



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 5. NO. 12.

FARGO, N. D., FEBRUARY, 1904.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

### Is it Nothing to You?

Is it nothing to you, O Christians,  
As ye sit around the board,  
Where the feast is spread before you,  
And the rich-hued wine is poured,  
That a mighty spirit of evil  
Dwells in that bright wine's flow,  
That pleasure floats on the surface,  
But danger is hiding below?

Is it nothing to you though that spirit  
Walks to and fro through the land,  
Scouring the seeds of mischief  
Broadcast on every hand?  
Those seeds are yielding a harvest  
Of poverty, death, and madness,  
And you are helping to sow.

Yes, still does the wily tempter  
Whisper his oft-told lie  
Into the ears of his victims,  
"Ye shall not certainly die"  
"Ye may drink; for look at the righteous,  
Do they not drink of its too?"  
And the listeners fall as they listen,  
And is this nothing to you?

Ye have the gift of knowledge,  
Ye are standing firm on strength,  
But that which is now your servant,  
May be your tyrant at length.  
For art has lost its cunning,  
And learning ceased to shine,  
And the light of religion been darkened  
Before that spirit of wine.

Will you teach your children's voices  
To utter the Saviour's prayer,  
"Lead us not into temptation,"  
And then lead and leave them there?  
The path is slippery and treacherous  
And they see you still pursue,  
And they may follow and perish—  
And is this nothing to you?

Ye are called with a holy calling  
To lift up the lamp of the gospel,  
That others the path may see;  
But if you wear a double  
Leading the feeble astray  
Till they sink in hidden pitfalls,  
What will you say to Him?

Is it nothing to you, O Christians,  
By the blood of Christ redeemed,  
That through you the name of Jesus  
Is by the heathen blasphemed;  
Because along with the gospel,  
Your poison draught you bring—  
And ruin them, soul and body,  
With that accursed wine?

Arise in your Master's honor,  
And cleanse your hands from the stain,  
And let not the shadow of darkness  
On that Name of Light remain.  
Awake with death's pleasure  
That makes your lamps burn dim:  
He gave His life for your ransom,  
If you give up the gift for Him?

O Christians, up and be doing!  
Rise from your base repose,  
If you take not the part of your Saviour,  
You take the part of the foe.  
Fling the bondage of evil custom,  
And the fetters of self-aside,  
Nor destroy, with your strength and knowl-  
edge,  
The souls for whom Jesus died.

Selected.

### Across the Seas.

From Mrs. Mary Hunt.

The civilized nations are looking anxiously for something that promises relief from the perils of alcoholism. Recognizing that prevention through education is the true solution of the problem, nearly all are turning to the school as the best instrumentality for teaching the people the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks, because the school reaches the largest numbers and at the most irresponsible period of life. Our German friends wished to hear about this education in the United States at the International Anti-Alcohol Congress held in Bremen last April. Accordingly, as is already known, the officers of the Congress asked President Roosevelt that the United States be represented there and, if possible, by the writer. Although, owing to some technicality in the form of invitation, our government was unable to appoint a delegate as such, yet through the kindness of our Secretary of State, the courtesies of the Congress were bestowed for me by the German Ambassador in Washington and the United States Ambassador in Berlin, and, in addition, the Secretary of State sent me

a letter of introduction addressed to the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States requesting such services as they could extend in connection with my mission in Europe.

Upon the return of the writer, it seemed proper that grateful acknowledgments should first be made to the President and the Secretary of State, in view of the important practical results of their kindness, which it is hoped will be helpful in promoting international reform. The following facts are in substance those which have thus been laid before the President and Secretary Hay: THE BREMEN INTERNATIONAL ANTI-ALCOHOL CONGRESS.

German scientists have made the world their debtor for their exact experiments which show the character and effect of alcoholic beverages, but the results of these findings of science have not in that country, to any great extent, been matters of universal popular knowledge.

In the United States, first of all nations, laws have been enacted making instruction in this subject as a part of the laws of health compulsory for all pupils in the public schools of the nation. The facts concerning the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks have been put into simple language in text books adapted to the progressive grades of public schools. Our most effective laws specify that there shall be at least thirty lessons per year, from the first primary to the end of the first year of the high school, making, for the nine years, two hundred and seventy lessons in all in the whole subject of physiology and hygiene, a due proportion of which is devoted to the effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics.

The fact that the Bremen Congress numbered nearly fifteen hundred members from fifteen different nations shows the interest in this question in countries usually considered prejudiced in favor of alcohol. Five days were given to the profound discussion of every phase of the subject, including especially experimental and other research on the physiological and sociological results following the beverage use of alcohol even in what is termed "moderate amounts." The papers and discussions of these topics were chiefly by men from the universities and other institutions of learning of Europe. The facts against the beverage use of alcoholic drinks, facts which, disputed by the lovers of and dealers in those drinks, we are teaching in the public schools of the United States, were abundantly confirmed.

A marked impression, which is already reported to have stimulated action in five different nations, was made by facts derived from the last census and other official data presented at the congress by the writer. These facts show that this education has helped secure the increase of 4.1 years in the average length of life in the decade preceding the last census, the greater sobriety of the American workman, which is acknowledged to be one factor in the decline in the commercial success of the United States, and the decline in the rate of increase of the use of alcoholic drinks—the returns of the Internal Revenue department showing that during the last eleven years, in which this study has been quite generally taught in the schools, the gain in their per capita consumption was only one-third as great as in the preceding eleven years when there was little or no study of the subject. That there was even this gain was largely due to the enormous influx of

alcoholic drinkers, as immigrants, during this time.

Temperance education in the schools is already so much of a world movement that great interest attaches to the inquiry why such gratifying results are following this educational method of preventing alcoholism in one country and not in every other. Thus the questions of what is taught and of methods are of live interest.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

After the adjournment of the Bremen Congress, Hon. Charlemagne Tower, Ambassador of the United States to Germany, arranged an interview in Berlin for the writer and Fraulein Ottilie Hoffman, president of the German Woman's Abstinence Association, with Dr. Studt, the Prussian Minister of Education.

Minister Studt, having issued an order "requiring school authorities to organize anti-alcohol instruction in the schools under their charge," spoke of the need of co-operation by the teachers, and of failure without it.

The writer ventured to suggest that German experience was not unlike that of years ago in the United States, by which we discovered that the teachers did not know what to teach; that when graded text books for teachers and pupils, showing what is true and therefore what ought to be taught and studied according to the best methods were ready for use, American teachers could do their part, the study began to thrive and its results to be evident; that the subject matters and methods in ordinary school branches are the results of centuries of pedagogical study, but in a new subject like this, a good school literature is absolutely necessary to its success. I asked if the fact that there are no school text books on this subject in the German language does not represent a need that should be met in order to ensure the success of the study and thus the education of the people away from alcoholic habits.

These suggestions were cordially received, not only by the Minister of Education but by others whom I met, representatives of the government, of popular education, and of the court, all of whom manifested a deep interest in the subject.

THE INTEREST OF THE GERMAN EMPRESS IN TEMPERANCE EDUCATION.

In the midst of this general expression of concern that some effective method be devised for Germany to check the ravages of alcohol a telegram summoned the writer and Fraulein Hoffman to "the Marble Palace at Potsdam, where Her Majesty, the Empress of Germany, graciously wished to receive" us. The royal carriage, which the invitation said would be in waiting at the station in Potsdam, was there, and took us to the favorite summer home of the royal family.

Her Majesty, the mother of six sons and a daughter, is a tall, slender, beautiful woman, with a youthful face under a crown of light hair. Advancing to meet us with the most gracious of smiles, and with extended hand, she welcomed us with entire simplicity and absence of formality. In response to her question, I told Her Majesty the story of the origin and progress of the movement which has put temperance education laws upon the statute books of our National Congress and every one of our forty-five States; of the organized mother-love in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with its representatives in every town, village and city of the land, watching to see that the

children get this particular education; of our great but successful struggle for well-graded text books on this subject; of what they teach; of the interest and good work of our public school teachers; of the importance, if the habits of the coming generations are to be influenced, of the study being progressive from the lowest primary grade; and, finally, of the results to individuals, to industry, and to the nation of this instruction. With these results it was evident that Her Majesty was not unfamiliar.

In the Hohenzollern Museum there is a picture of Queen Louise, who is represented as saying, when Napoleon I was advancing to take Berlin, "Whither shall I flee from him?" The picture showed the following lines from Goethe cut by the Queen with her diamond ring on a window pane in the house in Tilsit, to which she and her husband, King Frederick William, had fled:

"He that with tears did never eat his bread,  
"He that hath never lain through night's long hours,  
Weeping in bitter anguish on his bed—  
"He knows ye not, ye heavenly powers."

As the interview with the Empress, which lasted over an hour, was about to close, I ventured to say: "I saw yesterday in the Hohenzollern Museum a picture which represents Queen Louise, after the treaty of Tilsit was signed, which cost Prussia half her territory, as visiting Pestalozzi's school and saying: 'We must teach the people. What we need is better education. Make a new race of men.' Sixty-three years passed and Napoleon III went down before Prussia and united Germany. 'A new race of men' had come upon the scene. German philosophers said it was Pestalozzi who did it. The defeated French said it was the German schoolmaster. Back of the German schoolmaster, back of Pestalozzi, was Queen Louise, the wise, far-seeing woman, who saved her nation by using her influence for the establishment of the system of public education that has made Germany great."

"What Napoleon was to the opening of the nineteenth century—the peril of the nations—alcohol is to the morning of the twentieth century. To another great woman on the throne of Germany has come the opportunity to extend a fostering hand to a system of education that will free the Germany of the future from the tyranny of alcohol, which enslaves both the soul and body of its victims. On this opportunity please allow me to congratulate your Majesty and the great country over which your husband, His Majesty the Emperor reigns."

With quick intelligence, showing remarkable familiarity with the history of her country and of the world, and a statesmanlike comprehension of the forces that go to make a people great, the Empress responded with great sympathy. After the close of the interview refreshments were served in an other room, and the royal carriage took the visitors to the station.

When, through the proper channels, I asked what I was at liberty to report of this interview to my countrymen who are interested to hear about it, I received the following reply:

"Her Majesty, the Empress, is, as a rule, very much against any publication of her sayings or doings; but as Her Majesty is much interested in your work, she will graciously consent to make an exception in your case, to the extent of allowing you to publish the fact of the interview and her pleasure in hearing of your experience with re-

Continued on page 4.

# White Ribbon Bulletin

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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 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 some; 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. D.

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Secretary L. T. L. Branch—Mrs. O. W. Kerr, Fargo.

FEBRUARY, 1904.

## Our Club Offers.

White Ribbon Bulletin and American Mother, \$1; Bulletin and Light, 70c.; Bulletin and Backbone, 30c.; Bulletin and Dakota Farmer to new subscribers, 75 cts. for 1 year, for one-half year, 50 cts., and as a premium a map of the two Dakotas with a map of the world on the reverse side. Westland Educator and Bulletin \$1.00.

The State Enforcement League will hold a Mass Convention at Grand Forks February 23rd. An urgent invitation is extended to all who are interested in the retention and enforcement of the prohibition law. We would be glad to have every union in North Dakota represented in this convention. Watch the papers for further particulars, railroad rates etc.

By order of the executive committee.  
ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON.

Red Letter Day, Feb. 17th. Thank Offering Day, (the heavenly birthday of Miss Willard.) How truly thankful we should be for the beautiful life of Frances E. Willard, and in no way can we better show our appreciation than to send two dollars to the national organizing fund, to extend the work that this talented woman gave her life for. We trust every union will hold a memorial meeting and raise this amount. Talk over her work, emulate her wonderful life and incorporate as much of it as possible into our very own. This is really where the benefit comes in discussing the character of our great leaders. It certainly will give us a desire to be and do all we can, and that desire will stimulate us to greater activity.

The Rotary, published by W. G. Crocker, of Lisbon, is a little magazine of pure literature for children in the home and school. We can furnish you this excellent magazine with the Bulletin for 50 cents.

In the last issue of the Union Signal a list of the states sending in subscribers to the Signal was given. I am very sorry to note that North Dakota was not mentioned. This ought not so to be. This is our own paper and worthy of our earnest support. Unions will not thrive

## "Bright Ideas for Social Entertainments."

February: St. Valentine's Party, Heart Party, Danish Valentine Party, Heart Social, Unique Valentine Social, Tree Puzzle, Peddlers' Parade, Washington's Birthday Party, Presidents' Nicknames, Pictures of Presidents, Presidential Questions, Questions of State, Ping Pong, Easter Social, Floral Love Story, Buried Musicians, Pink Tea, Noted People. 160 page, cloth bound, 50cts. 4cts. extra for mailing. "It is the best collection of the kind I have ever seen." John Wanamaker. For sale by the author, Mrs. HERBERT B. LINSCOTT, 105 Southern Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

unless the members keep in touch with the work through the State and National Official Organs. Let us rally now during the next few months and double our subscription list to both papers. This is very important and I earnestly hope we will do our best. I know if our women would read our papers, the work in this state would prosper as never before.

## PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

DEAR COMRADES: Can it be said of any union in North Dakota that it is not interested in the growth and extension of our work and in the retention and enforcement of our prohibition law? I can not believe that such a union exists in the state although there is some evidence to the contrary. Let me show you some of this evidence.

We bring speakers of national reputation to the state for the purpose of holding up our work, organizing new unions, and educating the public conscience on the questions of prohibition and enforcement. We engage these speakers to begin work at a certain date, agreeing to pay them a certain sum per week and all expenses; hotel, livery, R. R. fare, etc. We can make arrangements for speakers and accomplish the work we desire, only so far as unions will help us by arranging meetings for them.

We go carefully over the ground, looking at the needs of the field, and decide what part of the state the speaker should take. Our Lecture Bureau Superintendent writes to every union in that part of the state, and to ministers and others at points where there are no unions. Miss Campbell sent such letters to sixty unions at one time in arranging for the speakers who begin work in a few days. After four weeks waiting, she had received ten replies and three of them were favorable. Of course after such an experience, which I regret to say is not rare, we are on the verge of despair. The speaker has been engaged, she will begin in the state at a certain date, her pay is ready for her or not, and the state treasury must stand good for the salary and expenses.

The long suffering Lecture Bureau Superintendent writes again to the unions and waits again for three or four weeks and a few more answers come straggling in. We find from the favorable replies received that the speaker must travel sometimes one hundred miles between one engagement and the next, and that many points where we hoped to organize can not be reached because the unions leading up to those points will not take the speaker; or we can get no reply from them at all.

Then your president writes to the delinquent unions and after a time a few more answers come. One union writes that there does not seem to be much interest in the work and they think they had better not have a speaker at present; a number of unions very near together will take her on Sunday or not at all; several more will take her if they can keep all the collection above six dollars, probably not thinking that in doing this they are making it impossible to send her to points which there are no unions, where the collections will not pay expenses and yet where the work is greatly needed.

So the great work we hoped to do with the help of these very efficient National speakers is made impossible by the lack of cooperation on the part of the unions. (We will not mention such trivial matters as loss of time, and strength and a great waste of postage and stationery.)

Every union needs to have a clearer apprehension of its own importance, not only in the local, but also in the state work. When a union fails to do its part in carrying out any plan made for the extension of our work in the state, it

makes it quite impossible to carry out that plan perfectly, and where a large number of unions fail, the plan must fail. The state workers who are expending their time, energy and talent in it are theirs to expend, and the eloquent orators who come to our assistance, are powerless, without the sympathetic and intelligent cooperation of the local unions.

Every local union should gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of having, if possible, every speaker sent out by the state organization. No union will languish from having too many public meetings, but I know of unions that live at a poor dying rate because they have so few public meetings and these not properly advertised and worked up.

Believe, we have a great work to do if we would keep the prohibition law, which has proved to be so great a blessing to our homes, to our towns and to our commonwealth. It has been saved and I doubt not will continue to be kept only by constant effort. The day of temperance people of this state rest in fancied security and think there is nothing more to be done, will be the day of victory for liquor traffic.

There are indications that we have a greater light before us than we have yet had before. Let us be ready for it. If we all do our part, we shall not fail.

Remember we have "set our stakes" this year for three things:—First, one thousand new members; second, one hundred medal contest; third to double the subscription lists for the White Ribbon Bulletin and the Union Signal.

What are you doing to help to bring these things to pass?

We wish every union would at once appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions for the papers and at another committee to canvass for new members.

We hope no union will fail to observe Miss Willard's heavenly birthday, Feb. 17th and to send two dollars to the state treasurer for the National Willard Memorial fund.

Membership week is now Feb. 10-17. There should be a great canvass for members during that week culminating with the memorial meeting on the 17th, either a public meeting or a meeting in some spacious home, following the program with an impressive reception for the new members received.

Petitions have been sent to the unions in the state for the Hepburn Dooliver bill, now before Congress and which will greatly assist in the enforcement of the prohibition law. We trust these petitions have been faithfully circulated and sent to Mrs. Ellis as directed. Unions that have not sent their contribution for the World's Fair Ice Water Fountain should do so at once, for the money is now past due.

Miss Mary Flemington, an Ellendale girl attending the University at Grand Forks, has been chosen to christen President Hill's great ship, the Dakota. We believe it would be most appropriate for the boat which is named for our prohibition state to be christened with pure cold water, instead of wine. We have written President Hill in behalf of the W. C. T. U. of North Dakota asking him to follow the example of good King Oscar of Sweden and christen his boat with water. If he does this, let every union show their appreciation by writing him a note of thanks.

Captain Brown of Ames, Iowa, a traveling man, a veteran in the civil war, and a veteran prohibitionist, spoke to us here at Drayton last Sunday morning and evening, greatly to the edification and delight of the people. We cordially recommend Captain Brown.

Miss Phelps will begin work in the southern part of the state Feb. 10th and will work toward the northwest. Miss Phelps needs no recommendation to those who have had the pleasure of hearing her speak.

Mrs. Richards begins at Fargo Feb. 7 and her work will be in the Red River Valley counties. Mrs. Richards is a strong speaker and has the honor of being elected from the Ohio Conference to the General Conference of the M. E. Church which meets next May at Los Angeles, Cal.

With two such speakers in the state we ought to accomplish a great work and we will, if the unions will cooperate with us. Yours for cooperation.

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON,  
Drayton, North Dakota, Jan. 27, 1904.

## Penal and Reformatory.

I am glad that the name for my department is not "Jails and Prisons," as in some states; for few of our women can have any particular interest in these

latter, but all are concerned in my department as it stands.

Letters from some of the sisters show, that they are beginning to see, that jails and prisons are necessary because of other things, in themselves results of causes which have root in the very heart of a false social and economic system; one which embraces us all.

I wish that any who are interested would write me. I shall try to answer as promptly as my family cares will permit.

The literature dealing with these subjects is increasingly fascinating and voluminous; people are every where becoming interested, and we should.

In her "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Mrs. Stowe repeatedly compares the slavery of the south with the wage slavery existing then in England, and today in this country. In many ways the ancient form was profane and the master had at least a property interest in the slave which would prompt to care, and kindness.

The Jan. number of St. Nicholas gives a fascinating story of the reclamation of young criminals through the work of a juvenile court. Success, Everybody, Frank Leslie's and other popular periodicals are running series of articles on all sorts of phases of the labor question from those who have shared the trials and temptations of the workers.

In Chicago, a fine committee with large financial backing has been organized for the extirpation of crime. The chief criticism on their work being that it is only small crimes such as petty thieving that they are after. Stealing a city's streets, or the honor of a legislature are not mentioned, as many of the committee profit by these crimes, and their contributions are drawn from such sources.

The Woman's Journal, (one copy of which ought to be paid from the funds of each Union) has begun a regular dept. "Vital Issues" under the editorship of that all around reformer Charlotte Perkins Gilman which promises to be the one thing needed for making it indispensable in the club and home.

She says: "The world needs mothering. But my child, my own child is more to me than all the world. Very good. Then learn that you cannot give the best conditions to your own child till all children have them."

KATHARINE V. KING,  
State Superintendent.

## FIELD NOTES.

Park River, N. D. Jan. 2 1904.—Last month one of our druggists advertised for a permit, the first in our city since the Shiels law went into effect. Our union at once appointed a committee to take a census of the ward and look into the matter. The number of signers on the application was found to fall short of the required percentage even allowing the applicant all his names though, as a matter of fact, out of a list of 28 men on his petition, only 8 were eligible while out of 33 women signers only 24 were eligible and the census showed this in only about 50 per cent of the women in the ward while the law requires 70 per cent. The druggist was advised by his attorney that a fresh order need not own property in the ward in question, that land anywhere in the United States expressly states freeholder in the ward etc. However by this time, it became evident to the applicant that he had not the shadow of a chance and his petition was withdrawn thus saving us the trouble and expense of the trip to the county seat. There is no doubt that if no investigation had been made, the permit would have been issued on this application. This canvass brought to light a strong sentiment in favor of no permit, a great majority expressing themselves as well pleased with things as they are. Physicians, interviewed on the subject, claimed to experience no inconvenience whatever because of the lack of liquor in the drugstores as they themselves, can keep on hand the little they need for medicinal purposes. Conditions are better here now than they have been at any time in the history of our city.

## Promoted.

Mary Gudger departed this life at her home in Wahpeton, N. D., Dec. 22, 1903, after an illness of several months. Her husband was killed in the battle of Gettysburg, leaving to her the care of six small children, five of whom survive her. She had been a consistent Christian for nearly fifty years, and has been deeply interested in the work and prosperity of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. E. K. MORILL, Cor. Sec.

**Y DEPARTMENT.**

A Message of Love for the New Year which I trust will be full of accepted opportunities for the North Dakota Ys. Forget the past, leave the future to Providence, devote the present to God. See Dut. 33-27 and 2 Chron. 13-12.  
Your Y Comrade in Japan,  
KARA G. SMART.

Lisbon, N. D., January 18, 1904. Dear Girls:—The above greeting was received from Japan too late for the January Bulletin. Does it not make you feel proud to think that you belong to an organization whose numbers and influence extend around the world? Do you realize that you "count one" in this organization and as one should do "what you can do" for its advancement? If we are to double our membership and carry off a National banner next fall no time should be lost in trying to interest the uninterested and making your plans for an active campaign.

The Year Books have come and will be sent out one to each President and Corresponding Secretary, as soon as possible. If any Y Union fails to receive a copy, please let me know at once. With the year Books I will also send a Blanket report blank to be kept for reference as recommended by our Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Van de Bogart. If you will carefully examine this blank and not the questions to be answered it will greatly aid you in planning your work as well as reporting when the time comes. The first reports will soon be sent out and let me urge you to be very careful in filling them out and returning each part to the officer named at the bottom of such part. Reporting to me does not relieve you from reporting to Mrs. Van de Bogart and reporting to her does not excuse you from reporting to me.

No doubt most of you know that Mrs. Clara Parrish Wright consented to serve as National Secretary only for the first half of the year. While we shall regret her decision we will rejoice that her place will be taken by one who has been among us and who is familiar to many of us in name and reputation, at least Miss Anne Rothwell Stewart, of Chesteron, Maryland.

We are to have one issue of the Bulletin again this year, for our very own, and I will not consider it a complete success unless it contains at least one column of good news notes from the field. We should exchange ideas more freely, and the Bulletin is the best medium for such exchange. We are entitled to two columns each month and, with poor health, your Secretary finds it difficult to keep them filled. Will you not send some items for next month?

Pray for me, that if it is God's will that I keep the Y work, that I may have health and strength given me for my work.  
Yours in Y bonds,  
MARY M. GROVER.

**LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION**

Dear girls and boys of the L. T. L.:—It may be a little late but I wish you all a very happy New Year, and hope it may be a very successful one in our L. T. L. work.

Most of you already know that there are banners given at the National W. C. T. U. Convention to states for different work in the L. T. L. and we want North Dakota to get at least one of them.

I have already been asked for help to organize two L. T. L.'s, but we want to organize a great many more. If you look in your minutes of the last State Convention you will find seventy-one unions having no L. T. L.'s, and twenty-seven that have. It should certainly not be that way but the other by all means. I expect in the near future to write each union a letter in regard to the work. I earnestly hope that each will give it

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careful attention and let me hear from them at once.

I wish all L. T. L.'s that have had any graduates would let me know. I understand that there are about fifteen. I have eighteen diplomas for senior graduates. Would like to dispose of them all before June. Winter is here and is the best time for senior work.

I want to say a few words in regard to the Crusader Monthly. It is printed especially for the L. T. L. and it is only twenty-five cents for a whole year. Did you notice the advertisement in the last Union Signal?

Six sets of handsome volumes selected from the L. T. L. Reading Courses will be given to the state securing the greatest number of subscriptions to The Crusader Monthly from January 1, 1904, to October 1, 1904. Can't North Dakota be the state? Yours for good work,  
MRS. O. W. KERR.

**From Miss Best.**

My dear Y Friends,—I have just two little suggestions to make. One is to have Mrs. Grover's letters read at our regular business meetings by the Corresponding Secretary of the Union just as though it were a private letter. She always says something interesting and useful, and all ought to read her letters. I wish you would try this plan. Another suggestion: I wish our Y's this year could make a great increase in the number of contests held. It is such a splendid promoter of public sentiment.

Hoping to hear from more of you very soon reporting your progress. I am your willing assistant. EMIL BEST.

**Work Among Foreign Speaking People.**

Dear Unions:—Please give this subject your earnest attention. Study it well and you will find that our prohibition law rests largely on our work in this department.

Mrs. S. F. Grubb's work was to a great extent the means of gaining prohibition here in North Dakota in 1899, and when there was danger of its loss in 1902, she also did a great work.

This department was also a chief factor in carrying Manitoba for prohibition, when your national superintendent at the request of a Russian Banker sent 1,600 Menonites three tracts apiece through the mail. It is probable that prohibition would not have carried without this measure. It is the best investment unions can make to insure correct voting in the future.

About 80 per cent of the population of our state (N. D.) are Foreigners. It is important that they understand something of the moral nature of the issues of our politics, and that they be taught concerning these in a way clear and simple enough to insure comprehension. House to house visitation is most successful, and have tracts in their own languages to give them. No matter how well we speak or read a foreign language, we will form sentiment or opinions of our own. Invite them to your meetings. Many of them are ready to come into the work if you will only give them a sisterly invitation, and many are ready to join if you will only help them to an understanding of the work, and when they are members give them something to do and see that they report. And where there are two unions the American union ought to mother the Foreign for a while, and they in turn will care for the mother. Have union meetings, give them a special invitation, have order of business for monthly meetings and a few minutes for parliamentary drill and have it planned with them that they put one or two motions and call for remarks. Have a paper on temperance and have good singing. The state motto is a good pledge for closing. Refreshments add to the social interest, above all things. Coffee and cake would be all right, and don't forget distribution of literature. Send to Mrs. A. G. Darley, Pueblo, Colorado, 413 West Twelfth Street. Appave no Supt. for this department, appave no one. It is her duty to see that something is done. Keep record of it and report. I would be very glad to correspond with them.

Yours in the work,  
CAROLINE OMLIE,  
Supt. Work Among Foreigners.

**Important Message to State, County and Local Unions.**

The Reply to the Physiological Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty, adopted by the last National Convention and 50,000 copies ordered printed, is now ready for distribution, and I therefore ask every member of our organization to read carefully and then act on the following plan for distribution which I suggest.

Four points about the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Committee of Fifty should be very definitely borne in mind:

1.—That the Report of the Sub-Committee of the Committee of Fifty upon temperance education in the schools is an unwarranted attack upon the work that is the foundation and hope of all our temperance work.

2.—That the Report contains inaccuracies and misrepresentations that many people will accept simply because of their confidence in the official position of many of the members of the Committee of Fifty, unless we point out to them these inaccuracies and misrepresentations.

3.—That the gist of the Report is a subtle condoning of moderate drinking.

4.—That the Report is being placed in public libraries, is being sent to ministers in prohibition states, and is being recommended by opponents of our present system of temperance education for school libraries where it will be accessible to teachers and pupils.

In view of the above facts, it is evident that there should be a diligent study in our own ranks of the Reply to the Committee of Fifty, and an equally diligent effort to secure a wide reading of the Reply. The following plan is therefore earnestly recommended:

The State Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction or State Woman's Christian Temperance Union organization should send the Reply to the governor and members of the legislature, to all state educational officials, presidents and professors in universities, colleges, normal schools and medical schools, and a copy to each of the local unions urging them to supply it to the persons assigned below to the local unions.

The County Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction or County Woman's Christian Temperance Union should order and send the Reply to all county school officials, should send copies to the leading county papers and request the publication of at least the abstract which will be furnished for that purpose, should distribute copies at county teachers' institutes and medical county meetings as some teachers and physicians may be reached that way in no other; should arrange for its distribution in towns where there is no local union.

The local union should order and send or give the Reply to school officials, ministers, clergymen, lawyers, business men, and place a copy in each church and school library. If possible, give a copy to each teacher in the public schools. If this cannot be done, at least give the teachers a copy of the Resolutions on this subject passed by the last National Convention. A program based on the Reply has been prepared for one of its regular meetings or for a parlor or public meeting. This will aid in the study of the Reply. Unions in college or normal school towns should try to furnish a copy of the Reply to each student, or at least to each member of the senior class as I find that the Report of the Committee of Fifty is being quoted to these young people as the most authoritative book on the alcohol question.

The literature named above can, in some cases, be obtained from the state officers, or may be ordered from the National Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, 23 Trull Street, Boston, Mass., at the following prices:

COMPLETE REPLY, 5c per copy; 40c per doz., \$2.00 per hundred, \$16.00 per thousand.  
RESOLUTIONS, 25c per hundred, \$2.00 per thousand.

PROGRAM, with accompanying leaflets including one copy of Reply, 10c.

Let me urge that state, county and local unions give this matter their prompt attention so that the people in your state may have the very important information that this Reply will bring them, not only in the refutation of the unjust criticisms of temperance education which the Report of the Committee of Fifty contains, but also in the facts about the effects of alcohol brought out by the Reply in its discussion of the dif-

ferent papers contained in the Report of the Committee of Fifty.

The liquor traffic is taxing every bottle, jug and barrel of liquor for funds for its "educational campaign." Anyone who reads the daily and weekly papers carefully can see how these funds are being used to deceive and confuse the people as to the real nature and effects of alcoholic drinks. This Reply to the Committee of Fifty contains splendid material for an "educational campaign" for the truth.

Now is the time to use it effectively.  
Cordially yours,  
MARY H. HUNT,

Nat. Supt. Scientific Temp. Instruct'n.  
23 Trull St., Boston, Mass.,  
January 20, 1904.

**"He Who Pays Quickly, Pays Twice."**

Hope, N. D., January 18, 1904.—Dear Sisters:—You will notice our motto in this column. It was decided at the General Officers' meeting to adopt it as our own, and to urge the use of it by our county and local treasurers. It was also decided to publish the names of all those who had not paid their deficit pledges, as was noted in last month's letter.

You will observe by examining the list of those having paid pledges, dues and Fountain funds that the treasurer's receipts have not been very large this past month. But now the holidays are over we hope for larger things for our cause. Many of you have received the new Minutes ere this. Some unions have not ordered any yet. We hope you may do so at once, as the State Minutes are as necessary to the life of a union as the Bible is to the spiritual life of a christian. Price 13 cts. each.

We hope the pledges and dues will be paid promptly and generously. What we give has a wonderful power of doubling and quadrupling itself or the return bound. It is the greatest investment in the world. It comes back in geometrical progression. Let us try it.  
ELLA M. SHIPPY.

STATE DEFICIT PAID.

Fargo,	\$2.00
Granville,	2.00
Mrs. L. Smith,	1.00
Mrs. M. Smith,	6.00
Drayton,	5.00
Cass County,	10.00
Mrs. Walker, Maza,	5.00
Granville,	2.00

STATE DEFICIT UNPAID.

Third District,	\$5.00
Grand Forks L. T. L.,	2.00
Cooperstown,	5.00
Milnor,	2.00
Minto,	3.00
Bethel,	2.00
Easby,	1.00
Lisbon,	2.00
Grass Lake, Mrs. Snyder,	2.00
Knox, Mrs. Steen,	2.00
Grand Forks,	2.00

PLEDGES AND DUES PAID.

Lenora, pledges,	\$2.00
Oberon Y.,	.50
Tyner, dues and pledges,	20.00
Enderlin, dues,	2.10
Asaraka, pledges,	15.78
First District,	10.00
Forest River, Home,	2.80
Ardoch,	5.00
Wahpeton,	5.00

HOME DEFICIT UNPAID.

Portland, Mrs. Ruth,	\$25.00
Lisbon, Mrs. J. H. Johnson,	5.00
Milnor, Mrs. Jorgenson,	5.00
Cooperstown, Mrs. Brown,	20.00
Hillbore, Mrs. Lottwood,	10.00
Larimore, Mrs. Fuller,	20.00
Fargo Scand, Mrs. Nelson,	5.00
Leonard, Mrs. Horne,	5.00
Valley City, Mrs. Marsh,	5.00
Langdon, Mrs. Simmons,	5.00
Tower City Y, Miss Diebold,	10.00
Larimore, Mrs. Naylor,	2.00

HOME DEFICIT PAID.

Winnie Nicholson, Grand Forks,	\$5.00
Mrs. Gunsaulus, Steele,	5.00
Mrs. Walker, Maza,	1.00
Mrs. Carlson, Dwight,	5.00

FOUNTAIN FUND.

Hope,	\$6.00
Enderlin,	1.25

**Orders For Contest Books.**

Send all orders for Contest Books and Medals to Mrs. Florence Connor, Hope, our newly elected Contest Supt.

**MAIL ORDERS**  
Which require taste and careful selection should be sent to  
**MISS A. G. MABEE,**  
**PURCHASING AGENT,**  
704 Lumber Exchange,  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
Eight years experience in filling mail orders. No commission charged.

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

**The Dakota Purchasing Agency**

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P. O. Box 123,

**MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE E. S. A.**

The Woman's Journal of Dec. 12th brings out the dove and olive branch to celebrate the granting of full suffrage to the Women of Tasmania, which is the fourth Australian State to take such action since 1895. Mrs. Jessie Rooke President of the W. C. T. U. of Tasmania in a letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, says among many other interesting things that no other woman's organization aided the W. C. T. U. women in the hard work they did to secure this great victory, so they feel they have been the means of gaining it and they thank God and take courage believing that this great privilege will give them the power to accomplish more good work for "God and Home and native land" than heretofore.

A clause was added to this righteous bill however, before it passed both houses of Parliament by large majorities providing that women shall not be eligible to sit in the Parliament of Tasmania.

This the Editor explains, is as if the women of Massachusetts or California could be legally elected to Congress but not to their State Legislature. Speaking of it Mrs. Rooke says in her letter, we do not mind this, we desired the vote and Parliament has granted it. Believing in the solidarity of the race have we not all reason to "thank God and take courage also?"

Miss Elizabeth McCracken's article on Women's Suffrage in Colorado, published in the Outlook, of November 28th, has drawn out so many protests from Colorado's best men and women and has caused so much discussion in so many different papers, that it has placed the case of the Colorado women in regard to suffrage in the clearest light before the minds of thousands of persons who have never had an arrest of thought on the subject before, that it seems certain a new impetus will be given to the just cause of Equal Suffrage everywhere. Especially in the West, see the replies of Mrs. Mary G. Sloum and Mrs. Antoinette Hawley. The former is the wife of President William F. Sloum, of Colorado College, and writes in the Outlook of December 26th. The latter is the President of the Colorado W. C. T. U. and publishes her reply in the Union Signal of December 31st. Both articles are reproduced in the Woman's Journal of January 9th.

Mrs. Sloum's criticisms of Miss McCracken's statements concerning the deterioration of the Colorado women in the ten years since they have had the privilege of voting on equal terms with their fathers and brothers on all questions, has additional weight from the fact that she has never been an advocate of the general extension of Suffrage, though her testimony is certainly in its favor. To the two impressions which she declares seem to her most distinctly false—first the idea that a large number of Colorado women are engaged in politics or seek public office; secondly that the motive actuating the philanthropic work of women there is often one of political purpose or ambition. She answers that as a matter of fact only a small number of women are actively engaged in politics and women form a very small proportion of the aspirants for any elective office, save that of County Superintendent of Schools, even in that the percentage is only 59, the most important office held by a woman being that of State

Superintendent of Public Institution. The record of the first term of office, of the present incumbent being such that she was re-elected by her political opponents.

The calm almost conservative tone of Mrs. Sloum's article will, it seems to me, strengthen its influence with many people, and when she speaks of the rural districts her tone is even more confident. I have asked a conservative person, familiar with the entire state, to give an opinion of the effect of the ballot on these women as a whole. The answer is:— "The women in these districts, in widely scattered communities or in mining camps, have as a rule, by their use of the ballot forced opposing political parties to put cleaner men on their tickets for local offices and have very often caused the election of better men irrespective of party. They have added to their dignity of life by their use of the ballot. They are conscientious and have gained rather than lost in perceptions of right and wrong."

Mrs. Hawley writes with still greater force and enthusiasm, and with the authority of one who has traveled over the state from end to end of its vast domain whereon New England and New York might lie down comfortably together. Because of my work I have been a guest in its homes, in mining camp and metropolis, in farm houses and palace and I affirm that the ballot has strengthened immeasurably our "personal dignity," that it has sharpened our "perception of right and wrong" and given us higher ideals and loftier standards of civic duty, making us better wives and aid mothers and more intelligent and helpful homemakers. One woman said: "Yes I put my children to bed, and go with my husband to a political meeting and he comes home with me and I know he is all right." I have never been asked for my ballot, in all the ten years that I have been a voter and I utterly thank that the ballot is a subject of unceasing discussion among the women of our State.

For four years I have had the honor to preside over a body in annual conventions numbering from one to two hundred women, women of all shades of religious and political affiliation, and during all that time it is a joy to remember that I have never heard one factious word. For years a member of the famous Woman's Club of Denver, I am equally certain I never have known of a heated or rasping discussion of politics among its members and I never expect to.

Ex-Governor Adams said recently: "Our experiment has brought good to woman and no harm to woman. The sweetness of woman has not been lost, her character has not been tainted, her nature not changed. There are only six women in the penitentiary and 600 men."

Alice Stone Blackwell also had a very able and interesting article, on this same "View," of Miss McCracken's, which was published in the first Sunday Dailies of the New Year of the Twin Cities and was packed full of her delightful brand of wit and wisdom and telling facts. All this was of so much interest to me I felt I must call the attention of the readers of the W. R. B. to this lively and highly educational discussion, fearing some might otherwise miss it entirely. Yours in the bonds of a noble cause.

L. L. MUIR.

Dear White Ribbon Sisters:—I sincerely hope there will be a genuine revival of the suffrage interest in every union in our state, this winter. Do be sure to talk at least one meeting of the well advertised and strictly devoted to the Equal Suffrage idea.

I had a delightful visit with "our" Mary Whedon, of Western Womanhood fame, the other day, and she is just the same, bright, genial, earnest soul you all remember so well. She has not lost one whit of her interest in and love for North Dakota, and she gave me this new idea, new at least to me, and in passing it along to you I have great expectations of the good that may come of it. Let every union ask every minister of the gospel in their town to preach one sermon on the subject of Equal Suffrage. If there is no Supt. of suffrage in any union, let the president present the request. Of course, the pastor will have to present his own personal view of this matter, and whether it be for or against our cause, be just as urgent in making the request. Another consideration I want to bring forward is, that every union subscribe for at least one copy of the

Woman's Journal, for use at the union meetings, the items of interest to women the world over being presented from month to month by either the Supt. of this department or some one else appointed by the president to do so. Though it is a \$2.50 paper, being a bright and newswy weekly, it will only cost you \$1.50, and if you send me 25 subscriptions at that price, I shall receive a cash premium of \$20.00, every cent of which shall be expended to further the cause of suffrage in North Dakota. Please send all reports or subscriptions or letters, until further notice, to Mrs. L. L. Muir, 414 11th Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

**Anti-Narcotics.**

Dear Sisters:—For several years the subject of expansion in relation to our government and its newly acquired possessions has been widely discussed and sessions have been held from time to time from every conceivable standpoint.

Expansion in some form seems to be the problem of the day, which thinking minds are trying to combat, or solve successfully, the position being determined from the contestants' point of view. Commercialism, labor, the professions are all engaged in the consideration of this problem.

The curriculum of our common schools is overladen with new subjects, which are being agitated yearly by specialists in their particular lines of work. This expansion is taken up by other earnest enthusiasts, and the masses follow in the procession with the majority, leaving the few who oppose to struggle alone against the odds, and faddists as they are pleased to term them. There is much truth in the arguments of the anti-expansionists along these several lines, there is one point upon which the W. C. T. U. agree, and that is that the safeguards of the home shall be broadened and expanded, until every avenue of danger shall have been protected or exposed.

The hen with her little brood sees danger in every invasion of the pre-danger in every invasion of the precincts she naturally calls hers, and is ever on the alert to protect her young from the approach of friend or foe, as instinct has taught her that danger is ever lurking near.

The motherhood of America sees her children drifting upon the sea of life, sometimes upon a placid surface, sometimes in the storms of trial, temptation, danger, death, and sadly echoes the substance of the sorrowful words of our Saviour in his lament over Jerusalem: "Oh my children, my children, how oft would I have gathered ye together as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing, but ye would not."

Some years ago our beloved Miss Willard saw the many avenues of danger leading to the home, and realized that its inmates must sooner or later meet them face to face. The result of this knowledge was the expansion of effort or the "Do Everything" policy.

She saw the necessity of education within the home, that being "forewarned they might be forearmed" as a means for proper defense. To carry out this policy many departments have been added to the original plan of work as arranged by our crusaders, and one of the most important is that of Anti-Narcotics.

The general line of work is education and prevention. By legislative enactment the effect of alcohol and narcotics upon all parts of the human system is made a systematic study in all of our common schools. Children as well as adults are educated by means of literary public meetings, lectures, medal contests, personal influence, and in many other ways which an interested person can devise.

The means of prevention are the arousing of public sentiment, with persistent personal influence to secure the necessary laws to prevent (if not wholly, as far as possible) the sale or manufacture of drugs and tobacco, and see that the laws helpful in this direction, are well enforced.

Every union should select a suitable person to act as superintendent of this department, and she should never lose sight of her work and its object. I know the old story which is nearly always true: "We are so busy, overburdened with men, so are we all. While I am writing this, other important work is waiting, but sometimes

"It isn't the thing you do, dear, but the thing you left undone That gives you a bit of a heartache At the setting of the sun."

A few weeks ago I received a postal card from a friend and temperance worker, asking that I write four like it

Real Estate Bought and Sold. First Mortgage Loans Negotiated.

**Frank Bunch,**  
**Dealer in All Farm Machinery**  
Kinds of Wagons, and Carriages, Deering Harvesting Machines, John Deere Plows, Agent for Prince Thresher Co.  
CASSELLTON NORTH DAK.

to as many friends, and send the one I received to a certain address in Philadelphia. The object was to secure signatures to a mammoth petition to be sent to congress to prohibit the sale or manufacture of cigarettes. The idea seemed very praise-worthy to me, and as no money was required, I thought its purpose must certainly be legitimate, and was on the point of complying, when I noticed an article in the Union Signal from Mrs. E. B. Ingalls, Nat'l Supt. of this Dept., asking that such letters be discontinued. Mrs. Ingalls says, as far as she can ascertain, these letters are unreliable, and that the postmaster at Philadelphia has informed her that mail matter of this kind is undesirable, and is now being held in accordance with postal laws and regulations. Let all who have received these letters remember Mrs. Ingalls' advice.

And now at the beginning of this new year, let us resolve to do our duty in this line of work. Secure as many pledged members as possible. Remember the boys and girls of today, are our men and women of a few years hence, and our principles, our efforts, our personality, will live, and be exemplified in them. Shall we let it be to our honor and theirs, or to the shame and their degradation? The answer rests with us.

Yours for the boys and girls,  
**MARY M. CAREY, State Supt.**  
Bottineau, N. D., Jan. 15, 1904.

(Continued from page 1.)

gard to this important work. Her Majesty has every sympathy with this movement and wishes it all success, and I have pleasure in assuring you that Her Majesty was very pleased to make your acquaintance.

This letter explains why the many gracious sayings of the Empress in the intervals are not given here.

**A GERMAN CONCEPTION OF THE RELATION OF TEMPERANCE EDUCATION TO NATIONAL PROSPERITY.**

Said a man of affairs in Berlin: "Not until Germany has as good a graded system of public school instruction in temperance physiology as the United States will the Germans be able to compete commercially with the clear-headed Americans."

Time will tell how soon Germany will have such a system as a part of her public school education. A beginning has been made. A sense of need is awakened that will not rest until it is met. It took the twenty years from the enactment of the first temperance education law in America before the study could be said to be an established part of her public school system. It will not take twenty years in Germany. America has blazed the way with results that are the envy of the nations.

**AN AWAKENING INTEREST IN ENGLAND.**

To every true American England will always be the mother country. The prosperity of her people is that of a large portion of the English speaking race of which we are a part. There also the writer was asked to tell how the United States is providing for coming generations of strong, sober citizens by requiring that they shall, from childhood and youth, be taught obedience to the laws of health, including those that teach abstinence from alcoholic drinks and other narcotics. From among several addresses on this subject made by the writer, there were before large gatherings of her representative people at drawing room meetings in the London homes of members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, those of the Hon. T. P. Whittaker, Lord Michael Biddulph and the Earl of Carlisle, the meetings in the last two instances being presided over respectively by Lady Elizabeth Riddulph and the Countess of Carlisle. The idea of universal, systematic, graded study of temperance physiology in the public schools, as a method for preventing the drink peril, was cordially received by these people, who are in a position to make it a fact for their country.

In other ages nations have studied one another's weaknesses as points of attack. Twentieth century international relations are those of mutual helpfulness in the struggle of each for a higher civilization.