830, traveled by wagon and canalboat to New York, thence sailed around the Horn. There was no San Francisco then, so their ship headed for the mouth of the Columbia river, where they arrived in June, 1840. Mr. Abernethy, who is a well preserved man of seventy, helped his father build the first sawmill erected in Oregon.

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(President's Address—From page 3.)
two years from July 1st, 1898, to July 1st, 1900, there were one hundred and thirty-seven commitments, but eighty-one of these were non-residents, leaving only fifty-six actual residents, or twenty-eight for each of these two years, or one resident for every 1140 of the population. About sixty per cent of these prisoners, according to the biennial report, were intemperate, eighty-seven per cent used tobacco. It is interesting to note that sixty were foreigners, seventy-seven were Americans and not one was a native of North Dakota.

Summing it all up prohibition has helped the people of North Dakota to attain to their high state of prosperity, sobriety, morality, industry and freedom from pauperism and crime.

For years the law was flagrantly violated in our capital city, but a few undaunted christian men have quietly done heroic work there, the results of which are now appearing. Bismarck today is as clean, law-abiding and respectable as any city in the Red River Valley.

A few weeks ago when the Soo road entered Bismarck there was a great celebration. This is what the Minneapolis Journal had to say of it:

"Thus Bismarck celebrated Saturday, an event of much social, political and commercial importance, in a fashion that was no less dignified, no less up-to-date, than it was enthusiastic and enjoyable. The town was aflamed for the grandest likeness the Missouri is now the decorous capital of a prohibition state. The street that flaunted over two doors out of three such signs as 'The Sweetheart Dance Hall,' 'Faro, Roulette—Clean Games for Gentlemen,' 'All Fancy Drinks Carefully Compounded' is now filled on both sides, block after block, with handsome modern brick buildings, accommodating not one saloon but wholesale and retail stores many of which would be a credit to Nicolet Avenue or State Street.

Is it not amazing to see the face of all these facts that there is any one in the state who could wish to go back to any form of legalizing the liquor traffic!

We believe that the number of people who want to repeal the prohibition law is small, but the leaders are those who make politics their business, and are in it for what they can get out of it. They are the political wire pullers and manipulators. The saloon vote would be theirs and would be a source of strength to them. The saloon would also corrupt a large number of men whom they can not now touch and make ready for their use.

It is estimated by statisticians that out of every one thousand drunkards there are eight hundred whose votes are purchasable, while out of every one thousand and sober men there are but seventeen purchasable votes. We expect the corrupt political boss to work always and everywhere for the saloon, for it is the bulwark of his power.

Some men who can not be classed with the corrupt political boss say they want the law repealed because they will be Chancellor Day in his baccalaureate sermon at the University of Syracuse said: "But we are called hypocrites because we do not enforce better the laws that we make. There are no laws on the planet, all things considered, that are enforced so well as are the liquor prohibition laws in the states where they are in the constitution or in the statutes. "How successful do you suppose New York state would be in enforcing the law against murder if every surrounding state sympathized with the murderer and harbored murderers, or encouraged them and sent them over into this state to

help the murderers? What would happen to the laws against theft under such circumstances?"

"Under the circumstances, the prohibition laws in the states where they have been made state laws have been better enforced than any laws under the sun. But what folly to condemn a law because it is violated. This logic would take from the statute books all laws against crime, for there is not one of them which is not violated and the violators of which do not escape in large numbers. But the violation of law calls with an unmistakable voice for more law."

The prohibition law has brought us good and only good. It is a blessing to our state, a safeguard to levery home, a protection to every family, and a benediction to every child.

The sun as it lights up our beautiful prairies from Minnesota to Montana, from Manitoba to South Dakota, does not shine upon a single lager beer saloon sign. There is not one of these finger-boards of hell within our borders.

Old Glory, the most beautiful flag in the world, ripples and waves as it is kissed by the prairie winds over every school house, but thank God in North Dakota it does not float over a single saloon! And if the christian people of the state are true to their sacred trust, it never will.

I have felt that the issue before us is so momentous that I have confined myself to it, and taken no time to review the work of our organization.

We have lost many good workers by removal this year, and we trust that among the many who have recently come into our state, we may be able to find those who shall take their places.

Our ranks are claimed some choice spirits in our ranks among them Mrs. Susie Fosburg, of Hunter, who was widely known and widely beloved. She was a model wife and mother, an ideal pastor's wife, and a most consecrated and efficient worker in our white ribbon army. Her rare, sweet spirit of buoyant hopefulness and kindly helpfulness was an inspiration to all who came within her charmed circle. She will be missed in the W. C. T. U., in the church and in the Epworth League, but most of all in the home where she reigned as queen, and her scepter was love. Our hearts go out in tenderest sympathy to the stricken husband and motherless little Marion.

In the death of Rev. J. H. Baldwin, the W. C. T. U. lost one of its most valued friends and brothers. He was a life member of the State W. C. T. U. and an honorary member of the Tower City union. Many of you remember the beautiful letter of greeting, written in his own hand, that he sent to the last State convention, enclosing a generous check for our work. Last spring he gave us \$450 to purchase headquarters at Chautauqua. The pleasant cottage, delightfully located, is called "Baldwin Cottage," and will always be a memorial to the grand old man whom God called home in his eighty-eighth year.

We have never had as many national speakers at work in our state as during this summer's campaign, and they have rendered valiant service.

If time permitted it would be a pleasure to review the progress of the temperance movement in the nation, and to pay a well merited tribute to Senators Hancherson and McCumber for their untiring service in the United States senate on behalf of the temperance reform. We have reason to be proud of the men who so ably represent us at Washington, and I trust the present high standard will never be lowered.

LEGISLATIVE.

At our coming legislature I believe we ought to ask for the strengthening of the druggists' permit law. The constant violation of the druggist's permit law calls loudly for more law.

We should ask for a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of the deadly cigarette.

We should also ask for a law raising the age of protection for our girls to eighteen years. A girl's property is everywhere protected to us from eighteen, and the law should make her honor at least as sacred as is her property.

When the odious ninety days divorce law was wiped off our statute books we felt it was a great victory for decency and morality, but I believe in the interests of the home, the permanency of the marriage relation, we should ask for the passage of a law prohibiting divorced people to marry, except the innocent party to a divorce granted upon scriptural grounds. We believe this would

greatly lessen the number of divorces, and that the marriage relation would be more carefully entered into, that it is necessary for the preservation of the family, and that it is according to the teachings of the Master.

There were more divorces granted in 1889 in the United States than in all Europe, Canada and Australia combined. In 1886 there were granted in the United States 937 divorces; in 1886 there were granted 29,533 divorces. The increase in population in these twenty years was sixty per cent, the increase of divorces was one hundred and fifty-six per cent. The total of married couples living in the United States to one couple divorced was in 1870, 664, and in 1880, 481. The ratio of marriages celebrated to one couple divorced was in Illinois in 1867, twenty to one, and in 1896, thirteen to one. It may even be computed that if the present ratio of increase in population and in separation be maintained, the number of separations of marriages by death would be at the end of the twentieth century less than the number of separations by divorce. It is high time that some steps be taken to protect the divine institution of the home, which is the foundation of the nation's greatness.

Dearlly beloved, the reveille has sounded, the morning breaks, the conflict of the day is before us. It is too late to slumber. It is too late to be taking our ease. It is time to be up and do!

In this great struggle we are not solving the problem for North Dakota alone. We are solving the problem for the nation, and this nation shall lead the world. We are not working for the protection of our homes and firesides only, or simply to save our children. We are working to protect the homes and firesides of the world, we are working to uplift every human being, we are working for the salvation of every child.

We have touched the sore spot of the world. We have arrayed all the forces of evil against us. It is a mighty conflict, the supreme conflict of the age.

Who of us is sufficient for these things? Who of us is equipped for this conflict? What tact, what gentleness, what infinite patience, what clearness of mind, what strength of conviction and purpose, what undaunted courage, what unflinching zeal, what God-given enthusiasm is needed! We shrink back into ourselves knowing that we have not these qualifications, feeling that we are not worthy, that we do not excuse us from duty. "I am but one, but I AM one."

Every local union, every home may be a training school. W. C. T. U. institutes attended, our great literature studied, will help attain to the knowledge that awakens interest and gives enthusiasm. Yet it is possible to have all knowledge, understand all mysteries, to have faith that shall remove mountains, and still to be non-effective. To give away all we possess, even ourselves, without any profit, if we lack one thing—love. How shall we attain this moving power of the love of God? Paul so wonderfully analyses and describes?

No work, nor study, nor self abnegation, nor acts of penance will bring it to us. It is God's free gift which he sends in the person of the Holy Spirit. "Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Spirit has come upon you." How many weak ones have we seen become mighty and able, with the chrism of this baptism upon them! God has no favorites. He has given no blessing to any human soul that we may not have. We have enlisted in His service, we are fighting His battles under His command. He desires that every one of us shall be equipped for the most effective service, and if we will honestly make the giving of ourselves to His service complete, holding back not one power of body or brain, not one possession of mind or heart, we shall receive the anointing, the anointing of the Spirit and of power.

Shall we not take time as we have gathered together here at our annual meeting to search our hearts over for our enlistment for service, our giving of ourselves completely to wait before Him until His seal is set upon our foreheads, and His banner of love is waving over us?

In this time of anxiety, hurry and conflict, it is well to quiet ourselves in the presence of God, and to remember that He who rules the universe is not in a hurry, that a thousand years are but as a day with Him. With Him there is no yesterday, no to-morrow, it is ever the great eternal now.

Why should we flutter and worry, trying to do three days' work in one? It is true our time here is short, but we have a long life before us, we shall live

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through all the ages of eternity. There was a time when we did not exist, but God has called us into being, and there will never again be a time when we shall not exist. It is a wonderful thought, a thought that cools our fevered brow with the breath of eternity. What matters the toil, the conflict, the sacrifice, the suffering here? What matters if this little bit of the way is thorny, and we are weary? It is so short, and in the long way which lies beyond we shall have our roses and our rest.

Did you ever think that here and now is the only opportunity we shall ever have to suffer for God's sake? "But if impatient thou let slip thy cross; Thou wilt not find it in this world again, Nor in another; here, and here alone, Is given thee to suffer for God's sake."

FIELD NOTES.

Mrs. M. A. Garry, president of Second District, has recently organized a union at Grass Lake. President Mrs. Peters, corresponding secretary Mrs. Farrier.

Hunter.—Our reading room is now an accomplished fact and is proving a great benefit. Our School Savings Bank, too, is thriving. We hold our meetings regularly and our Mothers Meetings are still our great pride.

The energetic president of the new union at Tiffany is planning for the growth of the organization in that place. Has gained several new members. She visited the school and gave them talk on "Kindness to Dumb Animals." They are also planning to organize an L. T. L.

Mrs. Anna McCrory, the efficient Co. Corresponding Secretary of Sargent Co., has organized a Y union at Nicholson of 11 active members and 11 honorary members. President Miss Maud Stanley, corresponding secretary Grace Olson. This is the second Y organized by Mrs. McCrory.

The new and thriving union at Hanford held a very successful silver medal contest. The contestants were members of the Loyal Temperance Legion. The receipts of the evening were \$41. Miss Mabel Mills won the medal. They have also held an ice cream social from which they received \$25.

Riverside union has helped care for an invalid at the Home and gave clothing to a family whose home with all household effects had been destroyed by fire. The L. T. L. which Mrs. Grubb organized has grown to over fifty and all are eager to do something for temperance. Two-thirds of the members attended the county convention.