



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 9. NO. 11.

FARGO, N. D., DECEMBER, 1907.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

"The Recessional."

[Kipling's greatest poem, is one that every-one should know.]

God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle-line—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The captains and the kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our navies meet away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
Or lesser breeds without the Law—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls us to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy Mercy on Thy People, Lord!

Amen.

The Need of the Ballot.

"Understand this, first, last and always, the world wants the best thing, it wants your best."—FRANCES E. WILLARD.

This a question that is of great importance to our women and also to our voters. The woman question is an arc of that greatest circle, the human question. 'It is not good for man to be alone' is a divine declaration founded in the nature of things, and two heads in counsel everywhere, as well as two heads beside the hearth, is a prophecy of life's best beatitude.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has this same view of life for its key note and in most inspiration. White Ribboners have developed, as the outcome of experience, what we call the Do-Everything-Policy.

In our onset against the liquor traffic, the ballot for women as protection for the home is now worked for and welcomed by millions of earnest temperance men.

Should women vote? Abraham Lincoln believed they should, so did his best friend, Bishop Simpson, so did Henry W. Longfellow, Dr. Talmage, Bishop H. C. Potter, Bishop Spaulding, bishop of the catholic church at Peoria, Ill., and scores of the leading clergy of all denominations. Among the women who believed in the ballot for women, were: Frances E. Willard, Florence Nightingale, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and other brilliant women. It is fast becoming an article of faith in the Republic that woman brings a blessing to every place she enters and that she is yet to enter every place on the globe and be welcomed, and her power will be the touchstone by which the system or party will be judged.

In Arkansas, since 1881, the local option law, giving to women "The Ballot by Signature," as it is called on the question of legalizing the saloons, has resulted in the banishing of these pests from three fourths of the counties. In Wyoming women have had the full ballot for more than twenty years, and so powerful is the conserving forces of woman's ballot, no man of questionable moral character can be elected to office. Let us earnestly pray that the same condition will exist in every state in the Union, especially our state, North Dakota.

The hand that rocks the cradle is mighty and is the hand which protects the helpless, innocent babe. When will you find a picture showing more strength, a picture that appeals more to the human race, than a fond mother leaning over her helpless babe with that mother love, gazing upon her innocent babe, her own flesh and blood? If the babe is mighty enough to protect the babe, then why should not this same babe have the right to cast the ballot to save that child when he is old enough to battle with the world—that ballot which will overthrow the liquor traffic?

SOME REASONS WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE.

If the principle on which we founded our government is true, that taxation must not be without representation—if women hold property and are taxed, it follows that women should be represented in the state by their votes.

Because it would elevate and broaden women's minds to take part of their spare time to devote to public questions so that in every sense of the word they could be a companion to their husbands. Because it would increase women's influence. Because it would result in the election of better men.

A member of the Michigan legislature once told Rev. Anna Shaw that if women held the ballot, bad women would vote, (he forgot to say a few bad men vote now.) She replied: There is a certain row of houses close to the Lansing capitol and you know what sort of women live there during sessions of the legislature, and you know their influence is a formidable factor in determining legislation, but if women could vote, a class of men would be chosen who would not be susceptible to the influence of bad women.

Because of the law on our statute books, the reasonable wishes of women are not adequately represented.

Because actual and cruel wrongs are every day inflicted upon women, to which women suffrage would put an end.

WHY WOMEN NEED THE BALLOT.

There is an enemy of the church, of the home and of the government that comes in his work of destruction—it is the saloon, or what is known in our state as "Blind Pigs," "Blind Tiger" and "Boot Legging," and there is just one weapon that can penetrate that part—the Ballot of the American Citizen. So consistency to our cause compels us to seek the powerful weapon. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union exists for the purpose of protecting the home from the curse of the liquor traffic. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union seeks to reform and prevent, but as the protection of the saloon is the license sold to by the government, every clear thinker must soon discover that the death of the liquor curse can only come when the strong arm of the law is against it, instead of acting as its support. The saloon can only be reached by the ballot.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union exerts a tremendous moral force, yet if the women were enfranchised, by the direct influence of the ballot they could accomplish much better results with less hard work.

It is more dignified and less expensive to send temperance men to the legislature than to circulate petitions and send lobbyists.

Enfranchisement of women is in harmony with every instinct of true liberty and good principles of republic. Women need the ballot to protect themselves. Wage earning women, women with property, women with homes and children.

The ballot is the root of every tax, every public institution and every law. Not only does the woman need the ballot, but the government needs the woman. The state should be an enlarged family with men and women at the head working together. If the good men who are now struggling for the prohibition of the liquor traffic were augmented by the women, who already have some clear vision of duty, the victory would be greatly hastened.

Every Woman's Christian Temperance Union woman should be an active suffragist because the ballot is her right and because it is the only effective weapon for the defense of her home and her home land.

I feel quite certain that every White Ribboner wished for the ballot last fall at the election for governor of the state, yet, as we did not have the ballot, we all did the next best thing—used our influence with the voters to poll their vote for a man of good moral character and we all feel that we were well paid for our efforts as "Honest" John Burke was elected governor of the state of North Dakota—not by a party, but the people.

Many of our White Ribboners have had the pleasure of hearing our governor address the people; he is a temperance man, and I believe that each and every one of us should take courage in our line of work from the very encouraging words spoken by him. I had the pleasure of hearing him say: "I am sworn to do my duty as governor of North Dakota, to carry out the Prohibition Law, even if I stand alone." He also told us how to help him perform his duty, make our complaints, when having any, in a businesslike way—not by sending anonymous letters as some people have done. He told us that each person is a part of the government and the government is for the people; so with our united efforts and work of Governor Burke, we are bound to be successful in making our state a prohibition state in a true sense and every time it is possible to advance our cause—the ballot, even though there be no opposition. Let us show the male voters that we are glad to take advantage of this privilege, or in other words, what is our duty, take an interest and convince our men that we do want the ballot; take as much interest in voting as do in our home duties, and some day we will secure this helmet, and when we do, we will reign supreme in Prohibition.

MRS. LOTT A. BARNES.
Hankinson, North Dakota.

"We can never create a public sentiment strong enough to suppress the dram shops, until God's people take hold of the temperance reform as a part of their religion. The time is ripe for a new campaign in opposition to the evil. An appeal is now made to the churches to open a fresh warfare against the bottle wherever found—in the social circle, on the household board, or on the counter of the saloons."—Dr. T. L. Cuyler.

"Ready to go—ready to wait,
Ready a gap to fill.
Ready for service small or great,
Ready to do His will.
Ready to speak—ready to think,
Ready with heart and brain,
Ready to stand when he sees fit,
Ready to share the strain."

The law of love is as applicable and binding on a government as on a man.

Treasurer's Report.

Mayville, N. D., Nov. 15, '07.

Dear Sisters: I had planned to give you the full financial report this month, but must put it off for another month for lack of time. Am still without help and prospects no better. As you will see by this report, Grand Forks County and especially Grand Forks Union, takes the lead, and I think credit is due to their county officers, particularly the treasurer, as she urged all unions to pay in as soon as possible, on account of the needs of the state treasury.

Sincerely,
LIZZIE SCHLOSSER,
State Treasurer.

Ray, state dues	\$ 2.00
Portal, state dues	70
Face, press stenographer	3.00
Mrs. Emma Clark, pres. stenog.	1.00
Mrs. L. M. Brown, pres. stenog.	5.00
Grand Forks, pres. stenog.	83.00
Home, \$20; state, \$17; chaut.	
\$4; state dues, \$7.70; legis. \$2;	
memorial \$2.00; L. T. L. \$5.00;	
headq't's \$5; state minutes	75
66.45	
Mrs. Wylie, Home \$10; "ad" for	
state minutes \$2	12.00
Mrs. Webster Merrifield, life	
member	10.00
Mrs. Newby, Home	1.00
Mrs. Allen, Home	50
Valley City, state \$10; state dues	
\$17.50	27.50
Mrs. Silbaugh, dues from new	
unions	51.00
Mrs. Anderson, "ad" for state	
minutes	14.00
Park River, Home	5.00
Page, Home	10.00
Wheatland Y, Home	2.00
Lisbon, state dues, \$18.90; pres.	
stenog. \$5	23.90
Hankinson, state \$10; state def.	
\$5; L. T. L. \$1	16.00
Hankinson, chaut. \$1; pres. sten-	
ographer \$5	6.00
Dwight, state dues	1.40
Thompson, Home \$5; state \$5;	
state def \$5	15.00
Mrs. Mattie Meacham, Home	
\$10; state \$5; pres. stenog. \$7	22.00
Mrs. Green, Wheatland, Home	50
Langdon, state dues	70
Grand Forks County, state \$15;	
Home \$10	25.00
Cavalier, state dues	4.90
Mrs. R. B. Griffith, life member	10.00
Minto, state def.	10.00
Inkster, state dues	6.30
Portal, state dues	70
Tower City, state dues	15.40
Lisbon, state dues \$2.80; Home	
\$36.50	39.30
Niagara, state minutes	1.08

The church of today, much more the church of the future, must take to its heart the duty of combining and massing its forces against that gigantic atrocity of Christian civilization that mothers nine-tenths of the woes and sorrows that blight and curse our modern age—the traffic in intoxicants, which hides its deformity under forms of law. The conflict is now upon us. The church must lead in this reform. This is her most peculiar province. It comes in the line of the great class of moral issues of which she is the recognized guardian. The rum hole must be closed or the rum hell will engulf Christendom. If ever the pulpit had a right, the duty to flay with unsparing rebuke, it is here.—Bishop R. S. Foster.

White Ribbon Bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson,
EDITOR IN CHIEF.

Mrs. E. M. Pollock,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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

DECEMBER, 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.

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Valley City.

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Anti-Narcotics—Miss Mary Carey, Bottin-
can.

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Statistician—Mrs. Florence Connor, 323 Lin-
coln ave., Minot.

Proportionate Giving—Mrs. Alice May Go-
heen, Sherwood.

We criticize this issue of the White Ribbon Bulletin. It does not have enough home news. We have culled the best temperance news and literature we could find, but we want our paper to be what its name indicates, a Bulletin of the aims and accomplishments of our own state union. We want every union in the state to send something for publication immediately.

An exchange says that alcohol will remove grass stains from summer clothes. The exchange is right. It will also remove the summer clothes, not only from the one who drinks it, but also from his wife and family. It will likewise remove the household furniture from the house, the estates from the pantry, and the smiles from the face of his wife, and the happiness from the home. As a remover of things, alcohol has few equals.

We know all our members have been enthused by the note of victory which is being sweeping over the length and breadth of our land. In thirty-eight states distinct advances have been made in the prohibition cause. Georgia, Alabama and Oklahoma are to be added to the gallery of prohibition states. We feel our faith strengthened in the belief expressed by one of our earlier speakers: "That the child is now born who will live to see the last legalized saloon in this, our beloved country."

The convention number of the Union Signal is crowded with good things and fairly scintillates with the note of victory. We quote from our state president's eulogy, on "How We Won and Kept the Banner": "Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson of North Dakota, told 'How We Captured and Held the Union Signal Banner' the *modus operandi* being, first, eighteen years of continuous effort in that no woman can be an intelligent worker who does not read the official organ, and the formal pleading advocated by the national president. Mrs. Anderson attributed the successful conduct of the election campaign which put in office a governor pledged to the enforcement of the prohibitory law, to the fact that the women were thoroughly informed on all questions of the day through the careful reading of 'The Union Signal.'"

The following unions were organized by Mrs. Jackson Silbough of Wisconsin, September 10 to October 15: Richardson—Mrs. Webb, president; Turtle Lake—Mrs. Wm. Dunning, president; Mrs. Renos Anderson, corr. sec'y, Mrs. E. Linquist, treasurer; Goodrich—Miss Ida Lynch, pres. Mrs. O. F. Leedy, corr. sec'y, Mrs. A. H. Hill, treas.; Eureka—Mrs. D. E. Hurd, pres., Miss Ruth Crandall, corr. sec'y, Mrs. Alice Canning, treas.; Hurdsfield—Mrs. Howard Miller, pres., Miss Delia J. Grover, corr. sec'y, Miss D. J. Grover, treas.; Sykeston—Mrs. C. W. Smith, pres., Mrs. Chas. Stewart, corr. sec'y, Miss Ellen Covert, treas.; Heaton—Mrs. Lillian C. Turner, pres., Mrs. Maud McGee, corr. sec'y, Mrs. E. Harding, treas.; Bowdon—Mrs. C. L. Boyes, corr. sec'y, Mrs. W. J. Schmitt, corr. sec'y, Mrs. C. Anderson, treas.; Driscoll—Mrs. J. E. Spalding, pres., Miss Margaret Best, corr. sec'y, Miss Mildred Avery, treas.; Steele—Mrs. W. H. Gillespie, pres., Miss Mae Meyer, corr. sec'y, Mrs. B. H. Smith, treas.; Medina—Mrs. E. T. McCready, pres., Mrs. Emma Hunt, corr. sec'y, Mrs. Blanche Bell, treas.; Cleveland—Mrs. W. F. Foye, pres., Mrs. Wm. Jones, corr. sec'y, Miss N. J. Gardner, treas.; Spiritwood—Mrs. Myron Sison, corr. sec'y, Miss Maud A. Farley, corr. sec'y, Mrs. Creighton, treas.; Miss Louise E. Hollister, organized: Larimore Y. W. Miss Bertha R. Palmer, pres., Miss Laura Smith, corr. sec'y, Miss Mabel Bondelid, treas.; Cavalier—Mrs. M. J. Whitford, pres., Miss Ella Stafford, corr. sec'y, Miss Elmira Stull, treas. L. T. L's organized at Bowesmont, Caledonia, Petersburg and Walhalla.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

The National Convention.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the National W. C. T. U., held at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 8 to 13, was unquestionably the greatest convention in our history. Victory was in the air; it is now reaching its glad fruition. We had in this convention a remarkable exhibition of the harmonious working of a great organization with its branches and many departments all to one great end.

The splendid *esprit de corps*, the magnificent faith and courage of our women was never more evident. There was an indescribable atmosphere in the convention which is created by the electric touch of mind to mind and heart to heart of those who are joined in a great purpose and an unflinching faith. It was an atmosphere that uplifts and strengthens while it calms and rests the weary worker.

The convention church, the First Presbyterian, is one of the historical land marks of Nashville. In 1863 it sheltered 600 sick and wounded soldiers wearing the blue and the gray. One woman nurse—our promoted comrade, Mary Jewett Tilford—administered to these suffering ones.

On the morning of Nov. 8, the doors of the hospitable old church opened wide to receive the representatives of the white ribbon army, who wage their powerful war for God and home and first morning was the annual address by the president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens. It was strong and inspiring, full of valuable information and eloquent with notes of victory. Every woman should have a copy of this address for study and reference. It will be published in the national report, which may be procured of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, The Willard, Evanston, Ill., for the postage, fifty cents.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Fry, showed a tremendous amount of work accomplished by officers and the rank and file, and great victories gained. The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet W. Brand, revealed the healthy conditions of the finances. The receipts were \$72,478; disbursements \$71,395; leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,084. Legacies have been received amounting to \$4,000 and placed in the bank as a permanent endowment fund. The net gain in membership for the year is 10,048, Ohio making a gain of 8,000. The enthusiasm aroused by the treasurer's report found expression in the bestowal of life and memorial membership—twenty-eight were given during the convention. This means \$700 for the organizing fund.

Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, Y secretary, reported 10,000 Y members; 5,979 meetings held, 3,685 business meetings, 790 public meetings and 1,504 of a social nature with temperance features. Amount of money raised and expended in the work during the sum raised last year.

Miss Margaret Wintringer, L. T. L. secretary reported a gain of 2,000 in L. T. L. membership and that \$1,014 dues had been paid to the national treasurer. The Anna A. Gordon fund for the support of an L. T. L. missionary in Japan, has reached the sum of \$429. During the year 200 students were enrolled in the Correspondence Training School, conducted by Mrs. Belle C. Rowley, Elkhart, Ind., the purpose of which is to train leaders for the L. T. L. work.

The evening meetings were held in the Ryman Auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 7000. Mr. Ryman was converted during a series of meetings held by Rev. Sam Jones. He had at the time a boat loaded with barrels of whiskey and immediately ordered the captain to pour the whiskey overboard. He built this great Auditorium for meetings of a religious character. Addresses of welcome were given Friday eve by Gov. Patterson, Mayor Brown, Dr. Anderson, pastor of the convention church, Mr. Howell, president of the Board of Education, Dr. Landrith, president of the Anti-Saloon League and Mrs. Holman, president of the W. C. T. U. of Tennessee. Miss Gordon gave a delightful response to these cordial welcomes, paying a beautiful tribute to Francis E. Willard and Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens.

Mrs. Stevens called on the delegates from prohibition states to stand and greet the new prohibition states of Oklahoma and Georgia whose representatives were on the platform, Maine waved her pine boughs, Kansas gay sun flowers, North Dakota sheaves of wheat, while the audience went wild with enthusiasm. When the president asked all who live in prohibition territory to stand, a large proportion of the audience rose and all joined heartily in singing, "We're Out for Prohibition" to the tune of "Dixie."

The Union Signal hour was a feature of the program Saturday morning. Mrs. Hoffman spoke on "Our Need of an Official Organ," and said she could accurately judge of a union's efficiency by the number of Union Signals taken. Mrs. Francis W. Graham spoke on "The Union Signal's Need of Our Support."

Your president told "How We Captured and Held the Banner." North Dakota was the happy recipient of the Union Signal Banner for the third consecutive year. I was very sorry that our faithful superintendent, Miss Mae Halcrow, was not there to receive it. During this hour \$550 was pledged and most of it paid to send the Union Signal to educational institutions, public libraries, ministers and others who do not now receive it. During the Crusader Monthly hour, 40,000 subscriptions were pledged to that paper. North Dakota did not make a pledge, but I have "set our stakes" for 500. Will you help me reach it? Every teacher in the state ought to be supplied with the paper. North Dakota also received the banner for the best work done in the department of fairs and open air meetings.

A diamond medal contest was held Saturday evening. The medal was awarded to Homer Ramey of Ohio.

Governor Patterson gave a reception on Saturday afternoon from five to seven o'clock, which was largely attended, notwithstanding a pouring rain.

Sunday forty meetings were addressed by members of the convention. The convention sermon was preached by Miss Greenwood in Ryman Auditorium to an audience of 5000 people. A children's mass meeting was held at the Convention church, Miss Gordon presiding. All departments relating to young people were demonstrated in a most delightful manner. In the evening Gen. A. S. Dagget of the United States Army spoke against the restoration of the army canteen, presenting strong and unanswerable arguments based upon personal experience of forty years active army service.

I regret that there is neither time nor space to give some of the very interesting parts brought out in the superintendents reports. These will be published in full in the national report and it would be profitable to every local county and state superintendent to have a copy.

A helpful and uplifting feature of the convention was the daily evangelistic work from 11:30 to 12, when all business ceased and every heart was hushed in meditation and prayer. At one of these hours Rev. Edith Hill Booker gave a scripture recitation on the word. It was simply the word of God recited with such power that the audience listened breathlessly and were uplifted almost to the mount of transfiguration.

On platform night the addresses given by Mrs. Wilbur Crafts, Mrs. Francis E. Beauchamp, Rev. Anna H. Shaw and Mrs. Edith Smith Davis were unusually strong and inspiring. Mrs. Davis, who was delegate to the International Temperance Congress at Stockholm, gave a most stirring account of the temperance work abroad.

Tuesday evening demonstration of the principles and method of the W. C. T. U. was given in a way that charmed the audience. When the work of the department of soldiers and sailors was presented, a company of Confederate Veterans in gray uniform marched onto the platform. They were received with great applause.

It had been previously decided on motion of Mrs. Scovell to raise \$10,000 this year as a special emergency fund and Mrs. Mary Harris ARMOR was appointed to raise this money. She is a woman of unusual powers as an orator and had greatly stirred the people with an address on Sunday morning in one of the churches—relating how Georgia went dry. She made an appeal for money this evening and amidst the greatest enthusiasm, \$7,400 was raised in collection and pledges, the largest collection ever taken by the National W. C. T. U.

All the officers were reelected with one exception. Mrs. Seberry could no longer serve as Y secretary and Miss Rena E. G. Mosher of New York was selected to that office.

An amendment to the by-laws to limit the term of office to five years was voted down by an overwhelming majority.

Two new departments, Gift and Bequests and Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education and Anti-Child Labor, were created.

Almost daily the business of the Convention was interrupted by news of temperance victories in Rhode Island, Kentucky, Illinois, Alabama and all along the line. The tide rose higher and higher until the climax was reached on jubilee night in which all states that had made a gain in membership took part and which was a fitting close to this jubilee convention.

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON.

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.

Home Report.

The past year at the Home has been unusually busy; over 48 girls have been cared for and 39 babies have been born. 19 girls and 20 boys, making 87 persons cared for, besides the matrons, nurses and former inmates returned for a visit. In age they have ranged from 15 to 37 years. A large majority under 20. They are from every walk in life, from the cultured and refined to the very dregs of our society. The majority come from claims and farms, a few from hotels and restaurants, seven from telephone offices, three dressmakers, two milliners, one college, one high school girl, one teacher and two clerks; the others were domestics or from their own homes. You would be surprised to know how many there are who make the piteous plea of "I did not know." Most of the girls keep their little ones.

The ministers of the city cheerfully respond to every call, and services have been held by every denomination. I would especially mention the religious work of Mrs. Woodruff and Miss Walgren.

We recognize that there is only one sure way of saving erring girls and that is thru the love of Christ, so it is always our aim to touch the hearts of those who come to us, and have always found them to soften and melt under Christian treatment. We try to teach them to love and reverence God's word and to seek the way of life by means of its teachings. The large majority are saved to right lives.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE W. H. BEST,
Chairm. Local Com.

My Dear Co-workers:—Mr. Crittenton has not been heard from as favorable to our proposition, that he purchase the Home. We do not yet know just what he will do. In the meantime there are persons there to whom we were under obligation at convention time, to care for until the last of February. Some of these are to be taken care of by pledges, but not enough were taken to carry on the work to the first of the year, when we thought the matter would surely be closed with him. Now we must rally to its support, complete the improvements and care for these unfortunate who come to us in their great trouble. A number of boxes and packages have already been secured, others are being prepared. We are well supplied with clothing and bedding, except night dresses and infants' clothing, of which we never have too much. Your hearts would be wrung by the sad facts of many of these lives could you know them as we do and you would feel glad of an opportunity to help comfort and save them. Yours faithfully,
ABBIE W. H. BEST.

The Temperance Teaching in Schools.

The opening of another school year brings to you, school officials and teachers, new opportunities for guiding and shaping the lives and characters of those who are to make or mar the future destiny of this nation with its wide spread influence upon the human race.

The telegraph, the telephone, and rapid transportation have made one neighborhood of the twentieth century world. Hence, beyond the walls of your schoolroom, through the accident and orient the results of your faithfulness will be ultimately felt.

Just as at one time in human history the question what sort of a man was a Roman was one of world-wide importance, so, today, the success or failure of Americans as a people in living up to the ideals of sobriety, achieving ability, liberty, and justice we are supposed to represent is a question not without its effect upon the civilization of the world. Alcohol with its related vices was a contributing cause to the degeneracy of the Romans. The dark ages followed the collapse of Rome, which was the inevitable consequence of the degeneracy of its people.

One of England's greatest physicians, Sir Frederick Treves of London, Surgeon to the King, recently said: "Alcohol is an insidious poison which has only one antidote, alcohol again." Another voice from Europe says, "We must exterminate alcohol or it will exterminate us." This is a truth every nation, our own included, should write on its escutcheon.

The states of this nation say that the evil of alcohol and other narcotics shall be taught in connection with the laws of health to the pupils in all the public schools of the United States. Just as surely as light dispels darkness will this

education save us as individuals and as a nation from alcohol and other narcotic degeneracy if this study is thoroughly pursued. An occasional talk against the moral evil of drinking will not do it, any more than a homily about arithmetic will teach the children how to add, subtract, and divide.

If your pupils as individuals, and if we as a nation are not to be "exterminated by alcohol" and other narcotics, the physiological reasons for obeying the laws of health and other concerns these substances and all matters concerning these must be taught as a progressive, systematic study, from the first year of the primary for at least 90 or 40 lessons per year through the grades to the end of the first year in the high school, with well graded text-books in the hands of pupils who have text-books in other subjects, and with the same examinations for promotion from grade to grade as in other studies.

When the superintendents of our school boards are asked to adopt as a working schedule the International Course of Study in temperance physiology which shows the teacher what should be taught in each grade and how, they are asked to provide that the greatest curse of the earth today shall be exterminated instead of its exterminating their pupils and our nation.

If the boys in your school are smoking cigarettes, it is prima facie evidence that some school superintendent or school board is not without responsibility; for if this instruction against the cigarette had begun with the first primary year, and had kept up on the foregoing plan, these children would have exemplified that teaching. Today, the fumes of their cigarettes tell with pitiful prophecy of the coming results of somebody's official neglect, a neglect wrong to these little fellows and to that larger public which has a right to expect the schools to teach the children the peril in the deadly cigarette.

If the pages of future historians shall record, which God forbid, that, failing to exterminate alcohol through public school education, alcohol exterminated the great American republic, the honest historian will say that this came, not because the teachers in the schoolroom were not ready to do their part in teaching temperance physiology, if it had been assigned a place in their regular, systematic school work, to be tested by examinations with time for this teaching was given to other studies; but it came because of the failure of school officials to provide for what the law required.—School Physiology Journal.

L. T. L. CORNER.

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

A Plain Talk with the Boys.

Do you want to know where a boy usually begins to be fast? With a cigarette. It is the lad's first step in bravado, resisting of sober morality, and a bold step in disobedience. Just now take the matter on the scientific side. Tobacco blights a boy's finest powers, wit, muscle and conscience. Nations are legislating against it. Germany with all her smoke, says, "No tobacco in the schools." It spoils boy's brains and makes them too small for soldiers. Knock at the door of the great military institutions of France: "No tobacco is the response. Try West Point and Annapolis—"Drop that cigarette" is the word. Indeed, smoking boys are not likely to get so far as that.

Major Hunton, of the marine corps, who is in charge of the Washington navy barracks, says that one-fifth of all the boys examined are rejected for heart disease, of which ninety-nine cases in one hundred come from cigarettes. His first question is: "Do you smoke?" "No, sir," is the invariable reply. But the record is stamped on the very body of the lad, and out he goes. Apply for a position in a bank. If you use tobacco, beer, cards, the bank has no use for you.

Business life demands fine brain, steady nerve, firm conscience. Watch the boys. See one sixteen years in age twelve in size, twenty in sin, and he smokes, probably chews and drinks. Babes of seven and eight are at it. The vice increases, I could pile up statistics by the hour, testimony from the highest medical authority, of the misery preparing and already come. The use of cigarette increases enormously, but only increases the use of stronger tobacco. In August, 1889, 16,000,000 more cigars were made in this country than in the year before, and the firm that made this statement credits the increase to the cigarette and the fault to carelessness parents.

C. M. SOUTHGATE.

FIELD NOTES.

Niagara, N. D.—We do not want you to think our union in Niagara a thing of the past, altho we would certainly wish it were in a more flourishing condition. We are planning a great amount of work for the coming winter and are in hopes to have a medal contest after the holidays. We hold meetings every other week and this coming Friday we meet with a lady in the country not a member, by this method we are in hopes to secure new names for our list. We in hopes we can have a program for World's Temperance Sunday.

Hankinson, N. D.—Dear Bulletin: I have seen nothing in your columns for some time from this part of the state, but don't think for a minute that we are "dormant"—too early in the season for that. We came home from the convention at Fargo realizing more than ever the needs of the home—two ladies went out and collected \$15.25 from business men and others, and sent the amount at once to our state treasurer. I was surprised to see by her published report in the November Bulletin that so few unions had responded to the call for help to meet the expense of the home. We had Miss Bowers in our county for a week, on the 24th of October she was here; the ladies held a reception in the afternoon in the church. Miss Bowers gave us a good practical talk, also spoke to the children. In the evening she spoke to a very appreciative audience and gained one new member for us. Just after state convention we wondered what we would do to raise money to pay our pledges; since our delegate had added \$10 to the amount instructed, and we had already doubled our usual pledge to the state, we decided to give a New England supper in connection with a rummage sale. After all expenses were paid, we had nearly \$35 to our credit, a nice little sum in our treasury. I speak of this to encourage unions who are afraid to pledge generously fearing they won't be able to raise so much. Our union has placed nine copies of Crusaders Monthly in the public school here.—Press Superintendent.

Grand Forks—Dear Sisters: We must tell you of two or three good things we have had lately. First, our Presbyterian minister, Mr. Mathews, asked us to come in a body to his church to hear a talk on "The Beautiful Life of Francis Willard." We met early and went in a body to the service. We had a large attendance and a good collection. Then we had the pleasure of having Miss Hollister, who is a very taking speaker, gave us her time for three days. She spoke to the high school and captivated the pupils completely, then to a mass meeting of children Sunday afternoon and twice on Sunday; each time to interested audiences. We have two L. T. L.'s in the town with 50 children enrolled in each for a union meeting to be growing. We plan for a contest. We want to tell you of how brave our mission superintendent is, Mrs. Jackson. She has a large family and a baby to care for, yet she finds time to attend to the work of the L. T. L. If there were more women in earnest, how much good could be done. She feels that for the sake of her own boy, she must help her neighbors' boys to be better. We find our work growing more popular every year and we add members to the W. C. T. U. through the L. T. L. If we get the children we will get the mothers.—The following from one of the local dailies, will no doubt prove of interest to Bulletin readers: Miss Hollister, state organizer of the W. C. T. U., yesterday addressed three different audiences in the First Methodist church and everyone who was fortunate enough to hear her was extremely well satisfied with her splendid lectures and the very pleasing manner in which she delivered them. In the morning the subject of her talk was "The Child." Of this important care of the father and mother Miss Hollister showed that the responsibility of the father was far greater than that of the mother and especially in rearing the boy. She emphasized the fact that a father's good example was far more reaching than the careful teaching of the mother. She also spoke most interestingly of the child's influence over the father in making him more tender and kind. In the afternoon she gave a temperance picture talk to the children of the L. T. L. who was not only interesting but possessed a more logical and will be long remembered by them. The evening lecture "Kings and Queens

of Society" was splendid. She took the young man and young women as the king and queen and directed her purpose more to the young woman, who as a rule, she explained does not demand as high a standard in the man as the young man does in the woman. In advising them to value, she showed how reverence womanhood was shown, how well it would be for them to study carefully alcohol, tobacco and purity and the effects on the young man. To fully appreciate Miss Hollister's excellent lecture, it must be heard, for she has a charming manner of picturing real life with its evils and virtues. She will always be greeted by a large audience any time she returns to this city.

Iowa State President.

The one lesson we all need to learn, which should be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed from the platform, and stand in great headlines from the press is this: that the weal of each one is the concern of all. Only so can our own welfare be secured. While one girl can be entrapped and sold, that fate is possible for every other girl. It is the traffic itself which must be destroyed.

And so with the liquor traffic. Not one home can be safe from its ravages until every home is safe. Why do Maine and South Dakota have to be constantly on guard against illegal selling? Why did Kansas cease to enforce its main law and Iowa pass the mulef law? Only because the traffic exists in other states and does not respect state boundaries nor state votes, but trusts itself in, no matter what majorities voted it out, and so with the counties, and so with the home. The whole thing must be uprooted and destroyed root and branch. National prohibition is the goal which is set for us. To think of stopping short of that would be to fail in our mission. And it will come. Some are beginning to see that we can make more out of our brother by uniting with him than by fighting him; that the virtues are worth more to a community than the vices, and that womanhood and childhood have positive, tangible value to the nation which justifies and demands their protection.

Once a book was written called the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," describing the great conflicts which made for the progress of the world by transferring the ruling power nation to nation and people to people, and new ideas and new principles came to have the controlling power.

But this moral battle will be a far more decisive one than was ever fought on a tented field or decided at the cannon's mouth. Just as the cries of the wounded will be heard, the rejoicing of the saved; in place of the joy of the widowed and orphaned will be the joy of the rebuilt homes, and the way will be opened for the other great reforms which are to follow and mark a new epoch in the history of the race.

For this the best effort we can make is none too much: the devotion of our entire lives is not too great. The handwriting is on the wall. With the liquor traffic will go a host of its allied evils. The victory will surely come, for the Lord hath spoken it.—Address of Iowa's State President.

An active crusade has been begun in Washburn, Wis., by the school authorities to stop the smoking of cigarettes by boys under the age of twenty-one years. Since the law was enacted last year, a little attention has been paid to it by some of the dealers and boys have smoked cigarettes as freely as ever. Now the school authorities are to begin an active campaign against dealers who persistently sell cigarettes or tobacco and papers to boys under age.

The question, "Upon what does the success of the liquor traffic depend?" was asked many years ago by the New York Tribune, and then answered: "Upon debased manhood, wronged womanhood, defrauded childhood. It holds a mortgage over every cradle, a dead weight in heart's blood over every human life."

A well known "coach" in Walla Walla, Washington, said to the High School pupils: "A man may be a good sprinter though he smokes cigarettes. He may win race after race, yet I cannot use him; for he is not dependable and may be in a critical meet he will fail me. The tobacco soaked cold man may break up at any moment; his nerves are always at the breaking point."

Gov. Hoch on State and Municipal Reform.

Gov. Hoch of Kansas speaks in no uncertain tone of the increasing prosperity of the state over which he is governor. Alluding to Kansas City he says:

"We are located on the border, only an invisible line separating us from Kansas City, Mo. The city ranks fifth in the list of manufacturing cities of the United States.

One year ago there were 256 saloons in this county, 200 gambling dens and about 60 houses of social evil. To-day there is not a saloon, no open gambling den, nor a disorderly house. It is the largest city in the world without these dens of vice, and as we have now existed about twelve months without them, it affords a living example of the fact that a large city can grow and prosper without such evils.

"At the commencement of the contest a large number of our people thought it would ruin business and destroy our prosperity, but it has stimulated business in all lines.

"Our population has increased at a greater rate than ever before. The deposits of the banks have gained by one and one-half million dollars.

"The merchants upon our streets have had to employ additional clerks.

The attendance in our public schools has increased largely, and we have had to employ eighteen additional teachers. The teachers inform us that this increase is largely of boys and girls of from 12 to 16 years of age, who prior to the closing of the saloons were compelled to assist in supporting the family, by reason of the father spending his wages for drink.

"The charitable institutions report a reduction of more than two thirds in the demand for aid. The juvenile court, which has the care of dependent children, has had two applications in the past eight months, while prior to the closing of the joints from eight to 88 children required aid and assistance each month.

"Prior to the closing of the joints, we sent from 15 to 25 young men to the reformatory every year. In the twelve months since closing we have sent but two.

"The expenses for prosecuting criminals have been reduced \$25,000 per annum. Expenses for the police force have been reduced as much more.

"For the first time in 25 years the common pleas of the county opened its term the first Monday in May without a criminal case.

"The city courts, created for the express purpose of trying petty suits, for the collection of rents and grocery bills, and formerly crowded with a black docket every day, have now practically no business, for the reason that people are paying their bills instead of being sued for them.

"A year ago this city was trying to devise ways and means to spare the money to build additions to our city jails. Today the doors of the jails swing idly upon their hinges and we have no use for those we have.

The Progress of Temperance.

One of the most interesting developments of the day is the long list of governors now in office who within a few months, in public addresses or otherwise, have openly attacked the saloon or endorsed the prohibition movement, more or less completely. This list includes, of course, the governors of the four prohibition states; Governor Cobb of Maine; Governor Hoch of Kansas; Governor Burke of North Dakota; Governor Smith of Georgia; Governor Dawson of West Virginia; Governor Harris of Ohio; Governor Hanly of Indiana; Governor Beckham of Kentucky; Governor Glenn of North Carolina; Governor Broward of Florida; Governor Campbell of Texas; Governor-elect Noel, of Mississippi; Governor Folk of Missouri.

A few years ago it would have been almost impossible to have secured from the governors of great states such expressions of sentiment and fact as appear elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin. Men in political life seemed both to fear and favor the liquor traffic. The greatest daily papers had little to say against it and business men were cautious lest they offend it. The churches passed resolutions, but did little more concerning it. Today all is different. Besides Maine, Kansas and North Dakota, which have had constitutional prohibition for years, Georgia and Okla-

homa have joined the prohibition ranks, and North and South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and other southern states show a strong disposition to follow.

Judge Lindsey and Moral Pauperism.

The American people can be jolly well trusted to overdo any kind of social reform that appeals to its quick sympathies and delicately balanced judgment. It would be strange if this tendency were not discovered in a movement that appeals to sentiment and sympathy so much as that of criminal reform among those of tender years.

The movement for more just and helpful dealing with delinquent and dependent children has made rapid progress in the last few years. It has done a vast amount of good and promises more in the future. But many persons have thrown themselves into the work and still more persons into rather sensational discussion of it, with a degree of excitement that inevitably runs into extravagance. Time and experience will prune away the sentimental growth upon a reform of the highest possibilities.

Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver has been made a type of this reform, rather by the extravagance of sensational eulogy than by any forth-putting on his own part. Nevertheless, if the truth is told about his methods, some of them contain germs that may develop into evil tendencies in less wise hands than his.

* * *

A judge on the bench alike represents the authority of the law in dealing with the innocent and guilty, with tender children or with hardened criminals. It is no part of his function to become a dry nurse for the infancy of crime or to turn the temple of the law into an orthopedic hospital for deformed natures. It is not necessary for a judge to be chummy with criminals of any age in order wisely to temper justice with mercy.

It is supremely unwise of him to build up personal influence with them, to whatever good end, by softening the sharp distinctions of the moral law and making light of criminal acts done in ignorance or from motives that appeal to sentimental sympathy. The sympathetic personal contact that does so much for youthful criminals should be left to probation officers, the judge himself remaining hedged about by the proper dignity of his authority.

* * *

Errors of sentimental sympathy are possible also in dealing with the class of dependent children. In truth the same general rule applies to both, and it is the rule that governs wise scientific charity to adults. We are always hearing that men and women must not be pauperized in giving them charity. They must be taught and left to do for themselves. Their independent spirit must be sustained or cultivated and their self-reliance constantly appealed to.

So this blessed charity of dealing with delinquent and dependent children must be conducted in such a way as not to pauperize them, in either self-dependence or morals. The gentlest hand laid on the delinquent child must hold up at the same time the inflexible standard of the moral law. He must be taught unvarying respect for it, even when lightly punished for infantine infraction of it. He must be treated as a responsible human being in order that he may become one.

Care must be taken to make the dependent child less, rather than more, dependent in helping him to better things. Children are men and women in the making and their plastic natures receive stronger impressions for good or evil. The hardship of poverty and privation of economical hunger and continual dirt, have been the best training school for some of the strongest natures this country has produced.

The breaking up of struggling families of children to give more individual comfort to each may destroy the very conditions that formed the qualities of which the people of Minnesota are most proud in their governor.

No one supposes that law can make men temperate, but law can shut up these bars and dram shops, which facilitate and feed intemperance, which double our taxes, treble the peril to property and life, and make the masses tools in the hands of designing men to undermine and cripple law.—Wendell Phillips.

European women exercised full privilege of political suffrage for the first time in history, in Finland, March 15. For weeks before that date, schools for the instruction of women voters were established and side by side, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, sat with earnest attention while their important duties as voters were explained. Revision of the marriage laws, increased protection for minors, the abolition of legalized prostitution, and equal rights for children, are some of the measures to be worked for in civil righteousness by these new voters.

If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with principles—with the just fear of God and love to our fellowmen—we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten to all eternity.—Daniel Webster.

Think about yourself; about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, and then to you nothing will be pure. You will spoil everything you touch; you will make sin and misery for yourself out of everything which God sends you; you will be as wretched as you choose on earth or in heaven either.—Charles Kingsley.

It is true I cannot prevent the introduction of the glowing poison. Gain seeking and corrupt men will, for profit and sensually, defeat my wishes, but nothing will induce me to derive a revenue from the vice and misery of my people.—Emperor of China.

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