



WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 7. NO. 11.

FARGO, N. D., DECEMBER, 1905.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

The National Convention at Los Angeles.

North Dakota had the largest delegation this year that we have had since the St. Paul convention. Our state treasurer, Mrs. Lizzie Schlosser, Mrs. Anna Warren, president of Traill county, Mrs. S. A. Hayworth, Mrs. J. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. James and your president joined the White Ribbon Special at Omaha. Mrs. Ella C. Boise, L. T. L. Secretary, and Mrs. L. M. Biggs came later.

The "Special" was obliged to run in two sections, each containing baggage, diner and nine well-filled sleeping cars. There were joyful meetings and greetings of white ribbon comrades, exchange of experiences and items of interest as to the progress of our great work. The Crusade spirit was in the air. The voice of song and prayer was heard in the morning devotions, at the noon-tide prayer hour and in the evening vesper. There were state presidents' conferences, L. T. L. conferences and concerts and the days of our journey across the continent sped swiftly away.

We halted for a half day at Colorado Springs, in the heart of that "grandeur Switzerland of America"; some explored the Garden of the Gods, others visited Cripple Creek, and still others of us felt that the desire of our hearts had been given us when we watched the sun set from the summit of Pike's Peak and gazed awe-struck at the mighty hosts of the snow-capped Rockies. Wonders followed in quick succession, as the next day we passed through the Royal Gorge of the Rockies, the Canon of the Grande and the Rainbow Canon.

Sunday morning found us in Salt Lake City. Many Gentile pulpits were filled morning and evening by white ribbons. Some of us visited the Mormon Tabernacle in the afternoon and listened with more or less patience to an attempted defense of the Mormon system by Elder Cannon and Apostle Penrose, editor of the Desert News. To one who has studied the Mormon problem and knows something of the hidden heart-ache, sorrow and tragedy under its smooth, prosperous exterior, the very air of Salt Lake City is stifling. The most pleasant memory we have of this city of the saints is that of the W. C. T. U. mass meeting where state presidents and national superintendents in one minute speeches brought cheering notes of their work.

At beautiful Riverside our Special was sidetracked three hours while white ribbons under the leadership of Mrs. Stella B. Irvine and her genial husband gave us a magnificent drive through their famous Magnolia Avenue, through avenues of gigantic palms, and we saw groves of oranges and lemons, hedges of roses and calla lilies and flowers running riot everywhere. Here we met our friends Mrs. Rose Wheeler and Mrs. Mabel Wheeler Tracie, formerly of North Dakota and now prominent white ribbons of Riverside.

Los Angeles and all southern California welcomed us with the most royal hospitality. The Chamber of Commerce gave us a reception Wednesday evening in their beautiful building. One of the leading members who welcomed us was Mr. Wallace, formerly a resident of Drayton, N. D. There are many North Dakota people in Los Angeles and they were much in evidence.

I had the pleasure of dining with our former Y secretary, Mrs. Cora Larimore Trippett in her charming home, and also of presenting her beautiful babies, Larimore and Frances, to the convention.

On Thursday evening the W. C. T. U. of Los Angeles (there are 24 unions in this "City of the Angels") and one of their boasts of 1000 members) gave us a reception at their Temperance Temple.

The convention was preceded by an all day evangelistic service, of great power and uplift, conducted by Miss Elizabeth Greenwood.

The convention church, the First Congregational, is one of the largest in the city, but it was evident from the first that it was all too small for this great convention, which in number of delegates and in attendance at its sessions was the largest in our history. When Mrs. Stevens gave fell at 9:30 Friday morning every available seat was taken and an overflow meeting was ready to begin in the Sunday School rooms of the church.

Words are inadequate to describe the beautiful decorations of the church—palms, grasses, the graceful pampas, banners, flags and—roses, roses, roses! The school children at Pasadena gathered 15,000 roses for use the first day. Every day there were fresh flowers in a new color scheme.

Mrs. Stevens' annual address was a strong, statesmanlike review of the work of the year, and was listened to with almost breathless attention by the great audience. It should be studied in every union. Send for the National Report, which contains this address, minutes of the convention and reports of the corresponding secretary, treasurer, superintendents and organizers. It may be obtained from Mrs. H. W. Brand, The Willard, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill., for 15 cents.

Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, corresponding secretary, gave a report replete with items of interest from all the states. There were organized last year 1147 new unions. 6,000,000 pages of literature were distributed; in the anti-polygamy campaign in Oklahoma alone two (2) tons of literature by actual weight were sent out. 48,000 pledges were signed. Wisconsin, Florida, Illinois, Nebraska, New York and North Carolina made a net gain of over five hundred new members. Indiana and Michigan gained over 800 and Ohio gained 1100.

The national treasurer, Mrs. Brand, gave a most encouraging report of the condition of the treasury. National receipts \$33,656.76; Union Signal and Crusader Monthly receipts \$24,731.73; total receipts \$58,388.49. National disbursements \$31,932.55; Union Signal and Crusader Monthly disbursements \$24,232.32; total disbursements \$56,164.87. Balance in the treasury \$2,223.62.

Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, secretary Young Woman's Branch, reported a gain in membership and also that they had made special efforts this year to raise money for Miss Kara Smart's work in Japan, and for the publication and circulation of literature for the furthering of their work.

Mrs. Helen G. Rice reported the L. T. L. Branch in a flourishing condition, and made special mention of the splendid organizing work done by Mr. Herbert E. Shattuck and Mr. Floyd Starr.

The reports of superintendents, organizers and lecturers were full of interest, but our space will not permit even a brief extract from each.

Among the distinguished guests introduced was the renowned Bob Burdette and his wife, Dr. Mary Fowler Thompson, former president Burnham W. C. T. U., Ex-governor John P. S. John and T. U. Miss Uta Hagashi, Osaka, Japan, who made a most spirited address through an interpreter, Dr. E. S. Chap-

man, of prohibition fame, and many others.

Sunday 75 pulpits of Los Angeles were filled by white ribbons. A Sunday School rally was held at the First Methodist church under direction of Mrs. Irvine. 125 Sunday schools were represented there and the L. T. L.'s were out in full force. Thousands of sweet child voices rang out in song. They recited their pledge, waived their banners and enthusiastically cheered their speakers, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Rice and Mrs. Fry, and at the close paid a beautiful tribute in a floral exercise to the memory of Frances E. Willard. At the convention church Miss Greenwood preached the annual sermon from the text: "When the vision faileth the people perish."

The officers were re-elected for another year. Mrs. Stevens, whom white ribbons love and trust more and more as the years go by, was given a most enthusiastic ovation. Each officer was presented with beautiful bouquets from southern California and Santa Monica. Mrs. Helen G. Rice, who has given most efficient and faithful service as L. T. L. Secretary for many years, was succeeded by Miss Margaret Wintringer, who is well known to young people as the editor of the Crusader Monthly.

This year we had a larger delegation of Senior L. T. L.'s than ever before. They sang with the spirit and the understanding and punctuated the proceedings of the Convention with their enthusiastic yells, and seemed to have a new one for every fresh occasion.

Many of the states had their yells or slogans, with which they enlivened the proceedings of the Convention. North Dakota's yell was

North Dakota!

Here are we!

We're the state—

The state born free.

A light in darkness,

'Tis our mission

To wave the banner

Of Prohibition!

Our bannerets, which were always waved when the yell was given and on many other occasions, were pronounced by many to be the most beautiful in the convention. Great credit is due the committee, Mrs. McCrory, Miss Garnet, Miss Staples and Mrs. Clark, who prepared them.

We received the beautiful flag banner presented by Mrs. Stevens to the state having the largest number of Union Signal subscriptions in proportion to its membership. The action of the Fargo convention in making the state responsible for a number of Union Signal subscriptions equal to one-fourth its membership gave us the honor of inaugurating this movement in the National. Many states followed and if this is faithfully followed out, the financial standing of our national organ is assured.

I have not spoken of the enthusiasm, good cheer and splendid addresses of the evening meetings. The last was the Jubilee Night, when presidents of the nine winning states made eloquent addresses, received presents from their admiring constituents, when the states sang their songs, gave their yells and waved their banners. Mrs. Graham sang in tones that thrilled the great audience—"Victory! It will come, surely come!" and long before she finished every delegate was on her feet and the air was filled with banners and flags rhythmically keeping time to the strains of "Victory." There was a hush as the motion to adjourn was made, the delegates clasped hands and sang "God be with you till we meet again," and rever-

ently repeated together "The Lord bless thee and keep thee, the Lord make His face to shine upon thee and be gracious unto thee, the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace," and the thirty-second annual Convention stood adjourned.

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON,
Valley City, N. D.,
November 28, 1905.

Resolutions.

Oakés, N. D., Nov. 21, 1905.

Resolutions of condonation of the W. C. T. U.

Whereas, God in His all wise providence has seen fit to remove by death our beloved sister, Katherine A. King, and while we bow in submission to His divine will and feel we have lost a consistent member of our union, that we deeply deplore her loss, and the loss of her service in this community, that we prize her example and will endeavor to follow it.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be extended the family and placed on the minutes.

MRS. COULTER, President.

MRS. VAN HORN,

MRS. MITCHELL,

Committee.

He serves his country best
Who lives pure life and doeth righteous
deed.

And walks straight paths, however
others stray.

And leaves his sons as uttermost be-
quest,

A stainless record which all may read:

This the better way.

No drop but serves the slowly lifting
tide,

No dew but has an errand to some
flower,

No smallest star but sheds some helpful
ray.

And man by man, each helping all the
rest,

Makes the firm bulwark of the country's
power,

There is no better way.

—Susan Coolidge.

Plant patience in the garden of thy soul!

The roots are bitter, but the fruits are
sweet;

And when, at last, it stands a tree
complete,

Beneath its tender shade the burning
heat

And burdens of the day shall lose con-
trol

Plant patience in the garden of thy soul!

—Henry Austin.

A paper on the Advancement of Wo-

men by Dr. Florence C. Baier gives the
following statistics: There are now

430,000 professional women. Of these

1,000 are lawyers, 2,000 journalists, 3,000

clergymen, 6,000 literary and scientific

workers, 7,000 physicians, 8,000 govern-

ment employes, 34,000 merchants, 328,

000 teachers and college professors. Wo-

men are gaining on men in all employ-

ments except domestic service, laundres-

ers, milliners and saloon keepers.

I like not only to be loved, but to be
told that I am loved. The realm of
silence is large enough beyond the
grave. —George Eliot.

Some one remarks that the saloon is
the devil's way to man. True. And the
man's way to the devil. —Bishop Berry.

White Ribbon Bulletin

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Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson,
EDITOR IN CHIEF.
Mrs. E. K. Pollock,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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DECEMBER, 1905.

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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 to 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 ought to do, by the grace of God I will do.

All manuscript for publication must be in my hands by the 10th of each month. Send all communications, subscriptions and money, to Mrs. E. K. Pollock, Fargo, N. Dak.

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Valley City.
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Casselton Reporter

CASSELTON, N. D.

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

HEADQUARTERS

— for —

W. C. T. U. Supplies

Miss Ruby I. Gilbert,

131 Wabash Ave. Chicago. Ill.

The three Park River druggists were granted permits a month ago after a somewhat exciting contest. The ladies took a careful census of the wards in question as soon as it became evident that the druggists were out with petitions. The only mistake made was in not making the rounds ahead of the druggists, as in many cases signers were secured on misrepresentation, or because they had not given the matter much thought and the petitioners were impetuous.

Nine ladies signed a petition to the druggists requesting that their names be withdrawn, but it was not done, the judge claiming that the request should have been addressed to him, although at that time the petition had not been filed. Judge Shepard also ruled that women must be citizens of the United States in order to have any voice in the matter, but he did not give it necessary that they reside ninety days in the ward. This one ruling—the citizenship—threw out a number who had not signed the petition, and the permits were granted. Feeling that the case can scarcely be construed in this way, it has been thought best to appeal the case which will come up in the January term of court.

The members of the Fargo unions are finding it very easy to prevent druggists in Fargo from having a permit. One of our speakers at Grand Forks on "Welcome" night told us that one drug store violating the prohibition law was worse than six licensed saloons. Granting the truth of such an extravagant statement we have an incentive to see that permit is obtained according to law. The work has been largely done by two women who look over the lists of the druggist's signers and point out those not qualified to sign. A man is not a freeholder whose property is held in his wife's name. A man is not entitled to sign his wife's name on a permit petition. Fargo has honorable men among her druggists who have no wish to evade the law and who realize that when they comply with the letter and spirit of the law, no two women nor any number will be able to prevent their having a permit.

From Rockwell City, Iowa, Miss Annie Robbins writes: "Mother died Nov. 7th." Friends of Miss Robbins in North Dakota extend to her love and sympathy in her great sorrow. Miss Robbins spent the summer after leaving our state in caring for her mother at her home in Mt. Vernon, Illinois, and only left her a short time ago to resume her work in Minnesota and Iowa.

Mrs. Chas. A. Mack wishes to state through the Bulletin that she is the new supt. of medal contests, and that applications for medals and books of recitations be sent to her at Dwight. All medal contests held should be reported to her so that a good record may be made this year in this department.

At the National Convention in Los Angeles, Mrs. E. Preston Anderson said that one of the objects for North Dakota to work for the coming year is to gain a subscription list to Union Signal equal to one-fourth of our membership.

One correspondent writes that the union voted to send a delegate to Grand Forks convention, but it took all their money to prosecute the blindpiggers. But they secured a great victory and feel well repaid for the sacrifice.

The English Board of Education has granted the petition of 15,000 physicians that temperance and hygiene should be taught in the public schools. The first work, that of instructing the teachers, will begin at once.

Dr. Barnardo, the famous social worker of London, says that 99 per cent. of the homeless children of that city are made so by the drunkenness of one or both parents.

There are 787 papers in Kansas that will not publish a liquor advertisement. This is another proof that legislative enactments have an effect on the public conscience.

Before another issue of our paper is out the holiday season will have come and gone. We wish for our readers the Merriest of Christmas and A Happy New Year.

Red Letter Days: Dec. 19th—Peace Day. Dec. 23d—Crusade Day.

The Coming International Educational Alliance Against Alcohol.

Abraham Lincoln said: "How nobly distinguished that people who shall have planned and nurtured to maturity the political and moral freedom of their species from slavery and from drunkenness."

His Emancipation Proclamation, sealed in blood, wiped the blot of human chattel slavery from our national conscience. But the slavery of alcohol still exists. Nevertheless, in this country we have "planted" and are "nurturing" a preventive system of education which we have reason to hope and believe will eventuate in what Lincoln called "moral freedom" from drunkenness.

That system is the progressive, compulsory study of temperance physiology graded to the comprehension of all pupils in all the public schools in the United States. Other nations, seeing the effect of this study upon the manipulative skill, productive efficiency and progress of our people, are seeking to reproduce the same in their own countries. Professor Justus Gaule of Zurich, Switzerland, in a recently published article entitled Muscles or Nerves, says:

"It is characteristic of the American workman that he has become a nerve man. America pays her workmen more because, as nerve-men, they give back more. In a rivalry between the old and new world on the basis of present ability to produce, the old world would have to go under. How shall this danger be averted? First of all by combating that which makes the nervous system incapable of further development, alcoholism."

The alcohol-free atmosphere of America is a result of the instruction in the public schools concerning the influence of Alcohol. The Americans by this instruction concerning alcohol have done their country a greater service than they think. Such instruction can not be imparted without a foundation in physiology, giving the idea that human life is based on definite laws. The transition from muscle-man to nerve-man begins with this instruction in earliest years. In order to accomplish this transition, we in Europe must broaden the instruction in our common schools by intelligent study concerning the powers of the human organism and the dangers which threaten it from alcohol.

A Royal Committee on Physical Deterioration in England reporting July 1904 to the British Parliament, said:

"The Committee believe that more may be done to check the degeneration resulting from drink by bringing home to men and women the fatal effects of alcohol on physical efficiency, than by expatiating on the moral wickedness of drinking."

In harmony with this belief, upwards of 15,000 physicians, practically the entire medical profession of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, have signed a petition for the compulsory study of hygiene and temperance, like that required in America, in all the public schools of the United Kingdom. A London paper says of this petition, "The response was very striking. Eight thousand signatures were received by return post and had to be conveyed to the receiving office by a special staff of postmen. Others rapidly followed."

A committee of thirty-one of these physicians after studying this form of school work in the countries that, to some extent, have adopted this American education idea, made out a syllabus of graded topics and methods of instruction in hygiene and temperance which they have just sent to every local school board in Great Britain and Ireland, recommending its immediate adoption. Nearly all of the members of this English Committee who have sent out this petition and syllabus are university professors, representing the Universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Cambridge, London, Liverpool, Dublin, etc. One is the Editor of the "British Medical Journal." Among them are Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir Lauder Brunton, Sir Victor Horsley, Sir William Macewen, Sir Henry Thompson, Professor G. Sims Woodhead, and others as distinguished.

Certainly it is interesting to us as Americans to notice the frank avowal that in all this the learned and philanthropic abroad are following our example. They seem to be aware that when eighty millions of people by their Senators and Representatives in the National Congress and in the legislative of our forty-five states, enact compulsory temperance instruction laws,

they are moved by an intelligent apprehension of the facts in the case. Indeed the very title page of their syllabus directly acknowledges their indebtedness to that distinguished country-woman of ours who, with her able corps of lieutenants in every state, and aided by the organized thousands of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and in constant communication with the most eminent scientific authorities in the world, has successfully led this great providential movement for the prevention of intemperance. For that she reads as follows:

"Suggested Courses of teaching in Hygiene and Temperance for Boys and Girls in the Public Elementary Schools of the United Kingdom."

"Issued by the Committee of the Medical Profession in the United Kingdom, constituted to promote the teaching of Hygiene and Temperance, Chairman Sir William Broadbent."

Based upon the scheme prepared by Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, for use in the schools of the United States of America."

An English Associated Press correspondent for American papers, commenting on this, says:

"This movement in England is one of the many indications that John Bull is trying hard to catch up with Uncle Sam."

All the nations are welcome to catch up with this achievement. We have blazed this educational way for freedom from slavery to alcohol at no small cost, and to no one is this interest more indebted than to Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, head of the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction and investigation, for her thoughtful and heroic leadership.

This scheme of study has grown up gradually from protracted and extensive research and consultations respecting the unhygienic and other causes that lead people to drink, the scientific discoveries of hygienic truths, including those relating to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, and those pedagogical principles which determine how and where those truths can be so taught to all the children of today as to shape the national life of tomorrow. This movement holds in its grasp many millions of our youth, and has such regard for detail as is calculated to reach every child, and to save every child for a future of intelligent sobriety. As Americans, we are grateful that the scholars of Great Britain have recognized the sound learning and deep insight into the educational methods essential to save a nation from alcoholic demoralization which have marked this great movement and have paid such a tribute to our endeavors by recommending for the public schools of the United Kingdom the scheme of study prepared for the schools of America.

King Edward VII is said to be advocating an Anglo-American alliance. Here is a step toward such a combination for warfare of an educational sort, against the greatest foe of the English-speaking race. The signs of the times point to Germany's joining us also, thus forming a "triple alliance."

Meantime, it behoves our American boards of education and teachers to be more than keep step if we are to lead in this world movement for the emancipation of the race from the slavery of alcohol.

Signed by the Advisory Board of L. Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation and Instruction of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Some friend sends an account of a North Dakota Y girl. We would feel that the future of our state was assured could we be sure that all our daughters had such a high standard of life. We quote from the article: "She is substantial enough so that the N. D. winds do not affect her. She is a Christian girl and a church member, and most assuredly a Y member, or as it is now the Senior L. T. L. of which she is Secretary. She is one of the main ones to keep up and take part in the Christian Education work; is a member of the Sunday School; she has a strong character and does her right as her conscience dictates, and advocates temperance principles, and instructs her little brother, in the same. She is now only sixteen, but her assistance in Christian work is greatly felt and appreciated."

Anent the Army without the "canteen." Brigadier-General Frederick D. Grant, assisted not long ago that the army is "steadily improving. Our soldiers are better trained from year to year. They have better habits, there is less drunkenness, and they have higher ideals."

L. T. L. CORNER.

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



Letter From Long Beach.

Long Beach, Cal., Nov. 11, 1905.—My Dear Legioners:—You see I am still in the land of sunshine and flowers, but my mind is very often wandering over the prairies of our own North Dakota. The greatest convention that the National W. C. T. U. ever held has passed into history and leaves all who attended it with pleasant memories and greater enthusiasm than ever before.

There were many L. T. L. conferences held which we Legion workers thoroughly enjoyed. It was a great pleasure for your secretary to meet Miss Charlotte Barnum and Floyd Starr who asked about the North Dakota Legioner especially. Mr. Starr said that he received an anniversary letter from the Thompson Legion which did him so much good. He seemed very much pleased that this Legion remembered him in that way. He went from here to New Mexico and is going to work until spring when he will again go into college.

We are very fortunate in being able to secure Mr. Herbert Shattuck, of New York, who will spend about two months in our state this winter. He is a very earnest young man, and while entirely different from Mr. Starr, I think will assist our work fully as much.

North Dakota had something this year which the Legions never had before, and that was an L. T. L. delegate. Mrs. Anna Warren, of Mayville, was chosen to fill that place. I was very much pleased when Mrs. Rice wrote me that we were entitled to a delegate, showing that we had paid \$50.00 into the national treasury. I hope we may be able to even do better in the future.

Miss Margaret Wrintringer was elected our National Secretary, to succeed Mrs. Helen G. Rice. Miss Wrintringer is fully acquainted with the work, so we feel that we have a good leader.

I do hope that all of the Senior Legions will get to work and study this winter, so that we may have some graduates next fall. We can do so much better work after we have a state organization, so please see to it that you improve your time and get diplomas. I shall be glad to assist any of you in any way I can after I return to Sherbrooke about Dec. 1.

I wish that all Unions or Legions who wish to have Mr. Shattuck work for them, would let Mrs. Florence Connor, of Minot, N. D., who is our new Supt. of the Lecture Bureau, know in time so that she can arrange for him the best possible route with the least expense of traveling. Or you can write me and I will let her know where he is wanted.

I wish you all could enjoy what we delegates have, in the way of visiting different beaches and cities, with a guide to tell us of all interesting places. The walnut crop is just being harvested, the oranges and lemons are all quite green yet, near here. The roses are beautiful as are all of the flowers. Everything looks much cleaner and fresher after the rain of three days last week.

When I first came here I was so cold all of the time and could not realize for a few days, that I must go out of doors to get warm, as I had not been reared from childhood in that way. But since I have changed my tactics in that respect, I am very comfortable. I would like to tell you more of this trip, but time and lack of room prevents.

Yours for better work,

ELLA C. BOISE.

FIELD NOTES.

Thompson, Nov. 14, 1905.—Our union has done very satisfactory work in the past, but we expect to branch out and do more department work in the coming year. We elected officers in Sept. and Sup't's the following meeting. We have taken up the departments of work, as follows: Senior L. T. L., Mercy and Help, Flower Mission, Social Meetings and Read Letter Days, Medal Contests, Literature and Press Work. We have never used the printed programs. After hearing so much said in favor of them at our state convention, we have decided to give them a trial. As we did not feel able to have them printed, we will be satisfied at present with our own hand work. The committee will prepare one for each member, and one for each member to hand to some friend. Before the different schools opened, we held a reception for our young ladies, who were going away to teach, and also invited the young girls who expect to become teachers. We had a special program, and discussions on Scientific Temperance Instruction in the schools. After the meeting, a dainty lunch was served on the lawn and a social hour was enjoyed by all. We were asked by our minister to take charge of the meeting conference Sunday, which we did by a program consisting of special music, devotional exercises, two papers on our work, and an address by our president. Collection to go to the Building Fund of the Home. SUPR. PRESS WORK.

Amenia union has just finished packing a box for a needy clergyman in the northern part of the state. A Christmas sale has been planned to be held the first week in December.

Fairmount Union expect to have Mrs. Tousey soon. Will also hold a Union Temperance meeting on the evening of Nov. 19th. At our meeting this week we had six visitors.

Sanborn W. C. T. U. observed Miss Willard's birthday and presented the school with her picture beautifully framed. Used the biography printed in the Union Signal for schools. Every three months we hold a social meeting at which a Mother's meeting program is used, a collection taken and refreshments served. We enjoyed Mrs. Richards, Miss Robbins and Miss Mahan very much.

One Aug. evening Forman Union had a social upon the lawn of its treasurer at which several of the Senior Legioners dressed to represent cakes, in all about 16 varieties were shown. The prize for guessing the most of them, a "really" cake, was gleefully borne off by the town's family physician. A program of songs and a "chariot race," (little girls standing in wheelbarrows drawn by sturdy boys) added to the fun, and ice cream and cake was served by the light of Japanese lanterns. About \$15.00 was taken in—clear \$11.00. Mrs. D. B. Hunter, our local president for the past two years, has moved with family away off to British Columbia. The union presented her with a fine bureau scarf and dish as a slight token of her valuations. Letters from her speak of much improvement of her health in that climate, and we all hope for her complete recovery. Mrs. Hunter is the one who prepared the photos of Mrs. Vail from a crumpled page of one of the State Reports. Mrs. S. F. Mullen, elected to take Mrs. Hunter's office, is doing her best at it, busy woman as she is. (What would the world do without these busy ones to do things for it?) We had some county convention debts to pay and our state dues and pledges. With the proceeds of a supper we have about three dollars left in the treasury, towards paying the \$15.00 pledges in the state convention. It is good to pledge, for when the unions have nothing to pay they generally don't raise much money. We meet with our treasurer this week, refreshments will be served by two members for which ten cents will be asked. Thus haltingly does "the work go on" as Mrs. Vail prayed. "Minor union has no leader yet, but will try. Your friend,

Mrs. BLANCHE MARCELLUS.

Wheatland, N. D., Nov. 24, 1905.—The W. C. T. U. held a silver medal contest in the M. E. church, Friday evening, Nov. 10th. There were six contestants. Miss Ella Halliday received the medal. The numbers as rendered were greatly enjoyed by a large audience and the proceeds of the evening were \$35.25. This is the second entertainment held since organizing in July.

Mrs. B. L. BURNHAM, Cor. Sec.

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The Reminiscences of a Conservative.

It is unfortunate for one to have been born with what is sometimes called "A New England Conscience," mated with an almost Chinese Conservatism. Conservatism will ride one's conscience like a veritable old man of the sea. Like Sindbad, we may, by keeping at it throw the monster, but it is regrettable that so much good time must be spent in fighting a part of one's self, when the world is calling so loudly for soldiers to wage its warfare. The Radical Reformer gets abused and vilified; all sorts of names are flung at him by people who are not on his less insistent "stand patlers." But he gets things done, and often the smoke of the battle is dissipated, and as we poor middle of the road conservatives see what the Reformers have gained, we are almost ready to wish that we too had been plucky enough to have been in the storming party, which, like the Japanese soldiers before Port Arthur secured a precarious footing on some escapement, and held the gained inches till reinforcements should come.

I can remember no time when among us Conservatives, getting drunk was not more or less of a disgrace; but it was in our eyes an evil to be tolerated and endured, not one to be overcome and stamped out. I recall how some of our German neighbors would get themselves well "set up" in the town supplement at the cider mill just below my father's place, and journeying home in varying stages of hilarity or stupidity, would fill the quiet night with their songs and shouting. Perhaps, as we turned on our conservative pillows, we would say "What a Shame." Perhaps, we would sympathize with the wife who waited the coming of the man whom she had vowed to love and honor and obey. Perhaps we only smiled and said "Well, there goes Lewis, drunk again." But we never once thought that there might be a remedy outside of moral suasion and Lewis' own will. When the Red Ribbon was passed over the whole community 31 years ago, the whole matter still rested with the man who signed the pledge and put on the red ribbon. The saloon, while at that time was a very plain and unattractive affair, as compared with what we hear of the gilded temples of Bacchus of to-day, still set its doors wide open, still provided its comforting screens, still sent out its alluringly sour odors. Nothing was done to help the new Red Ribbon recruit; I was all "up to him" as the boys say. We thought that a man could stop drinking with as much certainty and celerity as a girl could stop chewing gum. We never heard of alcoholism as a disease; we had never heard of Keely Cures; most of us had scarcely even heard of legislating out the saloon. If a man got too bad, he might be put in jail. If he became insane, there was the insane asylum. If he spent his all on liquor, there was the poor house. If his children walked in the way of the father, it was a pity of course, but it was to be expected, and there was no help for it. If we commiserated the family, and looked after their creature comforts a little, we thought our duty done. It was as though a patient with virulent small pox were allowed perfect freedom, whether the community caught the

(Continued on page 4.)

ROBT M. POLLOCK

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White Ribbon Bulletin,
FARGO, N. D.

(Continued from page 3.)

disease or not was purely a matter of luck.

Good women held that beer was of great service to mothers of small babies. Every house in the country had its cider bottle on the top shelf, and its cider barrels in the cellar. There was no wine among us plain people, but neither was there any particular prejudice against its daily use in the homes of the more well-to-do. The Communion table was, however, served with genuine wine, the older the better. Our fruit cakes, our mince pies and our pudding sauces were reinforced with sherry or something stronger. But children were taught, if they were taught at all on the subject, to use and not abuse. One was to be blamed for getting drunk; not for taking the steps which should lead to that deplorable condition. This was the plane on which we lived and thought when in the early '80's we followed westward the course of empire.

Bishop Berkeley wrote wiser than he knew when he penned the famous line "Westward the course of Empire takes its way." For this Empire which moved westward a quarter of a century ago, and which brought together so many kinds and conditions of people meant more than just an empire of lands and cities and bank accounts. To us who found our stopping place in the "Land of the Dakotas," it has meant, besides these material things, a new moral sense, a broader outlook, a strenuous growth in altruism. For here we first rubbed elbows with the Radical Temperance Reformer, a composite of all that had been felt and suffered and learned since the women took the matters into their own hands down in Ohio in 1873.

At first every thing was as it had been "back east," nobody thought of not having saloons. It was disgraceful to get drunk, to be sure, but people would have them, and that was the end of the matter. With the division and admission to statehood, came the struggle for Constitutional Prohibition, fathered by the Hon. R. M. Pollock, and the Hon. Chas. A. Pollock, and very effectively helped along by a certain "Man from Maine," who is now our sturdy Lieut. Governor, David Bartlett, and who, I am glad to say, has never shown the white feather in the cause which he learned to espouse in his own Pine Tree State.

My own little town was then enjoying a vigorous infancy. There were scores of people there, and good people too, who strenuously held that without the saloon, the infant would go into a decline. With Prohibition our promising new state would become of no account, immigration would cease, enterprise would pass us by seeking more encouraging fields. Those were the days too, when we heard a good deal about "government by the consent of the governed," with which idea we became so familiar a few years ago.

In short; to put that prohibition plank in the Constitution would be equivalent to building a scaffold on which to hang ourselves. To you younger ones this must all sound like a Munchausen tale, but your fathers and mothers remember well all the absurd arguments brought forward by well meaning people, against the prohibition plank. But the plank went in, and was spiked down hard and fast; too hard and fast, it appears, to be even loosened by the great lever, money. To quote:

"The law has never been weakened by a decision of the supreme court, which bears eloquent testimony to the fact that it is a good law, and reflects great credit on its framers. At every session of the legislature, efforts have been made to weaken or re-submit the law, but thus far without avail." Mrs. Anderson, from whose address the above is taken, says further: "The Prohibition Law of North Dakota is known around the world. However proud we may be of our growing towns, our great wheat fields, our intelligent population, it is prohibition that has made North Dakota famous." So, because far-seeing men and women worked hard for that plank in our Constitution, our state to-day is one of the best of good places to be in; prosperous, aspiring, a fine little sister in Columbia's large family. Who has watched most faithfully the fate of the famous plank? Who has defended it against all efforts to displace it? Who has looked after reinforcement? Who so assiduously as that argus-eyed organization, the Womens Christian Temperance Union? I much doubt if that plank would be in its place to-day if Mrs. Anderson and some other intrepid W. C. T. U. leaders had not, session after session pitched their camp right at

the doors of the capitol in Bismarck. Our organization has created such a sentiment that to-day it is not only a disgrace to be overcome by liquor; it is a disgrace to be a disgrace to drink at all. Our young mothers no longer give the baby a drop or two of brandy for the colic. Through some of its many departments, the W. C. T. U. has taught them either to keep the baby from having the colic at all, or to give it some safer remedy.

The day is fast passing when strictly temperance people are considered narrow. The man who once scoffed and jeered at conscientious women who stood fast by their colors, is now much slower to scoff and jeer. If he gets a case of beer, he takes good care that his temperance neighbor doesn't see him drinking it. There are thousands of children growing up in our dear state, who have never seen a saloon, never tasted liquor of any sort, and who, best of all, fear it as though it were a literal serpent. All this because of the hundreds of little unions all over North Dakota; unions which so often get discouraged and disheartened and almost say, "It isn't worth while, we are doing nothing"—almost but not quite! I hang my head with shame when I remember how slow I was to join one of these little unions. I was indolent enough, and ignorant enough, and cowardly enough, to say that they were accomplishing nothing, and that that was the reason my name didn't go on the membership roll. In my heart I knew better, I am much inclined to think that nearly every woman giving that as her reason for not joining us, knows better too. Any way, she would soon learn a different story if she would read Mrs. Anderson's address delivered at the State W. C. T. U. Convention held in Fargo last October. And just here I want to say, that we may all be proud to belong to an organization headed by such a tactful, intrepid, courageous woman as is our State President, and the very least we can do is to be loyal to her and the cause which she represents. If a whole volume were to be written on what Mrs. Anderson has dared and borne and accomplished it would do only small justice to her splendid work. The decency of our state is a monument to Mrs. Anderson's life—she has not been alone either—other women have followed her leadership most faithfully; some of them until their paths ended only at their graves.

Slightly paraphrased, Lowell's fine lines might have been written in honor of our Radical Temperance Reformers, tardily supplemented as they have been by us Conservatives.

"Many loved Truth, and lavished life's best oil
Amid the dust of books to find her;
Content at last, for guerdon of their toil,
With the last mantle she hath left behind her.
Many in sad faith sought for her;
Many with crossed hands sighed for her:
But these, our sisters, fought for her:
At life's dear peril wrought for her:
So loved her that they died for her:
Tasting the raptured sweetness
Of her divine completeness,
Their high instincts knew
Those lovelier best who to themselves are true,
And what they dare to dream of, dare to do."

So now, although the conservative is born and not made, and though we shall perhaps never quite so completely vanquish our monster as Sinbad did his old man of the sea, we still can do something for an organization which we know has accomplished so much, and for a cause which our conscience wholly espouses.

The Japanese sailors could not all have been Togos. But they obeyed, and they were absolutely loyal, and we know how it told there in the sea of Japan. We can't all be Admirals or even Corporals, but we can give great and necessary help to those who are gifted with the genius for leadership, by cheerfully doing the duties of the plain enlisted soldier. We must not lose sight of the fact that "sacrifice is not life's accident; it is life's law." If every home had that phrase for a wall text, and the family in each home should spend five minutes daily in the consideration of the great truth, how much faster would virtue grow.

We cannot be good members of any organization for the betterment of things, or even of just society itself, without accepting that all-pervading law—we W. C. T. U. women must not leave the sacrifice entirely to our state,

county or local officers. Even if we do our level best, those brave women will still have more than their share of the burden. Are we asked to take an office? Let us search for reasons why we can do so; not for excuses for not doing so. Are we asked to join a union? Let us not say: "Oh your meetings aren't interesting." What difference does it make whether the meetings are interesting or not if we are lending a hand in the world's work. Do we say as I did once: "Your union doesn't accomplish anything—thing?" Then we'll join it, and help it to accomplish what we think it ought to do or might do. If we really and truly care for this great cause for which the W. C. T. U. have given time and arduous and precious lives, we will so arrange the affairs of our homes that there will be time in a larger or smaller part, whether it be a larger or smaller part. We won't expect pleasure or entertainment or glory or fame—we'll just expect to do our duty.

When I was asked to prepare this paper by our dear friend who presides here with so much tact and patience, hampered as she is by the absence of many upon whom she had expected to lean, I was all for saying, "O let some one else do it." But now I am ready to thank her for having been gently insistent, for my reminiscing has let a good deal of light into some dark corners of my mind. I have discovered, through the process of self-examination, that I am a stronger believer in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union than I had thought, and am nearer being an out and out Prohibitionist than I had dreamed it possible I ever could be.

Mrs. E. H. KERR.

[Read at the convention of Barnes and Griggs Counties June 15 and 16, 1905, at Wimbledon.]

How may the Scientific Temperance Laws be made more Effective.

The progress of humanity has ever moved slowly through the ages, each century seeing some form of tyranny thrown off, and some new vintage of ground gained as truth has been discovered and made known. Mary H. Hunt defines progress as escape from the false traditions of the past and their consequences.

What in this respect will the twentieth century do for the human family? We have only to pick up our daily papers to have proven to us beyond all question that King Alcohol is responsible for more crime, misery, madness and the general downfall of humanity, than all other causes combined. It means something to the future that this fact is realized, for although it is true that human sensibilities have become blunted to a certain extent, by the constant sight of misery due to alcohol, it is also true, that twentieth century sympathies are inquiring for, and trying harder to remove the cause of all this suffering than ever before.

This search for causes during the last 30 years has led to an extended scientific investigation in the laboratories of the world as to the nature of alcohol and its effects on human life. This research has proved beyond all doubt that Alcohol is a narcotic poison, which when continually used even in small amounts, has the power to create an uncontrollable craving for more, which shows that the evils of Intemperance are due to the nature of the drink, rather than to the weakness of the drinker. The testimonies of science that alcoholic beverages impair physical, mental and moral ability, are constantly increasing so that the popular use of alcoholic drinks, is the greatest peril facing our civilization to-day.

And shall we as a thoughtful people, allow our civilization to be limited or destroyed by a poison which the people are drinking, through ignorance of its effects, and the danger of beginning its use? So long as they believe it safe, they will drink it, because they like it and ruin will follow. We believe that education as to the facts, and education only, will correct this evil; and this must be in the early years of childhood, before an appetite for alcohol has been formed, for when this craving is once established, we come too late with our instruction.

Twenty-six years ago this month, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt unfolded to Miss Willard (who was a guest in her home) what is now our scheme of compulsory scientific temperance instruction, as a part of the study of Physiology and Hygiene in the public schools. This scheme was presented to the National W. C. T. U. at

Indianapolis in 1879, and we all know the result, how by legislative action, state after state 45 in all, and the National Congress has put 22,000,000 American school children under temperance education laws.

Very recently a report of the Bureau in charge of temperance instruction in American schools and colleges, announced that a committee representing 15,000 members of the medical profession in Great Britain has decided to adopt the American course of study in hygiene and temperance in the British schools, and that in a very short time every local school board in that Kingdom will be using the same course of study on this subject as we now use in our elementary schools.

This is a signal triumph for temperance, and a deserved recognition of America's leadership in educational reform, from which great good must result. Now, if ever is the opportunity, the press, the pulpit and the vast temperance organizations in our land, urge forward the war on alcohol with vigor and determination.

Then the question arises, "How may the Scientific Temperance Laws be made more effective?"

We all know a mere law will avail nothing unless enforced. First then let us be very sure this law is rightly enforced. Let our Co. Supt. of schools be very inquisitive along this line until it is absolutely certain that each and every teacher in the county gives this work at least the attention the law requires,—that it is taught regularly—not one lesson a month, but at least three or four a week. An American teacher recently said that incidental teaching is apt to be accidental, and accidental teaching against such a foe as alcohol will never save our nation from its ravages.

Let our W. C. T. U. Supt. Scientific Temperance Instruction visit each school personally and encourage the advancement of this work not only by the use of the best of text books, but also by the use of current literature on the subject, such as the School Physiology Journal by Mary H. Hunt, Boston, or World and National Supt. of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Each local Union might furnish its teacher with this Journal. Every teacher has a faithful responsibility resting on her shoulders, not alone for what she does, but for what she does not do, and it is a responsibility from which she can not escape. A Professor of an Abany school once visited the Auburn prison, and as he looked at the convicts, it was with a feeling of surprise for there were many good looking men and he could but call himself, "Why are these men here?" Once they were children—like others. They had affections, reverence, conscience, why are they here? Most of them because they had a wrong education. More than half violated the laws of their country, not from any natural defect, but because they were tempted and fell through the influence of strong drink—and they never had been taught its effects on the human body. Dear teachers, go forth then conscious of your responsibility to your pupils and your accountability to God, and teach these children so that when you meet them not merely in the walks of life, but perhaps not in the Auburn prison, but at the final judgment, you may be able to give a good account of the influence you exerted over their minds.

Then there is a duty developing upon the parents in regard to making our Temperance Laws effective. Surely if the teacher has so great a responsibility in the training of your child, your own must be doubly so. A short time ago a member of our local union remarked that she always knew whether her children were being taught hygiene in school or not, simply by their conversation at home, and parents can find out a great deal in this way, but that is not enough; parents should visit the school, and that often and co-operate with the teacher if she is doing her duty faithfully, encourage her by every means in your power—she needs it, but if she is not, there is a law to compel her to teach your boys and girls the effect of alcohol on the body, then see that it is enforced.

Let us each and every one consider ourselves a committee of one to watch and guard at every point the best enforcement of these Temperance Education Laws, because the speedy redemption of our country from its bondage to alcohol, depends upon the faithful performance of these duties, this meeting the requirements and improving the opportunity provided by legislation.