



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 4. NO. 10.

TOWER CITY, N. D., NOVEMBER, 1902.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

Judge C. A. Pollock on Prohibition.

Extracts from a speech at a union temperance meeting of the Methodist conference and Presbyterian synod at Jamestown:

After discussing the several phases of the liquor problem, and in particular giving his reasons why he is opposed to so-called resubmission, he said upon the general proposition of how the law had succeeded since statehood, there seemed to be a conflict of opinion. That in the absence of our regular official channel of gathering statistics it becomes largely a matter of personal judgment, whether or not the law has proven a success. The angle of vision, the self-interest of the party speaking, was likely to largely color his statements.

With this thought in mind, last February, (1902), having received a letter from a prominent citizen of Mississippi relative to the merits of the prohibitory system, the legislature of this state then having before it for discussion a state-wide prohibitory measure, he wrote to several prominent citizens of our state, of long residence, and widely scattered as to location, persons of very high personal and official standing, whom he believed were in touch with public affairs, and therefore competent to speak.

The inquiries made from Mississippi covered the following points: "Measure of enforcement—effect on the moral welfare of the people—especially the rising generation—effect on crime—and the general sentiment of the people concerning a retention of the law."

The judge then stated that all the answers received were remarkable in their unanimity as to the favorable working of the law. In some cases words came from persons who did not and do not in principle favor the prohibitory system, and yet conceded its working success.

Without being able to quote the letters in full, he gave the following statements made by the several writers referred to:

U. S. Senator Henry C. Hansbrough, of Devils Lake: "I am thoroughly convinced that the abolition of the open saloon in our state has done wonderful work from the standpoint of morality and economy for our people. I can recall the time in territorial days when the saloon was the principal institution in many of our towns, and all classes of people went in and out and thought nothing of standing at the bar with ladies and children passing along the sidewalks. All this has been done away with under our prohibition law, and I do not believe the people of North Dakota, if they should ever be given an opportunity to vote upon the question would put themselves on record in favor of the return of the saloon."

The law has been enforced to an extent which has been highly beneficial to our people, and there has been a great lessening of crime. I know a great many who cannot be said to be prohibitionists who nevertheless would never cast their ballot in favor of a return of the saloon."

U. S. Senator P. J. McCumber, Washington: "Am not able to speak for entire state. In my own section on the whole, I think it is working exceedingly well. I have noticed that the ability to enforce the law depends very much upon the sentiment of the people in the locality in which such enforcement is sought and in many places the enforcement may be said to be a failure, but on the whole, I think the law has been fairly well enforced and has resulted beneficially to the people."

Congressman B. F. Spalding, Fargo:

"My estimate of the result would be that in the eastern part of the state the sale of spirituous and malt liquors does not exceed in amount more than one-fourth the sale prior to the enactment of prohibitory legislation, and that the consumption of such liquors is not more than 40 per cent of its consumption prior to prohibition. Not nearly so favorable results appear in the western part of the state. The effect of prohibition has been an improvement of the moral welfare of the people, and it certainly makes it more difficult and less respectable for the rising generation to obtain or use it. It has lessened crime. In my opinion the general sentiment of the people favors the retention of the law."

Congressman Thomas F. Marshall, Oakes, N. D.: "Referring to your inquiry relative to the enforcement of the prohibitory law in this state, will say, the law seems to me to be as well enforced as other similar laws."

"The matter of enforcement depends

MISS ANNE ROTHWELL STEWART.

Chestertown, Md., Field Secretary
Young Woman's Branch National
W. C. T. U.

The address of the evening was delivered by Miss Anne R. Stewart of Chestertown, Md., who spoke earnestly and eloquently on the evils of strong drink, and discussed intelligently and candidly the different legal methods of dealing with the liquor traffic, arguing strongly for prohibition.—Burlington Free Press, Vermont.

Miss Anne Rothwell Stewart, of Chestertown, Md., gave two addresses in this city yesterday on temperance work for young women. She is a ready speaker with a pleasing voice, and the force of strong personal conviction was felt in every word.—Williamette Weekly Journal, Conn.

During the same session Miss Anne Rothwell Stewart, of Chestertown, Md., delivered an address. Miss Stewart never fails to impress her hearers with the truths she utters. She has full control of her voice and with ease filled the large church where the meetings were held. Frequently she was called to speak upon various topics which were up for discussion. She never failed to respond and never failed to give good advice and excellent suggestions. Her presence was quite a help to the meeting.—From "C. E. Rally Day in Frederick county," in the Methodist Protestant.

Miss Anne R. Stewart, Acting Secretary of the National Y. is a pleasant speaker and earnest worker. She reported a large number of pledge signers and a gain of nearly fifty new members.—Granite State Outlook.

to a great extent on local sentiment and I believe the territory where prohibition sentiment prevails is being extended in this state.

"To my mind, the most striking benefit resulting from the prohibitory law lies in the practical absence of open saloons, which will have a very great influence for good with our boys and young men of the state and will, in turn, greatly strengthen the cause of prohibition in the near future."

Ex-Congressman M. N. Johnson, Petersburg: "The results of twelve years of prohibition have been good. Classifying rum selling as a crime makes it repulsive. While not well enforced in some places, and not an absolute preventive, its tendency is like other laws against vice and crime, diminution and extermination of the evils aimed at. I consider our educational endowment (probably worth fifty millions) our most precious heritage, in so far as we owe

nothing to human legislation is concerned. Our next and most valuable asset in the state I think is our prohibition law. These are the foundation of our future greatness.

"The people of the state are more emphatic than ever in favor of prohibition."

Chief Justice Alfred Wallin, Fargo: "Put it strong and say that in a general way the result in North Dakota is highly satisfactory and eminently successful."

Justice D. E. Morgan, Devils Lake: "There is a wide spread diversity of opinion as to whether there is less drinking now than during saloon days. A majority of those of whom I have inquired incline to the view that minors are more removed from temptation and do not do as much drinking as before."

Justice Newman C. Young, Fargo, associate justice of the supreme court, now a resident of Fargo, and was before the bench a long time resident of the seventh district, and was for several years the prosecuting attorney of Pembina county in that district. He says:

"In my opinion the results of the prohibitory law in this state have been decidedly satisfactory to the friends of the law and emphatically unsatisfactory to those who believe in the open saloon. The middle class, who believe in good morals and good citizenship, but doubted the efficacy of the remedy, are constantly moving toward an attitude of friendliness to the present law. As to its enforcement, in my judgment, barring the extreme western part of the state, which has peculiar conditions, will say that offenders against its provisions meet with as certain and speedy punishment as offenders against other laws, and I may say that this enforcement is due to the increasing sentiment in favor of the law, which demands of public officers a full performance of their duty. The general moral effect upon the state has been marked, and in every branch and department of society and government. The demand for a better class of officers in township, village, city, county and state has followed gradually. Our villages are better governed. Instead of being run by saloons and saloon influence, a better element is in control and streets and public places are fit for the presence of women and children. For twelve years the boys of the state have been free from the pernicious influence, the profanity, vulgarity and criminality of the open saloon. The result is that they are more under the influence, have more time to read and form habits and character based upon a more exalted idea of the value and purpose of human life than can be drawn from the bestial influence of the licensed saloon. During my four years' service as state's attorney of Pembina County I had some experience in the enforcement of the law. A good lesson had to be given in the first instance and since that time there have been few convictions, and in fact few prosecutions, no occasion existing; found the law would work, and that it would depend wholly upon public sentiment for enforcement. I know there have been fewer crimes of any kind in the country since, probably one prosecution where there were five before. The sentiment in that county has grown steadily in favor of the law, and from personal knowledge I can say that this is also true of Cavalier county and in my judgment is true of all counties east of the Missouri river. I think, if the question was left to a popular vote, seventy-five per cent of the voters would favor prohibition. I also think that the consumption of intoxicating liquors is not

to exceed twenty-five per cent of what it was before prohibition. The great number of small towns and the absence of proper police protection in this state make the saloon dangerous and intolerable and furnishes one of the chief arguments in favor of prohibition.

"Had I the time I would attempt to paint a picture of this state fifty years hence, when every village and hamlet will have its free library instead of the saloon, with homes of happiness and culture instead of pitiful poverty, moral, intellectual and financial (ruin) which always accompanies the open saloon. In a new state with many different nationalities with selfish interests to counteract, with strong aid from the state government, or from county officials in many instances, the law has increased in favor and effectiveness, so that with 12 years behind us so large a measure of success has come that those who believe in good order and good citizenship can feel assured that at least for conditions such as we have in this state our method is the best and promises much for the future of the state and its people."

Judge Charles J. Fisk, of the First district, whose residence is in Grand Forks, enjoys the distinction of being the only democrat on the bench in the state. He frankly states that he is not an advocate of the prohibition law, but prefers the handling of the liquor question by township local option. He states though, that "briefly speaking, the law is a success. During the first few years it was very difficult to enforce the same but since then there has been little difficulty, and at the present time I know of no blind pigs (places where liquor is unlawfully sold) in my district, although I presume there are a few running on the sly. I think it is safe to say that under the operation of this law crime has been somewhat lessened. In fact, I am certain that, as the criminal calendar in both counties of the district is lighter than it used to be. Upon the moral welfare of the people I have simply this to say: there is practically as much liquor drunk as before, but it is done in a different manner. Those who desire have the same shipped in and drink it mostly at their homes, which is probably much better than saloon drinking. There is one noticeable benefit derived from this law, and that is that the laboring element are removed from temptation, and especially during the harvesting and threshing seasons this is a much desired condition on the part of the employer."

In the above it will be seen that Judge Fisk is of the opinion that about an equal amount of liquor is drunk, but in a different way, while the opinion of Judges Young and Lauder is quite to the contrary.

Judge W. S. Lauder, Wahpeton: "I have no hesitancy in saying that the general results of the prohibition law in the state of North Dakota have been good. It is unfortunately true that the law has not been strictly observed in all places within the state, but these have been inhabited by people who are to a large extent unfriendly to a strict enforcement of the law. In the Fourth district as a whole the law has been fairly well enforced. It is my deliberate judgment that in this district under prohibition there has not been one-tenth as much intoxicating liquors sold as would have been sold under the license system. As a whole the effect of the prohibition law on the moral welfare of the people has been good, especially on the rising generation, and there can be no possible question that because of the prohibition law crime has greatly decreased. As to the general

(Continued on page 4.)

White Ribbon Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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EDITOR IN CHIEF.
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MANAGING EDITOR.
Miss Mary Clark, Fargo,
ASSISTANT 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, Fargo, N. Dak.

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Secretary L. T. L. Branch—Mrs. C. W. Moses, Drayton.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

Our Club Offers.

White Ribbon Bulletin and American Mother, 81; Bulletin and Light, 70c; Bulletin and Union Signal, \$1.60; Bulletin and Physical Education, 35c; Bulletin and Backlog, 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.

An invitation has reached us to attend the marriage of Miss Cora Larimore to Mr. Oscar Trippet, Wednesday evening, Nov. 5th, at Centenary church, St. Louis. I am sure the very best wishes and congratulations of every white ribboner in North Dakota, are extended to our own Miss Larimore, for we shall always feel that she belongs partly to us. Three weddings in the state officary in one year, viz: The state president, L. T. L. secretary and Y secretary. Surely the wedding being meritorily when the leaders of the three great departments send forth the call for their chiming.

FIELD NOTES.

The following message was sent to Miss Larimore in response to a farewell from the North Dakota Y's, which we gladly pass on to our sisters. "Honolulu, Sept. 30.—Loving farewell greeting to you and all the N. D. Y's from the balmy isles of a tropic sea. Received your parting message as I boarded steamer. See Phil. 4-13, also Col. 3-15-16. Your sister "Y," Kara G. Smart, en route Japan."

The union reorganized at Williston by Mrs. M. B. Calderwood is very much alive and is doing active, aggressive work. Through its efforts, ably assisted by some of the temperance men, eight "blind piggers" have been arrested, and Williston is very much aroused over the matter. Truly the union there is a beacon light and its influence will be felt in all that western country.

Mayville has kindly invited the convention of 1903.

By the time this month's issue of The Bulletin is before you, we expect to be established in our new home in Fargo. All communications will reach me sooner if addressed to me there.

MATTIE VAN DE BOGART.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

The National Convention.

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union convened at Portland, Maine, October 17th to 22d.

Portland is a city of unique interest to white ribboners. Not because of its beautiful surroundings which are perhaps unequalled by any city of the United States, nor alone because it was the birth place and home of the sweet singer Longfellow, but chiefly because it is the home of the late Sheriff Pearson, who made the enforcement of the prohibition law popular in Portland, of Neal Dow the father of prohibition, and of our strong and true leader, Lillian M. Stevens.

The Jefferson theatre was appropriately decorated by festoons of ground pine sent by the different counties of Maine, and brightened by the beautiful silk banners and flags of many states and the different departments of work. The special feature of the first day's meeting was the president's annual address which was received with great interest and enthusiasm. It is a comprehensive document, dealing fearlessly with the questions which touch our work, and should be in the hands of every white ribboner.

Just before the reading of the president's address, Lady Henry Somerset, President of the World's W. C. T. U., appeared on the platform. She was given an ovation—the entire convention rising and every delegate waving a small American flag, and then singing, "All round the world the ribbon white is twined." She responded with a few touching words of appreciation in her wonderfully musical English voice. Rev. Henry S. Sanders, an Episcopal clergyman, of East London, who accompanied Lady Henry Somerset, was introduced, also her cousin, Miss Cameron, another member of the party.

Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, corresponding secretary, reported that the eighteen national organizers had organized 160 new unions and secured nearly 5,000 new members. The whole number of new members secured is nearly 6,000. There are now ten state unions among colored women which increases the number of our state and territorial unions to sixty-three. Mrs. Faxon is doing good work in Manila. The union there has recently acquired its first native member, a Tagalog and the wife of a native preacher.

Mrs. H. M. Barker, treasurer, reported that more money had been sent to the Frances E. Willard memorial fund than in any previous year, the receipts this year being \$4,417.62, a gain of \$663.57 over last year. The total receipts for the year were \$29,361.50.

Encouraging reports were given of the Y branch by Mrs. Clara Parrish; Wright and of the L. T. L. branch by Mrs. Helen G. Rice. The L. T. L.'s have paid \$400 dues to the National this year.

The Convention was welcomed on Friday night by Judge Percival Bonney, who spoke strongly in favor of the prohibition law, and of whom Mrs. Stevens said that he had sentenced more rum sellers to jail than any other judge in New England; by Mayor Frederick E. Boothby, Rev. Dr. J. K. Wilson and Mrs. George S. Hunt.

The responses were as happy as the welcomes and were given by Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, Mrs. Emma Cash, Miss Belle Kearney and Lady Henry Somerset.

During the evening a delegation of fine looking well dressed Armenians were introduced. They were brought to this country at the time of the Armenian massacre through the efforts of Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset. One of them spoke in broken English, expressing the gratitude that he and his people felt toward the W. C. T. U. for the great work that had been done for them. Rev. Sanders said he felt at home in a prohibition state; as he had once lived in the prohibition parish of Easton, from which Lady Henry had banished all strong drink, and that if he could have prohibition in East London where he was working among the very poor people, it would transform it into a paradise.

Saturday morning, interesting reports of organizers were given. In the afternoon superintendents' reports were given and distinguished guests were introduced. Among them was a large delegation of white ribboners from Canada, who occupied seats on the platform during the entire convention. Among the many guests introduced, the delegates

were glad to greet Mr. Michael Stevens, the husband of our national president.

Lady Henry Somerset told of her work at Duxhurst, where she has a home for inebriate women. Sixty-five per cent of the women sent out from that home have been permanently reformed; a larger percentage than can be shown by any other similar institution in Europe. Ten thousand women addicted to the use of intoxicants, had knocked in vain for admission during the last seven years on account of lack of room. But the government has been induced to establish homes for inebriate women on a similar plan. Speaking of the very large number of drunken women in England, she said the drunkenness of men in one generation is very likely to mean the drunkenness of women in the next.

Saturday evening was given over to the young people. Two hundred children filled the stage, sang stirring L. T. L. songs, gave recitations and dialogues. Addresses were given by the presidents of the state L. T. L.'s of New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania. The latter part of the evening the Y's took charge. Addresses were given by Miss Hollister, of Minnesota, Mrs. Griswold, of Canada, Miss Tining, of England, Miss Cummings, of South Africa, and Miss Taylor, of Tokio, Japan, and Miss Faxon, of New York. Kansas won the Y banner for making the largest gains in membership.

Sunday was a great day in Portland. Forty-four pulpits of the city were filled by white ribboners. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Jefferson, Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, national superintendent of evangelistic work, preached the annual sermon. Her topic was "Twentieth Century Truth, and a scholarly address she proceeded to show that modern thought and investigation actually served to more firmly establish the vital truths of christianity.

Sunday evening a great mass meeting was held in the city hall, which was crowded to the doors and thousands of people were turned away. Three overflow meetings were held in churches near by. Rev. Sanders was the first speaker and dwelt upon the awful misery and suffering of East London caused largely by the liquor traffic. He said it is not the duty of the church to relieve poverty alone, but it is her duty to endeavor to improve the conditions which breed the poverty.

Lady Henry Somerset followed in an eloquent address which stirred the hearts of her hearers. She said the time had come when thought and principles must be crystallized into action. She hoped to see the church leading in this great reform. She said the reason so few people put themselves on the side which is fighting against this great evil, was because they must sacrifice social status, political aspirations, or something which seems necessary to their happiness. She answered Bishop Potter's statement that he did not blame poor people for getting drunk once in a while to give variety to their lives, in a way which was thoroughly appreciated by the great audience and which I believe would have gone far to convert the reverend gentleman, if he had had the good fortune to be present.

Monday evening there was a great demonstration of the forty departments of work carried on by the National W. C. T. U. Great enthusiasm was aroused when the department of soldiers are sent service under the flag.

Tuesday morning the faithful officers who have served us so well were unanimously re-elected. The subject discussed at the evening meeting was "Does Prohibition Prohibit?" An address was given by Mr. Chas. Dunn, sheriff of Cumberland county, which gave conclusive evidence that prohibition prohibits in that county. Dr. Anna H. Shaw followed with a masterly address, one of the most logical and eloquent of the convention. Parting words were spoken by Rev. Sanders and Lady Henry Shaw, each declaring that Dr. Shaw's address was the finest they had ever heard on the subject of prohibition. A gavel, made from one of the great trees of California, a picture, painted by the daughter of Mother Thompson, and an elegant vase of American Beauty roses, were presented Lady Henry by Mrs. Stevens on behalf of the convention.

The music throughout the convention was delightful, and the evangelistic service each day from 11 to 12 was most uplifting and inspiring.

The last evening was State Jubilee Night. Addresses were given by the presidents of the states which had made

a net gain of 500 or more in membership. They were Maine, New York, Alabama, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Massachusetts. All the states were represented in the delightful handkerchief shower given Mrs. Stevens at the close of the convention adjourn.

"God be with you till we meet again" was sung, the W. C. T. U. benediction pronounced and the twenty-ninth annual convention was adjourned.

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON.

A Correction.

Because it is not possible in some counties to organize "General Culture" classes, any county organizing six such classes of not less than fifteen members each, will receive the seven free lectures promised by Miss Stewart. Two or more counties may combine in this, and divide the lectures between them. It is to be hoped that many unions may avail themselves of Miss Stewart's services. E. P. A.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S LETTER

One of our state superintendents writes and asks, "After convention what is to be done?"

A very pertinent question surely, and one freighted with meaning, not only to the superintendents but to every white ribbon woman in the state. Perhaps many of us feel some as did Peter on the mount of transfiguration. We vainly would abide upon the heights of inspiration that we seem to have attained during the convention days, and enjoy the comradeship of such a coterie of workers! Not for that purpose, however, do we receive the enthusiasm and strength that comes from such gatherings, but to come down again to actual, practical hard work every day in the year to come, and to give others the benefit of all we have received.

It seemed that our last convention was one especially helpful and a continual spiritual uplift. This, I believe, was much needed for the anxious tasks of the coming year. We need this inspiration and we must have it to be efficient workers. There are already pressing demands, and who is to meet them? Gladly would I hear the answer come from 2228 women, "Here am I at the post of duty." What a power we would be for the establishing of truth and righteousness and the purifying of homes.

Along what avenues shall we work? Very much the same as the preceding years. The general outline is always the same because the great principles of our organization remain the same, but the demands in certain directions are sometimes more pressing than in others, and we need to bend much of our energy in that direction.

Organization and education are very much needed at the present time. Such great changes are constantly taking place in our state. Old workers are moving on to other fields and new people are coming to us continually. We need them enlisted in our work, and I am sure many are anxious and ready to help us. County presidents and corresponding secretaries, we trust, will be alert to the situation.

Please send us the names and addresses of any you may ascertain who are interested in our work or could be influenced to become so, especially in new towns where there is no union. Literature will be sent to them, a correspondence solicited, and an organizer sent in due season wherever it's practicable. This is such an important feature of our work I trust all will be on the lookout. Let every one who reads this, whether a county or district official, consider it as a personal appeal as much as if it were a letter written directly to each individual worker.

We also need some new county and districts organized, which can be accomplished when the unions are organized and strengthened.

Then, how may we educate? Very little use, indeed, to organize unless we can educate; and this, too, is not only needed in new places but with the older unions as well. The state expects to use a large quantity of literature the coming year and I suggest that each county and district make an appropriation for this purpose. It will be money well-invested and will bring returns in many ways.

Secure public speakers whenever an opportunity is given. Do not object an account of small audiences or financial considerations.

Advertise, advertise! How? By large printed notices in every place of business, hand bills scattered about town on the (Continued on 4th page.)



The Source of Courage.

God. He encourages the new leader by an appeal to the record: "As I was with Moses, so will I be with thee; I will not fail thee nor forsake thee."

"Discouragement is a chief weapon of the devil. When courage is gone, all is gone. We say: "His heart is not in his work." And that is the end of all good work, of all worthy work, of all successful work.

God insists that he is interested in Joshua's success. Who is on God's side is sure of the work. It will not fail. The only danger is that a man will look away from God. Then he is sure to lose courage. There so many adversaries, so many difficulties, so many dependencies, suggested by the bigness of the task. Only the vision of God can hearthen the man who is trying to do God's work.

Lisbon, N. D., Oct. 10, 1902.—My dear co-workers:—Another year's work is closed and we enter a new field with new responsibilities open before us. As we enter upon this year's work we can but take a backward glance over the past and wonder if we have done all we ought to have done, and as we look forward we feel like saying over and over the motto of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, "I am but one, but I am one; I cannot 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." Let that be the motto of each Y girl this year and if we are true to that principle there will be a great revival of Y work this year and we will go up our tower next Harvest Home with the 500 new members for whom we are praying this year.

Those who have been so fortunate as to have the counsel of Miss Della Mae Connett will need nothing from me to inspire them to renewed zeal in our cause, but unfortunately there are many who, did not have her words of wisdom and advice. To those I will say keep in mind the chief object and aim of our organization. Do not try to secure new members simply for the purpose of swelling your numbers but because they can help you or you can be of service to them.

Do you have trouble in interesting others in your union? Are you interested yourself? Do you know anything about the Y. W. C. T. U.? If not, study and learn something of it and its work. The lessons will not be long and dry but you will find them exceedingly interesting and helpful, not only to yourself but to those with whom you come in contact.

Have you a Y Catechism? Can you answer all the questions contained therein? Do you know our state motto? Can you sing our state motto? Page was the fortunate winner of the banner this year. They held a membership contest with magnificent results. A contest is an excellent way to secure new members if there is only a little judgment used in connection with it. Do not be so anxious to win that you will ask those to join who will be a detriment to your union. One Y in the state has had such an experience and have had a critical time but seem to be recovering from its effects, and we can believe that while they may suffer temporarily they will come out like gold tried in the fire.

Take up a few departments of work and do not have a meeting without having one of these departments represented. Have you tried making one or two members responsible for each month's meetings? Would it not be well to have all our Y's taking up the same departments of work? Would that be practicable? Let me hear from you.

Of the 23 unions enrolled only 11 reported before convention—two or three have been heard from, either directly or indirectly, since. Where are the remainder? Write and ask me questions, tell me your difficulties, and if I can not answer or help you I will try to find some one who can. We can keep in touch wonderfully through correspondence. A great deal depends on your co-operation and prayers this year. It

seemed a great burden to add this to my responsibilities, and especially to follow so capable a leader, but there seemed to be no one else willing to accept the place and we could not let the work go undone so I took it with fear and trembling but with a feeling that I would be supported by your sympathy and prayers.

The morning after convention as I was studying my bible, the lesson seemed to come to me with a peculiar fitness—it was our Sunday school lesson of October 5th, the first chapter of Joshua. Let us claim the promises of that chapter for our work this year. "Have I not commanded thee? Be strong and of good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest." What if you have been discouraged and almost given up the battle. Let us remember that the "battle is not ours but the Lord's" and accept His promises and surely we can do "all things through Christ who strengtheneth us."

Your loyal comrade,
MARY M. GROVER,
State Y Secretary.

Hunter Y is doing practical work in maintaining a reading room.

Belleville Y has more honorary than active members. We are hoping for some helpful suggestions on "How to interest and keep our honoraries."

Sargent county, as ever alive and alert, has a Y secretary. Is any other county so fortunate?

Be sure you send in your news items for the Bulletin by the fifteenth of the month.

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"For Truth and Right
in the King's Name."

My dear Legioners:—Don't you all feel happy over the splendid gain the L. T. L. branch has made this year? Our Legions have increased from 38 to 61, our membership from 612 to 1239, more than double. The list of subscribers to the Young Crusader has lengthened out beautifully, more money has been raised and more dues paid than ever before. This is all very encouraging but we do not mean to be satisfied with our present condition. There is more room still for improvement. Not half of our unions support or help to maintain legions. We should have twice as large a list of subscribers to the Young Crusader and about ten times the amount of dues paid. Let us make this our aim for the coming year.

The Cavalier legion carried off the banner this year, they have 150 members! If they keep it next year they will have to work for it.

For the benefit of many who have inquired we hope to print the state yell next month. Watch this corner next number and you will probably see it.

I wish that we might have a great many more subscribers to the Crusader. It will be such a help to you in your work. There are so many helpful ideas in it. The last number contains a new picture of our national president, Mrs. Stevens, and an interesting sketch of Portland, the convention city, by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, daughter of our Mrs. Stevens. Then there is matter of special interest to the seniors and juniors, a department for each. Mrs. Sophia Grubb, whom some of you, perhaps, have met, writes a letter as "a friend of the L. T.

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L., and she tells us that she was so impressed with the interest in L. T. L. in her northwestern tour that she said to her comrades when she reached home, "we must have an L. T. L. in our town." And now they have a flourishing one of 80 members. Every number is bright and interesting. You will be more than repaid for the expenditure of the 25 cent subscription price.

There will be a prize offered this year to the legion that makes the largest gain in membership. I'll tell you pretty soon what it's going to be.

I have had so many good news letters from some of our legioners. I wish I might let you all see them but I fear the editor's blue pencil so I had better not impose on time and space. But I am glad to hear from you all and hope you will let me know your progress or your difficulties and I shall try to help you if possible.

Yours for greater things,
Mrs. C. W. MOSES.

Drayton, N. D.,
Oct. 18, '02.

Sunday School Department.

Dear Sunday School Workers:—November 23d is the date of our World's Sunday School Temperance Sunday. The lesson is found in Isaiah 28: 1-7 and is designated as "World's Temperance Lesson."

The quarterly leaflet appears in improved form and will be found helpful to student and teacher as well. A blackboard exercise applicable to the lesson is issued. A new circular giving a Responsive Reading for the opening exercises will be ready for Nov. 23d. A circular giving full instructions for the Pledge Signing Crusade, which is to be made a regular feature in the observance of World's Temperance Sunday, is now ready. The department has gotten out a handsome pledge card suitable for mounting and framing. It bears a picture of Frances Willard and will be known as the Frances Willard Pledge Card. These cards will be for use in the Sunday school as a duplicate for all who sign the red, white and blue pledge cards for the National Pledge Chain.

Mrs. Irvine in her Union Signal letter of Oct. 2d says in part, "Now beloved workers, let us rally our forces to the work for World's Temperance Sunday. Secure temperance sermons in the morning. Hold Sunday School rallies and mass meetings in the afternoon and platform meetings in the evening. Especially do we hope that the Sunday school hour may be rich with temperance truths. Send at once for our sample package of (Helps for World's Temperance Sunday). This package contains samples of leaflets for distribution, red, white and blue pledge cards, the new Frances Willard pledge card, the new Mercy Catechism and pledge card, Supplemental Temperance Lessons, quarterly leaflet for Sunday school teachers, blackboard exercises, program and supplement for the Sunday school hour, responsive exercise for the Sunday school, and the circular of instructions for the Pledge Signing Crusade. Price of package, 25 cts." I urge all workers to read the latter of our national superintendent, found in the Union Signal of Oct. 2d, and to send at once for the sample package. This day places an opportunity before us; let us make the very most of it and God will bless our efforts. Send all orders for samples and supplies to Mrs. Stella B. Irvine, St. Paul, Minn.

Yours for earnest service,
MRS. NECTA BUCK,
State Sup't.

DRUG STORE TRAFFIC.

Suggestions With Reference to a Stricter Enforcement of the Prohibition Law as it Pertains to Druggists.

1. Perfect an organization for vigorous, active operations against the unlawful traffic by druggists. Such organization should not be named especially to strike at druggists, but to enforce the

law generally. Any organization already perfect can be used for this purpose.

2. Carefully read the prohibitory law, section by section. Make a study of it. See just what can and what cannot be done. Call to your aid friendly counsel, legal and otherwise. Have frequent conferences with the states attorney, especially if he is favorable to the enforcement of the law. You have a right to assume that he will be. If, after trial, you find that he is not, then employ other counsel if you can, and failing to do that, secure the assistance of some intelligent, broad minded, prudent, layman who will study the law thoroughly, and if possible help to bring into operation the several provisions of the statute. The very fact that such an organization is in the way will materially retard the sales by druggists. Where no action is had, the druggist who intends to violate the law becomes bold, and frequent violations occur which would not otherwise if they knew they were being watched.

3. Especial attention is called to the granting of the permit. Section 7594 of the statute should be examined. A committee should be present when the permit is under consideration. The statute says that the applicant shall be required to prove the truthfulness of each and every statement contained in his petition, and the states attorney or any citizen of the county may appear and cross examine the witnesses or applicant, and may introduce evidence in rebuttal of the evidence offered by the applicant.

4. Should a permit be granted when the committee feel it should not be, appeal from the decision of the county judge to the district court may be had; this is all provided for in section 7594.

5. The habits and character of the druggist should be carefully inquired into, and should any county judge knowingly grant a permit to a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated or not in good faith engaged in the business of a druggist as a proprietor, he should be prosecuted under the latter part of section 7594.

6. The returns of the druggist should be thoroughly examined; he should be checked up and it should be discovered the amount of liquor bought and sold.

7. Section 7596 at about the middle of page 1511 of the code of 1899 makes special mention of the requirements that each month the druggist must file an affidavit setting forth the amounts and kinds of liquors as nearly as can be done, and which he has on hand on the day of such affidavit, as well as the amounts and kinds of liquors he has purchased or procured during the preceding month, etc.

8. Under the same section persons found subscribing any other than their own name to an affidavit should be prosecuted for forgery.

9. Failure or neglect to keep records should be noted. Section 7597 of the revised codes should be especially studied.

10. Section 7599 is another section which should receive especial attention, touching the life of the permit.

11. Section 7616 should be carefully noted also; it discloses the times when druggists are prohibited from selling liquor upon any terms. Relatives should notify druggists not to sell in certain cases.

12. Under some circumstances the records show a phenomenally large number of sales; this it would appear ought to have special investigation, and where it is evidently done for the purpose of selling as a business in violation of law, injunction should be asked for and search warrant secured and the place closed.

13. In a word, vigorous and constant action will very materially lessen the unlawful sales. Sitting around and hoping for something to be done will not accomplish the object.

Real Estate Bought and Sold. First Mortgage Loans Negotiated.
Frank Lynch,
Dealer in All Kinds of Farm Machinery
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Casselton Reporter

CASSELLTON, N. D.

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You can do your shopping at North Dakota's Greatest Store without extra expense. We have inaugurated a system of FREE DELIVERY and will deliver freight on all purchases amounting to over \$5.00. We carry an immense stock, consisting of

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Prices the Lowest. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Special Mail Order Department. Prompt attention to all orders. Give us a trial order.

R. B. Griffith, GRAND FORKS, N. DAK.

Judge Pollock on Prohibition.

(Continued from page 1.)

sentiment of the people concerning retention of the law will say, in a few localities in this district on a test vote a majority would be in favor of repeal, but in my opinion, taking the district as a whole, on a fair test, the vote would be largely in favor of retaining the law as it is. My observation leads me to believe that many persons who themselves habitually use intoxicating liquors would if the question were again up, vote against repeal of the law. While these persons drink liquors themselves, they do not, for the general good of the community, wish to see the saloons again established in North Dakota.

Judge S. L. Glaspell, of Jamestown: "The law is fairly well enforced in this district. It is my belief that the general effect of the law is for the betterment of all classes. I am satisfied that a majority of the people in my district would vote to retain the law."

Judge W. H. Winchester, Bismarck: After referring to the conditions in the several counties in his district, Judge Winchester says: "Here in Burleigh Co. there seems to be a growing sentiment in favor of enforcing the law. Am inclined to the opinion that a majority of all the voters of my district would vote in favor of some kind of local option. In Bismarck (the capital) I think the law is being enforced at present about as well as anywhere in the state. In those portions of my district where the public sentiment is sufficiently strong so that the law can be fairly well enforced, the moral effect is good, while in those where it is next to impossible to enforce the law, the moral influence is bad. It has the natural tendency to bring all law more or less into disrepute."

Judge W. J. Kneeshaw, Pembina: "I am pleased to say that the law is fairly well enforced in my entire district. I believe that the sentiment of a large majority of the people of this district is in favor of the law and its retention, and I also believe that the enforcement of the law has had an excellent moral effect upon the community, and especially upon the rising generation, and has had a wonderful effect for the prevention of crime."

No class of men have so much influence upon the people of a community as the editors. They speak to us daily upon all important questions. Hear what George B. Winship, editor of the Grand Forks Herald, writes under date of Feb. 12, 1902:

"The morals of the people have improved. Were it necessary I could cite numerous instances of the moral improvement of families and neighborhoods which formerly were in a low, degraded state, owing to the proximity of saloons. The beneficial effect upon the rising generation cannot be estimated. There are thousands of children in this state who have never seen; a saloon or public drinking place. Crime has materially lessened in the past decade—especially in the minor degrees such as street brawls, fights and general disorderly conduct. Public sentiment is certainly three to one in favor of the retention of the law. Prohibition in North Dakota is here to stay."

The following written me from Washington during the temporary absence of Major A. W. Edwards of Fargo is so characteristic of the whole souled editor who is known to more people in the state perhaps than any other man, I insert in its entirety. It speaks volumes:

"Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1902.—Dear Judge: Your inquiry addressed to Fargo followed me here. Although thoroughly favorable to the proposition,

I did not vote for the prohibition clause at the time of the adoption of the state constitution, because I was impressed that Fargo, with over a half hundred licensed saloons, would have a number of empty buildings should prohibition prevail, and that many business men of that kind—would be left without legitimate employment.

"As it happened, prohibition did prevail and became—a potent factor in our statehood.

"As a member of the general assembly of 1895, established by personal observations of the workings of the law in North Dakota—when the question of re-submission came before the legislature—I did what was possible to prevent a re-submission resolution being passed at that time. This I regarded as a turning point, and have never doubted either the righteousness of the cause—or the people of our state. North Dakota is, beyond question, in favor of prohibition—and so am I—because it's right!

"The buildings made empty by the abolishment of the saloons have been turned into emporiums of trade—a credit to the city and to the people. Fargo—whatever may be her shortcomings in other directions—is a homelike city to live in, and I attribute it largely to the fact that the prohibition law is enforced as near perfectly—as it is possible for humanity to walk in a straight line.

"I am convinced that the prohibition law is stronger in this state today than ever before—and that it will grow in the hearts of our people—as time rolls on.

"I recall various arguments, admissions and demurrers promulgated by those adverse to the proposition. We often hear it asserted—that the law is a farce because it is not enforced. Another says: 'Why, I know many places where saloons are run as wide open as under the license system.' Occasionally we hear it said: 'I would favor prohibition if it prohibited,'

"Sometime ago I read in what is called the Spirits and Wine Makers' Journal an article giving an account of the sales of spirituous liquors by states, and the assertion was made that in North Dakota the sales have been reduced 70 per cent since prohibition was adopted, and then the re-submissionists argue from that—that the law is a farce because there is still 30 per cent of stimulants sold, as proven by government license—and therefore, argue. My answer to that is, as a prohibitionist, that—if prohibition has reduced the sales of spirituous liquors 70 per cent compared with the sales existing in the face of the growing population—we ought to feel proud of that record—considering the sort of merchandise and the kind of merchants within our borders handling the same!

"I am glad that prohibition is a part of the fundamental law of North Dakota. Our people are benefited. I have four boys who never saw an open saloon in North Dakota—and proud to say that in my judgment—they never will get there."

"I may be a little late in getting there, Judge—but I assure you—I am there to stay."

"Col. Ball, district attorney over all the state in territorial days, though one of the most emphatic license men I ever met, after saying that he disbelieves in the power of the state to say he shall not buy what he wants, adds:

"But in this matter of prohibition I find there is (or have long known that there is) as in many other matters, a wide difference between theory and practice, and on the practical side of the question I would say that I believe the law in North Dakota is very well enforced, with possible exceptions of a few localities, and those decreasing in number gradually. That it is, in fact, enforced—speaking of the state at large—as well as most of the territory against minor crimes, such as larceny, criminal assaults, etc. I believe also that the law—as enforced to-day—is a deterrent to crime. In my long experience as a prosecutor, I found that a very large percentage of crimes take their rise in drunkenness—and in that, of course, my experience was not limited to general statistics on the subject. In the very nature of things, drunkenness being a provocative, prohibition would be a deterrent to the commission of crime.

"I believe that prohibition as enforced, with its beneficial effect on the rising generation—the young men growing up in our midst—in fact cannot help but be benefited, for it tends to set aside bad examples, and to give the youth a better quality of going straight."

"I will simply conclude by saying that should the text come to me personally, having already given what I do believe to be the effect of prohibition in North Dakota, think I should, at least temporarily, lay aside my high license articles and vote against the saloon ever coming back to Fargo."

With such evidence—which could be duplicated many times—the speaker concluded: The people should pause before passing a re-submission resolution by one legislature, and thus invite the blind pigs and wholesale liquor dealers from other states to invade our territory as they certainly would. We do not want to re-submit. Conditions are better as they are.

How to Educate New Members.

Perhaps there are few places where the literal meaning of the word "educate"—to lead out—is more aptly used: for not every woman joins our ranks for pure love of the work and interest in it, and those who come to us as the result of some persuasion or interest awakened by some passing circumstance need to be instructed and led out, or the momentary enthusiasm will pass away, and the last phase of that woman will be worse than the first, for she will think she has been inside the ranks and has found nothing of interest there. Even if a member is wide awake at the first, she will need to be helped into the way of broader ideas of our aims and methods. If the new members be in a new union, then the course of education may be somewhat simplified—though it may take longer—for all can learn of each other. Here, there must be an interested woman who will plan a course of work for herself and the other members, and see that it is followed out.

First, Subscribe for state and national papers, read them and learn all you can about them. I doubt the possibility of anyone becoming a strong, active member without this.

Next, Get the annual leaflet; and just here I would suggest that each county form some plan for putting these into the hands of new unions. It is so long since some of us began to learn of these things that we forget how little we once knew about supplies and where to order from. An organizer gives all the information she can, but one can't remember too many things, after having heard them for the first time, and all at once. A study of this leaflet and of our own state minutes will give us some idea of what we are, when and where we came into existence, what we have accomplished, and what we are trying to do. Occasional drills on these will be an incentive to study, and the union that ever gives up this study makes a grave mistake.

We must be intelligent regarding our work if we are to be interested in it. Take up some department, study it and work it. If only one can be attended to, then take up that one. Attend all the conventions possible, both county and state, and never imagine money wasted when spent in this way.

Have a lecturer visit your union whenever you can. Answer all the letters that come and these will be an education in themselves. Make a special study of red-letter days and observe as many of them as possible. Keep in touch with your county president, bring to her all your difficulties. She will always be glad to answer any questions that we may present ourselves.

But we must consider more especially the education of the new member in the old union, as she will very often need to be cared for. Many of the suggestions which apply to new unions will be helpful to old ones as well, but some new thoughts must be added. The new member will have some friend already in the union who can most readily be a help to her, and on this one the responsibility largely rests, whether she be the local president or not—and let us not leave all of this work for the president. Try to get the new member to form a habit of attending every meeting of the union, and lead her to see that some part of it will be of special interest to her. This will be more easily accomplished if the business is conducted in a business-like manner, and some time left for other matters at each meeting. Of course the up-to-date union at the present time has programs arranged for at least three or six months at a time, and every meeting take upon herself the burden of preparing the program for every meeting, but each supt. in her turn takes her share of the work, and this is an education. If the business of any meeting is not familiar to the new member, a brief explanation is in order. It may, or may not, be wise to elect her to office or make her a supt. of some department—each unit should first decide this for itself; but she can be asked to help some officer or supt. in her work, if you will find out what she is most likely to be interested in, for somehow the most of us are like Hobab of old, and the invitation "Come with us and help us" is just a little stronger than "Come with us and we will do this good."

As soon as a woman becomes a member of a union she should be made a subscriber for our state paper. If she does not take the Union Signal, frequently send her a copy, calling her attention to some article that has been helpful to you.

If a woman is at all willing to learn she

can thus be led out into an interested, educated, useful member of our union, and if her consecration goes hand in hand with her knowledge, she will be one to be depended on when workers are needed. LOUISE C. MCKINNEY, Maza.

Cor. Secretary's Letter.

(Continued from 2d page.)

day of meeting, from the pulpit and press and by personal invitation. Never make the excuse, we are too weak. That is just when a speaker is most needed. Educate by instituting work, by mass meetings, circulating libraries, pictures of our brave leaders and those stimulating purity of thought. Fill the homes with our splendid literature; cooperate with the teachers in securing purity in the schools. Through the press keep the public informed of our work, and always, always looking for opportunities.

If the blessed love-light of the truths of temperance and purity could permeate every home, how the rays of this influence would move the minds in the way of righteousness—bringing us a little nearer the Chr. life.

We believe we are in a position to make rapid strides the coming year, and nothing short of a gain of 500 will satisfy us. Let us make it a little more than that and come up to our next Harvest Home with an even 2,000 enlisted in our ranks.

These plans may sound old, but if the track has been well beaten because we have traveled over it so much, the road will be all the smoother and easier to make rapid progress, and the work is ever fresh and bright because it is a labor of love.

Our legislative season is drawing on. What can we do to help the reform measures? First, Are we acquainted with our present laws, thoroughly acquainted so we know the weak points as well as the strong ones?

Our prohibitory law, our law in regard to selling tobacco and cigarettes to minors, and our obscene literature law, the law for the protection of the purity of our girls. If we do not understand these, let us make a study of them, and find out what our senators and representatives stand and urge them to protect what we have and strengthen the defective points. If you can obtain this information and send it to our legislative superintendent or the state president, it will greatly aid the work.

We have several new state superintendents this year who will be glad to hear from you at once, I am sure:

Mrs. Mary Grover, Lisbon, state Y secretary.

Mrs. Anna McCrory, Cogswell, W. C. T. U. Institutes.

Mrs. Lulu Gates Oleson, Elliott, Medal Contests.

Miss E. D. Santley, Valley City, Press Work.

Miss Feibring, Supt. of schools of Griggs county, has consented to act as Supt. of Scientific Temperance Instruction.

Mrs. Orra Carnine, Hannaford, Evangelistic Work.

Mrs. M. A. Hartman, Cooperstown, Lecture Bureau.

Miss Lillian Phelps, who delighted the convention with her addresses, will be in our state until Christmas time, and has an itinerary covering that period. Look well to the advertising of her meetings and get as large audiences as possible, thus make the most of her time with you.

Miss Anne Rothwell Stewart will soon be with us for work and will, as advertised in the last issue, conduct Physical Culture classes, giving a class of fifteen. 7 three quarter hour lectures, providing there are six classes in a county. Miss Maude Mathews, Larimore, will make Miss Stewart's itinerary in the absence of Mrs. Hartman. Send all communications to her.

One more point I must mention in regard to reporting the coming year. Commence now to keep a record of your work. I shall never be satisfied until every union in the state reports to me at least twice a year and must keep on reminding you of the necessity of so doing. It will not be hard to report if a record is kept. It is surely one of the important parts of our work and the unions would do well to drill on this subject.

"Speak a shade more kindly than the year before.

Pray a little often, love a little more. Cling a little closer to the Father's love. Life before will likor grow to life above."

Yours in comradeship,
MATTHEW VAN DE BOGART.