



NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOI FARGO, N. D., OCTOBER, 1906. Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.



Elizabeth Preston Anderson.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

On the Capitol grounds at Bismarck, facing the great west, is to stand the heroic statue in bronze of Sakakawea, the "Bird Woman," who from near that point, with her brown papoose strapped on her back, patiently and skillfully led the Lewis and Clark expedition up the Missouri river, across the plains, over the great divide, thru the almost inaccessible mountain passes, and made possible the opening up of a magnificent empire.

We rejoice that the women of North Dakota are to show this splendid the tardy recognition of her services.

This cool, courageous, resourceful young Indian heroine, was a woman to the tips of her moccasined feet and was impelled to take this toilsome and perilous journey by that which nerves women the world around love of home. Up the great river beyond the roaring falls, and over the mountain barriers was the home nest from which she was taken captive as a child. No wonder her feet seemed winged and her flight was strong and true as a bird's: for the mystic power of home love was drawing her thitherward.

When the French husband, to whom she had been sold by her captors, objected to her taking the long journey with the child, she said: "We will be a protection to the men, a woman and babe will show hostile tribes that it is a peace party."

Today, we, her white sisters, have gathered from country homes, villages and cities of this great prairie state, impelled by the same power, love of home, and the Loyal Temperance Legion, the child in the midst, shows our enemies that it is a peace party.

The journey thru the years has been toilsome, and the way has lain across the desert wastes of indifference, thru the scorching sands of criticism, over the mountain ranges of almost insurmountable difficulties, always in the presence of our enemies, but the comradeship has gained glorious, and the new heights great empire we seek to open up, the promised land of freedom from that which poisons the brain, blackens the heart, degrades the home and blights innocent childhood.

We sometime marvel that there are

christian, homeloving women who are not with us in this struggle. We cannot believe that they are willfully ignorant and indifferent. To them has not yet come the arrest of thought, the vision splendid of what may be accomplished through the organized womanhood of the world. They do not see that

"There is woe in our broad, brave land Though we shout for victories won: Wide trenches are heaped with our dead. Though our banners flash in the sun: For the fight came not to a close When the Bell rung its new afar: O'er all our huzzahs and acclam. Still echo the horrors of war.

This battle was waged since the world was new This battle is God's! God calleth for you!

Wherever the adorer of drink Stings body and soul to the death. Wherever the fumes of the cup Mix woe with man's God-given breath— There charges the foe, and there fall Our dearest, our best and our brave. Finished not was the fight that day. For America harbors the slave— The slave of the death-dealing still, The slave of the drunkard's wild woe. America's danger today. Emboldens America's foe.

Then strike for the battle is God's! Strike deep as you cherish your own: In the name of our God smite the foe Till Liberty takeeth her throne:

THE BATTLE LINE.

Looking down the battle line, in this land of the free and home of the brave, we see 250,000 saloons. Placed side by side they would reach from New York City to Kansas City. Back of these are the breweries and distilleries, altogether employing 931,554 men who are taken from productive labor. From the products of the farm, there come into these breweries and distilleries every year eighty-three million bushels of grain. If this grain were used to make bread it would supply every family in the United States with a loaf every day, and there would be no need for any child in this great land to cry for bread. But this grain is converted into poison and the people consumed of this poison in 1905, according to the U. S. Statistical Abstract, 1,694,392,765 gallons or 20.38 gallons per capita. The people paid for this poison fifteen hundred million dollars. They also paid the expense bill incurred by the output of the saloon, the great army of criminals, paupers, idiots and insane. This with the loss of productive labor and shortened lives would make by a conservative estimate ten hundred million more, making a total cost to the people of twenty-five hundred million, or \$30 per capita or \$150.00 for every family in the United States. The total receipts from the liquor traffic, including internal revenue, state, county and municipal licenses, are three hundred million dollars a year, leaving a balance on the wrong side of twenty-two hundred million dollars. The liquor traffic costs us eight times as much as we receive from it. If it were a luxury instead of a curse, it would be an expensive one.

These 250,000 saloons are the breeding places of foul crime and anarchy and from their doors seventy-five to eighty-five per cent of the criminals of this country sink out to commit their deeds of violence. Connected with this long line of saloons is an equally long line of brothels, where virtue is sacrificed on the altar of lust, where purity, honor, true manhood and womanhood is slain and the festering carcasses are thrown over the heads of the beast of the field.

If we bring together here the graves of the drunkards, what a cemetery we will have! One hundred thousand newly made graves every year; a grave dug every five minutes and twenty-four seconds. No roses bloom in this place, the song of birds is never heard here, slimy serpents wriggle thru the dark weeds

and over the brown mounds. The potter's field furnishes no tomb stones, one inscription over the gateway is the epitaph of all, "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of Heaven."

Now let us bring together the drunkards' homes and what a city of squalor and poverty we have! Unpainted, tumble down tenements, gates off the hinges, rags stuffed in the broken windows, pale faces of little children peering fearfully out, haggard, hollow eyed women bent under the weight of work and sorrow. No joy, no laughter, save the maudlin laughter of drunken fiends. This is but the outside—dare we go behind the scenes, we should find a hell beside which Dante's Inferno would seem Paradise.

The vow of every white ribboser is that vow of Maine's grand old man, Neal Dow, the Father of Prohibition, "By God's help I'll change all this!"

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

It is well to turn from this dark picture to see if we are making any progress against the enemy.

The tone of the liquor papers during the last few months reveals grave uneasiness and unrest. The American Brewers' Review makes the following declaration: "Developments in the political and social aspects have been decidedly adverse to the trade. Public and official sentiment has been profoundly influenced by the activity of the anti-alcoholists who already have won a number of notable victories." The Texas Liquor Dealer compliments temperance organizations as follows: "Some folks often wonder at the intensity and perseverance of this war on the liquor business, but it should cease to be a wonder to anybody when there are so many organizations engaged in raising money and devoting it to temperance work thru tracts, newspapers, pulpits and on public rostrums. If but one-tenth of the earnestness and enthusiasm were shown by the liquor interests as are shown by their enemies this agitation would not long continue."

Wine and Spirit Circular utters this note of warning: "Unless the wine and spirit trade adopts a broad and comprehensive and efficient means of defense, there is very great danger that, during the next few years, we will not only lose Texas but Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and other states."

A writer in "Beverages," New York's liquor organ, says: "Never in my recollection have the enemies of this business been so strongly entrenched, so well and intelligently organized, so adequately financed, so anxious for protracted and continuous warfare as at the present time. The Prohibitionist never sleeps so far as his bad is concerned. The liquor dealer, so far as protecting his business is concerned, is invariably torpid."

This is cheerful reading for the weary and sometimes discouraged temperance worker. The great business world is coming to our aid as never before in the increasing demand for total abstainers by corporations, manufacturers and all classes of business. There is now no place for the jolly fellow who gets on an occasional spree and even the respectable moderate drinker is not wanted. Competition in the business world to-day is at a white heat and only men with clear brains and steady nerves can succeed. This is true also in the professional world and especially among medical men. Dr. Lorenz, the celebrated Austrian surgeon, left his wine unostented at a banquet given in his honor. When asked if he was a teetotaler, he replied, "I am a surgeon. My success depends

upon my brain being clear, my muscles firm and my nerves steady. No one can take alcoholic liquors without blunting these physical powers which I must keep on edge. As a surgeon I must not drink."

Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon to the King of England, has declared that alcohol is always hurtful as a beverage and dangerous as a drug. Sir Victor Horsley, the renowned London surgeon, in a recent address before the British Medical Association said, "The real nature of alcohol is being understood as never before. When I was a student in medical college alcohol was regarded as the traditional prescription for post operation conditions, blood-poisoning, pneumonia and certain infectious diseases. Now, in all such cases, alcohol is no longer used. Forty years ago the seven great hospitals of London spent annually about \$40,000 for alcohol and about \$10,000 for milk. Now the two liquids have changed places and the larger sum is expended for milk and the smaller for alcohol. As a drug, in my opinion, the value of alcohol is practically nil. Indeed it may be said that the medical profession as a whole is hostile rather than friendly to the drug alcohol."

LEGISLATION.

Thru the efforts of the W. C. T. U. and other temperance organizations our government has been induced to do a considerable amount of house cleaning during the recent years, and as a result the saloons have been cleaned out of the following places: The Capitol building, the Congressional Library, Immigrant stations, the National Museum, the army, the navy and the state soldiers' homes.

Congress made a provision that the sale of beer be prohibited in national Soldiers' Homes four months instead of twelve of the coming year. It is believed, however, that with this provision in the appropriation bills it will be easy to renew it from year to year. The Tirrell bill which will come up for passage early next session prohibits the liquor traffic from all government buildings, parks, reservations and ships. This, if passed, will complete the cleaning up of the buildings and premises of the government from the liquor traffic.

We are pleased to note that the honored veterans of the Civil war, the Grand Army of the Republic, do not want the liquor canteen restored to the army and at the late National Encampment at Minneapolis promptly voted down a resolution to that effect.

An important measure passed by Congress and one which will assist in the enforcement of the prohibition law in this state was the Humphrey bill. This bill provides that anyone may secure from the collectors of internal revenue certified lists of people who pay government retail liquor licenses, by paying one dollar per hundred names for copying them. This reverses the previous attitude of the treasury department which has heretofore refused to give out such information. It is easy now for citizens and officers to know beyond the question of a doubt who hold government retail liquor licenses, and according to our prohibition law the possession of these licenses or tax receipts, except in case of druggists who hold permits under the law, is prima facie evidence of guilt. We recommend that every union in the state send for a list of the holders of government retail liquor licenses in their towns and that the information be furnished to the state's attorney and if necessary to the State Enforcement League. We believe that concerted ac-

tion of this kind will result in a revival of law enforcement.

Congress passed the Statehood bill, carrying with it complete prohibition for the Indian Territory and that portion of Oklahoma now covered by Indian reservations. This period extends for twenty-one years and thereafter until the people change the constitution.

Another important Indian measure was a clause in the Indian Appropriation bill, setting aside \$25,000 to aid in the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians. This sum is to be expended under the direction of the Interior Department, and \$15,000 of it is to be expended in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

The denatured alcohol bill passed after one of the fiercest struggles of the session. This bill allows alcohol tax free that has been chemically treated under government supervision so as to make it undrinkable. In this way the manufacturing and industrial uses of alcohol are segregated from the beverage traffic, thus enabling the latter to be attacked without attacking these legitimate and useful industries.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Littlefield bill amending the inter-state commerce law so that liquor shipped into prohibition territory would be subject to the law before as well as after delivery, was not reported from the Judiciary committee of the House. This measure is of vital importance to our prohibition state, and we must renew our fight for it as soon as congress convenes. Could you see some of the letters that come to my desk complaining that the depots in a number of towns, especially along the "Soo" lines, are little better than saloons, you would understand the imperative need of such a measure.

The following letter sent by a distillery company to express agents, throws light on the subject:

"Dear Sir—Why not make \$50 per month? You can do this easily if you will take hold of our great offer. All correspondence with our agents kept strictly confidential. Eighty-five cents commission paid on each gallon of our \$3.85 whisky, and over sixty cents on all goods under. This commission you can deduct from the C. O. D. wrappers when making returns; remit by currency or money order if preferred. This is the greatest offer ever presented by which you can make money—no work, no interference with your present work, just extra money. Give us a few orders just to get started; the result will be marvelous."

Whether or not the express companies are in direct partnership with the liquor firms in trying to corrupt and debase the local agents is not manifest, but some express companies are freeing themselves from any implication in the matter. The American Express Company has announced that it will handle no more liquor shipments into prohibition territory. Express companies in Mississippi, Texas and Florida are abandoning the C. O. D. liquor shipments, and it is predicted that this will be followed by express companies in all sections. All these things are working together for better enforcement of prohibition laws.

The temperance people of this state will ask the next legislature to enact a law providing for the appointment of a state temperance commission whose duty it shall be to look after the enforcement of the prohibition law. The small capital required and large profits made in the liquor business is a constant temptation to unprincipled men to violate the law. We have game wardens whose duty it is to enforce the laws for the protection of game. So far as I know there has never been any question about this office; it has not been argued that the machinery for the enforcement of all other laws is sufficient to enforce this. It is generally understood that for mere sport men will hunt, shoot and kill in violation of law, and that without special officers for the enforcement of this law there would be danger of the game becoming extinct in this state. There are no homes ruined by the violation of this law, no hearts broken, no lives blighted, no fortunes wasted, no danger to the prosperity of the state, and yet this law is of sufficient importance to have special officers to look after its enforcement. Can there be any comparison between this and the prohibition law of the state? The prohibition law is for the protection of the homes, the manhood and womanhood, the boys and the girls. Surely these are of infinitely greater importance than the chickens, ducks and geese. The prohibition law decreases drunkenness and crime and increases sobriety, wealth,

prosperity and happiness. Is it not then of sufficient importance that there should be a special commissioner to look after its enforcement?

The status of public sentiment on the liquor traffic may be shown from the fact that no one to-day defends it. He fore the bar of public opinion it has been sentenced to death and the only question is as to the manner of its execution. Those who plead for the high license method are in accord with liquor dealers themselves, for they have found that instead of destroying the business, it adds respectability and adds to their revenues. A great wave of reform seems to be sweeping over the liquor fraternity to-day and the cry is, "We must do away with the low dives, we must make the business respectable, we must make saloons places where men can bring their families." This is their theory of self protection, and if they were to carry it out it would only mean a deeper damnation to the public. Those who advocate the local option do well if they advocate that step toward prohibition, but as a settled policy it has as been well said, too local and too optional. No well informed person advocates the dispensary system since its notable failure in South Carolina has become public. Prohibition is the only method of execution which executes.

San Francisco has furnished a striking object lesson for the whole world. After the terrible disaster the saloons were closed, the liquors destroyed and complete prohibition prevailed. The city which had been notorious for its wickedness, without crime. With 100,000 homeless people, the police had nothing to do, and the arrests from April 2d to July 4th were from two to six a day. The first Monday morning after the opening of the saloons there were seventy-four victims before the police courts as against five on the previous Monday. The second Monday there were one hundred thirteen as against three or four the second Monday before the opening. Never again can a man who wishes to maintain a reputation for ordinary common sense and intelligence hold that high license reduces drunkenness or crime, or that prohibition does not prohibit.

Another object lesson to the world is the small little country of Iceland which is under absolute prohibition, not a drop of alcoholic liquor made on the island and none imported. With a population of 78,000 they have but one policeman, no crime, no court, no penitentiary, and not an illiterate man or woman on the island.

It is an encouraging fact that in the recent baccalaureate sermons thruout the whole country the dominant note was for cleaner, better conditions in government and business.

The searchlight of investigation has been turned as never before on politics, great corporations and industries, and what the revelations have been sickening, yet it is necessary that these conditions be known in order to be cured. I remember when a child hearing "Sojourner of Truth," a noted colored woman who lived to a great age, say in the first suffrage address I ever heard, "It takes the men to make the dirt and the women have to clean it up, and the dirt in this government will never be cleaned out until the women get at it." Good men are making great efforts and we are seconding them as best we can with our hands tied. If we are doing well, as we are sometimes told, with our hands tied, what could we not do with them free?

We rejoice that the International Sunday School Executive Committee, at its meeting at Winona Lake in August, decided by an unanimous vote to create a department of temperance. This will give a great impetus to the study of the quarterly temperance lesson and to the pledge signing in the Sunday Schools.

The temperance forces of Oklahoma are making a great fight and the issue means much to the cause of prohibition in this country. The statehood bill admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory provided that prohibition should be retained in Indian Territory and on all the Indian reservations in Oklahoma. The temperance people realize that the state cannot permanently endure half slave and half free, and that their only hope of keeping the eastern half free is in securing the freedom of the western half also. Money is being poured into Oklahoma by the brewers and distillers to defeat the placing of prohibition in the constitution of the new state. If the temperance forces win, think what a vast prohibition empire we shall have in the southwest! There is Kansas with constitutional prohibition on the north;

Arkansas with 60 prohibition counties out of 75 on the east; the state of Texas with 148 prohibition counties out of 253 on the south and west. Fourteen degrees of latitude and seventeen degrees of longitude in which the saloons either banished or being rapidly driven out. All temperance organizations in this country should give substantial assistance to Oklahoma in this momentous struggle.

That prohibition is synonymous with prosperity is shown by a glance at the statistics compiled from prohibition states. Maine, the pioneer prohibition state, has in her savings banks \$117 for every inhabitant, while the license state of Iowa and Ohio \$10.17. Since prohibition was adopted in 1850, while her population has increased 20 per cent, the valuation per capita has increased 2.2 per cent. From 1850 to 1890 the percentage of paupers increased in Illinois 176 per cent, Ohio 138 per cent, while in Maine the percentage decreased 117 per cent. The internal revenue tax per capita paid by Illinois \$3.95, Pennsylvania \$2.70, Maine 8.04. This is pretty conclusive evidence that prohibition prohibits.

Another great victory for prohibition has just been won on this historic battle ground. The issue was as clear cut as the ballots were cast for or against license. The Republican party and Gov. Cobb, nominee for governor, came out squarely for prohibition. The Democratic party stood for resubmission and the liquor forces poured in money to buy votes and circulate literature. Our National President, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, was at the fore front of the battle and her strong logical speeches were widely copied. The republican caricatures of Mrs. Stevens in the literature sent out by the liquor forces show that they recognize her as the leader of the temperance forces in the Pine Tree state. We congratulate her and her co-workers that prohibition has again been vindicated in the great state of Maine.

In prohibition Kansas, twenty-five out of one hundred five counties have no poor houses, eighty-five counties have no paupers, thirty-five counties have no prisoners in jail, thirty seven counties had no criminal cases on the court docket last year.

The growth and prosperity of North Dakota under prohibition has been phenomenal. The population in 1890 was 182,719; in 1900 it had increased to 319,146; in 1905 to 440,000. It is estimated that the population is now 500,000, an increase of 30,000 over last year. The increase in the value of property in 1905 over 1904 according to the state board of equalization was more than eighteen million dollars. The value of all kinds of farm products last year aggregated \$150,000,000 or \$150 per capita which is in excess of any state in the union. Prohibition is conducive to health and our state leads in this regard. The census shows the death rate 7 to each 1,000 while the birth rate is 36 to each 1,000. Out of 40 counties only 7 have poor houses and these are not well patronized. It has been said that North Dakota is a state without a millionaire and without a pauper.

Our educational institutions and great school fund of eight million dollars, which will be increased to more than forty million dollars when all the school lands are sold, is a source of honest pride to every citizen, especially when he considers that in all these millions, there is not one penny derived from the liquor traffic.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Republican party, or rather the handful of politicians who manipulate the party, should nominate a man for governor who is in no way an exponent of the principles for which North Dakota stands. His nomination and election two years ago was thought by the better class of people in and out of the party to be one of those political blunders which are often made. Pride in our great commonwealth and a feeling of respect for the office have kept people silent during this administration and if he had been content to step down and out at the end of his first term, his record would have been buried under a charitable oblivion. We are not so much inclined to censure him as we are to censure the political bosses who are not willing to let go of a pliant tool for the inexcusable underhand of placing him again in the white light of publicity.

While the stalwart governors of Missouri, Kansas and Indiana have declared that it is the business of a governor to

enforce the laws as they find them, and that they propose to do so without fear or favor, the governor of our prohibition state has not only never raised his hand for the enforcement of the prohibition law but has openly sneered at it.

Whatever a man's personal habits may be, when he becomes governor of a great state it is expected he will have respect for the laws of the state and the sentiment of the people. Governor Charles Scries openly defied both of these by serving wine at his official dinners at the executive mansion at the state capital. His intemperate habits at home and abroad are well known and have made not only himself but the prohibition state he represents the subject of ridicule and well merited criticism. His speech on North Dakota Day at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, in the presence of thousands of people, delivered while he was in the state of intoxication, brought shame not only on every North Dakotan present, but also upon every citizen of the state.

There is a feeling among the political bosses that because the party has so large a majority in the state they can put up for office any person who will serve their purpose and force the people to accept him. They seem to forget that there is a growing number of independent republican voters who put the honor of the state first, and that there is a strong movement within the party to throw off bossism, and that many are convinced that the best way to throw it off is to defeat their most objectionable nominees at the polls.

We are glad to note that the Democratic party have nominated a man for governor whose record is open to the sunlight and a clean, straightforward temperance man. When there was an attempt made in the democratic state convention at Grand Forks in 1900 to place a resubmission plank in the platform, John Burke spoke against it and defeated it. In a private letter he says, "I realize that if I am elected governor of this state, I will be elected by the votes of the best people of the state and you can rest assured that if I am elected, I will be the governor and all of my influence will be used not only to maintain the prohibition law but to enforce it."

In the last election in our neighboring state of Minnesota with a great Republican majority for Roosevelt the independent Republican voters elected a Democrat for governor. They were voting for the best man and the nominations made this year show that the party leaders have heeded the rebuke.

There is only one place to register disapprobation of party leaders where it can be felt and that is at the ballot box. One of the most important and dignified positions in the state is that of Judge of the Supreme Court. The man nominated by the bosses for that position, Mr. Knaut, is not acceptable to the bar of the state. One member of the Supreme Court refuses to sit on the bench with him and declares he will resign if he is elected. In the legislature this man was nominated as trustee of the Insane Asylum at Jamestown and was rejected by the Senate as not qualified for that position. No vote for a man on the bench whom tied to act as lunatic and if the sentiment of the bar of this him either.

His apparently unpopularity is vented as a judge of the First District. Governor Folk in a recent address said, "It is as important—more important—to fight to get good men into office as it is to bare one's breast to bullets of the enemy; and it requires more courage too, for the lawbreakers make much noise."

During the past year we have had working in our state Miss Hollister, Miss Robbins, Mrs. Unruh, Mrs. Hopper and Mrs. Harford. As a result of their faithful labors together with those of local workers we have one district, 20 new unions organized and two members gained. A large number of new members have been gained. Our treasurer's books would show a large increase in membership were it not for two facts first, that our population is not yet settled one. "Westward ho!" is still the cry and every year our records large losses by removals; second, that many new unions are organized and left to die. The state officers send letters, literature and helps, but they often need the personal touch and care which the county and district officers, who are closer to them can give. Every new union should be visited as soon as possible at

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Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson,

EDITOR IN CHIEF
Mrs. E. M. Pollock,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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

OCTOBER, 1906.

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OBJECT: To promote the advancement of
the W. C. T. U. work of North Dakota in
all its departments, and to do all in our
power to bring the triumph of Christ's Golden
Rule in custom any in law.

STATE MOTTO: I am but one, but I am one;
I can not do everything, but I can do some-
thing; what I can do, I ought to do, and
what I ought to do, by the grace of God I
will do.

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

World's W. C. T. U. convention, Bos-
ton, Mass., October 17-23.

National convention, Hartford, Conn.,
October 26-31.

A former worker in one of our North
Dakota unions sends this encouraging
word from Oregon: "Temperance work
is making rapid advances here. We
have a local option law and they tried
hard to repeal it last election, but did
not succeed. We hope for better condi-
tions next year. Best wishes for your
paper and yourself."

National Purity Conference, Chicago,
October 9-10-11, 1906. Arrangements
for the National Purity Conference to be
held in Chicago, October 9th, 10th and
11th have been steadily going forward,
and while not complete, are sufficiently
far advanced to warrant the belief that
we are to have very much the best
gathering of persons interested in the
promotion of Purity that has ever been
called in our country.

How thankful we all are to read in
the daily press the cheering words from
Maine, "Prohibition Law is again en-
dorsed." All over the United States
was recognized the fact that the Maine
election this fall was a fight between
license and no license. The liquor power
scattered throughout the state its litera-
ture showing the large per cent. of ex-
penses of governing the state the liquor
license would pay. Of course this litera-
ture failed to show how the licensed
saloon would add to the expenses, and
eighteen of the large cities were deceived
by the false teachings.

Every good cause and some not so
good, receive large donations of money
to advance its interests. The cause of
temperance has received vast numbers
of small donations representing in many
instances great sacrifice on part of the
donor. Now comes the word that Mr.
Martin, of Ohio, intends to devote the
gold from his Alaskan mines to the pro-
hibition party.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson ad-
dressed the summer school students
yesterday morning at the opening exer-
cises. She declared her sympathy with
the efforts being made to secure reason-
able salaries for teachers, and showed
by statistics from this state that domes-
tic and farm help receives incomes
much above those of teachers. The
speaker was strongly in favor of a rem-
edy for the abominably low pay of
teachers." Mrs. Anderson also dis-
cussed the part of teachers in impressing
the young with correct views of intox-
icants. The state laws regarding in-
structions in the effect of intoxicants
has recently been amended and improv-
ed and now merits the hearty co-
operation of the teacher. The audience
was highly appreciative of the pointed re-
marks and applauded vigorously.—
Valley City Times-Record.

L. T. L. CORNER.



My Dear Co-Workers:—As this is the
close of another year, I desire to offer
a few words of congratulation to each of
you that you may take courage and
work harder the coming year.
Many more Mother unions have de-
cided, at last, that this department is
well worth giving their time and atten-
tion to. A wise conclusion, don't you
think? If they will continue to think
so, I am sure the L. T. L. of North Da-
kota will be most decidedly at the front
at the close of another year.

I have received a greater number of
reports than ever before, and most of
them are encouraging, while some are
not; but we shall hope that they may be
on their feet again, now that vacation is
over and the weather is cooler.

While it is impossible for me to be at
the convention this year, I shall think
of you and hope someone will be there
who can assist you better than I could.

I have some leaflets left that I will be
glad to send to anyone needing them,
especially those anticipating taking up
this line of work. Owing to sickness in
my family at the present time, I must
cut this short.

Hoping the Legioners who may go to
Park River, may join the noted Park
River Legion in demonstrating our great
work at the convention and be strength-
ened thereby. I remain, yours lovingly,
MRS. ELLA C. BOISE.

Sherbrooke, N. D., Sept. 10, 1906.

Greetings From Noted Men to the Loyal Temperance Leg- ion.

These greetings were written expressly
for the young people of the Loyal
Temperance Legion, and were read
during the "Hour with Noted People"
at the Michigan State Convention,
held at Ypsilanti, Michigan, in July
of the present year.

Power of Aggressive Citizenship.

Gov. Folk of Missouri:—Permit me
to commend the good work that you are
doing. When good citizens become as
aggressive as those who stand for things
to which good citizenship is opposed,
the forces of lawlessness can be van-
quished anywhere.

Testimony of Science.

Luther P. Burbank, Burbank's Ex-
periment Farms, Santa Rosa, Cal.,
Life, with all its glorious possibilities
for growth and happiness, is too pre-
cious to warp, waste, and destroy by the
use of alcoholic drinks, which destroy
the integrity of the most wonderful
thing on earth, the nervous system, so
that the boy or man who uses them is
just that much less of a boy or man. In
other words, their use is like placing
sand in a watch—it wears it out very
rapidly, making it a worthless, useless
thing.

A Message From Kansas.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon:—Please say
to the members of the Loyal Temper-
ance Legion and their friends that the
prohibitory law in Kansas was twenty-
five years old the first day of May this
year. The best people in the state,
without exception, believe in this law
and uphold it. The ten thousand school
teachers in the state of Kansas believe
in it without exception. All the minis-
ters of all denominations, nearly all the
editors of the daily papers, a very large
part of the best business and profes-
sional men believe in it.

There is no thought on the part of the
people in general of ever re-submitting
the law to the people. As time goes on
the value of this law is more clearly
seen. The people in the whisky states
say to me sometimes: "You are always
having trouble with your prohibitory
law; always having trouble with the
whisky element in Kansas." And I
often say, "Yes, we are; but we think it
is better to have trouble with the devil
than to sit down and be at ease with
him as you do."

In Kansas we believe in the
out one of the greatest of the
the human race, and we
other states to help
shall grow up to lo-
licensed saloon as we
on the fact of human sa-
der that Christian civili-
have endured it as long as it c.

The Supreme Reform.

Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts: The suprem-
reform is to enlist the church in reform.
The reform societies are but a thin skim-
mish line—including one per cent of the
church members. Ninety-nine per cent
of God's army, as in Gideon's day, do not
go to the front.

Even the skirmishers, most of them
have their eyes on some one division of
the enemy and think to conquer all
wrongs by conquering one. They have
not yet discovered what Dr. Frances E.
Willard, greatest of reform leaders, dis-
covered so quickly when she attacked
the saloon, that it allies must also be at-
tacked. She saw that intemperance, im-
purity, Sabbath-breaking, and gambling
are but four sides of a frowning fortress
that must be assailed from all sides at
once. She marshaled "forty depart-
ments" of virtue against forty forms of
evil. She "saw life steadily and saw it
whole." Among virtues as among individ-
uals.

The battle is not only broad but long.
The "ninety-days' men" are of little use.
Enlistment should be for life, with clear
vision of the truth that while battles are
won the war of right and wrong will last
as long as the world stands.

MAIL ORDERS

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lection should be sent to

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ments, so I investigated Aaker's Busi-
ness College and found that it would
pay me to sacrifice tuition paid at the
other school in order to get the advan-
tages offered by the A. B. C. After a two
months' trial I am pleased to say that I
have found it a school in the real sense
of that work. In building, in equip-
ment, in quality of instruction, and in
helpful textbooks, the A. B. C. excels,
and the school seems to carry out every
promise.

Respectfully,
A. M. KLEIN.
Washburn, N. D., March 13, 1906.

FIELD NOTES.

Englevalle, N. D., Aug. 23, 1906. To
the White Ribbon Bulletin. Dear Sis-
ters:—We organized in May and on ac-
count of sickness we have not met be-
fore. Yesterday eight of us got together.
Mrs. Chamberlin, Co. Pres., and Mrs.
M. Grover, of Lisbon, met with us and
we talked over our situation. We de-
termined to push forward and win a
name, if possible. Helped by Mrs.
Chamberlin and Mrs. Grover, we held a
merry and encouraging meeting. Five
members paid dues, and will, with God's
help, do what we can. We had one new
member; we also have six honorary
members that alone is something to be
proud of four of them under 21 years.
There is certainly a chance for us to
grow and we, with God's help, shall im-
prove the opportunities. Secretary.

ROBT M. POLLOCK

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Attorney at Law.

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