



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

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PROGRESS IN TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Extracts From President Stevens' Annual Address.

Several years before Frances E. Willard went to the homeland she said: "In Crusade days the sky of hope lay low above us; now its arch is boundless. Then custom's pinched lips declared, thus far and no farther, and we rebelled, but yet obeyed; now nothing can restrain our ardent footsteps save the loving thus far and no farther of God. Then we were raw recruits, now we are soldiers drilled and disciplined; then we cruised in saloons, but now in halls of legislation; then we thought only of cure, now we are occupied with prevention; then we wept, now we rejoice. Then we called ourselves a National Union, now we are National in very deed."

The World's W. C. T. U. was organized nine years after the national organization and the most notable event in the W. C. T. U. annals of 1903 is the holding of the World's sixth biennial convention at Geneva, Switzerland, in June. England had the largest representation in that convention and the United States came next. At the closing hour of the last evening, after sixty remarkable speeches in many different languages by sixty remarkable women from every section of the globe, there was a scene that demonstrated the harmony of our work, notwithstanding the diversity of languages. At an opportune moment the Britishers burst out into singing their national anthem which was quickly followed by "My Country 'tis of Thee," then much to our surprise the Swiss people who filled the magnificent Music Hall from floor to upper gallery, followed with their anthem to the same melody. Before leaving the Swiss republic, a Swiss W. C. T. U. was organized (this making 53 nations in the W. C. T. U. federation). During the president's address at the Geneva convention, the leader of the woman's temperance work in Germany, occupied the chair. The thought of the temperance world has been turned to Germany on account of the famous International Anti-Alcohol Congress held in Bremen last spring.

Of the many strong anti-alcohol speeches of leading doctors and scientists none is more hopefully significant of an intelligent awakening concerning the evil of liquor drinking than the speech of Dr. Delbruck, who gave some striking information concerning the injurious effects of beer drinking in Germany. He said at an inebriate asylum in the north of Germany out of 149 patients 41 had been sent there through drinking spirituous liquor, 30 through wine drinking, 78 or more than one-half through injurious effects of beer drinking; and he said it was impossible to convey by statistics the extent of the misery caused by beer alcoholism. The health officer of Germany has prepared a mass of material showing the injurious effects of alcohol which is being circulated for the good of the Germans.

France is aroused on the subject and has placards posted, which are signed by those who are competent to judge of the dangers of alcohol the President of the Medical Faculty of Paris, the Chairman of the Institute of France and the Medical Director of the hospital l'Hotel Dieu of Paris. This document declares that: "Alcoholism is the chronic poisoning resulting from the constant use of alcohol, even if this does not produce drunkenness.

"It is an error to say that alcohol is a necessity to the man who has to do hard work, or that it restores strength." The artificial stimulation which it produces soon gives away to exhaustion and nervous depression.

"Alcohol is good for nobody, but works harm to everybody.

"Alcoholism produces the most varied and fatal diseases of the stomach and liver, paralysis, dropsy and madness. It is one of the most frequent causes of tuberculosis. Lastly, it aggravates and enhances all acute diseases, typhus, pneumonia, erysipelas.

"These diseases only attack a sober man in a mild degree, while they quickly do away with the man who drinks alcohol.

"The sins of the parents against the laws of health visit their offspring. If the children survive the first months of their lives, they are threatened with imbecility, epilepsy, or death carries them away a little later by such diseases as meningitis or consumption.

"Alcoholism is one of the most terrible plagues to the individual health, the existence of the home and the prosperity of the nation."

Scientists, educators, philanthropists, clergymen, did not object to this, but the liquor trade, ever alert to protect its financial interests, was enraged and brought suit against the government for damages.

In Russia every town has its temperance committee extending into every country district and every village has its temperance protector with special committees for prisons and for schools.

In a popular journal the following clipping appeared: "The W. C. T. U. is a strong organization in Iceland and has thoroughly instilled into the native Icelanders the benefits of abstaining from all intoxicating liquors. The first modern saloon established in Reikjavik met with a spirited opposition. Temperance people, including the ministers, organized a picket brigade and stood guard around the place urging all who approached not to enter. It is needless to say that the saloon keepers' business could not go on. The outlook for the rum traffic in Iceland is not encouraging."

There is an emphatic declaration in Canada in favor of prohibition, which sentiment may be resisted for a time, but must before long take tangible legal shape.

In England there are some encouraging features in connection with the temperance reform. Steps are being taken with good prospects of success to induce parliament to abolish barmains, 80,000 of whom are employed in the British Isles. A few years ago such a movement was considered inexpedient, but to-day it is considered expedient, because it is right. Recently 10,000 people assembled in Royal Albert Hall, London, to protest against further inroads of the liquor traffic. Among the protestants were Earls and Countesses, Bishops and Lord Mayors, Lords and Ladies, Physicians and Clergymen and members of Parliament in large numbers, and they all seemed to enjoy the sentiment. "While we cannot make people sober by act of parliament we can make parliament sober by act of the country."

In our own country there is marked progress along various lines.

Testimony from reliable sources, indicates that the Lone Star State is fast getting ready to enact a state prohibitory law, and the same is true of several other states.

Tennessee deserves heartiest congrat-

ulations upon the defeat of the dispensary bill.

The principle and law of prohibition was never more manifest in Kansas than at the present time. Where there is failure on the part of officials to enforce the law there is a great tendency in favor of changing such officials instead of changing the law.

And Maine stands true and firm. There is no present demand by the law-abiding citizens of the state for resubmission of the prohibitory law, and a demand that originates with the lawless should meet with prompt and emphatic refusal.

No more encouraging or meaningful words have been uttered during the year than those from Carroll D. Wright: "The economic aspects involved in the treatment of the temperance question are having an influence which is spreading everywhere, and which is comprehended in industrial establishment and by government. The simple idea that a man with a clear brain is a better employe than one with a muddled brain is carrying the question forward to success, and the sooner men learn that in order to secure employment at all they must approach their service with minds unclouded, the better for humanity. Religion teaches that the temple of God must not be defiled. Economic consideration now allies itself with religion, and insists that the welfare of the community demands that the temple of God shall remain undefiled."

The question is liquor drinking among women increasing? is hard to answer. We surely hear more about drinking women than formerly, perhaps from the fact that the drinking habit attracts more attention than it did in the days when nearly everyone used liquor in one form or another. Speaking of intemperance among women and that much of it comes through the use of alcohol in medicine, Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to the King of England, is reported to have said: "The only remedy for the evil is total abstinence, half and half measures are useless, we must banish alcohol entirely." The final statement of Dr. Max Kassowitz, after a careful conservative analysis, is that "for the animal and human organism alcohol is not both a food and a poison, but only a poison."

We must be in hearty accord with the movement made by the American Peace Society for a stated International Congress to meet once in every five or seven years to deliberate upon matters of common interest to the nations and make recommendations to the governments. The board of directors have in mind the possibility that such an international body would in a few decades enable the nations to determine clearly whether it would be expedient for them to go further and to develop the organization into a World-Congress with legislative power.

The following is the list of the International Congress and Conferences of the last twenty years:

1834. The Berlin West African Congress, which set up the Congo Free State.

1855. International Prime Meridian Conference at Washington, invited by the United States and attended by representatives from twenty-six nations.

1889. The Marine Conference of Washington.

1893. The first Pan-American Conference at Washington.

1890. The Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference.

1892. International Sanitary Conference at Venice, the protocol drawn by

which was signed by the delegates of fifteen nations.

1893. International Sanitary Conference at Dresden in which nineteen nations were represented.

1896. The Universal Postal Congress, held at Washington and attended by representatives from every nation on the globe.

1899. The Hague Peace Conference which provided for the organization of the Permanent International Court of Arbitration.

1901. The Brussels Sugar Congress, which provided for the abolition of sugar bounties.

1901. The second Pan-American Conference held at Mexico City.

This year action has been taken by the Five Years Meeting of Friends in America which should not pass unnoticed, the outcome we shall look forward to with peculiar interest.

The following is the appeal sent out from their quinquennial meeting:

Dear Brethren in Christ:—We are confident in the belief that the consensus of opinion of the professing Christians of our land is opposed to the evils of the liquor traffic, and we find a want of co-operation in practical efforts to give effect to this opposition because none of the propositions heretofore made have met the approval of the general judgment of Christian people. We recognize that this is the case in our own body, and we believe it is likewise true of others. As a result the church exerts far less influence than it should to prevent the evils produced by this great cause of poverty and crime, and which also is a most serious obstacle to the spread of the gospel. We are deeply impressed with the conviction that an earnest effort should be made to ascertain in what way Christians can exert a united influence in the cause, and by what means they may work together. Upon what propositions can we obtain a practical agreement? We frankly confess we are not competent to solve the problem, but we believe that by united inquiry and a prayerful seeking for Divine enlightenment, with the willingness to approach the subject with an open mind, the united church may find a way by which we can serve the cause of Christ and the good of mankind in seeking the ultimate elimination of this stupendous evil. We, therefore, invite the governing bodies of the various denominations of Christians in the United States to appoint delegates to represent them in a conference to be held in the city of Washington, to begin on the second Wednesday of March 1906. The decisions of this conference should be reached only in practical unanimity, and, therefore, it is unnecessary to indicate any limit to the proposed representation. We issue this invitation with an humble realization of the smallness of our body, as compared with many others, but we do not under a deep sense that this duty has been laid upon us and that God will use the proposed instrumentality for the accomplishment of great good to mankind and for the glory of His name."

"The children are anxiously waiting for some one to lead them. They are willing and interested workers. When thoroughly aroused they are more enthusiastic than many of the older ones. Look out upon the fields, they are white unto the harvest, and Christ says "Feed my lambs." Gather this harvest of souls, feed them on the bread of life, fill their minds with pure and nobler principles or the destroyer of souls will seize them for his prey."

NORTH DAKOTA
WCYTU
 Through Christ We Conquer



MRS. MARY GROVER,
 State Y Secretary.

prised with a nice lot of letters, I am
 Yours for a prosperous year,
 EMIR BEST,
 Mapleton, N. D., Ass't Sec'y.
 Nov. 19, 1903.

L. T. L. CORNER.

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

Dear L. T. L's: Perhaps I need an introduction to you as I am not acquainted with many of the Temperance Legioners of the state. I am very well acquainted with one which is at Cooperstown, having been supt. of that legion for a time. I want to get acquainted with you all, not only by letters but hope to be able to visit the most of your Temperance Legions.

I am at present far away in the Old Crusade State attending the National Convention. On Thursday Nov. 12 we had an all day and evening conference which was a great help and benefit in the work for your secretary.

I hope in the near future, North Dakota may be able to send L. T. L. graduates as delegates to the National Convention as some of the other states have done. Pennsylvania sent two delegates, a young lady and young man; Michigan one young man; Illinois one young lady; all having graduated from the Senior L. T. L. Loyally yours,
 Mrs. O. W. KERR.

From Mrs. Black.

Harlem, N. D.—I wish more unions would take up L. T. L. work, if only in the form of contests. I am glad to see that the National is to devote a good share of time to L. T. L. work, for as your president says, this is the "most important." It was said at the state convention the best way to get W. C. T. U. Workers is to train the Y's. I add, where are the Y's to come from? It is only by persisting in training the children.

I started my letter to report my work since the school year closed last June. Since then we have had 4 very successful contests. One Aug. 4th was reported in the September Bulletin, another one in Vivian twp. on the eve of Aug. 24, at which time the successful prize winner was Miss Goldie Harrington, a young miss of 10 years, reciting "A Stray Sunbeam."

On Oct. 3d a double contest, oratorical and musical, was held in Harlem. The judges were Mrs. Canda and Harry Shivers of Cogswell and W. A. Terry of Harlem. The classes consisted of six each. The oratorical medal was won by Julia McAndrews, of Harlem, aged 14, speaking "A Drunkard's Child." Floyd Prentice, of Cogswell, won the musical medal. He is quite young, I believe not more than 7 yrs, but already a beautiful little singer.

I have not yet decided just how the L. T. L. work shall be carried on. Many of the children live in the country and it seems impossible for them to stay longer when school is out, or to come in on purpose for an L. T. L. meeting. I hope however to have one more contests soon and by that time I may have some plan.

Very cordially for L. T. L. and all other Temperance work,
 Mrs. C. G. BLACK,
 Harlem, N. D. L. T. L. Supt.

UNAVAILABLE FACTS.

California's Standing.

The saloon men and their friends are continually saying that "prohibition kills a town," and this "oft repeated lie" deceives many who ought to know better. The following facts and figures gathered from reliable and unprejudiced sources should be sufficient to convince all reasonable persons that closing saloons is never detrimental to business interests. According to the official statistics of the Census Bureau given out on October 25, 1900, nine counties in California lost in population in the preceding ten years, every one of them a saloon county. Seven cities suffered a decline in population during the decade, every one of them a saloon city. The average gain of the whole state during the ten years was not 23 per cent. The average gain of the Prohibition cities, over 90 per cent, or nearly four times the average of the whole state. The great saloon city of San Francisco gained only two-thirds as fast as the whole state, Sacramento less than one-half as fast and nearly all the prominent saloon cities in like proportion. Surely as a business proposition prohibition pays.

The county of Los Angeles has a pre-

dict option ordinance that has swept the saloons from a majority of the precincts, and only three towns outside the city of Los Angeles have saloons. The city of Los Angeles has limited the number of saloons to 200, one to every 600 inhabitants. San Francisco has one saloon to every 85 inhabitants. The following figures show the relative growth of San Francisco with its 4000 saloons and Los Angeles with 200 saloons:

	1890	1900	Per Ct. Inc.
San Francisco.....	29,897	343,752	13
Los Angeles.....	55,305	102,479	163

Real estate men of prohibition cities, in all advertising matter sent east, make the statement prominent that the place advertised has no saloons, because they know it will attract a desirable class of homeseekers. School authorities know that the absence of the saloon is helpful to all educational centers. As a result we have the mile limit law at Berkeley and prohibition at Palo Alto, two of the most rapidly growing cities of the state. Two prohibition counties are Riverside and Sutter. The city of Riverside adopted prohibition in 1894, and the result was so satisfactory that the county adopted a similar ordinance. The population of the city of Riverside in 1830 was 4,645; 1903, 12,000. Building improvements alone in the city during the past two years have amounted to over \$1,000,000. The city of Pasadena was incorporated in 1886, became a prohibition city in 1887. Value of building permits issued during 1903, \$1,900,000. The growth of Redlands has been wonderful, for the past two years has amounted to 43 per cent increase. The assessed valuation for the year 1902 was over half a million greater than the figures of the preceding year. Over three hundred new business blocks and residences were constructed during the past year. The other prohibition cities of southern California are equally prosperous.

Northern California is not without an object lesson that will help to show that prohibition is not disastrous to business interests. The following appeared in the San Francisco Examiner of October 2, 1892:

Yuba City, October 1.—This was a gala day for Sutter County, the occasion being the celebration of the first anniversary of the taking effect of the prohibition ordinance. An elaborate free dinner was spread and an excellent literary program rendered. A large crowd was present. There is not a saloon in the county. During last year the taxable property in Sutter county increased a quarter of a million dollars and the county tax has been decreased. The county jail has been empty for some time and the hospital contains but three patients.

The Sutter Independent of March 19, 1903, says: "Never in its history has Yuba City had a brighter future for growth in wealth and population than it now has. In spite of the previously formed ideas of many of its citizens that the 'old town' could never be more than a rural settlement, it has doubled itself in population in the last decade with no special effort on the part of its citizens to bring about this growth. There is every indication at present that Yuba City will have several hundred more people at the end of 1903 than it now has."

The Board of Trade of Sutter county this year issued 10,000 pamphlets descriptive of that county and its resources for distribution among eastern homeseekers. The members of the board are evidently proud of the fact that there are no saloons within the county. In a conspicuous place in the pamphlet appears the following: "More than ten years ago our Board of Supervisors, acting under the general local option law of the state, and with the assistance of a very modest number of our best citizens, and the further grand assistance and united efforts of almost all the mothers, wives, daughters, and sweethearts of Sutter county passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicants within its borders. The law has been persistent and doggedly fought by the saloon element ever since, but by the death knell of the opposition liquor traffic in Sutter county has ceased to exist, either as an issue or as a fact. Now the bear-eyed lumber is no longer seen reeling upon our streets or highways, and our whilom Falstaffs are lean-bellied for want of sack. Where saloons were eliminated churches and schoolhouses have arisen in their stead. Therefore we take a well merited pride in inviting the respectable homeseeker from the country of snows and cyclones to assume a well with us, indulging the assurance that they will find as moral and temperate a community as can be found in the Unit-

MISS F. WALLACE, Manager. REFERENCE: First National Bank. Rops. N. Dak.

The Dakota Purchasing Agency

The Mail Buyers' Friend and Representative.

N. W. Phone Main 1231-12.

P. O. Box 123.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

ed States. A child reared in such an atmosphere is worth more as a future citizen of the commonwealth, than two reared within the usual environment.

"There are no inherent rights in a citizen to sell intoxicating liquors by retail; it is not a privilege of a citizen of a State or a citizen of the United States."—U. S. Supreme Court, California vs. Christian-son.

"The statistics of every state show a greater amount of crime and misery attributable to the use of ardent spirits obtained at these retail liquor saloons than to any other source."—U. S. Supreme Court.

The truth of the above assertion of the Supreme Court is shown by the following comparison of the number of arrests under city ordinances and no-license cities:

License Cities	Population	No. Arrests
San Francisco.....	342,782	27,362
Stockton.....	17,506	1,074
Oakland.....	65,800	1,021
San Francisco.....	18,000	596
Los Angeles.....	102,480	7,613
Woodland.....	2,850	110
Total.....	550,488	37,770
No License Cities—		
Riverside.....	12,000	99
Pasadena.....	15,000	53
Pacific Grove.....	1,450	2
Total.....	28,450	159

New Organizations.

Among the indications of the general awakening on the temperance question are the attempts on the part of many who have hitherto stood aloof from the reform to form new societies and attempt new schemes for a solution of the temperance problem.

SEMI-TEETOTALERS.

This is a new organization that has been considerably discussed in the press. The pledge is, "Never to take intoxicating liquors, except at meals."

This, of course, is a step in the right direction, and it is hoped that many semi-teetotalers will ere long become converted into total abstinence as they study the question and realize the perils of alcohol.

A NEW TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

The "Bartenders and Saloonkeepers' Total Abstinence Society" is the name of a new organization, branches of which are being formed in different cities. In Jersey City it is expected that nearly all the 1,800 members of the Jersey City Local Barkeepers' Union will join the new society. The objects of the society are:

"To promote temperate habits among bartenders; to set a good example to customers; to protect the cash register and stock, and to elevate the calling."

President Dorgan, of the organization, says that saloonkeepers and bartenders must be abstainers because

"If a man behind the bar drinks with one man he must drink with all," said he "He must be either a total abstainer or ultimately become a drunkard."

THE GIDEONS.

A new movement started two years ago in Wisconsin by some traveling salesmen has been remarkably successful in carrying out the object of its founders. The "Gideons" is an organization of Christian traveling men, whose motto is: "The hotel bar must go, and it is going. In the State of Wisconsin alone seventy-five hotels have been compelled to discontinue their bars during the last year on account of the tremendous influence exercised by the Gideons. Already 2,707 have joined the movement.

Among the Gideons the whisky bottle has been thrown aside to give place to the Bible; the proverbial pack of cards has been replaced by the hymn book and their place of amusement and resort changed from the bar room to the church and prayer meeting.

The edict of this organizations of drummers is: "No hotel in America supporting a bar in its establishment will receive the patronage of the Gideons in this country."

Dear Y Girls.—I wish we could find out how many of you we reach through the Bulletin, and I know of no better way than for you to answer this letter. I wish that every Y girl who reads this letter would see that some one from her union writes, either to Mrs. Grover or myself. I think it is a good time for us all to write to Mrs. Grover. Poor women don't appreciate what it is for her to take the office as our chief and leader when she is in such poor health. Let us all try to help her as much as we can, and relieve her from as much work as we can by answering promptly all the questions asked us, and cheerfully doing the things asked of us.

I think the most important office in the union next to the president is that of corresponding secretary. If you have a cor. sec. who does not read all communications at meeting, and does not do her business promptly, and keep her correspondence well in hand, perhaps it is carelessness, perhaps she is not able to do it. If the former reason, a little hint will be sufficient, and I should also advise the presidents to call on the corresponding secretary at every meeting for communications that may have been received. If the latter reason, get another secretary or appoint an assistant. Do make the office of corresponding secretary an important one. Now the first thing we do let us write a nice encouraging letter to Mrs. Grover; we cannot tell how she will appreciate them, and they cause us so little effort if we just get started.

We had such a lovely time at convention I only wish every one of you could have been there. When I went into the convention I had been out of reach and touch of the Y work and influence for a short while and I had lost track of how things stood, but I soon felt somewhat different. I began to get more and more encouraged and the real, pure air that is always circulating in the places where our wise and devoted mothers collect to talk over the good they have done and the good still left to be done crept into me and I felt like a new person. Before I left the hall I was fully convinced that I should like nothing better than to give all my time to this vast work, but although "I can not do everything, 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 us look for the little things that we can do, and all the little things together will accomplish more than we think.

One thing we can all do is to send some little thing to the Home at Christmas time, to help cheer up the poor girls there. Let us see what we can do in this line this year. I am sure there is nothing we can do that would be appreciated as much as this would, and this work is as important as any other. You can take some little thing with you to your meetings and sew there. If you would like to know what things are needed at the Home I would be glad to tell you, or you could write to Mrs. W. H. Best, Fargo and she could tell you.

I would like to hear from all of you who may have enjoyed my letter and I hope you will ask me many questions so I will know along what lines you need the most help.

Hoping that Mrs. Grover will be sur-

