

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 7. NO. 2.

FARGO, N. D., MARCH, 1905.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

Method of Teaching Morals in The Home.

A paper read by Mrs. Logie before W. C. T. U. of Fargo.

It seems to me that this is a very important subject, worthy of any pen and any voice.

There are two distinct ideas in the training of children, one advanced years ago by John Locke, the famous Englishman, he says: "If my boy must live in the world among men, I wish him to be shown everything which is to be seen in the world. Whatever faults and vices of men will fall in his way when he is a man he should learn the aspects of when he is young. Thus instruction will build up a fence against the world, and prevent it from breaking in on the young man's character. If he knows what the major forms of evil are, and in what guises they present themselves he will be on his guard against them. Designing men and woman cannot then take advantage of his innocence, for he will be familiar with their insidious schemes, and will understand to what doom they will lead him. And having a just conception of the quality and effects of vice he will shun it as he would some savage monster or bad disease. There are others, like Bacon, who hold that knowledge is always the essential requisite for physical or moral well-being. On the one side, the positive side, it teaches us what can and should be done, while on the other, the negative side, it shows us what we ought to avoid, and human nature is so constructed that if wrong doing is once understood it will be abandoned. People go astray because they do not distinguish clearly between what is virtuous and what is vicious." But many moral teachers give us quite a different view of man's tendency.

Plato held, long long ago, that while evil may at first sight be hated, yet if often seen it will soon be endured without distress, and it will ultimately be embraced. In planning his ideal republic Plato provided that the children should never be brought in contact with ugliness or evil in any form. Character, he maintains, is formed by what the soul feeds upon. Let the child be surrounded by things morals and aesthetic and never see the opposite and the spirit within will grow into the likeness of what is without. Let beauty be inhaled at every breath, and it will vitalize and purify the whole being. In this way one will become wedded to the good, the true and the beautiful, and never form the acquaintance of the base and unworthy.

We have the more modern doctrine that "as man thinketh in his heart so is he." Thought always precedes action and the force of ideals in the mind is powerful. The only way to grow better is better to think more and more of the good and true and beautiful, to fill the mind with ideals, for ideals are like a magnet in the mind and they draw to it the steel filings of our character. I call your attention to the beautiful illustration of this principal as given in Hawthorne's story of the "Great Stone Face."

As you recall the simple villagers always expected a visitor to come to them with the lofty features of the inspiring face, graven in the rock of the mountain side. And how they finally discovered the longed for linaments in the face of the village lad who all his life had communed with the "great stone face."

Now, to make this thought a little more clear and to show how it can be applied definitely to the rearing of children in a home I wish to say that there

are a great many good books full of high moral ideas which can be read to children long before they are able to read so difficult English books which tell of kindness, truthfulness, unselfishness, temperance, and present them in a forceful manner to the reader. I do not refer to most of the realism now read by little folks and read to them too, which present often the mere commonplace of real life or else real life highly spiced and condimented with a glamor to the incidents and adventure which give the children false notions of the nature of things some where in the ends of the earth, or on a ranch out west, but to the easiest of classics in the language written by master hands and dealing with things in a wholesome and natural manner. A child craves imaginative things but this want should not be filled with imaginative stories of things too closely related to child life, for the reader gets the idea that he can go and do likewise, and so we have a boy possessed to try ranching it on a cattle ranch or to seek the life of a soldier only to learn by sad experience that these matters were not presented in their proper light in the books read. There is abundance of stories which will feed the imaginations of the young such as Hawthorne's "Wonderbook," "Tanglewood Tales" and "Uncle Remus Stories," the books of Ernest Seton-Thompson, and fairy tales, which deal with things which the reader as he grows older knows are of the imagination. He never can try to do like these animals in these animal tales and he likes simply to think of the wonders of the land of faeries.

Ruskin's "King of the Golden River" teaches high ideals of kindness to animals and generosity to human beings. You remember where Gluck was going up the mountain side and how he accomplished what he was trying to do because he was kind to the dog and the child and the old man; while his brothers failed in their purpose because they were unkind to those they met. You remember he had to have three drops of holy water to throw into the stream and he gave away the last drop rather than see the old man suffer. The story of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table is good because the great king was always so good and truthful and the whole idea of the Quest for the Holy Grail is moral.

Kingsley's "Heroes," written for boys and girls, by Chas. Kingsley, is a story of Greek fairy tales and teaches children that it is a heroic thing to suffer pain and grief that we may do good to our fellow men. These stories are not true, and this should be made clear to the children, but they should be told that the meaning of them is true and God forever, and that is do right and God will help you. These old heroes served their country, killed wild beasts and evil men, and drained swamps, and founded towns and, therefore, after they were dead were honored because they left their country better than they found it. Dr. John Brown has a valuable book for children called "Rab and His Friends" which teaches them to love and care for animals. I could use this whole paper on this one topic of the use of a good book and what are the good books for little folks.

Dr. O'Shea says, "The idea is to get the mind to dwell habitually upon thoughts which concern more generous, more moral actions. The idea of truth telling must be made prominent so that it will stick in the focus of the mind and so compel attention. If we can make this idea supreme over that of dishonesty we shall have accomplished a moral

achievement. But if we keep talking about lying and presenting instances illustrating it in the hope to strengthen honesty negatively we are certain to go wide of the mark. The human mind is so constituted that what is most prominent without will inevitably become most prominent within. The attention will become filled with it and this means that it will determine conduct. The key to character lies in directing the attention, and the attention may and usually is turned upon evil action by presenting it in a negative way. If I tell a room full of pupils rushing out to recess not to throw snowballs, and go no further, I simply bring the idea of this action prominently before the attention and it will be strange if it does not get expressed—at least in some cases. If, on the other hand, I should say, this recess I will teach you how to play 'fox and geese' I should save the day. If I could make this new game very interesting and compelling, I should of course permanently cure the evil of throwing snowballs. And the principle is universal in its application."

With this principle in mind it would seem to be a mistake to lay too much importance on instruction in the home in these matters, for if a boy associates with boys who smoke cigarettes, swear, lie and waste their time he will adapt himself to his social group and the inevitable must follow, that he will do as they do. It would seem much better to turn attention from such things by filling his mind positively with things to do and keeping his hands busy in such a place as a manual training work shop.

I have heard of some one who has provided such a shop for her son at home and it seems to me a very wise thing. Provide wholesome occupation for your boys for "Satan finds mischief for idle hands." The moral being is the one whose thoughts are engrossed with positive ideas and ideals, that is with things to do rather than with things not to do. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure and a grain of wise forethought and wisdom is worth a ton of corporal punishment. We must give the boy some legitimate thing to do that will be as attractive as the vicious thing that appeals to him. The merely prohibitive method whether by command or intuition has never succeeded in curing vice.

The parents should be careful that they are always the personification of truth in their dealings with the children. It does not mean in the large way of being absolutely untruthful but in the little subtleties used by many mothers to get the children to do or not to do certain things. I know of a farmer's wife who wished her little year old boy to keep his hands off some flower pots on a window sill containing flowering plants and having discovered that the little fellow would not touch anything that was hot, (I suppose he had burned himself) she told him that the flower pots were "hotly hot," "burny burn." It was not long before he learned the true state of the pots and he learned the way if the mother could have planned any more effectively a lesson in lying, and that from the person who of all people in the whole round world should stand for the right as far as he was concerned. Having been a teacher for a number of years I have had many experiences with parents and I am sorry to say that many excuses were written me to excuse children for absence on the plea of sickness when they were really detained at home by the parent or had played truant. And bear in mind that these were open notes, not sealed in an

envelope, and were brought to me by the child.

Years ago before the days of modern conveniences when there was so much to do about a home the children were obliged to help, and boys and girls carried water, washed dishes, carried wood, helped to weave the homespun—and this was wholesome and natural occupation related to and really part of the life in the home; but now lead pipes carry the water to the kitchen, and as a wagon from the coal yards places the fuel within the shovel reach of the furnace, the ingenuity in the machinery in the large factories has taken the loom out of the home, a woman comes in the house and does the sewing, the house maid robs the children of the opportunity to wash the dishes and sweep, and to make even their own beds. Most of the activity of children to-day is play, self entertainment, which begins nowhere and leads nowhere. Even work in a shop is often the making of kites, stilt, sleighs etc. which have no particular and serious relation to the social group in the family—it is pure play and is essentially selfish. To make a shelf for mother or split some kindling or shovel the snow from the front porch and that without reward is an employment growing out of life and has in it the element of altruism. Children are not being brought up properly, morally, unless they are carefully taught to think of father, mother, brother, neighbor and being guided to do things for them. Too much study, too many music lessons to practice, and not enough to do with the hands is morally unwholesome.

How can a little child be merry

In snowy, blowy January?

By each day doing what is best,

By thinking, working for the rest

So can a little child be merry

In snowy, blowy January.

Forest River Union.

Forest River, N. D., Feb. 18, 1905.

Forest River Union observed Frances E. Willard's "Heavenly Birthday" by a memorial meeting, held last evening in the parlor of the M. E. church, led by Mrs. E. L. Bates.

The carefully prepared program furnished a glimpse of the noble, self-sacrificing life of our beloved "Christian," from the time when, "obedient to the heavenly union," she chose a lowly place in her master's service, instead of an assured position and tempting salary, down to the close of her transcendently beautiful life.

The sketches furnished by different members of the union, were interspersed with a recitation, duets, songs by the L. T. L. and personal reminiscences of Miss Willard by Rev. Chas. Bigelow, pastor of the M. E. church.

The room was tastefully decorated with trailing vines, blooming plants, and Miss Willard's pictured face resting upon a white draped easel.

The offering towards the organizing fund was collected by two of our L. T. L. girls.

Taken altogether, the entire program was an inspiration to all present, for we too "follow that way." Emilie Ballack.

Fairview Union:—We held an entertainment in honor of Miss Willard's heavenly birthday Feb. 17, in the M. E. church. About 50 were present, the entertainment was good, singing, speaking and reading, the Crusade Psalm was read and Miss Willard's favorite hymn was sung. Realized \$2. We expect a silver medal contest in the near future. Mrs. Ida Zuelka, Press Supt.

White Ribbon Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson,
EDITOR IN CHIEF.

Mrs. E. M. Pollock,
MANAGING EDITOR.

Miss Mary Clara Fargo,
ASSISTANT EDITOR.

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

MARCH, 1905.

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 something; what I can do, I ought to do, and what I ought to do, by the grace of God I will do.

Subscription price, per annum, 25¢ Extra Copies of The Bulletin, 2 Cents Each

All manuscript for publication must be in my hands by the 15th of each month. Send all communications, subscriptions and money, to Mrs. R. M. Pollock, Fargo, N. Dak.

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Our Club Offers.

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

Casselton Reporter

CASSELLTON, N. D.

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

Red Letter Days.

March 1—Union Signal Subscription Day, (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens.)

March 20—Prohibition Rally Day, (birthday of General Neal Dow.)

One of Minnesota's senators greatly amused the U. S. senate during the debate on admission of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, prophesying that they would have a similar state of affairs to that existing between Fargo and Moorhead. The report says the description of the "jag wagon" loaded with Fargo's thirty citizens crossing the raging Red to allay their thirst was greeted by bursts of laughter. The senator might have turned the laugh quite on the other side had he carried the true picture of the scene and shown Moorhead's citizens crossing the same "raging Red" to buy Fargo's dry goods, groceries, shoes and millinery. How easy it will be to enforce our law when our neighbors help instead of hinder us.

The February "Champion," official organ of Indian Territory, is a twelve page paper. We wish that every one concerned in the admission of the new state could read its columns. Surely it would banish any doubt as to the right of Indian Territory to become a state, and better still, one of the galaxy of prohibition states. Since the Champion was published, the senate has voted to admit Indian Territory and Oklahoma as Oklahoma with a twenty-one year prohibition clause. Let us expect the house to make the prohibition clause perpetual and influence the senate to accept the same. The Indians of the five civilized nations have had many councils in interest of prohibition statehood.

The editor has room for more field notes. Several in this issue are taken from state press. When your union does something that is worth room in your local paper, send the editor a marked copy, if you have not time to write. The Union Signal took occasion to refer to our field notes as a good feature. We would like the local unions to keep in touch with each other in this column. The Union Signal says on the W. C. T. U. press: The State paper should be an accurate chronicle of the work and development of the W. C. T. U. in the state it represents, rather than a compilation of general temperance news which has appeared in other papers. It is assumed that the intelligent W. C. T. U. woman takes the National organ, her church paper, (which usually carries a temperance department), and, in many cases, The New Voice, or some other party prohibition paper. She therefore looks to her State W. C. T. U. paper for the organization news which she can not secure elsewhere.

Several unions maintain a W. C. T. U. column in local papers. The Y editor at Northwood always has a bright and readable column. The Grandin Chronicle has a good article this week on the Choice and Use of Books.

The Indiana Messenger publishes an extra in the interests of an anti-cigarette bill before the Indiana state legislature. The North Carolina White Ribbon is an eight page paper devoted to anti-Narcotics and Mercy.

The Wine and Spirit Gazette refers to the liquor organizations as lodges, and states that the annual dues per member shall be \$2.00. We are sure no W. C. T. U. woman will think our \$1.00 dues too much to fight against the liquor traffic while these liquor people use their \$2.00 to fight it.

THE UNION SIGNAL

—IS—

"THE VOICE OF MOTHER NATIONAL SPEAKING TO HER CHILDREN."

Fifty-two messages straight from the heart of the National W. C. T. U. (only one each week for a year) are yours for only one dollar. Just send your name and address, with the dollar, to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Illinois.

"NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE."
Don't forget The Crusader Monthly for the young people. Price twenty-five cents a year. Address, The Crusader Monthly, Evanston, Ill.
Sample copies of either paper free.
PREMIUMS GIVEN TO CLUB RAISERS.
Premium announcement sent on application.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

Every white ribboner in the state extends to our dear president love and sympathy in this her hour of trial. Many of us have stood by and realized our utter helplessness while the life of one dear to us went slowly out. Mrs. Anderson is unable to write her letter this month as she is with her mother Mrs. Preston, who is suffering greatly from the effects of a fall on the icy walks.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S LETTER.

Mrs. Hunt is Encouraged.

Perhaps nothing would be more helpful and encouraging along the line of Scientific Temperance work this month, than a partial review of Mrs. Hunt's words in regard to the year's work as she gleans it from state reports.

She expresses her appreciation of the splendid work done in most of the states and says that the annual reports never showed more work done, more money expended or more intelligent understanding of the problems to be met.

Mrs. Hunt is more than ever hopeful that, if the temperance education of public sentiment is faithfully persisted in, this sentiment will within a few years have so crystallized into action as to sweep away drinking habits and the legalized saloon and brewery.

I shall quote Mrs. Hunt's words as she wrote them to me. She says:

"Such a happy result, however, is dependent on our faithfulness to the duties of the present. Hence make the following facts a part of your very being this year, the central thought of all your plans and utterances on this subject:

The child is born who will see the last legalized saloon, brewery and distillery of alcoholic drinks go from our land, if we now do our part.

The saloon exists today by the will of the majority of the voters.

The majority of the voters of tomorrow are in the first five years of the public schools of today.

Thorough scientific temperance education in the first five school years means future no-saloon majorities.

Neglect of scientific temperance education in the first five school years means future saloon majorities.

An observer in a position to know recently said to me: 'The study of temperance physiology in the upper grammar grades or in the high schools has come to be an accepted fact. It is the lower grades where the majority of the children can be reached to which you ought to devote special attention, because school boards and superintendents as yet don't seem to realize the importance of those grades and so fail to provide for this instruction in them.'

Instruction begun after the fifth school year will utterly fail to reach the majority of future men and women, fathers and mothers, of this nation. We cannot afford to ignore these facts nor to be silent concerning them. And so make this your watchword for the coming year:

Thorough, systematic, hygienic and temperance instruction in the primary and lower grammar grades, as well as in the more advanced grades.

In reporting to Mrs. Hunt this year, I could not but wish that I might have reported ALL unions taking up this department, and also that I might have reported a greater activity among those who have already taken it up.

Shall we not plan for better results next year? Can we doubt that careful instruction in the years of childhood is one of the fairest and surest promises we have for a temperance nation in the future? Sincerely,

BERTHA FERGUSON,
Hamline Univ., Minn.

Letter From State Supt. of Anti Narcotics.

Dear Co-Workers:—The enemies of the home are so many, their characters so varied, their plans so well laid, and they are so persevering in their efforts to overthrow the health, purity and moral character of its inmates, that I sometimes wonder our leaders do not give up the conflict, and weary of their reason they do not is, that the work is not theirs, but they "follow the gleam" that the Master has set before them, to beckon and encourage in their journey forward.

Our national superintendent has written me a number of letters in which she outlines the dangers constantly arising

in our work, and her plans for the coming year. Her plan is as usual, 5,000,000 boys pledged against cigarettes and tobacco, and she asks your help and mine to secure them. As an aid to this result she suggests the establishment of Anti-Cigarette leagues under the direction of teachers in the public schools. There are few teachers who are not interested in the moral welfare of the boys under their charge, and where the opportunity is given for work of this kind, they will take it up, even if only a little time can be devoted to its special needs. Instruction as to the effect of narcotics is a part of their regular duty, and I believe is generally given as good attention as other school work receives. Its manner of presentation and the impression it makes depends of course upon the individuality of the teacher, the same as the real value of all work naturally does. If these leagues cannot be formed in the school, endeavor to arrange for them in some other way, but do not let the matter drop with no attempt to establish them.

Endeavor to secure the enforcement of the rules of the different railroad companies regarding smoking in the waiting rooms and other public places under their control.

Have at least one public meeting during the year which is devoted entirely to the evils of tobacco, and make it as interesting as possible. Have some special music, and one or two good papers on the evils of the cigarette and the deadly nicotine. If possible secure some physician to give a talk, showing the result of its use on the physical system. If you cannot do this, try and arrange for some prominent business or professional man to speak upon its effects. Show the many avenues opening to business enterprises, whose door are closed against the cigarette smoker. Procure one or more appropriate and convincing selections, and have some bright boy or girl recite each one. This will be a help to the speaker, and a drawing card for parents and others.

One important plan for the present year's work is to discourage as far as possible pictorial smoking advertisements. If you see an advertisement showing the picture of a man with a cigarette or cigar in his mouth, write the advertiser kindly, and ask him to discontinue it. Even the man in the picture will be more of a man without the cigar.

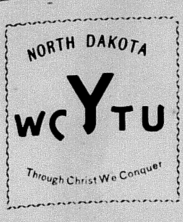
I have seen many boys from seven years of age upward smoking. Sometimes it is a harmless concoction, but often it is the deadly cigarette, to which the former usually leads. I think "who is to blame?" and my own brain to whom the query is repounded answers "The father and mother," if the child's parents are living. Let us try and reach these fathers and mothers by the best possible means, and arouse them to the danger which will surely overtake their boys, if they allow them to become acquainted with the deadly cigarette.

I have sent literature bearing upon the work of this department to nearly all unions, and I hope to receive a letter from each one, giving an account of something gained during the year.

Yours for the boys,
MARY M. CAREY,
Bottineau, N. D., Feb. 17, 1905.

Mrs. Taylor, Supt. of Lisbon L. T. L., writes: Last April we organized a Junior L. T. L. with 30 members, it has grown until we now have 69, fifty of whom have signed the triple-pledge. It is divided into four separate classes and we use the different manuals according to the age of the class. We meet every Sunday P. M. at 4 o'clock. Last October Mr. Starr organized a Senior L. T. L. here with a membership of 25. We have increased in number until we now have 15 members and 8 more names to be voted upon next meeting, making 53, thirty-four of whom have signed the triple-pledge. This gives us a membership of 69 Juniors and 53 Senior or 122, with 81 triple-pledge. The Seniors meet every two weeks on Tuesday evening. We use the special Senior manuals and readings from our temperance papers, and after the lesson and business session a social hour is enjoyed and usually light refreshments are served. The Juniors have given one Sunday evening program and two contests. The Seniors are to come before the public for the first time with a Sunday evening program March 12th, the offering to be used for our National benevolences.

"We have learned that if prohibition does not always prohibit, neither does civilization always civilize, nor education educate, nor Christianity christianize."
—Francis E. Willard.



temperance news and other interesting items. We want to ask how many unions have asked their editor for such a space? Remember your home paper is read by all in the community and you will thus reach those who would not come to the Y meetings. Select for your Y editor one that is well competent, help her by furnishing her clippings, make the column bright and up-to-date, never failing to hand in the manuscript on the day specified and I think you will not find trouble in getting the editor to accept same.

What union is planning to give a social? We had one not so long ago, and since it was a success, I would suggest some other union try the same plan. Let the event have three objects. To increase the treasury, to gain new members, and to have a good time. We called it a "Left Handed Social" and on the invitations also state the social to be for the benefit of the Y. We wrote the invitations, about sixty in number, so we had quite a gathering. Upon arrival of the guests, have them register, writing their names only with their left hand, something from the beginning to break the ice. Of course any games which can be played somewhat with the left hand should be chosen. We played progressive crocodile and also prepared slips of paper for drawing, pledge cards and pencils for each. After all have arrived the president will call them to order and talk a few minutes, first telling how they are obliged to use their left hand entirely through the evening and if they are caught using the right must pay a fine of 5 cents, tell about the Y, its department of work, etc., and invite all present to become members. After the crocodile, pass around the prepared drawing papers and pledge cards, having first told them how to become a member, is simply to sign the cards and will be collected with the drawings (dues to be collected afterwards.) We had a little girl to pose while trying their skill in left handed drawing. Prizes were given in both games. The drawings were afterwards passed around for exhibition, causing quite an amusement. Refreshments were served, followed by taking up a general collection, giving what they wished, and almost \$7.00 was received.

But this letter is getting to be so long I almost fear it will not all be printed if I do not stop. Wishing you all success,
Affectionately yours,
CLARA KOTO,
Pres. Northwood Y.

Northwood, N. D., Feb. 6, 1905.

L. T. L. CORNER.

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

Dear Sisters:—The story is told of a man who, meeting a child, looked down in his face and exclaimed: "My little fellow what are you good for?" The boy, looking up at the tall figure beside him, answered: "I am good to make a man of." That boy spoke more wisely than he knew, since wrapped up in every child are the possibilities of a noble man or woman, the incorruptible citizen whom our country so greatly needs.

Among the many agencies that has risen in these late years of the needs of the rising generation the Loyal Temperance Legion has proven its right to an honored place. Dating back to the beginning of the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in 1874 it has ever sought to keep ahead of the most approved methods for reaching and developing the very best that is in the boys and girls. The teaching of scientific temperance truth, while an important feature, is but a part of the large work of training the L. T. L. member, that he shall make practical application of that truth to his own personal living, and to his duties to society. The logical outcome of this training is to make of our Loyal Legioner a total abstainer, a worker for prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Sisters of the White Ribbon Army, if there is but one department of the W. C. T. U. that we take up, let it be the work of saving the children from the power of King Alcohol. When the president of the Brewer's Association said: "We must have the appetite for your food in 20,000 boys this year or our business is ruined," surely we can't be idle or indifferent.

Every local union should have a superintendent of an L. T. L. whether she is able to get the children together or not. If it is impossible to hold meetings she can see that our Sabbath School literature is given to the teachers

of the Sabbath School, and arrange for something special on our quarterly temperance day, and by having a public meeting. If that cannot be arranged, no minister will object to giving a half hour of his sermon to the Supt. for a talk upon the Sabbath School lesson of the day, if it is brought before him, and a short talk by someone, giving facts what the liquor people are doing to ruin our boys and girls.

The Supt. can put the Young Crusader into the hands of the public school teacher, and when they take up our work be with them in whatever they do. In one of our grades the teacher used the Lincoln program given in the Crusader of the present month, and on the street this evening I overheard a group of lads discussing the pledge that President Lincoln signed.

An active union with a well trained L. T. L. superintendent is worth more than a cordon of police force in any better event than law, for that becomes a part of the nature of the evening, spontaneous and reliable. Well trained children having high ideals and the desire to make others happy can be trusted to do the right thing in the largest audience, in the biggest crowd on the street, in the dark as well as in the light.

That this training does produce so much good I will recite a conversation with a gentleman whose boys have been members of an L. T. L. "While I take a glass of liquor regular before my children, I don't believe there is anything that could be brought upon my boys to make them taste of liquor, and it is all due to the training they have received in the Legion."

Many have been the tributes given to the improvements of communities through the influence of the Legion, and many a weary L. T. L. worker has been cheered by the thanks of fathers and mothers.

It is a fact of statistics that of every one-hundred men who reform drinking habits, ninety return to those habits again, while of every one-hundred boys and girls who sign the pledge, ninety remain true to it through life. It is also a fact that two-thirds of the band of Legioners stand in the front rank at school for department and for scholarship.

Northwood, Ass't. L. T. L. Sec.

A Letter From Mrs. Best.

My Dear N. D. W. C. T. U. Sisters:—I am very glad to respond to the invitation of our business editor to send you a few words of greeting.

Are we not proud that the National has recognized the ability and sterling worth of our "Good Queen Bess"? It is not more than she deserves, is it? We are glad the world has found her out if we don't lose our treasure by their discovery.

Our Bulletin comes like many letters from home once a month, with every available space filled with sound temperance sentiment or information. I am glad that it goes into the home of each White Ribboner. It can be so quickly read I am sure it is read every word and will make of us one in thought and purpose to raise the standard of sobriety, purity and right living in our fair state. I am glad to begin to realize a little what the wearing of the white ribbon means. I am always glad to see one and do not fail to recognize the wearer, for I feel she is a person strong in conviction of duty, fearless, patient, hopeful and untiring in its performance.

The following from the new Fargo programs is good enough to pass on. "What kind of a union would our union be if all of the members were just like me?" A good union I am sure if we try to live up to our state motto: "I am but one (in 300,000), but I am one. I cannot do everything, but I can do something. What I can do I ought to do, what I ought to do by the grace of God I will do." Yours in the bonds of fellowship,
ANNA W. H. BEST.

1601 7th St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Report of Lecture Bureau.

Miss Robbins is still in Mt. Vernon, Ill., and the latest advice from her states that her mother still lingers but that there is no hope of her recovery. Miss Robbins has the prayers and sympathy of many dear friends at this sorrowful time.

Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh has been unable to come to us this month as we expected on account of sickness in her family and her engagement had to be canceled.
ISABELLA A. MOREY,
Ojata, Feb. 23d.

Promoted.

Mrs. Clara W. Lounsbury was called from her earthly, to her heavenly home, on the evening of February 13, 1905. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Woodhull, and was born in Michigan, June 12, 1850, and with her husband, B. F. Lounsbury, came to Wahpeton 20 years ago. She soon became an active worker in the temperance cause, and so continued until she reluctantly gave up the work on account of failing health. She was highly esteemed, and was an accomplished musician, and for several years was employed as teacher of music in the public schools of Wahpeton, and besides, she gave music lessons to many other pupils. She leaves a husband, one son, and one daughter, and an aged mother who gave her constant and affectionate care during her long illness.

SUSAN R. MORRILL, Cor. Sec'y.
Wahpeton, N. D., Feb. 16, 1905.

FIELD NOTES.

Hope:—As I have seen no report from our Legion of which we are very proud, I am going to try and send you a report. We were organized Dec. 4th, 1904 by Mr. Floyd Starr, with a membership of twenty-four. We hold our meetings every two weeks on Saturday evenings from half past seven to nine at the different homes of the members. At each meeting we have a program after the business has been seen to. At the last meeting the Legion was divided into two divisions, the A and B. We are having a contest for new members, the Supt. may call a close of the contest at any time. The losing side is to serve a reception to the new members and winning side, while they in turn give the program for the evening. I must close for this time but will send a report at the end of contest. Bessie Styles, Sec. S. L. T. L.

Mary Young Union:—Mrs. Morey bids me report our contest of last Saturday, held in commemoration of Frances Willard's Home-going. It is our second contest for this year. Medal winner, "Face on the Floor," Muriel Dawson; second prize, "What the Pledge did for me," Penelope Lyburnes; Judges, Editor Killion and Messrs. Deck and Hubbell. Rev. John MacLean, Pastor Presbyterian Church gave 20 minute talk on "Personal Reminiscences of my friend Frances E. Willard." Music was provided by Miss Susie Wolhove, organist of Mary Young Union, Miss Olga Abrahamson, S. S. Organist and Miss Elvora Elfert, gold medalist of Towner School. The devotions were conducted by the President of the Union assisted by the Rev. John MacLean of the Presbyterian Church where the program was given. An eloquent paper on the "Rights of an American Citizen" was a strong feature of the program. Little Willie Brunton, Page, presented a bouquet tied with white ribbon to each Contestant. During the program a fine tribute was given to the memory of Miss Jennie Eidness, former silver medal winner of Mary Young Union, who has just died at Redlands, California. Two dollars were sent to the Willard memorial fund. J. M. N. Stevens, Press Cor.

Minot, N. D.:—Last Sabbath evening our W. C. T. U. held a gospel temperance meeting at the Baptist church, the pastor, Rev. Drexler having generously given up his evening service to us. The church was crowded, many having to remain standing during the service. Mrs. Addie L. Carr, our efficient president, presided with ease and grace and gave a most helpful Bible reading. Mrs. Waldref read a paper on the work our local Union explaining the different departments of work which we have taken up. A paper was also read "Why I am a White Ribboner" by Mrs. J. G. Moore, and Dr. Carr one of our loyal honorary members and the husband of our President read a very able paper on "Intemperance from a scientific standpoint." His paper was most logical and convincing and showed the wonderful strides which have been made toward non-alcoholic medication during the last few years. The leading physicians from all parts of the country are coming to believe that instead of being a help in treating disease alcohol is a positive hindrance, and dangerous in almost all diseases. Beautiful music was furnished by the Baptist choir, the Chief Rognie and tist quartette and by Misses Meek and Upham and Rev. Drexler who sang "Some Glad Day," "Soft Rognie also delighted us with violin solo. The success of this, our first public meeting since our organization has caused us "To thank God and take courage." Mrs. J. G. Moore, Sec.

My Dear Friends: By this time you all have a copy of the "New Year Book." I tried to send them this you would get them on Valentine's day. I wonder how many of you thought of that when you received yours. I had intended to write each one of you a letter when I sent the book, but as I have been having a short visit from the grippie I have not been able to do as much as I would like, but in a very short time now, you will probably hear from me individually.

The Year Book is more helpful and interesting this year than ever, I think. It seems to contain everything that anyone needs to know to lead a Y, or any information which a member would want. On the very first page we have the officers of the National W. C. T. U. and their addresses. We do not know when we may want to refer to these. On the next page we have a Directory of State Y Secretaries for 1905. We may want that sometime. It is well to know the names at least of the secretaries in other states. Then follows a copy of the constitution which we will all want to use sometimes surely. I wish I could go through the book with you, but my space will not allow. I trust that each one of you will read every word in it, for it is full of information. The reports of the national officers, and state secretaries are full of interest to me and I think to each Y member.

I wish to call your attention especially to the "Summary" on page 14 given by Clara Parrish-Wright, which I think is a splendid general statement of the work in the nation, also on pages 21, 22, 23 and 24, and pages 29, 30, 31 and 32. These ought to be very useful. Then the list of publications on the last two or three pages is invaluable. We often lack just a little appropriate article to make our program complete, and here we have a list with the names of the articles, the price, and where to send for it.

The suggested programs for each meeting in the month I hope we all know the value of from experience. If there is anything that I can say to make those of you who have not tried these programs do so, I wish that I knew it and I would gladly say it right here, for I really think it gives one a knowledge of how to do things, which they otherwise could only learn by long experience.

You will find an article from the president of Northwood Y in this issue, which I know will interest you all, and you will all desire to thank the writer for her effort. I also have a letter from Miss Still, the former president of Sherbrooke Y, but as we had a news-paper clipping from them last time, I will save this letter 'till later. I heard from Grafton also, and the news from there is that they have disbanded and organized an L. T. L. as they can do better work that way. I am glad to hear that they did not give up the temperance work entirely as they were on the point of doing. I think we must have some very brave workers up in that region. Am sorry that Coopers-town did not get their letter in time.

Hoping that you will all read the Northwood letter and look your Year Books over carefully, I remain, your loving friend,
EMIR BEST,
Ass't Y Sec.

1601 7th St. So. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Feb. 16, 1905.

Northwood Letter.

Dear Comrades:—When receiving a letter from Miss Best asking me to write an article for the White Ribbon Bulletin, I first hesitated, but remembered the quotation, "If you would be wise think it over twice," so I decided it would not be doing right by our union to refrain from the opportunity. Our union is still very small in numbers and am sorry to say we have few meetings, still we manage to keep the Y an interesting feature. The editor of our home paper has very kindly given us space for a column in the Northwood "Gleaner" every two weeks. We always keep this full of

Judge Pollock's Charge to Jury in Criminal Case.

In passing sentence during full term of court upon the convicted prisoners, Judge Pollock discussed in a general way the causes creating crime, referred to the public discussions thereof by the press and stated what seemed to him to be the duty of the court and officers on the law in relation thereto. Incidentally he touched upon the cigarette question. Among other things he said:

A recent number of McClure's Magazine makes the statement that, "There are at present four and a half times as many murders and homicides for each million of people in the United States than there were in 1881." The harvest of death in three years is stated comparatively as follows: Homicides in the United States, 31,395; British loss in Boer War, 22,000; killed on railroads, 21,847. The same writer administers a severe denunciation upon the reign of such a "criminal oligarchy" and attributes the cause much to a general failure in the enforcement of our statutes.

Witnesses for the press generally tell us that the crimes of larceny and robbery are very much upon the increase. The Chicago Daily News remarks: "Not only are robberies increasing in number in Chicago, but the highwaymen are more bold and desperate than formerly. There has been a marked and significant change in the character of these crimes during recent years. Formerly the foot-pat rarely resorted to violence save as a means of avoiding arrest. Today the robber's weapon is used to injure, maim and kill." And the same journal adds, "If the people, through their constituted authorities, do not compel the enforcement of laws, do not demand prompt and efficient action from the courts, do not maintain the conditions which discourage crime, why expect the criminal classes to respect the law?"

The Morning Call last week gave a list of criminal trials to be held soon in Grand Forks, our neighbor city. It contains a list of two homicides and nine or ten larceny cases.

Some three weeks of this term of court have been consumed mostly in the trial of robbery and larceny cases. Confronted by these conditions, what is the duty of Courts and public officials? Clearly, to see that the laws are obeyed. Intrusted with the power, duty to act speedily follows. Law breakers care not for resolutions however carefully worded. It is the strong arm which commands their attention. Fortunately our community is singularly free from that long list of crimes known as "assaults" and "assaults with a deadly weapon," so prevalent when we were cursed with an open saloon, but by reason of our geographical situation with reference to the frontier line of the state the crimes of larceny and robbery have been rather upon the increase in the few years past. It is infrequent, however, that such crimes are committed by actual residents.

In view of this situation, the Court feels his duty to the community will not be fulfilled, if he neglects at this time to affix such penalties as well commend themselves to the public approval of all fair minded men and at the same time arrest the attention of law breakers and wilful criminals. When a man in full possession of his faculties, with gun in hand, "holds up" a person upon our streets and steals his property, he at once commits a crime almost equal to murder. In fact, to accomplish his purpose he would not hesitate to commit the larger crime. Such a person has forfeited his right to free citizenship. Henceforth he should become the absolute ward of the state. Such would be the rule under the indeterminate sentence plan of dealing with criminals, until such time as a sufficient number of years confinement had worked a complete reformation. It is profoundly to be hoped that our coming legislature will do itself the credit to pass the Indeterminate Sentence Law.

But under the law as we find it, a court which will permit such an outlaw as I have described, to go free without adequate punishment, ought to resign.

We also have here today the crime of uttering a forged instrument, committed by a lad of only 15 years of age, whom I have concluded because of his tender years to send to the Reform School instead of to the penitentiary. I have studied into this case quite at length. He comes from a good family in a neighboring city. I have talked with his mother, and am satisfied from her statement that his first movement in the downward course was when he began

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smoking cigarettes. This leads me to say that during my entire judicial experience, I do not recall a single instance when sending boys to the Reform School but that the fact was disclosed they were cigarette smokers.

I noticed a statement in our public press recently, by our City Superintendent Logie, of the baneful effect the habit is having upon the young boys of the public schools, and urging parents to use their influence to prevent the evil. Scarcely a day passes that I do not see upon the street boys of the age of from seven to seventeen puffing away at the weed as though they were to the "manor born."

About one year ago I was compelled to send a boy of about nine years of age to the Reform School to save him from a worse fate. The testimony showed cigarette smoking was the sole cause of his impaired mental condition. A consensus of the opinion of eminent physicians who have given the matter careful study is that "Cigarette smoking irritates and poisons the mucous membrane, perverting its action, affecting digestion, the brain, heart, lungs and liver, shatters the nervous system and ruins body and mind. More young men are led to the opium habit by cigarette smoking than by patent and proprietary medicines."

Investigation points out the fact that not only boys, but girls as well, are coming under the unfortunate influences of this habit. All of which leads me to ask myself and other officers of the law, "What is our duty in the premises?" Strange to say I have never heard of a complaint being made to an officer in this state by any parent because of tobacco having been sold to children. I am fully persuaded that perhaps there are some persons in our community who are thoughtlessly selling tobacco to minors without knowing it is against the law. To all such I would commend a careful perusal of Section 7338 of our Criminal Code, which reads as follows:

"Any person within this state who sell or gives to or in any way furnishes to any person under the age of seventeen years, cigarettes, cigars or tobacco of any kind, shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars or imprisonment in a county jail for not more than thirty days.

This law has been a dead letter long enough. If we do not want our young manhood weakened, debilitated and often destroyed, action must be had at once. And I now call upon the States Attorneys of my district to first call attention of all dealers in tobacco within their respective counties to the law, by preparing and sending to them a copy of the same, after which should violation occur I advise speedy prosecutions to follow. If the law is a bad one its vigorous enforcement will so indicate, if otherwise, salutary results will become manifest. Parents, teachers and philanthropists ought to, and doubtless will, stand shoulder to shoulder with the State's Attorneys, sheriffs, Police men, Magistrates and Courts in furtherance of this work.

Medal Contest Work.

Dear Sisters: The Contest work is not progressing since Conversion as it should. This probably is partially due to your State Supt., but owing to my recent change of residence and the unsettledness consequent in connection with illness in the family for nearly three months, I have been unable to write

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personally to each union, outlining the work for the coming year as I had planned. This letter must, in a way, act as a substitute. One feature of the line of work is a Diamond contest with the young people as contestants, at the next State Convention. Let me hear from the Supts. concerning it, what can you do to assist in your county or district? An exchange of ideas will be of mutual benefit. Will every member of each union do all they can to aid the efforts of their Contest Supt.? It is not an easy place to fill at all. So much responsibility and so many discouragements.

Will the Co. Supts. map out a plan of campaign in their county for the summer and be sure and come up to their County Convention with a grand gold medal in your own county secure others from another county. Cass Co. is already in line and are preparing for the Grand Gold at their convention. If all counties and districts will do likewise the Diamond Contest will be a certainty.

Some of the contests pledged by the counties towards the state deficit fund are still to be heard from at the date of this writing. I trust they will all have been held before this is in print, if not will the Supts., please attend to it as soon as possible. I am anxious for the work to go forward and the State Treasurer is anxious for the money. There has been a notice in these columns of the new song book by Miss Anna Gordon, "The Temperance Songster," anyone wishing new music in the contest work will do well to remember the name and price—35c—address Mrs. A. E. Carmen, 281 Oakley Bid., Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Carmen is now arranging for a new book No. 10. If anyone has a selection suitable for the contest work in any of the departments please forward it to me or to Mrs. Carmen, and, now finally, if there are any questions you wish to ask I trust you will write me. I am not only willing but glad to assist in any way I can to make this department and this work a success.

Yours sincerely,
FLORENCE B. CONNOR,
February 15, 1905. State Supt. M. C.

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Tyner, dues	6 30
Hope, dues	4 90
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