

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 9. NO. 10.

FARGO, N. D., NOVEMBER, 1907.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

Life's Mirror.

The re-echo of hearts, there are spirits brave
There are souls that are pure and true;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.
Give love, and love to your heart will flow,
And strength in your utmost need;
Have faith and in some hearts will show
Their faith in your word and deed.
For life is the mirror of king and slave.
'Tis just what you are and do;
Then give to the world the best you have,
And the best will come back to you.
—MADELINE S. BRIDGES.

The Value of Total Abstinence.

NOTE.—This essay took first prize at the state convention and, according to agreement, is published in the White Ribbon Bulletin.—Ed.]

The drink question is one of serious national moment, involving as it does, one of the gravest dangers that faces society today. The question is inseparably interlaced with every social problem with which we have to deal. If we consider the question of poverty for instance, we find that drink is a factor so patent, that until some cure is found for this, the cure of poverty is hopeless.

If we examine into the question of crime, we find judges and magistrates driving home the lesson that drink is at the bottom of so much crime, that if we could cure intemperance, we could empty half the prisons.

Is the question of deterioration affecting our national and military worth? We find authorities calling public attention to the medical testimony, that the abuse of alcoholic drink is a most powerful and deadly agent of physical deterioration. Such conditions remind us, that there is indeed an evil to be remedied, but to the medical men the weightiest argument is found in their personal observation of the effects of alcohol on the minds and bodies of men, women and children around them.

It must be recognized that the very kernel of the question, lies in preventing men and women from ever acquiring the alcoholic habit. The limitation of the facilities for the sale of drink is but the fringe of the question. If men have the craving for drink, they will satisfy it somehow. The education of the people in the physiological effects of alcohol is merely a means to an end. The end is to prevent the habit by the one and sure precaution of abstaining from its use. To say that a man is safe so long as he avoids excess is like saying that to play with fire is safe if you would avoid being burned.

Our only hope of a future sound and sober generation, lies in training the rising generation of boys and girls and young men and young women, not simply to pass examinations in questions on the use and abuse of alcohol, for mere knowledge about these does not make a sober man, but in so training them that they shall abjure its use and never know what it is to thirst for it and to make them feel that they voluntarily choose total abstinence, not only to prolong their own lives and develop their maximum of fitness and efficiency, but also that they may take their own honorable part as patriots in a national crusade against a national foe.

British newspapers have recently been directing public attention to the rum ration in the navy. By long established custom every man in the service was supplied with his *tot* of rum and was supposed to be unable to do his work properly without it. Through the earnest effort of reformers the ration was at length stopped for boys under eighteen and option given those above this age to the spirit ration and accept as equivalent a small sum, the government price of duty free rum.

Secretary Frederick of the Kokomo Steel and Iron Company, Indianapolis, in a recent protest against saloons in the immediate neighborhood of factories, states that the saloons near their plant cost the company seventy-five thousand dollars a year. As representative of manufacturing interests everywhere, he urged similarly he said, "Let us have a law prohibiting, under the severest penalty, a single saloon in factory districts." Kokomo has thirty saloons that pay about seven thousand five hundred dollars into the city treasury annually. The manufacturing interests of that place are damaged more than ten times that amount by saloons.

Men desiring to occupy certain positions of trust in the United States must be bonded by regular bonding companies, one of whose main questions is, "Do you drink intoxicating liquors?" If this question is answered in the affirmative the company will refuse to bond the applicant. Over two millions of the best business positions in the United States are closed to all but total abstainers.

A government system school has been projected in Panama with forty-five schools and two thousand two hundred pupils enrolled. But eleven licensed distilleries and sixty licensed saloons are doing their deadly work side by side with the day schools, Sunday schools and churches, seven days of every week. There are fifteen more of these schools of anarchy than there are public schools. The larger part of the distilleries are run by Chinamen. If this canal is to be built with the greatest economy in money and human life it will be accomplished only by total abstinence.

—RAY THOMPSON.

The Eighteenth Annual State Convention.

The eighteenth annual state convention of the W. C. T. U. of North Dakota, met in Fargo September twentieth to twenty-third. The sessions were held in the Baptist church and were of more than usual interest. Mrs. Hollister, Miss Bowers and Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, national organizers, were present and gave us their best.

Notable among the early workers of the W. C. T. U. of the state were Mrs. W. C. Muir of Hunter and Mrs. Meacham. Also of this county, who had not been present at a state convention for some time. Mrs. Muir was induced to step upon the platform and was accorded the Chautauqua salute, to which she responded by expressing her pleasure at being present and her delight at seeing so many familiar faces, whom she feared she would miss, and so many others of new workers.

Mrs. Meacham gave a splendid talk upon the work of the W. C. T. U. in Cass county, supplementing that given by Mrs. W. H. Best, president of the Cass county union.

The convention was notable for its good attendance and the helpful and earnest spirit. No convention ever enjoyed a better musical program. Every session was favored with selections by Fargo's best musical talent freely and graciously given. Fully 400 people were present at the evening session, which was presided over by Mrs. Anderson.

Lieut. Gov. R. S. Lewis, president of the Commercial club of Fargo, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city of Fargo. Mr. Lewis paid the women of the state union the high compliment of being the strongest factor in securing and maintaining prohibition in North Dakota. He advocated the strict enforcement of law, the enforcement of all

law as the best example to demonstrate good citizenship.

Rev. C. R. Adams, pastor of the Presbyterian church, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the churches of Fargo. Mr. Adams expressed pleasure at the opportunity of speaking to the gathering and stated that the women deserved the highest credit for the great work accomplished for temperance and foreign missions. He stated that he had great faith in their ability and their spirit.

Mrs. May H. Tousley, president of the local W. C. T. U., welcomed the visitors on behalf of the local W. C. T. U.'s. Mrs. Tousley spoke of the work accomplished by the local unions and stated that work was being carried on effectively in 20 different departments by the 150 members of the two unions. She expressed her appreciation of the work being accomplished by the state union and heartily welcomed the visitors on behalf of the local members.

Miss Hollister, national organizer of the W. C. T. U., who is working in the state, responded to the address of welcome with a bright, pithy address, complimenting the speakers who preceded her for their good words on behalf of the W. C. T. U. work.

Miss Bowers, also a national organizer, recently from Missouri and now working in North Dakota, gave a splendid address upon the work of the union. Miss Bowers is a fine speaker and, though her address was longer than any of the others, it was listened to thruout with the closest attention. She told of the recent work in connection with law enforcement in Missouri, how high license has worked in that state and the splendid work of Governor Folk and those who assisted him in the enforcement of the laws against gambling, booting and illegal liquor selling. Incidentally, Miss Bowers stated that Fulton, Mo., holds the world's record for the highest saloon license, it costing \$4,000 per annum for a license to conduct a saloon in that city. Missouri has the biggest penitentiary in the Union with more than 2,300 occupants, among them some ex-entrants of that state. Missouri has the biggest brewery in the world, the Anheuser Busch brewery. In the matter of law enforcement, Miss Bowers stated that there must be a real man back of the law to enforce it, and then there must be a woman back of the man to remind him of his duty.

After the program, a pleasant and informal reception was held at which refreshments were served.

Saturday evening was one to inspire enthusiasm. The scores of children with their stirring songs and vociferous yells, with banners and flags waving, could not but fill one with hope for the future.

Reports were given of the work of our young people.

Miss Hollister gave an address on "Our Hope for the Future." Miss Bertha J. Bowers spoke on, "What Need Have We of Y Work?"

Sunday evening the large Baptist church was not large enough and an overflow meeting was held in the M. E. church. The Hallelujah chorus was rendered by a large chorus of young voices with fine effect. Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson was listened to with close attention.

The contest Monday evening was also largely attended and the music of the very highest order. The contestants all spoke well. Miss Laura Thompson of Rolla, winning the medal.

Prizes were awarded as follows: Greatest number active members, Valley City; greatest number of honoraries, Drayton

and Valley City; most Union Signal subscriptions in proportion to membership, Cando; best printed program, Abaraka; best essay on Total Abstinence, Ray Thompson, Bowersmont.

A pleasant variation in the business routine of a session occurred when the delegates gave three cheers for Governor Burke, our champion of law-enforcement.

FIELD NOTES.

Grand Forks—Following are the names of newly elected officers of the Grand Forks Union: Mrs. Dan Fordney, president; Mrs. Barrington, vice president; Mrs. Edwards, treasurer; Mrs. J. Smith, auditor; Mrs. McAdams; recording secretary and Mrs. A. E. Molyneux, corresponding secretary.

Rolla, Oct. 1—Rolla Union is not altogether dead even if it has not been heard from for some time. We sent a delegate to the state convention at Fargo, and were very much pleased when she brought home the banner for medal contest, our union holding the largest number of contests in the first district, and we felt proud of our girls, when one of them, Miss Laura Thomson, not quite sixteen, brought home the diamond medal from the convention at Fargo. We now have three diamond medalists. We are going to take up essay contest work this year. We are expecting Miss Bowers to lecture for us next Monday evening, also to speak at the union services Sunday night, the ministers very kindly giving way to Miss Bowers. We hope to receive a good deal of enthusiasm from her visit to help us in our work for the year, as we have heard some flattering reports of her work. We hope to get a few new members by her coming, also some honorary members.—Press Supt.

Fargo union had the pleasure of welcoming Mrs. Graham, of New York, who used to be an active member of North Dakota W. C. T. U., and who is now National Superintendent of Railroad Work. She spoke interestingly of work among railroad employees and strongly urged the appointing of a local superintendent of that work. The union also had as a visitor Mrs. Cuppler, of Chicago, who told us of the part the W. C. T. U. women took in trying to better the condition of the women in what is termed the lower portions of that great city. Just now they were publishing the conditions as they found them. Publicity is no small factor in reform. If you were to ask the Fargo union if it paid to entertain the state convention they would answer emphatically in the affirmative.

Hunter Union is still in working order and is planning a union meeting for Sunday evening at which the Y's and W's will give reports of the state convention, although one of our delegates, Mrs. Burgum of Arthur, has already had nearly a column report in our local paper. We expect to have some good music and as it will be the only service in town that evening, we hope to have a large audience. Miss Bowers was here on Sept. 12th and spoke to the children at the school in the afternoon and to a large congregation in the Presbyterian church in the evening. To say that her audience was delighted with her address would hardly express the appreciation she met with here. She gained us four new members, one active and one honorary and two for the Y's, and her collection amounted to between six and seven dollars. We all hope she will come again.

White Ribbon Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson,
EDITOR IN CHIEF.

Mrs. R. M. Pollock,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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

NOVEMBER, 1907.

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

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

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

STATE OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson
Vice President—Mrs. May Hewitt Tousley, Fargo.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Barbara Wylie, Drayton.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Florence Connor, 323 Lincoln ave., Minot.
Treasurer—Mrs. Lizzie Schlosser, Mayville.

DEPARTMENT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Secretary Young Woman's Branch—Miss Emir Best, 1111 Third ave. S., Fargo.
Assistant Secretary—Mrs. Mary Grover, Lisbon.
General Secretary Loyal Temperance Legion—Mrs. Ella C. Boise, Sherbrooke.
Assistant Secretary L. T. L.—Mrs. Estelle Taylor, Lisbon.
State Organizer—Mrs. Ida Sparks Clarke, Fairmount.
Work Among Foreigners—Mrs. Julia Nelson, Fargo.
Work Among Indians—Mrs. C. L. H. Hall, Ellsworths.
Hereditary and Hygiene—Mrs. I. A. Morey, Ojata.
Medical Temperance—Mrs. Nellie Mott, Lisbon.
Sunday School Work—Mrs. Edna F. Salmous, Cando.
Union Signal and Temperance Literature—Miss Mae Halcrow, Bowsmont.
Physical Education—Mrs. Elva Jackman, Grandin.
Press Work—Mrs. J. E. McCartney, Page.
Anti-Narcotics—Miss Mary Carey, Bottineau.
Scientific Temperance Instruction—Mrs. Moral Education—Mrs. Blanche Marcellus, Forman.
Evangelistic Work and Unfermented Wine.—Mrs. J. W. White, Cavalton.
Sabbath Observance—Mrs. S. M. Woolsey, Hankinson.
Social Meetings and Red Letter Days—Mrs. Kate Ransier, Cando.
Flower Mission—Mrs. Louis P. Linn, State County and Local Fairs—Mrs. Ida Sparks Clarke.
Legislation and Enforcement—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Valley City.
Franceses—Mrs. K. F. Whitcomb, Hankinson.
Christian Citizenship—Mrs. Carrie E. Madison, Cando.
Peace and Arbitration—Mrs. Emma Clarke, Fargo.
Historian—Mrs. R. M. Pollock, Fargo.
Statistician—Mrs. Florence Connor, 323 Lincoln ave., Minot.
Proportionate Giving—Mrs. Alice May Goheen, Sherwood.

W. C. T. U. Dues.

The dues are one dollar a year of which ten cents should be sent to the county treasurer, and seventy cents to the state treasurer, Miss Lizzie Schlosser, Mayville. Of this seventy cents, twenty-five cents pays for the White Ribbon Bulletin and goes into that fund, ten cents goes into the organizing fund, and ten cents is sent to the national treasurer as national dues, the remaining twenty-five cents goes into the general fund for general expenses of the state.

The dues should be sent to the state treasurer between September 1st and January 1st.

"Sing of the good time coming.
Fancy you hear the drums.
And life will be all the sweeter
If never the good time comes."

Encouraging word comes from one Union—Nine new members gained and promise of more.

"It is a flat contradiction, it is a moral dishonor, for the church with one hand to excommunicate rum-sellers and with the other hand to vote to legalize rum-selling."—Joseph Cook.

We have received a few of the lists of members of Unions. We would like each treasurer to send us a correct list of their members in our Union. The Bulletin is being mailed to persons who have moved away or are no longer members. We want a correct list and need your help.

At the recent convention of the National Liquor Dealers' association at Atlantic City, the treasurer reported that \$28,976.70 had been spent during the year for the publication and circulation of ANTI-PROHIBITION LITERATURE ALONE, to say nothing of the tens of thousands for other methods of fighting the reform.

We notice in the state press accounts of the meetings of Parent's League and Civic Improvement societies in our different cities. Surely we can find no better work than cooperating with our superintendents and teachers, and city councils for the betterment of our children and the environment in which they live.

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do which must be done whether you like it or not. Being forced to work and forced to do your best will breed in you temperance, self-control, diligence, strength of will, content and a hundred virtues which the idle will never know.—Charles Kingsley.

We had intended to make this a convention number, but are unable to get reports. We shall hope to have a report from each superintendent later. It is only from the reports that we gain a comprehensive view of the work of the past year. We trust that each delegate took home to her Union the inspiration and enthusiasm which was manifested throughout the convention.

We are in receipt of a pretty little book of Translations of Norwegian Child Tales. While not essentially a temperance publication, it breathes a spirit of intolerance of the drink evil, and cunningly weaves a lesson of temperance and love in each of the simple tales. It is published by Fremad Publishing Co., Eau Claire, Wis., and is entitled: "When You are Tired of Playing."

A New York brewer said: "The church people can drive us when they try, and we know it. Our hope is in working after they grow tired, and continuing to work three hundred and sixty-five days in the year." Who does not exclaim with Dr. Parkhurst: "Oh, what a world this would be if the perseverance of the saints were made of as enduring stuff as the perseverance of the sinners."—Strong's Twentieth Century City.

Our Lord gave us a simple test to help us in our choice. He said, "Every tree is known by its fruit. A good tree bringeth not forth corrupt fruit, neither doth a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit." Many of us have not the time or ability to unravel intricate arguments, or grasp profound doctrines. Certain phases of truth are often inaccessible to the ordinary mind. But the test Christ gave is short and practical, and within the reach of any one of us.—D. L. Moody.

The Grand Forks W. C. T. U. sent a resolution of appreciation to Gov. Burke, and the following is his reply:—[Ed.] "Governor's Office, Bismarck, N. D. Mrs. D. Fordney, Grand Forks, N. D. Dear Madam: Your kind letter of recent date, together with resolutions passed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Grand Forks, duly received. In reply I will say that I appreciate very much the action of your organization. It is a great encouragement to me to receive such letters from organizations and from good citizens generally. I sincerely hope that your anticipations in your resolutions may be realized. I assure you that everything that I can do personally will be done to enforce the laws of this state. Very truly yours, John Burke."

PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

Dear Comrades—I trust every one of you may receive some of the inspiration which came to us who attended the state convention at Fargo.

We were highly favored in our convention speakers, Mrs. K. L. Stevenson, Miss Hollister and Miss Bowers. Reports showed much aggressive work done and indicated that, although we have not increased in membership, we have increased in power and influence.

Too much can scarcely be said in praise of the delightful entertainment given us by the Fargo Union, and of the high character of the music throughout the convention.

Will unions who fear they cannot afford to entertain a state convention take note of the fact, that after all bills were paid, the Fargo unions had a large surplus in the treasury, and voted to pay the expenses of our vice president at large, Mrs. Tousley, who is president of the Fargo union, to the national convention at Nashville.

Our lecture bureau superintendent, reported a gain of nearly 500 new members by the organizers who have been in the state. The treasurer's books, however, showed a decrease of 77. Our basis is a paid membership and only those for whom 70 cents have been paid into the state treasury, can be counted. We believe, that notwithstanding the losses by removal, if all the local treasurers had carefully collected dues and sent them in promptly, we should have had a creditable gain. Delinquent dues for 74 members came in before the national treasurer's books closed, and a day too late, eleven more came. In the national report we shall be but three behind last year. Mrs. Schlosser writes that dues and pledges amounting to \$63.40 have been received from Grand Forks union. Valley City has paid pledges and part dues for this year. I believe these two unions are the first. It is earnestly hoped that all unions will pay dues according to law, before January first. Valley City had a dues paying social with program and refreshments. It was a delightful evening and a pleasant way to collect the dues.

Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh organized a number of unions just before and immediately after state convention. She collected dues for 73 members which have been turned over to the state treasurer, but she has not yet reported the names and officers of the new unions.

Col. C. J. Holt will be in Traill county the first week in November, the second week in Cass, the remainder of November and part of December in Walsh and Cavalier counties. Unions desiring his services will please notify their county president, or me at once. We make no arrangements for less than three days in a place. Col. Holt did good work for us ten years ago, organizing unions, securing many new members, and stirring up temperance sentiment especially along the line of law enforcement.

At present there seems to be but few of the delegates elected, who will be able to attend the national convention at Nashville. It will be a great convention and your president has some pride in having North Dakota well represented. We shall be on our way when this letter meets your eye and we trust you will all pray for God's guidance and His richest blessing upon that great gathering of White Ribboners.

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON,

Valley City, N. D.

Oct. 29, 1907.

President's Recommendations

I make the following recommendations:

That the work among children and young people have first place in our efforts and prayers, and that we make it a special subject of prayer that bright, concentrated young women may be brought into the work.

That if possible, we secure field workers who will do house to house visitation, spending several days in a place, and that the counties and districts shall be responsible for half of whatever deficit there may be in their salary and expenses while working in their territory. And further, that the counties and districts be especially urged to secure such workers from among their own members.

That county and district officers plan for at least one local institute during the year with every local Union.

That greater emphasis be placed upon department work and that every local superintendent be supplied at the beginning of the year with the questions she is

asked to answer in making out her yearly report.

That Unions make it a point to abide by the State Law and pay dues at the beginning instead of at the close of the year.

That we continue to work and agitate for a better celebration of the Fourth of July.

That we endeavor to put the essay contest into every school, and supply all teachers with the CRUSADE MONTHLY.

That we use Miss Gordon's book "Toots and Other Stories," as Christmas gifts for our little friends, and put it into the Sunday School Libraries.

That we put forth every effort within our power to secure the passage of the Hepburn-Dolliver-Littlefield bill at the next session of congress.

That we continue to agitate and educate for the passage of an anti-cigarette law and of equal suffrage.

That we more earnestly continue the effort in every local Union to secure a subscription list for the Union Signal equal to at least, one to every four members.

That every Union secure from Miss Gilbert the large card chart showing the percentage of alcohol found in popular patent medicines, and that this chart be displayed all public meetings of the W. C. T. U. Every Union should have at least a small library containing as a foundation, Miss Willard's "Do Every-thing," "History of the W. C. T. U.," "Alcohol a Dangerous Unnecessary Medicine," by Mrs. M. M. Allen.

That every Union make an earnest effort to secure more honorary members. We need the names and influence of our brothers and the influence which comes from such membership.

That every local Union send a correct list of members with full names and addresses to the state treasurer and a duplicate copy to the editor of the White Ribbon Bulletin. This year papers have been sent to seven hundred who have not paid for them, owing probably to carelessness of local Unions—not correcting lists.

The Treasurer's Report.

Mayville, N. D., Oct., '07.—Dear Sisters: We are at the beginning of a new W. C. T. U. year and can now look back over the last year and see our failure in not doing all we might have done. Cannot we now make another effort to do great things for our W. C. T. U. work in North Dakota? I am willing to do my part, but cannot do anything without your cooperation. Following is the report of our treasury:

New Rockford, state \$5, home \$5.	\$10 00
Northwood, state dues.	2 10
Cass County, state.	30 00
Maza, state deficit.	10 00
Mrs. R. M. Pollock, home.	10 00
Mrs. R. M. Pollock, press stenographer.	5 00
Fairmont, home.	10 00
Tower City.	10 00
Dwight, state dues.	70
Hankinson, home.	10 25
Amelia, state.	5 00
Hankinson, home.	5 00
Emerado, state \$5, home \$5.	10 00
Emerado, chautauqua \$2, stenographer \$5.	7 00
Cooperstown business men, home deficit.	25 00
Larimore, life members.	20 00
Larimore Y.	4 20
Fairmont stenographer.	5 00
Stirum, dues.	7 70
Hillsboro, dues.	6 30
Berlin, dues.	4 90
Valley City, state \$5, dues \$2.10.	7 10
Egeland, dues.	2 80
Williston, dues.	4 97

Yours for service,

LIZZIE SCHLOSSER,

Treasurer.

The Cry of the Children.

Capitalism is hard to feed. It craves dainty morsels. The tender flesh of little children is especially pleasing. That works up into the fat of profits with little waste. The little boys and girls now in the grip of capitalism in mills, factories, mines etc., number 2,500,000. They are playing the game with Wall street and high finance as a babe might enter the ring with a Jeffries. Capitalism fares richly on the life of the child. Child labor is profitable. This kingdom of mammon that flourishes off of the children of America, how long, oh Christian people, will you permit it to live?—Southern California White Ribbon.



L. T. L. CORNER.

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

Foundation Principles in Junior Work.

MRS. E. A. KENYON, State Supt. Vermont L. T. L.

Young Womanhood.

Young womanhood! In the words are hidden a power that is akin to magic. They are words alight with splendid possibilities. Who can doubt that the young woman is a very important factor in the world's life?

But it seems evident that comparatively few young women are awake to this fascinating fact, and the immeasurable extent of their sphere. Scripture, poetry and art give to woman an exalted place, and history—ancient and modern—proves her capable and worthy of the place. Our greatest bard gives to women his noblest delineations of character. Ruskin says: "Shakespeare has no heroes—he has only heroines."

Every young woman can do something for the general good wherever she may happen to be. Note the sweet and simple service of Miriam as she watched over the fate of Israel's deliverer in the rushes, and hear her glad song years after, for deliverance from their enemies and the waters of the Red Sea. Also the equally unselfish influence of the little Jewish maiden in Naaman's court and the splendid results therefrom. Girls, will you pause and listen with the soul? Every young woman may hear the voice of the Master of Life—as did this fair daughter of Jairus, and rise from the bier of the deadened sensibilities of time and sense and become alive to the reality of the ideal. Awake to the great fact that this good world is the realm of action. That her part is to benefit and beautify it and set the seal of the ideal upon the actual—the material world. Carlyle has given us a splendid challenge—let us heed it. He says: "Yes, here in this poor, miserable, hampered, despicable Actual, wherein thou even now standest, here or nowhere is thy Ideal: work it out therefrom: and working believe, live, be free."

In recognizing the fact that "life is just stuff to try the soul's strength on" may our young women prove themselves worthy of the splendid test, and the company of these wise maidens of scripture whose lamps were trimmed and ready—that you may be illumined by the higher light which bathes with beauty the homeliest tasks of every-day life, and the problems it holds alike for all. Surely no higher service calls young women today than the temperance cause. It belongs to that one "mighty whole—the human question." It is worthy of your very best, girls and young women of North Dakota! And you can give it your best without robbing yourself of the true pleasures and joys of life. Frances Willard has said: "The people who help the world—and whose names are praised and blessed—whose memories yield perennial fragrance and form the examples of our times—are not the people who have excelled in polka or in waltz."

Yours for our Y Branch, Mrs. L. M. Brown.

Y Conference at State Convention in Fargo.

The Y Conference was called to order by the secretary, Mrs. Brown. Fourteen Y's were present. The meeting opened with the hymn "He Leadeth Me," followed by prayer by Mrs. Brown. The secretary appointed Miss Best recording secretary for the meeting. Five unions responded to roll call. Miss Best spoke on "Needs of Y Work in North Dakota." Miss Hollister gave a very interesting speech on the Year Book and the training the Y's got in business methods. Miss Eaman of Hunter then sang a solo entitled "Saved by Grace." Miss Bowers then gave a very helpful and interesting talk. Mrs. Boise, L. T. L. Sec., was introduced and made a few remarks on the work of Sherbrooke Y. The meeting then adjourned.

Respectfully, EMIR BEST.

A newspaper squib makes the off-hand statement that "the general opinion that cigar smoking injures the brain has never been proved, for those who have brains never smoked them."

No other work is so interesting, and none yields earlier or larger returns, than work for boys and girls.

This work has often been considered hard and discouraging, because of a failure to come to an early understanding with the children, or as educationists would say, to establish the point of contact with them.

The members of the Loyal Temperance Legion are mostly play-loving, rollicking boys and girls, working only because they must. Can we expect them to enter very heartily into the study of temperance problems for their own sake? The way of wisdom is to lay broad foundations as concretely as possible, thus preparing the way for permanent results in character and service. It will pay to ring the changes quite persistently upon such ideas as the good, the true and the beautiful, and give them every possible illustration.

Heroism appeals to children, and moral heroism should be held up as the greater heroism.

Have a meeting for the discussion of the beautiful. Invite every member beforehand to come prepared to tell about and describe the most beautiful thing he has seen. Have each member bring the most beautiful flower he can find. Impress the truth that beautiful thoughts, words and deeds make beautiful faces and lives, however plain they may seem at first sight.

The children will easily see that intemperance is the reverse of beautiful, that wine and strong drink are ugly because of the results they produce.

Make the True more concrete by calling it brave and have a series of meetings on bravery. "Brave Deeds I Have Seen" would do for one topic, "Brave Deeds I Have Read Of," another. Foolhardiness will appear in ugly contrast to bravery in a meeting on "Foolish Risks." That lies are cowardly will be the underlying truth which bright minds will discover almost without being told. That all evil is cowardly, that liquor selling is cowardly because chosen instead of honest toil, are collateral truths, easily taught.

The "good" becomes more intelligible by the expression of "Kindness." "The kindness and unkindness of animals" is good for one afternoon; "Kindness and unkindness to animals," for another. "Kindness to Father and Mother," "Kindness to schoolmates," "Kindness to foreigners," "Kindness to new children" etc., are good themes for separate discussion.

Almost every boy and girl will bring personal observations to enliven the meetings.

The unkindness of giving intoxicants and tobacco will be the most natural deductions from this kind of reasoning.

Devotion to the good, the true, the beautiful, sown in a group of young hearts must bring forth a harvest. There will be varying soil, as in the time of our Lord's parable, but faithful sowing will not be wholly fruitless.

Legion work demands the best there is in a superintendent. Let nobody think that a few minutes' hurried preparation will suffice, because only children are to be present. The ability to interest them is greater than the ability to hold an audience of adults. Many splendid preachers confess that they cannot speak acceptably to children.

Let us be doing in every community what will not be done unless we do it.

"To the youth who is tempted to drink there is no more important lesson than this, that in these times, as never before, temperance is not only a virtue, but, like all other virtues it pays and is the one that, in all the catalogue of virtues, pays most directly."

Hunter—The last meeting of our Union at the home of our president, was a good and well attended one, and a visitor, Mrs. Cuppler of Hyde Park, Chicago, union, added greatly to its interest and profit.

Five World Facts in War Against Drink

I. America is more than half free from the open saloon, with 30,000,000 people living under prohibitory law.

II. In Canada, England, Scotland, Norway, Sweden and Australia, vast and rapidly increasing territory has driven out the dram shop; the famous democracy of New Zealand has already polled a majority vote against the licensed trade in liquor and waits only to make it the required three-fifths to banish the business forever, while the great empire of the Mohammedans, the Congo Free State, Iceland and other important colonies have erected insurmountable barriers against invasion by this organized pestilence.

III. Not only from all parts of America, but also from every kingdom of Europe and from Asia, Australia, Africa and South America, comes the news of growing popular agitation and battle against legalized vice.

IV. The representative attendance and successful deliberations of at least two world congresses of the alcohol fighters within the last twelvemonth— one held in America, the other in Europe—have emphasized the fact that the reform has become a world movement for civic righteousness.

V. Men long ridiculed the temperance reform as "narrow," "straight laced" and "forlorn hope." The latest developments prove that "total abstinence" has today become a fundamental requirement in every important business and profession and that prohibition—enforced—is a success and saves its apparent initial cost many times over in any community, whether city, county or state, which adopts the policy.—Associated Prohibition Press.

Not Doing Anything

Twenty years ago a discouraged young doctor in one of our cities was visited by his father, who came up from the rural districts to look after his boy.

"Well, son," he said, "how are you getting along?"

"I'm not getting along at all," was the answer. "I'm not doing a thing."

The old man's countenance fell, but he spoke of patience and perseverance. Later in the day he went with his son to the "Free Dispensary" where the young man had an unsalaried position.

The father sat by, a silent but intensely interested spectator, while twenty-five poor unfortunates received help.

The doctor forgot his visitor while he bent his skilled energies to his task; but hardly had the door closed on his last patient when the old man burst forth: "I thought you told me that you were not doing anything! Why, if I had helped twenty-five people in a month as much as you have this morning I would thank God that my life had counted for something."

"There isn't any money in it though" exclaimed the young man, somewhat abashed.

"Money," the old man shouted still scornfully. "What is money in comparison with being of use to your fellow man? Never mind the money; you go right along at this work every day. I'll go back on the farm and gladly earn enough to support you as long as I live."

"That speech," I said to a friend of mine who had spent many years as a conspicuously successful teacher, "went into the bones of the young man's life, and strengthened him for a life of unselfish usefulness."

"Ah," said the professor, "that one speech was worth years of text book teaching! And yet it was made without an instant's preparation."

"Far from it," I answered quickly. "It had taken sixty years of noble living, struggling against sin and self, pressing forward in the paths of righteousness, bearing the cross, following hard after the Perfect Man, to prepare that old christian to make that speech. The moment arrived and he was ready to teach his glorious lesson."—Our Young Folks.

The man who can drink or let it alone always drinks. The man who says he takes it "now and then" always takes it "now" and when "then" comes he takes it "then."—The Advance.

Some fifty students have signed this pledge: "We, the undersigned believing tobacco to be injurious to young men, do hereby pledge ourselves to refrain entirely from its use while students of Simpson College, or at least until 21 years of age."

Not the Boys' Friend

A great daily paper says that in one year thirty boys went crazy from smoking cigarettes. A judge said that of one hundred boys brought before him, all but one had this habit. There were thirty-five boys arrested in one day in a great city and brought before the same judge. He found that of this number, thirty-three were confirmed cigarette fiends. The judge said that he was not a crank nor a reformer, but this habit was the boy's great enemy.

It weakens his heart, shatters his nerves, and benumbs the moral nature. It is not a friend of the boy. It never can make a boy bright or smart. It dulls the mind. In Harvard University it is said that not a student has stood at the head of his class in twenty years. In a great academy, in one year, no cigarette smoker was able to stand in the front rank of any of the classes.

The president of a business college where fifty thousand people have been educated, declares that this habit destroys the mental grasp of the boy and blunts his moral nature.—Rev. I. D. Steele, Birmingham, Ala.

An Expensive Badge.

A young man in a London omnibus noticed the blue ribbon total abstinence badge on a fellow passenger's coat and asked him in a bantering tone "how much he got for wearing it."

"That I cannot exactly say," replied the other, "but it costs me about £20,000 a year."

The wearer of the badge was Frederick Charrington, son of a rich brewer, and the intended successor to his father's business. He had been convinced of the evil of the ale and beer trade, and refused to continue in it, though it would have brought him an income of £20,000 a year.

He preferred a life of Christian philanthropy to a career of money making, and his activity soon made him known throughout the Kingdom as a most successful temperance evangelist. His work, organized in the tent meeting on Mile End Road, has grown steadily for twenty years, and now fills "the largest mission hall in the world."—The Children's Record.

Dolls Sinful.

A story is told that splendidly illustrates one phase of the lesson for the day: All things were lawful for me, but all things are not expedient. The child of a missionary in a heathen country had to go without dolls because the simple-minded idolators could not see the difference between the child's doll and their idols. If they were sure the doll must be a sort of idol. However, when it comes to wine, cider, beer, brandy, tobacco, there is no question. They are not "lawful" because they do direct harm to the temple of God! Our reason for total abstinence is then double: for other's sakes and for our own.

A Prayer.

"O Thou Whose nature and Whose name is Love, let me not pause short of Thee. Let me not linger in the march of my pilgrimage at any spot less beautiful than the courts of Thy presence. What time my heart is lifted up with the pride of its vanished yesterday bring me to the mount of Thy Beatitudes. So prepare me for tomorrow that it may bring me life. Amen."—George Matheson.

It must be borne in mind that the political affiliations of liquor dealers are about equal as between the Democratic and Republican parties.—Wine and Spirit News.

One-half of the population of more than one-third of the population of the United States is now under prohibitory law. The attitude of science, industry, education, religion, journalism, sociology, law, labor, capital, business, economic, art, literature and general public sentiment all prophesy the overthrow of the liquor traffic.

A poetess calls flowers the "Alphabet of the Angels." What a pleasant employment it would be, could we be entrusted with the key to this alphabet, to spell out the beautiful sentences which may be written over every hill and valley throughout the world; and how many times it is probable we should find the written sentence "God is love."

How a Missouri Jurist 'Showed' The British Parliament.

For several years Judge Jefferson W. Pollard, of St. Louis, Missouri, has followed a unique and original method of dealing with drunks brought before him. His method is to withhold sentence and release the accused on the pledge not to drink within a year's time, but, breaking the pledge, the offender is to come up for sentence if called upon so to do. According to temperance authorities, the plan of Judge Pollard has proved eminently successful; it has kept many poor unfortunate victims of the drink habit from doing time on the "rock pile" and has been the instrument of "showing" numbers of erring brothers the better way.

There are many who think the methods of Judge Pollard would accomplish good results if practically applied in other cities and sections. Even "Old England" has been impressed, and the method is now, by solemn enactment of Parliament, a part of the law of that country. The new English law gives magistrates the power to release an offender on probation without first recording a conviction. It is the first act of Parliament in English history to give magistrates even the discretionary power of requiring an offender to abstain if he desired the benefits conferred by the act and to abstain if he desired to purge his offense.

Judge Pollard's actions are based upon judicial discretion under the law, and not the result of any state statute. England has not only enacted a law embodying the Missouri judge's plan, but has gone farther, and, in addition to total abstinence, requires the probationer to keep away from saloons and questionable companionships. Probation officers are named to see that the pledges are kept, and to that end all probationers are required to report to these officers at stated intervals. If a probationer takes even one drink, he can be rearrested and sentenced for the original offense.

The act of Parliament provides as a condition of probation:

1. Total Abstinence.
2. Abstinence from association with undesirable companions and from frequenting undesirable places.
3. The probation officers who are paid must make periodical visits to the probationers and make reports to the magistrates.

The recording of the conviction is withheld.

A conviction under the British law is a debatement from civil, military or naval service of the country.

The enactment of the law, based upon the American judge's method of treating inebriates, was due to a discussion and explanation of the procedure of Judge Pollard himself while in Europe during the summer of 1906, supplemented by the efforts of the temperance organizations. Judge Pollard addressed public meetings in many of the larger cities of Europe, and personally explained his system to many members of Parliament who were interested in temperance reforms. The influence of Herbert Gladstone, the Home Secretary, was sought and secured, while Walter East, the honorary secretary of the National Independent Temperance party, labored zealously to secure the enactment of the law.

English magistrates are very conservative as to new measures, and above all, they are mostly averse to any innovation which imposes upon them any additional duties, as necessarily will the new law. But as the temperance folk of Europe are united in support of the new measure, public opinion will be such as to secure the enforcement of the statute.

It is no mean compliment to the American jurist that his plan for dealing with an element which has long taxed the attention of statesmen of all countries has been adopted by the Parliament of the mother country.

"What Shall We Do to Be Saved?"

That Georgia victory looms up more menacingly to the liquor press the more they think about it.

Now comes Bar and Buffet for August-September, one of the leading and most influential leaders in the movement for "reform" in the saloon business, with a blast upon its ram's horn that swells the warning note of Beverages to a shrill pibroch of alarm. Clear across the top of the cover page of this double issue of Bar and Buffet, the editors have flashed in huge display type the words, "What Shall We Do to Be Saved?"

The editorial comment on an inner page betrays the motive behind this as-

tonishing paraphrase of Scripture. The liquor trade is not repenting, there is no evidence of conversion, in the editorial discussion. Not conversion, but a desperate resolve to prevent the trade's inversion and extinction is the "manifest sentiment."

Here is what Bar and Buffet says under the editorial headline, "What shall we do to be saved?" "Georgia has gone dry. Another great state has placed the ban upon the liquor traffic. Furthermore, those who profess to be able to read 'the handwriting on the wall' say that all the rest of the Southern states will follow suit. That is the condition that confronts us. There is no theory about it. It is an undeniable and concrete fact. The prohibitionists are gaining ground steadily and rapidly. While our ranks are torn by internecine strife, while the straight whiskey people and the rectifiers are fighting each other, while the wine men are pulling one way and the brewers another, the cohorts of total abstinence are marching steadily on. In their ranks there is unity, well-defined aim, singleness of purpose, enthusiasm and they all work together. In our ranks there is none of these. Instead, all is confusion. We are not only doing nothing to oppose the enemy, but we are playing into their hands by fighting among ourselves.

Every thinking man of the liquor interests knows that this is true. The picture is no overdrawn. Prohibition is no longer a remote possibility, but a menacing probability. The movement is gaining strength like a prairie fire and almost as fast and relentlessly.

And it is our fault. We have been blind. We have refused to see. We would not understand. We would not believe. Now we have to. We cannot longer evade the issue. We have to look the facts in the face and we have to do it now—at once.

The whole trouble lies in the retail end of the business. Certain customs, methods, usages and practices which obtain among the wholesalers, brewers and distillers and which we hear so loudly criticized, are as nothing when compared with the disreputable saloon. It is the dive—the dogger—that is poisoning the business—the saloon with the sitting-room attached, the saloon where liquor is sold to minors. The saloon that caters to thugs and thieves. It has got to go. And the liquor interests must speed its going or in the end go with it. There is no alternative. There must be no temporizing or delay. We either cast it overboard and save ourselves, or we all go down together. Which is it going to be?"—Asso. Pro. Press Correspondence.

A Call For the Observance of 'World's Temperance Sunday'

The fourth Sunday in November of each year has been designated "World's Sunday School Temperance Sunday."

The highest ecclesiastical bodies of nearly all denominations have given recognition to this day. The appointment is also made by the International Sunday School Convention, through the International Lesson Committee, and provision is made for a World's Sunday School Temperance Lesson, Romans 14, 12-23.

The drink curse is world wide, and young people in particular should be taught that it is a crime against the nation and a sin against God. It is fitting therefore, that the subject be presented from both national and personal points of view.

We therefore call upon all Pastors, Sunday School Superintendents and Teachers, all W. C. T. U. Workers in the Sunday School and all Friends of Temperance Teaching in the Sunday School to make the observance of World's Sunday School Temperance Sunday Nov. 24, a notable occasion. Let it be the great Annual Temperance Field Day for the Sunday Schools of the World.

MRS. WILBUR F. CRAFTS,
Supt. Sunday School Dept. W. C. T. U.

MRS. STELLA B. IRVINE,
Supt. Sunday School Dept. National W. C. T. U.

For Programs, Pledge Cards, Literature, and all materials needed for Sunday School Temperance work, send to the Sunday School Temperance Bureau, Riverside, California. Sample package 35 cents.

"When you save a man or woman you save a unit. When you save a boy or girl, you save a whole multiplication table." John Wanamaker.

Stolen or Strayed, Lost or Mislaid.

The following is a copy of a notice affixed to the church door at Whitechurch, London: "Missing, Last Sunday, some families from church.

"Stolen, several hours from the Lord's day, by a number of people of different ages, dressed in their Sunday clothes.

"Strayed, half a score of lambs, believed to have gone in the direction of 'No Sunday School'.

"Mislaid, a quantity of silver and copper coins on the counter of a public house, the owner being in a state of great excitement at the time.

"Wanted, several young people. When last seen were walking in pairs up Sabbath Breaker's Lane, which leads to the city of No Good.

"Lost, a lad carefully reared, not long from home, and for a time very promising. Supposed to have gone with one or two older companions to Prodigal Town, Husk Lane.

"Any person assisting in the recovery of the above shall in no wise lose his reward. —Exchange.

No intelligent person, would say: "A little arsenic, or a little opium, or a little Indian hemp or aconite, or atropin, or prussic acid is a nutriment, and is of benefit to man in health, and should be taken daily and regularly; but a little too much is poison." Why then, suffer ourselves to drink or speak of alcohol? No, alcohol is never a nutriment, nor fit for daily use. Alcohol is a poison, inherently, absolutely, essentially; in a drop or in a gill, in a pint or in a gallon, in all quantities, and in every quantity it is a poison. Plainly the quantity can not alter its chemie constitution.—Edward C. Mann, in Journal of the American Medical Association.

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