

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 5. NO. 8.

FARGO, N. D., OCTOBER, 1903.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

## Should Women Vote on Equal Terms With Men?

We believe it to be in accordance with God's thought of the human family for women to have a ballot share in the government they support and obey.

Going back to the creation of man we find records: "In the image of God created He him. Male and female created He them. And God said let them (not him) have dominion over the earth."

That God still intended to use woman as a factor in the state and nation as well as the church is evidenced by His appointing Huldah to be a prophet and Deborah to be a warrior. Judge and prophet just as He appointed men at other times.

This equality was to be a permanent feature of the Messiah's reign of truth and justice and we hear Him saying through the prophet Joel: "I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh and your sons and daughters shall prophesy and also upon the servant and handmaid will I pour my spirit."

At the birth of Christ God gave to Simeon prophetic power and it is significant that at the same time Anna was endued with power from on high and spoke of Him to all that looked for redemption in Jerusalem.

For more than half a century the advocates of the "right of women to vote on equal terms with men" have presented their plea to the American people. In the beginning the cause was ridiculed and counted as an amusing joke. Then came a period when the arguments advanced in its favor met fierce denial and every claim was pronounced a delusion and a falsehood. But it is only those who have not studied history that lose heart in great reforms. Heroic minorities in all ages have blessed the world. Christ was in the minority and Christianity was held in contempt by the church of His day. It has been said that "Christianity has progressed from stake to stake and from guillotine to guillotine until it is what we behold it to-day."

Every reform in the past has witnessed a struggle between opposing parties, but in every age there have been those who fearlessly stood for truth and right regardless of consequences to themselves.

We believe that women should vote on equal terms with men, because it is just and reasonable and because it is inseparable from the principles upon which our republic is based. The thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Women's Suffrage Association was held in New Orleans this year. It was a wonderful success alike in numbers, ability and enthusiasm. Delegates from thirty states were in attendance. It based its claims for equal suffrage upon the declaration of independence as follows: "All political power inherent in the people." Women are people. "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Women are governed. "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Women are taxed. In Chicago the largest schedules of personal tax filed recently were by two women, Mrs. Emmons Blaine and Mrs. Mary Sturgis.

Equal Suffrage is one of the reforms that are forcing themselves to the front and becoming a national issue.

Women are now permitted to vote in some form in forty-three foreign countries and provinces and vote on equal terms with men in the Isle of Man, New Zealand, Federated Australia and four of our own states, viz: Wyoming,

Colorado, Utah and Idaho. While in all our states, except fifteen, some form of suffrage has been extended to them. There are now five states in which a woman suffrage amendment has been twice submitted to the people at intervals of some years and in each case the ballot cast demonstrated that it was growing more and more in favor with the people. In Arizona recently, both houses of the legislature passed a full suffrage bill which was defeated only by the veto of a governor who was not elected by the people of the territory. Arizona being a territory, its governor is appointed by the president and he is in no sense dependent upon the people of the territory for his position. It is claimed that in England equal suffrage is not making headway. The first petition in its behalf presented to parliament in 1807 was signed by 1,499 women. The petition presented to parliament recently was signed by 257,000 women.

The progress of equal suffrage has been aptly compared to a series of wrestling bouts with an old man and a growing boy. The man can throw the boy as yet, but it is only a question of time when the case will be reversed.

Equal suffrage will not correct all our evils, but it will prove a sure step upward, it will give an impetus to reform which nothing else can do. One of the objects of our W. C. T. U. organization is "to work for the ballot for women as a weapon of defense against the saloon."

There is no enemy dreaded so much by the liquor traffic and saloon keeper as a woman with a ballot in her hand. Secret circulars sent out by them and intercepted by temperance leaders, state this plainly. One of them addressed to a legislator reads to this effect: "Set your heel upon the woman suffrage movement every time, for the ballot in the hand of woman means the downfall of our trade." It is a maxim in war, "Always do the thing to which your enemy particularly objects." The Brewers Convention at Chicago passed this resolution: "Resolved, That we are opposed to woman suffrage everywhere and always, for when women have the ballot they will vote solid for prohibition."

You may persuade a church member that the majority of women would vote for dramshops, but you will never make the liquor interest believe it. Herein is the saying of our Lord verified: "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

When the rulers of the Jews, attended by the Roman soldiers and the cruel mob were hurrying Jesus to the place of crucifixion, "a great company of women followed and with tears bewailed and lamented Him." Poor women, they had no more power in law to rescue Jesus, than drunkard's wives have now to rescue their loved ones from the cruel clutches of the liquor traffic. Like millions of their sisters down through the ages, whose hearts have been broken through the existence of wrong, all they could do was to weep. How can anyone let this cry of broken hearted women unceasingly go on because this is not a government of the homes, by the homes and for the homes?

To the breadwinning portion of our sex the value of the ballot cannot be easily estimated. She is a factor whose power must be respected. Like her brother, she must be reckoned with at the polls. Hence it is her protection against the constant tendency to reduce her wages, and in this there is more than a personal question involved, there is a moral question also, for in many cases the wages of women are below the

cost of living and there are presented to them the alternatives of starvation or immorality. The New York Bureau of Labor in 1885 and again in 1895 when investigations were made, found large numbers of women obliged to work nineteen hours a day to earn twenty-five



REV. ANNA SHAW, Philadelphia, Pa. Convention Speaker for Sunday Eve.

cents. Under such conditions it is strange that vice flourishes or that so many rush blindly and unthinkingly into matrimony without giving the prayerful consideration due this all important decision of our lives which is second only to the yielding our hearts in loving service to Him who gave His life for us, thus blighting their prospects for happiness in this life and in many instances for the life that is to come. It is a well known fact that these marriages (which are merely a business transaction) are followed only too frequently by their legal offspring, which curses our fair land, viz: The divorce. Thus destroying the sanctity of the marriage relation. In Wyoming equal suffrage was granted to women in 1893. During the twenty years from 1870-1890, divorce in the United States at large increased about three times as fast as the population. In the group of western states, omitting Wyoming, it increased nearly four times as fast as the population, in Wyoming it increased only about half as fast as the population. Wyoming has had nine governors since women were enfranchised and each has given his unqualified endorsement of equal suffrage and declared it to be a benefit to the state. Time would not permit or I would call attention to the testimony in its favor given by governors, legislators, chief justices, judges of supreme court and prominent clergymen. Sufficient to state that during the past year the legislators of the four equal suffrage states have united in recommending the measure to other states as a great and beneficial reform. The suffragists for the past fifteen years have had a standing challenge inviting its opponents to find two respectable men in all Wyoming who will assert over their own names and addresses that equal suffrage has had any bad results whatever. The opponents thus far have failed to respond. With these facts confronting us it is surprising to note the indifference and in some cases the opposition of women along this important line of our work. It has been said that the Chinese lady

is as proud of her small, cramped feet as the American anti-suffragist is of her political disability. Oh for the hastening day when women will be brought, not only to see, but to believe that things will not be properly adjusted until she has an equal voice and thereby an equal right in everything.

Then with two heads in council and two beside the hearth,

Will spring the rarest wisdom that e'er was born on earth,

When all our states have learned the lesson grand and true,

That to grant the women suffrage was the noblest thing to do.

How many there are who tell us "Let women use their influence in the home, then let their husbands, fathers, sons or brothers, as the case may be, represent them at the polls." In the state of New York there are 40,000 more women than men, hence the impossibility of being represented in this manner. Just here let me ask, would the man's ballot represent the woman? For answer to this query let us turn our thoughts to Pilate.

"When he was sat down on the judgment seat, his wife sent unto him saying, Have thou nothing to do with that Just Man, for I have suffered many things this day in a dream because of him." As all are familiar with the sequel this needs no comment here.

How often women excuse themselves from presenting themselves at the polls election day with this plea, "I would give us equal suffrage I would go and vote, but there is no use of my going simply to vote on school matters."

Solomon said, "There is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." That this applies to temporal as well as spiritual things is evidenced by our legislators excusing themselves from granting equal suffrage by saying "that women do not want suffrage is shown by their not using the woman who cried unto Elisha, saying: "Thy servant, my husband, is dead and the creditor is come to take unto him my two sons to be bondmen," and that she had nothing save a pot of oil. Elisha said: "Go borrow vessels not a few and pour out into those vessels until all are filled—which she did. Then he commanded her to sell and redeem her sons. Dear sisters and comrades, let us apply the lesson. Working under divine guidance, she used what she had and redeemed her sons. We cannot all be Elishas but while the cries of the worse than widowed and orphaned are continually arising because not only their sons but their fathers, husbands and brothers are being sold into bondage and becoming slaves of appetite and the lusts of the flesh, let us, like the widow referred to, despise not the day of small things but use what we have. Then like her we shall be blessed beyond our expectations. Let us ever remember the words of our Savior, "because thou hast been faithful in very little, have thou authority over ten cities." Let us arise and be more thoroughly in earnest in the Lord's work: for this is his work and we are the workers. Let us give more ungrudgingly of our time, our means, our talents, yea of the Lord of the harvest shall wherever the Lord of the harvest shall direct: "and having done all to stand," knowing "that right will triumph in the end and that He who knows the thought and intent of every heart will not despise the feeblest effort, the humblest love. He only asks from our store we bring to Him the best we have.

May the time soon come when men and women shall realize God's great law.

Continued on page 3.

# White Ribbon Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson,  
EDITOR IN CHIEF.  
Mrs. Mattie Van de Bogart,  
MANAGING EDITOR.  
Miss Mary Clark, Fargo,  
ASSISTANT EDITOR.

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

Entered in the postoffice at Fargo, 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 about 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 I ought to do, and 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.

### STATE OFFICERS.

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Supt. Lecture Bureau—Mrs. M. A. Hartman, Cooperstown.  
Secretary L. T. L. Branch—Mrs. C. W. Moses, Drayton.

OCTOBER 1903.

### 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, 75c for 1 year, for one-half year, 50c, and as a premium a map of the two Dakotas with a map of the world on the reverse side. Westland Educator and Bulletin \$1.00.

### National Convention Notes.

The National W. C. T. U. Convention will be held in the Ninth Street Baptist church, November 13-18, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Rest Room, the Information Bureau and the Check Room will be found in the same church.

The all-day prayer meeting on Thursday, the 12th, will be held in St. Paul M. E. church.

Overflow meetings will be held in Trinity church.

Mrs. M. J. Booth, 3646 Eastern Ave., Cincinnati, chairman of the committee on entertainments will also respond to questions about hotels and boarding places. During the convention she will have headquarters in the Y. M. C. A. building.

All banners must be addressed to Miss Ida K. Widrig, 1915 Hewitt Avenue, East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, and she is informed by letter the manner of transportation.

Mrs. Ella A. Roller, 4338 Beech Hill Avenue, Cincinnati, is general chairman of the local committees.

The following meet in St. Paul church: The official board, Wednesday and Thursday, November 11 and 12, at 9:30 in the morning; the executive committee the same days at 2 p. m. and one or the other at 7 p. m. as per announcement.

A Purity Conference, Y. and L. T. L. Conferences will be held, but time and place are not yet determined.

There will be no demonstration of departments, but the state presidents will have one evening for one minute speeches.

One evening will be given to a Diamond Medal Contest.

Miss Olive Christian Malvery, who captivated the World's Convention, and who is to speak at our National, will arrive in New York about the 7th of November. Those wishing to engage her for lectures, recitations, etc., will please address Miss Anna Gordon at National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill.

## R. W. Rates for the National Convention.

The railroad reduction granted for the National Convention is a fare and one-third on the certificate plan. The Central and Trunk Line Association has published this rate, and the Western will probably announce it soon. When a ticket is purchased, secure a certificate, which presented to the Chairman of Transportation at the convention allows the holder to purchase a return ticket at one-third the regular rate. A ticket of 25 cents is required of each certificate holder which is paid to the R. R. agent who issues the certificates. It is desirable that you notify your local railroad agent some time in advance that you will need these certificates, as they are not kept at all stations.

The excursion to Hillsboro will leave Cincinnati Monday morning about 7:30 returning in time for the afternoon session of the Convention. Luncheon will be served in Hillsboro, and a brief service will be held in the memorial chapel, after which Mother Thompson hopes to receive the guests. The cost of the trip will be \$1.25. Visitors as well as delegates both to the convention and to Hillsboro.

## The Union Signal.

For the benefit of all subscribers to the Union Signal, several things should be said:

1. The Union Signal is owned by the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association, a stock company separate and distinct from the National W. C. T. U. but was adopted by the National W. C. T. U. as its official organ. The Young T. U. as the Crusader. Monthly, Crusader, now the Crusader, are also and the W. C. T. U. literature are also owned by the W. T. P. A., as are various other publications. Two years ago the W. T. P. A. business was leased to the W. T. Johnston Printing Company, of Chicago, Ill.

2. The National W. C. T. U. has, therefore, never had any control over the business management of the W. T. P. A. and has never received a cent of the subscription money for the Union Signal, nor from the proceeds of any other W. T. P. A. publications.

3. August 5th the Wm. Johnston Printing Co. informed the general officers of the National W. C. T. U. that they wished the W. T. P. A. to release them from their contract, as they could no longer publish the Union Signal according to terms of the contract. There being no other alternative arrangements were made to issue the paper once in three or four weeks until the time of the National Convention. But no Union Signal appeared from the time of the July 30th number until about the middle of September and it is uncertain whether another issue will be published or not.

4. Several times during the past five years it has seemed that some very decided change must be made, but for a part of the past year indications pointed strongly toward the contract going on successfully to the end of its tenure, seven years. For this reason and because the paper was improved in several ways, appreciative words have been spoken of it and many will deeply regret its unfulfilled promises.

5. The question of an official organ for the National W. C. T. U. will be necessarily settled at the Cincinnati convention. It is probable that a plan will be formulated by which the National W. C. T. U. can own and control its paper. In the meantime it is hoped that the present deprivation will be borne as patiently as possible and that it may serve to bring about better conditions for the future. It is hoped that the W. C. T. U. members will make these facts known to Union Signal subscribers as widely as possible.

## CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S NOTES.

At the beginning of the year Miss Lillian Phelps, of St. Catharines, Ont., commenced work and continued until December 21st, covering a large part of the state. She spoke 71 times, securing sixty active and forty six honorary members. During that time she raised \$527 in collections and \$203 promised.

On November 23 Miss Anne Rothwell Stewart came to us and was in our state and Minnesota until March 1st. There was only one class in Physical Culture secured for her, and that was at Wahpeton. Having one at Fergus Falls at the same time she gave the rest of her efforts to field work. She organized two W's and one Y, and gained fifty pledges, eighty

six active members and twenty seven honorary.

Miss Annie Robbins was the next field worker and spent three weeks with us. Her talk on life in the Philippines was well received and larger audiences secured than we usually get for other lecturers. She gave twelve addresses in the state and one talk at Fargo College. She received in collections \$84.64; after deducting her salary and expenses left a balance for our state treasury.

During the summer we had three of our best organizers and speakers were with us.

Miss Phelps returned the 5th of April, and continued several weeks. Her work was largely on missionary ground and required a great amount of travel in the southwestern and northwestern parts of the state. Some of these unions we know to be in a thriving condition; others we have not heard very much from but trust they are silently at work. Mrs. Nelle Burger, of Missouri, came to us the 5th of June, and for her too we had a part of the route covered some new territory. But unfortunately for her and exceedingly so for us, she was taken ill at Edmore and obliged to leave the state after only eighteen days' work. The state reports came to us of her very good work and we felt it quite a calamity that she could not continue. She visited 14 towns, gave 17 addresses, secured 52 active members and twenty honorary and organized one new union. Her estimate of audience was 1,820, secured in collection \$119.02 and after deducting her expenses and salary left a balance in state treasury. Mrs. Burger assisted at two conventions.

Mrs. Callie Howe, another of Missouri's gifted daughters, came into the state on June 13th and worked five weeks including Chautauqua work of ten days. She gave twenty-two lectures, eight day meetings, gained thirty-three active members and twenty-one subscriptions to the Union Signal. Her collections amounted to \$225.76, leaving a very nice sum to put into treasury above all her expenses.

The good seed sown by these earnest workers will certainly bear much fruit.

Miss Carrie Lee Carter will give us three weeks work beginning Sept. 27th. Miss Carter is also one of Missouri's brilliant young women, and a national organizer.

The unions organized this year with the officers elected are as follows:  
Oberon—Pres., Miss Janey Kelly.  
Cor. Sec., Mrs. N. K. Whitcomb.  
Ledgeswood—Pres., Mrs. Sarah L. Thurston.

Dazy—Pres., Mrs. Mary Hughes; cor. sec., Miss Donelda Hamlin.  
Dwight—Pres., Miss Carlson.

Mayville V.—Pres., Miss Vida Turner; cor. sec., Miss Violet Morrish.

Lenora (Aneta p. o.)—Pres., Mrs. R. H. Belden; cor. sec., Miss Mabel Belden.

Oakes—Pres., Mrs. Naylor; cor. sec., Miss Lillie Denning.

Ashley—Pres., Mrs. Olive Cooper; cor. sec., Mrs. Eva Zimmerman.

Napoleon—Pres., Mrs. Alice Fitch; cor. sec., Miss Ida Hatcher.

Bismarck—Pres., Mrs. Lizzie Roberts; cor. sec., Mrs. Mace Whitecroft.

Anamosa—Pres., Mrs. Tom Ellis; cor. sec., Mrs. Winnifred Cranith.

Buford—Pres., Mrs. J. O. Jones; cor. sec., Miss Ethel Jones.

Souris—Pres., Mrs. Cora Bryant Miller; cor. sec., Miss Radcliffe.

Crystal—Pres., Mrs. Mary Bell; cor. sec., Miss Eva Stearns.

Cooperstown Y.—Pres., Miss Ethel Newberry; cor. sec., Miss Edith Sinclair.

Rush Lake (p. o. Knox)—Pres., Mrs. S. J. Noble; cor. sec., Mrs. E. Erwin.

The presidents of Second and Third districts have several points where unions are soon to be organized.

Mrs. Mattie Meacham and Mrs. Callie Howe were the Chautauqua workers this year, the State President being in attendance a few days.

More literature has been purchased and sent out from headquarters this year than ever before. A large amount has been sent to new points where, we trust, the seed will soon bear fruit. About 1,600 pages of Scandinavian and German literature has been sent to settlements to be distributed.

While the population is certainly undergoing a change and many old workers are leaving the field, on the whole there are many things for our encouragement, and we look forward to the time when the homes in every part of the state will be interested in the work "for God and Home and Native Land."

Yours Hopefully,  
MATTIE VAN DE BOGART.

Park River has secured 300 total abstinence pledges.

## Health or Whisky Which?

A recent president of a state medical society said, "The health of the people demands the suppression of the saloon." And he was right. If any disease, like small pox or cholera, caused on itself as many deaths in our country during a year as has intoxicating liquors sold over licensed saloons, the United States Congress would appropriate a hundred thousand dollars to stamp out the disease and then appoint special officers to see that the health orders were enforced. This would be right and the people would give such a measure their hearty approval.

The health of the people is a precious heritage, and no legislative power has any right to legalize any business that destroys or endangers the health of the people. We speak the more positively on this question because the United States Supreme Court has so decided.

You may permit me to speak briefly from my own experience, especially if I substantiate what I say with high authority. Having been a busy physician for more than twenty-five years and in that time having never lost a week by ill-health myself, and having had my office located with a saloon on one side and another saloon in front, and my residence with a saloon keeper living each side as neighbors, you see I have had a fair opportunity for practical observation and study as to the effects of alcoholic preparations on health.

A drunkard is a sick man, and it is cruel to send him to jail, where he is degraded and often cruelly treated, when he should be sent to a hospital and there kindly treated and restored to health. A drunkard may be a sinner; we leave that to a merciful God; but one thing we do know, and that is, that he is a diseased man and so according to law.

A noted physician, a few years ago, when he observed that most men who died of cholera were drinking men, declared that every dram shop ought to be labeled, "Cholera sold here." And I declare unto you, every saloon in America and the world over ought to be labeled, "Disease sold here." We know it is a severe charge to say that saloons sell disease, but it has the merit of being true. And we have the facts to prove it, a few of which we will give here.

Dr. Willard Parker, who for many years stood at the head of the medical profession in New York City, said: "One third of all the deaths in New York City are caused directly and indirectly by alcoholic drinks." Dr. Hammond, of Washington, D. C., who enjoyed such success in his specialty of treating nervous diseases as to make \$100,000 a year, names twenty diseases of the nervous system caused by alcohol. He said in a letter to Senator Blair: "I am free to admit, weighing all points for and against, mankind would be better off mentally morally and physically if alcohol were altogether abolished."

The Massachusetts legislature appointed a committee to investigate the cause of idiocy, and Dr. H. H. Howes, its chairman, reported the finding of 300 idiots investigated he found that 145 of them had drunken parents, and he estimated that three-fourths of the idiots of the state had intemperate parents.

Insanity is the worst form of mental disease. One of my students, who has been the physician in charge of the largest hospital for insane in the state for fifteen years, recently told me that 65 per cent of all their patients came to the hospital directly or indirectly by the influence of alcohol. Were it necessary these facts could be multiplied a thousand fold.

When the immortal Gladstone declared that "Strong drink destroys more of the human family than war, pestilence or famine," he could have meant nothing short of the mighty destruction caused by alcohol through disease which it produces.

Fathers spend their money at the saloons and their children go half clad, take cold and die of pneumonia or other diseases of exposure. The mother and children of the drunkard go half starved and become an easy prey to the germs of disease. If moderate drinking fathers and patent medicine taking mothers realized how such narcotics weaken their offspring, making them an easy prey to the germs of disease, they would cease the use of intoxicants forever.

Many, many are the good reasons why the saloon should be wiped off the face of the earth, but one of the greatest of these is its destructive powers over the health of the people. Therefore, every one who values the health of his family and succeeding generations should use his influence and vote to kill the saloon.

Prize recitation by Dr. Homer J. Hall, of Franklin, Ind.



Elizabeth Preston Andersen

PRESIDENT'S  
ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Graven upon the stone which marks the earthly resting place of America's greatest woman are these words: "To Make the world Wider for Woman and More Homelike for Humanity." This was the vow of Frances E. Willard's beautiful life, and the little bow of white ribbon which we wear with joy tonight, is to each one of us the pure symbol of this white pledge.

The experiences of the year have taught us that we can make the world more homelike for humanity only as we make it wider for woman. The sweet home influences, the barriers against evil, the invisible restraints, the chains forged by her, all these things which make our homes the safeguards of the nation, and which poor humanity needs beyond the need of air and mud ever be inseparably connected with woman.

Ruskin says: "Wherever a true woman comes, home is always round her. The stars may be over her head; the glow worm in the night cold grass may be the only fire at her feet, but home is yet wherever she is; and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than ceiled with cedar or painted with vermilion, shedding its quiet light for those who else were homeless."

Miss Willard says: "Woman brightens every place she enters, and she will yet enter every place the world around." When this comes to pass, then indeed, will the world be more homelike for humanity.

The sweetest word in our mother tongue is home. I have always pitied the French people that they have no word in their language to express this idea. It speaks to us of all that is pure and sacred and holy. The joys of childhood, the sanctity of motherhood, the mysteries of life and death are wrapped up in that word—home. And when we wish to represent the bliss and joy of heaven we can find no better word to express it than home—our heavenly home.

"To make the world more homelike for humanity"—what does this mean? Does it not mean to give all humanity as great a degree as possible, the protection, the love and sympathy that the home gives to its own? To allow every man a chance to develop and bring out the God-likeness there is in him? Then these things which destroy man's finer nature, which dwarf his intellect, cloud his judgment, shrivel up his affections, which make him coarse, sensual and brutish, must be put out of the way. For this reason we direct our energies against that crime of crimes and father of crimes, the liquor traffic.

The Chicago American prints a cartoon drawn by Davenport representing a monument of skulls, and in the striking editorial which accompanied it we find these words: "Savage kings of the type of Attila were proud of piling up human heads as monuments to their fighting ability, and the most barbarous of kings and savages, the most notorious of conquerors, is whiskey." Davenport has followed historical tradition in giving to whiskey a monument of the skulls of men. It would have been even better perhaps to have this monument of the broken hearts of women and children, but that idea would be too gruesome, so

the skulls must go as a milder expression of the idea. Whether you believe, in whiskey, or hate it, you know there is no exaggeration in portraying whiskey's monument as a vast collection of ruined lives. You know that the largest public square in this city could be filled higher than the tallest city building with the skulls of those whom whiskey has carried through sorrow to the grave only within recent years."

It is not strange that the womanhood of the world should combine to put down this arch destroyer of the home; this modern Moloch which demands the sacrifice of their children.

No reform glides smoothly along like a white winged ship before the breeze on a summer sea; it is rather a toilsome ascent over a rocky road blocked often by prejudice, indifference and misunderstanding, but, thank God, never turned back by opposition.

The best that has ever come to this world has come through toil, struggle, sacrifice and pain. It is the divine order; who are we that we should question it? It is only he who is willing to lose his life who finds it resurrected, purified and glorified; filled with new meaning and purpose for himself and for others.

"By the light of burning heretics Christ's bleeding feet I track, Toiling up new Calvaries ever with the cross that turns not back, And these mounts of anguish number how each generation learned One new word of that grand credo which in prophet hearts hath burned Since the first man stood God conquered, with his face to heaven upturned."

Then, "Beloved think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you. But rejoice inasmuch as ye are partakers of Christ's sufferings; that when his glory shall be revealed ye shall be glad with exceeding great joy." Then even in darkest discouragements and what seems to be most hopeless defeats we can rejoice in that we thus have fellowship with Christ in suffering, and in that we have the surety of final victory, when His glory shall be revealed.

As we look over the past year our hearts should be filled with thanksgiving and praise, for it has been a year of great happiness. This old world was never quite so wide for woman as it is today, and with all its wickedness it was it is to-day. The victories of this year form a glorious rainbow of promise for the future.

ACROSS THE SEAS.

For many years there were very few signs of life in the temperance movement across the seas, and especially on the continent. But within the last years there has been a wonderful awakening even in those countries where they claimed to have solved the drink problem by the free use of light wines and beer. In France a long series of scientific investigations have revealed the fallacy of this claim.

The following declaration, one of the strongest public utterances of the year on the temperance question, was made by the dean of the medical faculty of Paris, adopted by the Council of Public Assistance and approved by the Academy of Medicine at its session of February 17, 1903: "The drink habit involves the ruin of the family, neglect of all social duties, dislike for work, misery, theft, and crime. It leads at least to the hospital; for alcoholism engenders all sorts of fatal diseases; paralysis, madness, affections of the stomach and liver, dropsy, and tuberculosis, of which it is one of the most frequent causes. Finally, it complicates and aggravates all the acute maladies. An attack of typhoid, pneumonia, or of erysipelas that would be mild in a sober man will kill an alcoholic patient quickly. The hygienic faults of parents are visited on their children; if these live beyond the first few months they are threatened with chorea or with epilepsy; or they are carried off later by meningitis or phthisis. For the health of the individual, for the existence of the family, for the future of the country, alcoholism is one of the most terrible of scourges."

Because scientific men take such a stand as this, there is hope for France whose men have been deteriorating so fast physically that the government has been obliged to cut down the required height of her soldiers twice in ten years.

At the ninth International Anti-alcohol Congress held this summer in Bremen, Germany, Emperor William sent a personal representative to welcome the fourteen hundred delegates who represented fifteen countries in two hemispheres.

The German government will en-

deavor to secure a law providing that saloon keepers sell temperance drinks, such as lemonade, milk, coffee and tea, also cold food, and that the credit system be abolished.

The Czar of Russia has provided for the enactment of temperance legislation which he believes will diminish the evils of the drink habit in his realm.

Oscar, King of Sweden, has ordered that hereafter war vessels be christened with water instead of wine.

Austria is awake on the temperance question. One of her great scientific workers, Dr. M. K. Kassowitz, professor in the University of Vienna, has written a treatise which is being widely circulated among scientific men, giving results of investigations which prove conclusively that alcohol is in no sense a food, but always a poison.

King Edward has announced to his soldiers in the army and navy that it will be acceptable to him if they drink his health in cold water, and his physician comes out boldly against drink. A thousand English physicians sign a document scoring alcoholic drink as a dangerous poison.

In New Zealand the recent elections show sweeping victories for prohibition.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

One of the most encouraging signs of progress at home is the change in the attitude toward the liquor problem. Never before has the church taken so bold a stand against this evil as within the last year. The Methodist church in Canada appoints temperance evangelists who give their whole time to this work. Many conferences in this country are following the example of their brothers in Canada, and ministers who possess special gifts and graces for the work are appointed to travel throughout the conference stirring up the churches on the temperance question.

The young people's societies of the churches have been more aggressive than ever before. One of their organs, the *Ev'ning Herald*, has made prohibition its slogan for the year. The Presbyterian General Assembly at Los Angeles declared itself with no uncertain sound on the prohibition question. The Friends Society, who have always been first in reform movements, have made a proposal to the other churches to hold a great conference of christian people in 1906 to consider the liquor problem. This proposition has been received with much enthusiasm and we believe it marks an epoch in the work of the church in the temperance reform. The great mother church, Chautauque, which is a child of the church, has this year given a week of its time to the consideration of the liquor problem.

Never before has the secular and religious press devoted so much space to the liquor question as today. Our great dailies have teamed with editorial comment and most of them have advocated total abstinence.

While Vermont and New Hampshire have gone back to the license system, this is more than counterbalanced by the gains of prohibition in the south. The great state of Texas, which could carry Vermont and New Hampshire in its vest pocket, has been moving toward prohibition with the strides of a giant. In June, 1901 the state had fifty-three prohibition counties, in 1902, 104 prohibition counties, and it now has one hundred thirty-six counties under prohibition, sixty-two under partial prohibition and only forty-six under license. A leading liquor organ of the state says, "The outlook for the trade is gloomy in Texas."

It should be said of Vermont and New Hampshire that the awful whirlwind of drunkenness which has swept over their cities since the return to the license system has so disgusted the better class of citizens, and awakened those who were indifferent, that an early return to prohibition is predicted. The dispensary bill and prohibition law, which could carry Vermont and New Hampshire in its vest pocket, has been moving toward prohibition with the strides of a giant.

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Tennessee defeated the dispensary bill and passed a local prohibition law, as a result of which fifty-three counties are now wholly under prohibition. An attempt was made to saddle the dispensary system upon Florida. The W. C. T. U. rallied the temperance forces, made a spirited attack, scattered the truth regarding this pernicious system broadcast over the state and won the day.

Mississippi and North Carolina are now lining up their forces for a battle royal against the saloon.

The Kansas legislature by a vote of one hundred and ten to four re-enacted the injunction law, which greatly strengthens their prohibition law.

In the Maine legislature, resubmission was defeated by a vote of ninety-four to forty-six.

The most notable victories of the year were won in Congress. On account of

the telegrams, letters and petitions sent in, largely through the medium of our organization, Congress refused to consider the repeal of the anti-canteen law. A law was passed which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has advocated for years, prohibiting the sale of liquors at immigration stations at New York and also in any building controlled by the government. We rejoice that the saloons in the capitol of the United States, one under the Hall of Representatives and the other under the Senate Chamber, are closed, and we believe the self-respecting christian manhood and womanhood of this nation will never allow them to be reopened.

After many years of effort a bill has been passed prohibiting the sale of liquors to infant races in the New Hebrides. By order of the naval department in our new island of Tutuila, the native Samoan is protected from intoxicants.

Eleven times within ten years has the United States taken active action to protect the world's native races from the curse of alcohol. It should be carried to final victory the universal treaty to protect all native races against intoxicants and opium.

Through the efforts of our representative at Washington, Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis, women immigration inspectors have been appointed and the great need for women to meet women coming to our ports in the second cabin has been clearly demonstrated. President Roosevelt has shown himself to be in sympathy with this movement and we have grounds for hope that the agents will be retained, although there is opposition in some quarters against it.

The columns of the liquor press clearly indicate the progress the temperance movement is making these days. The report of the wholesale liquor dealers convention held at Baltimore in June shows that they are beginning to gauge the strength of the temperance movement, and are planning as never before to fight for their business. The protective bureau of the association is organized to educate the people against the fallacies of prohibition and has received \$10,000 for the purpose of sending out literature. During the year they printed 2,515,000 pieces of campaign literature, of which 1,355,500 have been mailed directly to voters. Whenever possible the bureau has sent a representative to visit "troubled states" to advise and counsel in the fight against prohibition. The association retains an attorney at a salary of \$15,000 a year.

The forty-third annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association, was held at Niagara Falls in June. The president in his annual address called attention to the fact that "the brewing industry was compelled to maintain an increasing defensive warfare against a host of enemies who, backed by a powerful press, by political and social influences of great force, seek to injure our industry and go so far even as to question our right of existence." The report of the trustees as well as the president's address show that the brewers are greatly disturbed over the progress made by the prohibition idea.

While the liquor dealers and brewers' associations constantly affirm that prohibition is a failure, yet they are annually appropriating immense sums of money to fight this failure. It is interesting and encouraging to note the estimation in which the liquor press holds our organization. One editor recommends that missionary work be done to enlighten the "benighted" women who compose the W. C. T. U. He says: "The influence of the females who compose this organization is everywhere evident. They support every law that aims to restrict the liberty of the male. They were influential in an important degree in securing the abolition of the army canteen. Their influence with legislators in all parts of the country is amazing. We must somehow bring them up to our standard of intelligence, for if they are dragged down there they will drag us down to theirs. The notion that they deserve forbearance and respect because they mean well is wrong. A very bad place is paved with as good intentions as any of theirs." All these indications show that the battle is being pushed to the gates, and that the enemy is making a desperate fight to maintain his own.

NORTH DAKOTA.

We have great reason to rejoice for the victories that have been won in our own state.

In the last legislature resubmission was defeated in the house by a vote of 66 to 31. Many and devious efforts were made by the resubmissionists to weaken the prohibition law, all of which signally failed. Not only was every effort to weaken the law defeated, but it is



NORTH DAKOTA  
**WCYTU**  
 Through Christ We Conquer



MRS. MARY GROVER,  
 State Y Secretary.

Lisbon, N. D., Sept. 16, 1903. My Dear Comrades: As I write that line I wonder if we are really that "Comrades" to share our mutual successes and failures, to help each other in every possible way. I do so wish that every Y girl in the state would consider me indeed her comrade her friend willing to do my best to assist her, and anxious not only for the society to which we belong but for the welfare of each individual young woman, and also the young men, who "belong." Each one may be able to accomplish something working alone, but how much more by united effort—co-operation means so much in a work like this.

I have been pondering in my mind the feasibility of adopting a uniform program, either from the Year Book or formulated by a committee, for the coming year. Our Y Conference is for the discussion of just such plans as this and I would like to have you think the matter over and come up to convention with your ideas for or against this proposition. You will find in this issue the program which we hope to have carried out in full, and it is the thought to have these subjects freely discussed by all delegates. Do not think because your name does not appear on the program that you are to have no part. The Conference will be a failure if it does not draw out new ideas from each one there. The subjects have been chosen which, judging from reports, the Ys generally need instruction upon, and leaders from Ys having done something along the lines mentioned.

A very encouraging letter was received from the president of Buxton Y the other day in which she told of a Reading Circle recently organized. This was after my program was sent to the Secretary, but I have asked her to tell us something of it at our Conference. This cold weather makes us think of winter and the long evenings in which we may read and study. Is not a Y. W. C. T. U. Reading Circle an excellent idea? Think about it and plan for it and put it in operation as soon as possible. Perhaps some other Y has a better plan to maintain interest and instruct the young people. If so, tell us about it. The roll call will give you an opportunity to make the plan known, and then we will discuss it later.

We have written about our Y Conference Saturday a. m. but do not want you to think that is all the time we have at Convention, for the whole Convention belongs to us. We are a part of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and whatever is helpful for them is as much so to us, and we want every Y delegate to be present at every session if it is possible. I hope to meet many of you at Mayville and know that we shall be mutually benefited. "A good report maketh the bones fat." Come with a good report and may God be with you in all your work. Loyal, yours,  
 MARY M. GROVER.

The home of Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright was made happy by the arrival of a baby boy—Barnes Sudduth August seventh.

Last year North Dakota received honorable mention in the national report for increase of Y membership. Will you not do your part to keep our record good for this year also?

Program for Y Conference—  
 Devotions, Miss Georgiana Fulton, Nicholson Y.  
 Roll Call. Response, The Best Thing We Have Done This Year.  
 Appointment of committees and perfecting plans for Y night.  
 Red Letter Days, Miss Lizzie Campbell, Drayton Y.  
 How many and what Departments of Work shall the Y adopt? Mayville Y.  
 How we use the Year Book. Hunter Y.  
 Our Honoraries. Pembina Y.  
 Co-operation with other young people's societies, Miss Emur Best, Ass't Y Sec., Fargo Y.  
 Our literature and how Miss Carrie to use it. Leo Carter.  
 Question Box. Dexter, Mo.

**Temperance Tonics.**

It is said 411 smokers drop dead every month on the streets of America from tobacco heart.

New York spends yearly on education \$1,000,000, on amusements \$7,000,000, on drink \$60,000,000.

Maine has served notice on the last liquor outlaw within her borders that he is wanted no longer.

It is said that Chicago receives \$1,000,000 revenue from the saloons every four months. \$250,000,000 are invested in breweries and malt houses alone in America.

Maine's Brave Stand Against Liquor and License and The Great Forward Movement by the Epworth League are two movements worthy of note and a great encouragement to temperance people.

Nearly 150 counties out of 240 in Texas have voted out the licensed saloon, and scarcely half of the remaining number that allow the dramshop free life without limitation in prohibition precincts.

Anthony Comstock says that according to the last census there are about 1,000,000 habitual drunkards. This means that about 1 in 33 of the adult population are steeped in liquor in the United States.

Under the national pure food law enacted by Congress last winter a shipment of white wine from Bordeaux, France was refused admittance on Sept. 5th, it being found to be adulterated with salicylic acid.

A high license man believes in putting whiskey into a boy through a \$1,000 funnel and then putting the boy into the gutter. A prohibitionist the whiskey into the gutter, and then putting the boy up in Christ.

Next to the drunkard's hell, the worst effects fall upon his little ones. Statistics show that our insane asylums, institutions for feeble minds, and penitentiaries often are fed from the families of the poor drunkard.

Hon. J. H. Manley has signed one of the Prohibition blanks stating that he is opposed to resubmission or license in any form; and public sentiment all over the state is increasingly demanding enforcement instead of repeal.

The people of Neal Dow's state will not be brow beaten into acceptance of any Vermont-New Hampshire alliance with the trade. The Maine legislature convened September 1 in special session to transact two or three items of unfinished business left over from the regular session. A short time ago the resubmissionists were claiming that they would submit their little bill and that it would pass, but as a matter of fact the special session of the legislature transacted its business in one day and adjourned without any attempt being made to introduce the resubmission bill so much talked of.

Taliaferro County, Ga., the only county between Atlanta and Augusta, 171 miles which up to this time has licensed the sale of whiskey, went dry the 15th by 15 majority. It was a tremendous fight but Prohibition won. The winning of Taliaferro county points toward a reaction from the dispensary wave that for two years has retarded the progress of local prohibition in the eastern coast states of the south. The plan of State Control has been deliberately and successfully used as a buffer against the prohibitionists in that section by the politicians and leaders of the liquor trade. A reaction has already set in against a government saloon proposition in either state or county form.

The 3,000,000 Christian young people of the Epworth League have announced a forward movement in the Great Reform that means business. At their great Detroit convention in July the

plan was presented and adopted that the Epworth Herald for August 29 issue the call to arms that will muster these young people the world over under the banner of Prohibition. The Herald says: "The next forward movement in the Epworth League is to be a temperance crusade. This movement is to be first of all a pledge signing campaign. The awful effects of liquor upon the body and mind and soul need to be emphasized. Its domestic and social devastations must be retold. A new and determined effort must be made to stir in the hearts of the girls and boys a deep seated hatred of the liquid poison. Hence plans are under way to circulate the pledge by the tens of thousands. Literature is to be manufactured and circulated in wholesale ways. Then the Crusade contemplates a series of agitation meetings. These will make possible new and large victories. Then last this movement means war. All the Satanic forces which are operating to pull men and women down are against us. The day of resolutions is past. Enough of that sort of campaign! The specific work then which these young people have upon their hands is to make trouble for the rum power."

L. T. L. CORNER.

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



MRS. C. W. MOSES,  
 State L. T. L. Sec'y.

**L. T. L. Notes.**

Fairview had a class of 8 L. T. L's graduate this year.

Fargo Scandinavian L. T. L., although a new organization only a little over three months old, has grown until it numbers 41.

Page has two L. T. L's, one numbering 35 and one 18.

Hope L. T. L. has grown until it now numbers 75.

Grand Forks has an L. T. L. numbering 38.

Harlem L. T. L. sent \$3 to the W. C. T. U. Home, and a part was taken to buy a new stove which was badly needed for the nursery.

"When you save a man or a woman you save a unit, but when you save a boy or a girl you save a whole multiplication table."—John Wanamaker. We should think of this when disposed to think lightly of the L. T. L. branch.

**FIELD NOTES.**

Grass Lake union has been most successful in socials, medal contests and increase in honorary members. They now have thirty honoraries.

New Rockford made a present of a chair to Baldwin Cottage.

Forest River, since last September, has sent \$24.20 to the W. C. T. U. Home. The members of Ardoch union pay 5 cents per month to the W. C. T. U. Home.

Maza union has been most successful in securing attendance of members and medal contest work.

Abarska has been most successful in the line of parlor meetings.

Fessenden union has been most successful in social meetings and work among the young people.

The new union at Napoleon has been most successful in medal contest work.

The union at Parth circulated an anti-druggist permit petition and has been very successful with Mothers' Meetings.

Grand Forks union holds meetings at the hospital once a month, and the department meetings have been very successful.

The union at Gladstone, although so far away from the unions of the state, keep up the work, pay their dues and have secured three new members. The

**MISS A. G. MABEE,**  
 PURCHASING AGENT,  
 704 Lumber Exchange,  
 MINNEAPOLIS, - - - MINN.  
 Seven years experience in filling mail orders. Write me for anything you wish. Every order receives personal attention. No commission charged and satisfaction guaranteed!

**WANTED:**

A Nice Home for a Fine  
**Beautiful Baby BOY,**  
 now at the W. C. T. U. Home.  
 Baby Is Nine Months Old.

**Casselton Reporter**

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

Cando union is preparing a three month's program for the union meetings. Leads has received sixteen new members.

The new union at Dwight organized last winter has held twelve regular meetings, twelve public meetings and sixteen parlor meetings.

former president traveled sixty-five miles to collect dues and then went eight miles to see the treasurer. We can imagine something about what it means to have members so scattered and what a sacrifice to work in the cause of right.

Tiffany reports their most successful efforts to be in employing lecturers.

**READY!**

The Beautiful World's Y Almanac for 1904.

WHY should all members of the W. C. T. U. and Y buy?

BECAUSE it is beautiful; because it is distinctively ours, and because it is sold for the benefit of the telling work in Japan of Miss Kara Smart.

WHY should you buy now?

BECAUSE the edition for 1903 was not nearly adequate to supply the demand! Many were disappointed last year—you may be of the number this year. Do not delay!

WE ASSURE YOU you cannot be disappointed in the make-up of the booklet. It is fully up to the standard of last year. The cover is in soft gray, with Miss Willard's face, in relief, in white, in the center. There are 24 pages of the most exquisite steel engravings, including the face of the Lady Henry Somerset and interior views of Eastnor Castle; the latest photographs of Mrs. Barns, Miss Swankie-Camden and Miss Smart; the World's Y group and many others illustrative of our work, as well as those showing the peculiar architecture of some of the most famous of oriental palaces. Besides all these is the calendar and the gems of thought that you will want to make a part of your life. To possess it, and appropriate it, is a liberal education, yet it may all be had for the small sum of 25 cents!

Order from the editor and custodian,  
 Mrs. CLARA PARRISH-WRIGHT,  
 Paris, Ill., U. S. A.

Continued from page 1.

the home for two, the nation for two, the ballot for two; when men shall understand that a state or a nation bereft of the mother heart is bereft of the best it can know.

"When not alone on man is laid the duty of the hour.

Woman, a gathering host, stands forth, full armed with moral power.

Open the way and she will wield the ballot by your side.

Till back from all she cherishes, is rolled destruction's tide."  
 Mrs. E. C. WIDFIELD, Leal.

