

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 6. NO. 6.

FARGO, N. D., JULY, 1904.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

Thy Mission.

To live in the world and keep undefiled.
To trust thy Creator as does a child.
Who stretches its arms for its father's clasp,
And knows there is love in the strong hand's
grasp.
For this, God made thee, dear.
To brighten the world with a cheery smile,
To lighten the load for a little while
Of burdened humanity; cheer the heart,
That hope has forsaken, to do its part.—
For this, God made thee, dear.

Rose Trumbull.

Temperance.

In the progress of civilization the minds of men are continually occupied by problems of a civil, social, moral and religious nature that in a primitive and unenlightened state of society they would never have dreamed of. Indeed, questions of science, of ethics, of domestic and social economy are the mile posts that mark the advancement of civilization. Only among a people on the march of civilization do such questions rise; the settlement of these problems is not always an easy and peaceable work.

On the other hand their settlement involves debate, controversy, great political contests and not unfrequently war with all its sanguine ferocity.

In the progress of Christian civilization today one great problem to be considered is the temperance question. From time immemorial men have known the evils of drunkenness. The light which enlightens our mind, purifies our social customs, refines our homes and dignifies our lives today shows that drunkenness is the ruin of all that is noble and beautiful and promising in man; and that it fastens about him fetters of most degrading bondage.

Drunkenness, always wrong, appears now with all its fruits, enemy of the home, the church and the nation.

The question is not shall we engage in this business ourselves or let it alone? We can soon decide as to that. The question is shall we without protest, without using our influence against it, allow the liquor traffic its free course in our land. As individuals we may have no part or lot in the liquor traffic. Personally we may hate it as an evil. Our moral sensibilities may rise in indignation against it. We may always be ready to utter our sentiments against it; but that is not enough. We may join hand in hand to strengthen each other in our resolution not to touch, taste or handle the drink that makes men drunkards, and after all these manifestations on our part as individuals, churches and societies the curse of strong drink will blight our country, and our cities and villages will bear the shame and infamy of the saloon and the business of making men drunkards. We have temperance in our churches and pulpits and yet the curse of intemperance is on every hand. We have temperance principles and sentiments, and still the drinking habits of society are not abated.

Among the living questions of today there is no one so difficult of solution as the temperance question, and there is no one so deeply involved the interests of mankind as this. It touches man in all his relations, temporal, physical and spiritual; it touches the roots that minister to the life and development and character at large; it affects every organ of state and national life. There is

nothing belonging to man as an individual, a citizen, a public or private factor of church or state on which this question of temperance does not have its bearing.

Why is this question so difficult of solution? The question of the right or wrong of making men drunkards is not hard to answer. Looking at the evil of drunkenness all men are agreed; they all say it is evil. There is, perhaps, no question of politics or religion, or law on which men are so fully at one as they are in regard to the moral aspects of men becoming drunkards. The moral sense and sentiment of the world is a unit in opposition of making drunkards of men. This inevitable result of the liquor traffic is odious even in the eyes of the liquor sellers themselves. Let us call the roll and see how men will decide on the question of turning their fellow men into drunkards. Let us call on our political parties one by one. Republican party says drunkenness is an evil and to make man a drunkard is a crime. Democratic party says the same, prohibition party—ditto—free silver party—ditto. Take the religious denominations and they will forget all their denominational differences and stand together on this question. The merchants, mechanics and farmers are in sentiment opposed to this great evil that blights men and nations.

Why then do we today still see drunkenness on our streets? Why is the terrible curse of rum doing its destructive work right under the shadow of our churches, schools, courts and halls of legislation? Why is it that a combination of liquor dealers and manufacturers, for the sake of making money by the business, are allowed to make so many men drunkards and make so many wives and homes wretched through the use of strong drink? Why is not this infamous traffic at once and forever prohibited where Christian civilization prevails?

One reason is the great diversity of views among temperance people as to the means and methods of doing it. If we could only gather together all the methods men have tried we would be surprised. The friends of temperance have never been united as one great army in this cause bringing all its united force to bear upon the enemy. They have been trying one expedient here and another there. Sometimes it is moral suasion; sometimes it is high licence; sometimes it is local option; sometimes it is Legislation; sometimes it is constitutional prohibition. In the meantime, drinking and drunkenness continue until the method used against them is considered ineffectual and is abandoned for something else.

Another reason why the drink evil is not effectively suppressed as it ought to be is: no method can be used under existing circumstances to completely suppress drinking and drunkenness. One state may have constitutional prohibition, as in this state, but along side of it is a state having wholesale and retail liquor stores from which individuals of the prohibition state can supply themselves without much difficulty, and so drinking and drunkenness will be seen in spite of law. This discourages the friends of temperance and gives currency to the report "Prohibition does not prohibit."

Another reason why the drink evil is not suppressed in our country where so many are in sentiment against it; so many of the methods used to restrict the sale of liquor have been most favorable to the wishes of the liquor dealer; for instance, the method of moral suasion. For years Francis Murphy went from

city to city as the apostle of moral suasion. He would persuade the saloon keeper to close his place of business, and the drinking man to quit his habit of drinking. He would not resort to stress of law to suppress the business of rum selling.

The wit of man has not yet succeeded in framing the statute, prohibitory or regulatory, which cannot in some way be evaded. Even at best the effort to control the supply has only measurably succeeded. The true philosopher would seem to dictate beginning at the other end and seek to diminish the demand; here is where the pulpit task comes in.

Nothing would suit the liquor dealers better than for the friends of temperance to use only moral suasion in their efforts. John B. Gough's motto was moral suasion for the drunkard and prohibition for the saloon keeper. There are men whose habits of drunkenness are so confirmed that moral suasion has little effect on them. What will moral suasion have on that man who turns a deaf ear to the appeals of wife and children and allows them to go hungry and cold and miserable that he may spend his money at the saloon. The only safety for such homes is a decided prohibition of the sale and use of intoxicating drinks. Another method of suppressing the liquor traffic that at once defeats its own end is high license. Another reason why the drink evil is not suppressed, where public conscience is opposed to it is the irregular degree of temperance effort. For a time the cause of temperance will supersede everything else. A wave of temperance enthusiasm will roll over the country from East to West and from North to South. Preachers will preach and public speakers will rise on every hand to advocate temperance principles. Every village and city will be alive with interest on this question.

Another reason why the evil is not suppressed is; there are many who approve of the moderate use of intoxicating liquors; they believe in temperance in all things but not in total abstinence. Moderate drinking leads to immoderate drinking. Few men can drink moderately. It is not according to their nature. John B. Gough said, I might as well try to shoot a gun off moderately as to drink moderately.

Another reason why the evil is not suppressed is the apathy of the public on this subject. So many do not want to trouble themselves about it, so few are willing to be known as soldiers in the temperance cause; many who abhor the evil do not openly oppose it, but rather suffer it to run its course; many who would like to be numbered with the temperance forces do not want to be spoken of as temperance cranks.

Another reason why this evil continues is because of the difficulty of enforcing temperance laws and regulations. There are always formalities to be observed in executing laws; there are always technicalities that render the execution of the law more or less difficult. A prohibition governor and legislature would be baffled in their attempts to suppress the saloon. People often criticise their municipal officers when they are doing all that can be done.

Another reason why the evil is not banished is because its horribleness is not apparent to us as a people. It has the power of the national wealth of the country and seeks to control the legislation and trade. But the nation is blind to its danger. The moral sense of the people is not alive to it. They know it is wrong for a man to squander his money and his life in drink, but it is his

own weakness, he is a good hearted man, he is a good citizen when sober, a good husband and father, if he yields to his appetite it is his own loss; thus we extenuate the fault, we condone the failing. All the reasons just given why the liquor traffic continues are to be found on the side of temperance.

When I think of all that has been done already in the cause of temperance and yet find the enemy so strong, so defiant, so prepared to resist all our efforts, my heart sinks. When I think of the work done by the noble workers in the temperance cause, and of the work of legislators to defeat this evil, and them still see it still striking its roots into the foundation of our civil institutions, verily I feel discouraged. When we learn what has been done in many of our leading states to suppress this evil, and go into their cities today and find liquor openly and freely sold, and their immense distilleries turning out all kinds of liquors for the markets of the world, it is no wonder that our W. C. T. U. workers become discouraged.

However, there is another view of this question "Work done for God it dieth not." When Hon. John W. Foster passed through India on his round the world tour inspecting the work done by foreign missionaries, he said that his first impression was one of disappointment because so little seemed to have been done toward christianizing that great empire. But a more careful study and observation of the country led him to conclude that christianity was working a gradual change in the sentiment and social condition of the people. In comparing India as it was 100 years ago and what it is now the change is marked.

So in regard to work done in the temperance cause. The evil of intemperance still rolls over the people and its ravages are distressing. Multitudes are ruined by strong drink. But a great public sentiment against it is being maintained and strengthened every year.

The forces of temperance are maturing all the while. It takes time for any great reform—"the mills of the gods grind slowly." The steps of providence are taken one at a time. It took long years for the oppressed Israelites in Egypt to get ready for their deliverance. How often they cried to God to help them; how many years they prayed and seemed to pray in vain. Little by little the white flakes fall softly on the Alpine tops until at last the mighty avalanche comes thundering down, or from the treasures of snow, perpetual springs and rivers flow into the valleys below. So little by little the thoughts and sentiments and opinions of earnest men toward a great evil accumulate until the great end is reached. Thus has it been in every great reform, in religion in government, in education, in social life.

There is sufficient sentiment in favor of temperance to cleanse our country of the rum power if it were only unified into a direct force. The moral and christian sentiment of the people is against this evil. They have their various ways and means of opposing it. Some are for one method and some for another.

When the liquor traffic of this country is overthrown, it will not be by means of a political party, as such. It will be by some occurrence in divine providence, something that will awaken the public mind of the whole nation and concentrate the efforts of all on the one grand end. There will be no side issues, no mere political kite-flying, but one determined effort that will know no compromise until it sees the rum power effectually, entirely and forever trodden under the feet of this nation.

White Ribbon Bulletin

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ASSISTANT EDITOR.

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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; I am one; I can do everything, but I can do some thing; what I can do, I ought to do, and what I ought to do, by the grace of God I will do.

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All manuscript for publication must be in my hands by the 15th of each month. Send all communications, subscriptions, and money, to MRS. MATTIE VAN DE BOGART, Fargo, N. Dak.

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JULY 1904.

Our Club Offers.

White Ribbon Bulletin and American Mother, \$1; Bulletin and Light, 70c.; Bulletin and Backbone, to new subscribers, 30 cents.

Extracts from Speech of Congressman Chas. E. Littlefield at Old Orchard, Maine, Aug. 12, 1903.

Congressman Littlefield said:

The evils of alcoholism are not peculiar to our time and generation, nor is the agitation against such evils confined to our own nation. Whoever opposes the liquor traffic is moving in sympathy with the march of Christian civilization. He dwelt at some length on the universality of the movement for temperance. He referred to the congress at Bremen, Germany, held in the interest of temperance; to the appropriation by Germany of money for that gathering and its sending of its secretary of the interior as a delegate. He cited a resolution against the use of alcoholism, adopted by a medical association in France, and especially complimented the action of the president of the Mexican republic in endeavoring to check, in that country, the spread of intemperance.

The liquor business, he declared, is evil in itself, and no legislation by any people on earth could ever make it respectable. The question of whether alcohol has value as a food isn't worth considering, he declared. That question is as a mere speck upon the face of the sun, compared with the evils resulting from the use of alcohol as a beverage.

Congress prohibited the sale or liquor in the army canteen because there were in Congress enough men who believed the time had come when the country should decline to lend its aid in making drunkards of its soldiers. Congress prohibited the sale of liquor in immigration stations because it was deemed wise that

immigrants landing on our shores should not be confronted at the very verge of their entrance to the country, with evils of alcoholism. In his opinion there are few members of Congress who would be in favor of repealing the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicants in the Capitol buildings in Washington.

He said he had proven to his own satisfaction that a member of Congress who does not use liquor isn't handicapped in consequence. Total abstinence from liquor does not deter the political progress of a statesman. In Congress the time has arrived when it doesn't add to a man's character to have it known that he indulges to excess in alcoholic beverages. It adds to his standing to have it known that he doesn't touch liquor in any form.

Congressman Littlefield discussed the present conditions in this state. He said that the persons who are now clamoring for resubmission are not doing it in the interests of the public welfare, but most of them are hoping to increase their opportunities for making profit out of an increase in the liquor traffic. In this connection he read an appeal recently issued to its members by the National Retail Liquor Dealer's Association, in which that organization claimed credit for a great many things tending to increase the traffic and the profits of its members.

Speaking of resubmission the congressman declared that the people of Maine cannot afford to take a backward step. He didn't regard as vital the question of whether there should some day be placed in the national constitution a clause prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Such a law would not enforce itself, he said. The thing absolutely necessary in enforcement. The good citizens of Maine must stand by their constitution and back up the officers who honestly try to enforce the prohibitory legislation.

The reign of the "Bangor plan" seems to have come to an end, he said, and he believed it would not be revived, in view of the agitation of the people and the stand taken by the judges of the supreme court. No community has a right to neutralize legislation. The prohibitory liquor law was not enacted by Bangor, but by the people of Maine, of which state Bangor is but a part. He said he had no patience with any people or collection of people who undertake to paralyze and emasculate any portion of the laws under which we live. If there could be a period when Bangor would be under the prohibitory law, instead of the prohibitory law being under Bangor, he believed it would give the people such a visual evidence of the efficacy of the law that they would not want to return to the "Bangor plan" of nullification.

He believed the better element in Penobscot county will stand by County Attorney Smith in his prosecution of Bangor liquor sellers. The mayor of Bangor has no right to neutralize this law. No man can take the law into his own hands and cause it to be enforced or nullified, according to his own sweet will.

A recent declaration of Chief Justice Winslow, declaring that heretofore all the members of the Maine supreme bench will impose jail sentences, in addition to fines for persistent violations of the prohibitory law, was cited as showing that there are troublous times in store for the rummers.

Coming to a consideration of the question of whether prohibition prohibits, Mr. Littlefield declared his belief that the present Maine law is the best in existence to minimize the liquor traffic. No prohibitory law could absolutely exterminate the traffic. No criminal law ever enacted could stand such test. The law against murder prohibits that crime in a measure, yet murders are sometimes committed. Because a mob of citizens of Wilmington, Del., lynched a negro who had committed a foul crime, is no reason why the law against murder should be repealed. There are frequent violations of the law against killing. Allen, the contemptible hypocrite who ran off with the funds of the Preachers' Aid society, violated that law, but that is no argument why it should be repealed.

In conclusion the congressman reiterated his firm belief in the efficacy of the Maine prohibitory law, and said that before any attempt is made to repeal it, the state should be allowed to travel awhile beside Vermont and New Hampshire, with their newly enacted license laws, and give the people a fair opportunity to compare the merits of the two



PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

Dear Comrades: I am writing this letter hurriedly while I have a little time between trains at my old home at Tower City. I have just come from Absaraka where I spent a delightful Sunday. Mrs. Meacham, our Vice President, has recently returned from a three months' outing in California and is in the best of health and spirits for her county convention which convenes this week at Page.

While in Fargo I visited the Home and found a large family there—fifteen adults and eight babies, beside the two matrons. We have some beautiful children, six girls and two boys, for adoption into white ribbon families. Any one wishing to take one of these little ones into their homes, will please correspond with Mrs. Emma H. Clark, Fargo, secretary of the board of directors.

I spent a few hours with our editor and corresponding secretary, Mrs. Van de Bogart, who is slowly recovering from her long illness. She feels that on account of her health she must leave us in the early fall for the Pacific Coast. Her years of faithful service, her exceptional ability, and her beautiful life and character, have endeared her to all white ribboners, and especially to the official family. Her place will be a difficult one to fill, but we shall try to be happy in the thought that she is taking a much needed rest from her arduous labors, and regaining her usual health and strength.

The First District held a very inspiring convention, June 23 and 24, at Webster. Mrs. Necia Bue, the district president, is proving a worthy successor to Mrs. L. C. McKinney, and each district officer had her work well in hand and seemed to be the woman for the place. They recommended the dollar dues and also favored raising the national dues to fifteen cents (an amendment to the national constitution which is to be voted upon this fall at Philadelphia). The unions raised during the year \$3086.42. The district has sent \$180.30 to the Home, and Mrs. Haig proposed to make it \$200.00 before the State Convention. They are planning to send an organizer into every community where a union should be organized, and have engaged Miss Annie Robbins for a part of October. The old corps of officers were re-elected.

The Grand Forks county convention was held at Larimore, June 7-9. A larger number of unions were represented, and reports showed the work in better shape than a year ago. Miss W. Nicholson, of Grand Forks, who has been doing organizing work in the county, was elected president, and we expect to see much aggressive work done during the coming year.

June 10th a meeting of the board of directors for the Home was held at Fargo. The resignation of Mrs. Sundelin, who greatly feels the need of a rest, was accepted and Miss Nelson was appointed matron in her place. Miss Kemp was appointed assistant matron to take charge of the nursing. In view of the fact that the Home is greatly behind in running expenses, it was decided to ask those who are sick in the Home to contribute \$50 instead of \$35 as a part of the expense of their nursing, board, drug and doctor bills. Those who are destitute and friendless will be cared for as heretofore, without money and without price.

On June 13th I went to Hope and had a pleasant meeting with the union, and a few hours conference with our State Treasurer, Mrs. Shippy. In looking through the books we made some discoveries which we will share with you confidentially.

The state constitution provides that the unions shall pay their dues before

January 1st. It is now six months after the time and 76 unions have not paid their dues. Sixty-eight unions have not paid the pledge to the state and 42 unions have not paid the pledge to the Home. There is no question but that these unions will pay, they have simply neglected collecting the money and sending it in, and in the meantime the state treasurer is left without funds to pay the bills that should be met promptly in order to preserve our business integrity. Please look over your records and if your union is among the guilty ones, kindly remit at once and relieve the present strained condition of the treasury. We ask every union to increase their pledges to the state and Home, that there may be no deficit at the state convention this fall. If the dollar dues are adopted at the state convention, we believe there will be no more deficits for state work.

We are planning for a great convention at Fargo, Sept. 30th to Oct. 3d. For the first time in our history we are to be honored by the presence of our National President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, and Vice President, Anna Gordon. We want to make a good showing in every department of our work, and we hope to show a large increase in membership. What has your union done in this line? Have you had a membership contest? If not, please begin now to plan for it, and be sure to provide an abundance of literature and our papers to leave in the homes as you canvass for members.

Mrs. Nelle Burger is now working in Logan and McIntosh counties. In Dickenson county she organized unions at Monango, Ludden and Fullerton. The president at Monango is Mrs. Olive Delle, Corresponding Secretary, Miss Minnie Fait. Mrs. Belle Smith is president at Ludden, Miss Jennie Foster, corresponding secretary.

Miss Hollister has organized unions at Norwich and Portal, a Y at Knox and an L. T. L. at Portal. The names of officers have not yet reached me.

Mrs. Ida Sparks Clark made a tour of Richland county, just before the county convention. She organized a union at Barney, with Mrs. Ida Springer, president, and Mrs. Jennie Chilson, corresponding secretary. She also secured a life member, Mrs. Anna Springer.

I go from here to the convention of Barnes and Griggs counts at Coopers town, and will drive across the country from there to attend the Cass county convention at Page.

Our W. C. T. U. Institute at Chautauqua begins next week, July 6th. We hope to greet many of you at Baldwin Cottage. Mrs. B. Laythe Scovell will be with us throughout the entire Institute, and Mrs. Burger will be with us on W. C. T. U. Day, July 8th.

Walsh and Pembina counties will hold a joint convention at Grafton the third week in July. Steele county will hold its convention at Hope in July, and the Second District will hold its convention at New Rockford in August.

Yours sincerely,
ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON,
Tower City, June 27, 1904.

Satan's Public School.

He was brought up in a saloon where law, human and divine, was defied and overruled. The law said thou shalt not kill one under twenty-one years of age but the landlord told the barkeeper to deny no one who could pay the price. The law forbade sale on the Sabbath but the landlord said we care nothing for your Sabbath and we propose to trample, evade and break your Puritan restrictions on every possible occasion.

In this school of anarchy supported by the American people and buttressed by millions of votes he was graduated as an expert anarchist. Practicing what he had learned he went out one day and shot a president and then the people who had supported the college of anarchy put him to death and buried his carcass in a grave of infamy.

It occurred to no one to say let us raise the school of anarchy to its foundations. It flourished mightily, its pupils run into millions. Anarchistic in itself it is drilling the youth of the land in its principles. Some day another young man will rise up to apply the lessons he has learned. Another president will be shot and another grave of infamy will be made.

But the school will continue its instruction at every crossroad and street corner. Do you loathe the fruit? Then why not lay the ax to the saloon, that of all other institutions encourages our youth to trample and defy law and is the mother of anarchy?

Casselton Reporter

CASSELTON, N. D.

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

[Continued on page 4.]

NORTH DAKOTA

WC Y TU

Through Christ We Communicate

MRS. MARY GROVER.
State Y Secretary.

My Dear Y's: (This means not only active but honorary members as well.) We are nearing the close of another year. The greater portion of the seed sowing, and much of the harvest time is passed. We must now gather up and put together the little things. Especially it is important that we should see that the dues are collected and properly reported. I am extremely anxious that we should have credit for our full membership and feel sure that you share that ambition with me. Remember that we receive credit only for the members for whom the dues have been paid—thirty cents for each active member must be sent to the state treasurer, Mrs. Ella Shippy, Hope, in order that they may have a seat in convention and conference. Our principal Y conference will be on the Saturday morning of convention, and we hope to see our honoraries well represented in that conference. They are permitted a vote in conferences but not in convention. As yet no one has suggested a topic for conference. Will you not help your state secretary make the conferences practical and helpful by suggesting subjects that would be helpful to you?

How many are planning to hold membership contests? An excellent way to secure new members if wisely conducted. Do not sacrifice the good of your Y to large numbers who you know will never become interested in our work. And remember that no one is really a member until dues are paid.

And then the medal contests. It is hoped that a diamond medal contest may be arranged for state convention. Can you not assist in carrying out this plan by holding a contest before that time? At least report to the State Supt., Mrs. Florence Connor, Hope, all work done in that line, and if any hold a grand gold medal do not hesitate to send your name to her to be entered for the diamond medal contest.

This letter may seem to be a repetition of those before written, but until some of the old suggestions are carried out it seems useless to advance new ideas. Let us be faithful in the little things "redeeming the time because the days are evil."

"Courage! your work is holy,
God's errands never fail!
Sweep on through storm and darkness,
The thunder and the hail!
Sail on! the morning comet,
The port you yet shall win;
And all the bells of God shall ring
The ship of temperance in."
Yours in White Ribbon bonds,

MARY M. GROVER.

Minneapolis, so no meetings have been held for some time. They are hoping for better things now she has returned. We are glad to note that temperance work is progressing if there are no regular meetings. They report that "the men are taking up active temperance work and we are rejoicing over that." Good for the men of Milnor! Of course they rejoice. It matters not so much who does the work if it is only done—but there is plenty for all to do, and we should all work together in this greatest of all reforms.

"The Knights of the Twentieth Century" was the subject of an address given by Mrs. Nelle Burger in the Methodist church in Lisbon, Sunday evening, June 12. Monday afternoon she met the young women in the church parlors, and fifteen new members were added to the Lisbon Y. Monday evening Mrs. Burger gave an elocutionary entertainment which was interspersed with a musical program by local talent. It is needless to say that all these were well attended and thoroughly enjoyed, for Mrs. Burger is a general favorite with a Lisbon audience. Lisbon Y has taken a new lease of life. They held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Sprague Thursday afternoon at which plans were made for future work.

Miss Delta Mae Connell:—"Young Woman's Number of the White Ribbon Bulletin came yesterday. * * * * It is the best yet, and by another year it will be best on record."—Thanks.

Contrary to a former announcement—Mrs. Clara Parrish-Wright is still General Secretary of the Young Woman's Branch. The pressure brought to bear from many state secretaries and the general officers caused her to reconsider her resignation and consent to serve the remainder of her term. This seems the best solution of the problem that the work may go on uninterrupted.

In my last letter I promised to tell something of Y work in South Africa as told in their official organ, "Y's and Otherwise." According to the annual report there were 22 Y unions, only 17 of which reported, those having a membership of 363 active and 117 honorary. Space will not permit a detailed report, but I will tell you a few things especially noted.

1. The great amount of Flower Mission and Mercy and Help work done.
2. Much done for Rescue Homes and Orphans' Homes.

3. The co-operation with other temperance organizations.

4. Organized work among the children.

5. That Medal Contests seem very popular.

The war necessarily retarded their work, but in the words of their Secretary, Miss Cummings: "Now that peace has come, we expect, having learned in the shade of waiting, to go out into the sunshine of prosperity and larger work."

Ransom-LaMoure Report.

The Third Annual Convention of the Ransom-LaMoure Inter-County W. C. T. U. met in Edgeley June 3-4, 1904.

True to a time honored custom when this body set a date for a convention, the weather was rainy. Water, pure and cold, came down in torrents as the delegates left their homes for the train and so continued to fall until we were ready to leave the city of Edgeley. Nothing daunted by the storm, the convention was called to order by our worthy president, Mrs. L. B. Chamberlain, and the roll call found every union represented and every president present. The evening meeting was well attended by the public considering the storm, and all expressed themselves as well pleased with our guest, Mrs. Nelle Burger, who gave a grand address. The music was furnished by local talent and was much enjoyed. Several new members for the local union were gained at this meeting. Quite a sum of money was pledged for county work, due to the helpful words and work of Mrs. Burger. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres. Mrs. L. B. Chamberlain; Vice Pres. Mrs. McElvain; Rec. Sec'y. Mrs. Lee; Treas. Mrs. Norton; Cor. Sec'y. Mrs. Wm. Trumbull.

The success of the convention was largely due to Mrs. Helen Hall, president of Edgeley union and her faithful members. They were able to bring order out of disorder caused by the rain, and made every guest feel perfectly at home. That we may everyone do better work for the temperance cause and for God, was the thought of the convention and is our aim for the coming year.

The president of Milnor Y has been in

He Who Pays Quickly Pays Twice.

Dear Sisters: I desire to write a few words relative to remitting dues this month. This is necessary for the reason that they are not all remitted in a proper manner, which causes confusion on my part, as to number members in state union.

This is especially true this year when some are paying on the \$1 basis while others have not yet adopted that plan, and many treasurers fail to send number of members paying dues.

In the Signal for May 5th this question is asked "Will you please write out model for sending dues" and is answered by Mrs. A. S. Bergeman National Supt. Parliamentary usage as follows: First the "model"

Fifth District,

Sunny County,

Happyville,

Willard Union

April 4, 1894.

Please find enclosed eight dollars and thirty-five cents (\$8.35), state dues for thirty-five (35) members for the year closing in May 1904.

(Mrs. or Miss) G. O. Pleasant.

The above form assumes that the state works both by districts and counties, so the treasurer makes her report by the district with the counties embraced in that district. It assumes too, that Happyville is a city with several unions. Suppose the letter is simply dated "Happyville" and reads: "Find enclosed \$8.35 dues for our union," can you not see that the treasurer would be obliged to take the State Report, turn to the "directory," look up Happyville and see if among the seven unions she could find the name of the treasurer. Suppose that since the State Report was printed Happyville had held its annual meeting and had elected a new treasurer. How is that poor officer to know where the credit belongs until letters have been exchanged? Suppose a new union is sending first dues from a small town, and the treasurer has never heard of the place. Then the map would have to be studied, and if the town were right on the line it might puzzle her to tell whether in one county or in another. Then the number of members is not stated, and the careful woman fears that the new treasurer or the new union is not familiar with the law and so may have reprinted the correct amount. Letters again.

Of course, if there is but one union in the place, and it has the same name as the town, the name of the union need not be written out, and it is hardly necessary to say (is it?) that a state that is not working both by counties and districts would omit the one.

Many of the states publish a form for "credentials" and other essentials, and it would not be at all amiss to include one for remitting dues. Certainly, when a matter of this sort comes up in any convention it should never be dismissed without an explanation.

We hope all our treasurers who read this will note carefully the model for it means much to the State Treasurer.

ELLA M. SHIPPY.

FOUNTAIN PAID.

Cando	\$1.25
Granville	2.00
Cando	1.25
Mrs. Vail	.60
Forest River	1.25
Mrs. Woods, Bismarck	.50
Edgeley	2.00

MEMORIAL PAID.

Granville	2.00
Maza	2.00
Cravy	2.00
Forest River	2.00
Tyner	2.00

PLEDGES AND DUES.

Fairmount, Home	\$ 3.00
Fairmount, Dues	3.00
Grand Forks, Dues	12.60
Northwood Y "	3.30
Wyndmere "	4.55
Wyndmere, State	1.00
Northwood Y, Dues	3.00
Grand Forks "	12.60
Sanborn, State	5.00
Sanborn, Dues	4.50
Grafton, Lathrop	5.70
Cravy, Dues	1.80
Sherbrooke, Y Anemone, dues	.90
Hannaford, Home	5.00
Pembina, Dues	7.20
Cogswell, Dues	.30
Bethel, Home	18.25
Pembina Co., Dues	82.40
Mrs. Myrtle Colter, Voltaire Home	1.00

HOME DEFICIT, UNPAID.

Milner, Mrs. Jorgenson	\$ 5.00
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Hillsboro, Mrs. Loitwood
Laramore, Mrs. Fuller
Leonard, Mrs. Home
Valley City, Mrs. Marsh
Langdon, Mrs. Simmons
Laramore, Mrs. Taylor
Portland, Mrs. Ruth
Cooperstown, Mrs. Brown

10.00
20.00
5.00
5.00
5.00
2.00
2.00
20.00

STATE DEFICIT, UNPAID.

Cooperstown
Milnor
Knox, Mrs. Stern
Third Dist.

85.00
2.00
5.00

PAID.

83.00

What "Business" Says.

Absolute prohibition of gambling in any form, particularly by betting on the races, and also of drinking, cigarette smoking and dissipation, has recently been announced by the managers of the Western Electric Company to its employees.

The company is the largest employer of labor in Chicago, more than 1,500 being on the rolls.

This notice was posted in the offices, factories and shipping departments:

"Playing the races and all other forms of gambling, immoral conduct, and the excessive use of cigarettes greatly impair one's usefulness. The best business houses in the city do not desire the services of those who practice any of these things. Notice is hereby given that any employee so abusing himself is subject to dismissal."

Of the 1,500 employees, 300 are college graduates, and these, Superintendent Mitchell says, are all that can be desired.

"We discovered," said he, "that the habit of playing the races was developing to an alarming extent in the ranks of our employees, and decided to give every one fair warning. Our position in the matter is not puritanical. But no man can indulge in the practices against which our notice is directed and remain morally unspotted.

"As for cigarette smoking, we are convinced that in excess it clouds a man's intellectual powers. Against cigarette smoking in moderation we have no complaint.

"No college man in our employ has ever caused us any ground for complaint. They are a fine lot of fellows. This spring a representative of the firm took a trip east just before commencement time to engage fifty of this year's graduates."

The Illinois Central Railway, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Marshall Field & Co., and Farwell & Co., have posted notices of a similar character.

A PRIZE BANNER

Of Heavy White Silk, trimmed in Gold letters and fringe, will be given to the State reporting the largest number of local Unions using the Department book, "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," spending ten minutes at each meeting in reading from the book and discussion of same, and distributing the most literature of the department. Awards will be made proportionately to the entire number of Unions in a State. Pages of books or magazines must not be counted, but non-alcoholic State papers may be counted.

To the local Superintendent sending the best all-round report will be given a three dollar package of department leaflets.

Martha M. Allen,
Nat. Supt. Non-Alcoholic Medication,
27 BROAD ST., ONEIDA, N. Y.

Prohibition Laws Now Ready

Price:—All orders under 50 copies, 5 cents each.

50 copies - - - \$1 25

100 copies - - - 2 00

200 copies - - - 3 75

500 copies - - - 8 00

1000 copies - - - 12 50

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MRS. MATTIE VAN DE ROGART
Fargo, North Dakota.

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704 Lumber Exchange,
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FIELD NOTES.

Sherbrooke, N. D., April 2, 1904: At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Miller, of East Sherbrooke, was organized a local Y. W. C. T. U. to be known as "Anemone Y" of Eastbrooke. The Y will hold its meetings the first and third Saturday evenings of each month at the homes of the members. Every third meeting is to be a social one and a collection is to be taken. Mrs. Jennie B. Miller is President, and Miss Ethel F. Miller Cor. Sec. of the new Y. We have chosen the following motto. "Always do your best, and your best will better grow."

Mrs. David Taylor, of Fairmount, passed to her heavenly home, after many years of faithful and active service in both the church and W. C. T. U.

Hillsboro Union: We have held out meetings regularly twice a month, during the past year. The best thing we have to report is the organization of a flourishing L. T. L. of thirty members. John Hanson is president, Minnie Hanson, Secretary. Our working force has been weakened by removals.

The Sherbrooke Y held a very interesting meeting at the home of Mrs. R. J. Still, Tuesday evening, Mar. 15th. The honoraries took charge of the program, as suggested by the year book and Mr. T. A. Hasselquist was master of ceremonies. After an interesting program he led a parliamentary drill which all enjoyed and profited by. At the close of the program two active members and one honorary were enrolled and then one of the honoraries stepped out and returned with several dozens of oranges which he deposited in the middle of the floor; but our hostess soon transferred them to fruit dishes and all partook of the treat, which was a surprise for the active members. If there are unions who have honoraries and don't know what to do with them just give them charge of the program once in a while and they will soon find some thing to do. We could not keep house without our honoraries, at least we should hate to try.

Forest River, N. Dak., June 25th, 1904: Forest River Union observed Flower Mission Day, June 9th, by presenting forty bouquets tied with white ribbon and appropriate scripture cards, to the railroad employees, a delegation of "Sister's" meeting each train. The bouquets were carried and presented, in four moss lined baskets, covered with woven white crepe paper having a bow of the same in the handles, attached to which was a large card also ribbon tied bearing the words, "Flower Mission Day, June 9th. Best wishes of Forest River W. C. T. U." It goes without saying that the bouquets were gratefully received. In the afternoon, at the home of our President, the day was further observed by our local Flower Mission Supt., with a carefully prepared program suitable to the day, its founder and this blessed ministry of flowers, all of which was much enjoyed by the goodly number of members and visitors present. Miss Louise E. Holstler of Evanston, Ill., gave us a splendid lecture on June 24th at the M. E. church, to a fair sized audience, upon Kings and Queens of Society. This clear headed, sweet

voiced little lady, presented her message of truth, purity, high thinking and right living, in a very attractive manner. The only regret expressed, being that the church was not filled with listeners. As one result of Miss Hollister's coming, our union membership was increased by the addition of two young women and two young men honoraries. We wish Miss Hollister the greatest success everywhere in her chosen work. Yours in white ribbon bonds, Miss Emilie Ballack.

The Ninth Annual Co. W. C. T. U. Convention met in Wahpeton June 21 and 22d 1904 in the M. E. church. Rev. Rhodhouse its Pastor was introduced and gave a short talk for encouragement. Mrs. Ida Clarke Co. Pres., presided, the session opened with song and devotionals. The morning of June 21 was spent in consecration and selecting committee for the different work. Miss Woolsey suggested that each local union use the printed programs for semi-monthly meetings was voted and motion prevailed. \$1.00 dues discussed and no decision by the county therefore laid on the table, adjourned, 2 p.m. called to order by Pres. counties opened with Hymn and Prayer by Mrs. Bostwick of Fairmount, Mrs. Nellie Burger from Missouri was introduced to convention she gave a talk and engaged in the discussion of, how would equal suffrage benefit us. Reports from the different departments were good and shows good work done. The county has taken up 14 different departments there has been a new Union organized at Barney with eight members to begin with, the evening was supplied with good music. Mrs. Nellie Burger gave a good lecture, subject the Modern Seventy, and was greatly enjoyed by all who improved the opportunity, collection \$4.75 expenses \$10 dismissed by Rev. Rhodhouse. June 22d a beautiful morning greeted the convention. Opened with Devotionals the election of officers by the seventeen delegates who represented the five unions and sixty-five members of the country elected the following officers for the ensuing year Pres. Mrs. Ida S. Clarke, Fairmount; Vice Pres. Mrs. A. Springer, Wyndmere; Cor. Sec. Mrs. Anna Springer, Moselle; Rec. Sec. Mrs. Lillian Hartwell, Wahpeton; Treasurer, Mrs. Delia Ellsworth, Fairmount. Near all the superintendents of the 14 departments were retained in charge of Y. work. Supt. Mrs. Carry Hull of Fairmount her Sec. Miss Josie McKinnon, of Wyndmere, Mrs. Olson, of Dwight Supt. of L. T. L. her Sec. Miss Ethel Duffy, Wyndmere and Mrs. H. A. Springer for Press Supt. The convention of 1905 invited to meet in Fairmount, accepted. The committee reports accepted. Pledges for county work \$16, pledges for W. C. T. U. Home \$33, closed with prayer by Mrs. Nubey; thus ended the business for the convention adjourned to meet at 8 p. m. for Gold Medal Contest. Opened with music, Scripture reading Dan. I chapter and prayer Mrs. H. A. Springer. Contestants Miss Ethel Duffy, Miss Maybell Jones of Wyndmere and Misses Blakie and Beer of Fairmount, the medal was awarded to Miss Duffy. Collection \$4.75 expenses \$5.00. Medal presented by Prof. Miller. Dismissed by Rev. Carmine. Mrs. H. A. Springer, Press Supt. of County.

Statistics of Prohibition Vote.

The party had its first Presidential ticket in 1872; and the vote in the nation has been as follows:

1872	5,607
1876	9,552
1880	10,305
1884	150,369
1888	249,665
1892	269,299
1896	130,683
1900	236,013

[Continued from page 2.]

systems. We have the law, the courts are with us, and the one thing needed to vitalize the law is to elect county attorneys, sheriffs and heads of police departments who will enforce the law, not spasmodically, but persistently and faithfully.

Extracts from an Address Delivered by Ex. Sec. John D. Long at Buckfield, Maine, Aug. 23, 1903.

"The particular question we are to consider is, 'Shall the Prohibitory Amendment to the State Constitution Be Resubmitted to the People?' It is of some importance to notice how these laws originated. I can remember hearing men tell of the time when liquor was sold in the grocery as freely as molasses, and the same time the missionary and the cargo of rum was carried to the islands of the sea in the same vessel. When liquor was sold so freely and without restraint the effect upon this community was something to be regretted; men wandering home from the village in a state of intoxication were frozen by the roadside in two or three instances, and some of the traders noting the evil effect, began to discontinue the sale; the people demanded protection from its dangers.

"It is well to bear in mind when you hear arguments for resubmission, who are the parties that are asking for the repeal of these laws; it is not the temperance organizations, not the churches, not the private citizens of the State who feel that their rights are being so endangered by these laws that they must ask for their repeal.

"You know that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor is a very large and profitable business; the men who have their capital in it and those who are employed by it can afford, as in the case of any other business involving large profits, to spend amounts of money and exert a strong influence to remove every barrier to the extension of their trade. This is natural, it is to be expected; we may deplore the greed for gain; the race to be rich. It is the same eager desire to improve your own condition and command the power that comes from wealth, that is seen in other kinds of business; without it there would not be the business energy that has made the American nation what it is. But it is well to bear in mind that it is these men outside the State of Maine, the brewers, the distillers of New York and Boston and Portsmouth, New Hampshire who are seeking for the extension of their business; and a large number of men dependent on them by employment are in sympathy with them because of the profit they receive; the railroads carrying their freight, the express men are all working for their private interests. We must say to them that we cannot afford to sacrifice the public welfare to their private interests."

"We in Maine know Prohibition is not a failure; the law is enforced; not perfectly there are violations of it; but that is true of every other criminal law.

Do you mean to tell me there is no prosecution, no embezzlement in the state?" There are laws against all these, and every time we take up a newspaper we find instances of their being violated.

Sometimes the criminal is detected and punished, but not all of them; you would be surprised to know how large a proportion of murderers, thieves and embezzlers escape just punishment of their crimes. Sometimes even the officers of a bank will shield the criminal, and themselves bear the loss, rather than sacrifice his family. Shall we repeat the laws against stealing, because some thieves escape? I take the "Oxford Dictionary" because it gives the news from Buckingham. I read the court news, and I see that a large part of our court business in South Paris is made up of prosecutions for violations of the liquor law, and very seldom is there failure to convict and visit the proper penalty."

"There is another inducement for the repeal of the prohibitory law, that is sometimes advanced—the claim that by a license fee, considerable revenue may be obtained for the support of the government, and the taxes relieved by just that amount, but this is the most illusory of all claims for repeal, because the extra expense made necessary by the saloon more than consumes the income of the license fees. Where there is license you have drunkenness and disorder; a larger police force is necessary, the cost of court and witness fees is increased, and especially the expense for

the care of paupers; so that it always results whatever the income from license fees, there is an increase of the tax rate, and with prohibition there is a lower tax rate. In Massachusetts where I have been familiar with the statistics, eighty-five per cent of all the criminal cases were attributable to the effect of intoxicating liquor."

"Why have the law in the constitution? Why not make it statutory or optional with the particular towns concerned? The repeal of the amendment is the entering wedge for the surrender of principle. It would remove protection of our homes from the most destructive and insidious danger that has assailed us. Where local option has been granted and 'no license' has been once obtained, there is a perpetual contest and turning back and forward from 'license' one year and 'no license' the next and then 'license' again."

"The repeal of the prohibitory amendment would be a step backward and the people of Maine are not accustomed to go backward in questions of moral and social reform. Mothers and sisters, wives and fathers, too, ask for the protection of those they love from this terrible and pathetic danger. The settled policy of the State, supported by the sober sense of the rural communities has declared that the saloon shall be an outlaw, and I do not believe that the good people of the State will ever allow the prohibitory amendment to be repealed."

Tattooing is now done with a needle driven by electricity.

A copy of the "Breeches Bible" of 1599 has been presented to the National Bible Society of Scotland.

The eagle was chosen as the symbol of the United States by congress and as such has been placed on certain of the coins of the country.

Six sovereigns have paid visits to Dublin before Edward VII.—namely, Henry II., Richard II., James II., William III., George IV. and Victoria.

It was stated in the house of commons the other day that thirty members of the Irish Nationalist party had served terms of hard labor in prison.

At a sale of pictures in London a portrait of a lady by Gainsborough realized 2,800 guineas, while a Romney portrait of a lady fetched 2,000 guineas.

More than 8,000,000 of the 13,500,000 people of Mexico do not work, and of those who do work 1,488,024 are in domestic service and 116,000 are salary earners.

The American Bible society, which does not pretend to print its Bibles in all languages, issues either the whole Bible or portions of it in 242 languages and dialects.

While scores of people were running from a supposed mad dog in New York a black tomcat sprang upon the animal's back, and it quickly disappeared, helping as it went.

Abyssinia produces the finest ostrich feathers, the price there being \$1.44 to \$2.31 per dozen for the best white, 96 cents to \$1.03 a dozen for black and half as much for gray feathers.

Frank L. Fruzone ("Big Frank"); editor of the Italian Evening Bulletin of New York, is going to stand for congress, as a Republican, against that other "big" fellow, Tim Sullivan.

The Norwegian adelsting has passed a bill prohibiting the sale or export abroad of ancient national relics, such as old Norse coins, arms, Runic inscriptions, remains of Viking ships, etc.

The Montgolfier balloon which made the journey from Paris to Rome on Dec. 2, 1864, the day Napoleon was crowned by Pius VII., has just been found in one of the storerooms of the Vatican.

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