

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 10. NO. 7.

FARGO, N. D., AUGUST, 1908.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

## Heaven.

By SUE H. McLANE.

In childhood's days our thoughts of heaven  
Are peary gates and streets of gold,  
And all so very far away;  
A place whose portals may unfold  
To us—some far-off distant day.  
But in the gathering of the years,  
When life is in the fading leaf,  
With eyes perchance bedimmed by tears,  
And hearts oft overwhelmed with grief,  
We look beyond the nearly gate,  
Beyond the clouds of grief's dark night,  
And see a place where loved ones wait,  
Where all is blessedness and light,  
And over all we see the face  
Of Him who'll bring us to our own,  
Not to a far-off distant place,  
For heaven is, after all, just Home!

## Chautauqua Institute.

There was great regret from friends and workers everywhere that our much beloved state president, Mrs. Anderson, could not be present to conduct our work on the Chautauqua grounds this year, and it was with much feeling of incompetency that we entered upon so great a task. However, with Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovill, Minnesota's dauntless state president, as special institute conductor, Mrs. Necla Buck, the ever faithful president of the First District, in charge of Baldwin Cottage, and Mrs. Florence Connor, state recording secretary, who was present and assisted the first week, our work developed beyond our fondest anticipations. White Ribboners and friends on the grounds were especially helpful.

July 8th at the Chautauqua might properly be known as Consecration Day. The following day we changed the hour of meeting, which seemed to be one of our difficulties and the attendance was fine and continued to be through the entire ten days. The average attendance being seventy-five with excellent interest throughout.

The first day, July 9th, was spent in the organization of the institute and the discussion of literature and its use. Many helpful ideas were exchanged and after the meeting, literature was distributed to a large number of tents. The Union Signal was the next topic. Cando union subscribed for as many copies as they have members, from a fund raised for that purpose. Those who care to contribute \$1.00 to the fund each year and through entertainments, are given the opportunity, and contributions are solicited to make it possible to subscribe for the same number of Signals as there are members. At Crary the Union failed to hold meetings for nearly two years but all the while there were about ten Union Signals coming to the White Ribboners at that place and they continued to pay dues. They are now holding meetings again and doing most excellent work. They attribute their interest to the fact that their women were readers of the Signal, and being fired with enthusiasm all the while, they could not refrain from active service.

The following day was devoted to the importance of temperance training in the Sunday School. The round table tent, where all of our institute meetings were held, was beautifully decorated with the red, white and blue pledge card chains, which were strung from the central pole to the outer edge of the tent, back and forth, forming the spokes of a wheel. The necessity for temperance teaching and training was brought out very forcibly. So much interest was aroused, that several would be on their feet at once. The fact that intemperance is the base evil of almost all the other vices and also the fact that even though our children may be compara-

tively safe in our own homes or in our state, we cannot afford to neglect this important phase of their training, for we cannot always keep them. They must go out into the world into the larger cities, etc., where they will not be safe. Several new members were secured at this meeting, some of whom were not in towns where there were local unions, so they joined the Willard Union. Arrangements were made on the following day, which was the Temperance Rally day, and some of the new members went out and did house to house, or rather, tent to tent visiting and extended invitations to all to be with us at our meeting the next day.

July 10 was Temperance Rally Day and the tent was filled with people at 10:00 o'clock in the morning anxious to discuss, "How to Safeguard Our Prohibition Laws." There were several fraternal and visiting delegates present. Different phases of law enforcement were taken up, also the educating of public sentiment through departments of W. C. T. U., such as Literature, Medal Contests, L. T. L., Scientific Temperance, Medical Temperance, (so our women would not be persuaded to sign drug permits) as potent factors in safeguarding our law. The people from the western part of the state plead for an educational campaign. They are mostly newcomers and do not understand our law or its enforcement. From the very active interest manifest from all parts of the west, it would look as though the blind pig and the drug stores with permits would soon be moving on in search of more congenial surroundings. The four things the temperance people are united upon working for are the defeat of the Ueland initiative and referendum resolutions, the repeal of the drug permit law, a constitutional amendment which will make it possible to have a temperance commissioner, and a law giving the Governor power to remove from office officials who refuse to perform their duties of office. At three o'clock in the afternoon, Mrs. Scovill gave a very fine address to a large crowd in the auditorium on the Temperance Wave which is sweeping the South. It was a rousing temperance address and often was she interrupted by rounds of applause. At the close she had the whole audience singing enthusiastically: "The Nation's Going Dry." Immediately following the lecture the people were invited to our reception at Baldwin Cottage. The cottage had been beautifully decorated by White Ribboners. Red, white and blue bunting was stretched around the upper part of the porch and reaching from the porch out to trees in front on either side, so there was an aisle through which people came from the street to the cottage. Our large sign, "W. C. T. U. headquarters," was hung from the trees out next to the road, and at the porch a large white bow was arranged, forming a sort of an arch at that end of the aisle, and the receiving line stood just under the bow on the porch. The cottage inside was draped with the red, white and blue pledge chain, cut flowers, etc. The cottage and grounds were filled with friends for nearly an hour and a half. Speeches, readings, reminiscences, and light refreshments furnished the entertainment.

In the evening the big auditorium was well filled to listen to the grand diamond medal contest, the first held in the state. Mrs. Buck of the First district had worked up the contest and had five of the best contestants that we have ever listened to in North Dakota. Every selection was fine and almost faultlessly

rendered. The medal was awarded to Miss Genevieve Meacham of Cando. Mrs. Scovill presented the medal. Mr. Howard of Grand Forks assisted very much to the enjoyment of all with his beautiful solos.

"Training for Character" was the next subject, and Sunday a very helpful temperance prayer meeting was held.

"The Cigarette and the Schools" was taken up Monday. Several teachers were present and gave experiences. Statistics were given that 96 per cent of the boys who entered school never entered high school—their failure very largely due to narcotics.

"Is the present prohibition movement the result of growth or a wave of sentiment like that of fifty years ago?" was very ably discussed by Mrs. Scovill, followed by earnest discussion. It was voted to be growth, based upon knowledge and not sentiment.

"Needed State and National Legislation" was another decidedly live topic. The state laws before mentioned were discussed at this time also, and the need of a national law prohibiting the shipping of liquors into dry territory.

The closing programme was on "The State and Nation's opportunity to do justice and advance civic righteousness by enfranchising its women." This brought out one of our largest institute audiences, which proves that suffrage has a strong place in the public attention, and the speeches were among the best. It is too bad more could not have heard them. There were people present who had lived fifteen years in Colorado, five years before suffrage was extended and ten years after, and they were very emphatic in their support of suffrage and its good results. Ninety-five per cent of the women voted and the women were more independent voters than men. The fact that women could only vote for one officer was thought to be one of the principal reasons why they did not exercise their franchise more. Men present said they doubted if as many men would vote under these circumstances as women do.

There were about 8,000 pages of literature distributed. A young ladies' meeting was held at Baldwin cottage on Tuesday and Mrs. Scovill gave a splendid talk on work, and light refreshments were served. Also a memorial meeting for our promoted national treasurer, Mrs. Brand, was held Wednesday afternoon.

Although the workers spent a very busy Chautauqua season in sowing seed which we are sure will bring forth its harvest.

MRS. MAY HEWITT TOUSLEY.

## Letter from Flower Mission Department Superintendent.

To the Workers of the Flower Mission Department:

It seems as I write as though every one must feel the beauty and usefulness of the work of this department as strongly as I do. For many weeks past it has been my privilege, during sickness and death of dear ones, to see manifested in countless different ways the true spirit of the Flower Mission department. Ours is the privilege of going about doing good, or being what is commonly known as "helpful." How much it means to just be watchful enough to see the small opportunities for lending a helping hand! Let us arouse ourselves and catch the real meaning of Christian living.

It is with this thought uppermost in mind that I appeal to the local, county and district superintendents of this department and ask you to put forth stronger

effort than ever before to do something, such as helping distribute a few of the 1,250,000 bouquets. That is our national aim for 1908 to distribute text-cards extensively, to further interest by holding Flower Mission meetings, and to sow Flower Mission literature freely. (This is readily secured by ordering from Lella M. Sewall, 330 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.) Do not say you have no opportunity. Instead just look about and do the first thing at hand. Perhaps you have not taken up this work. If so, talk it up and branch out and you will soon be sorry you have so long missed this opportunity. It has rejoiced my heart to hear of so many new unions being recently organized and I regret that circumstances have made it impossible to write to you personally and invite you to join us in this Christ-like work, but will you not consider this a personal letter and take definite steps to do work in this department?

I ask every Flower Mission superintendent to rally to my support at this time, see that your department becomes known as a living force for good works and make it mean something to those about you. Spread our literature broadcast and bring our mission before the people. Let the next few months witness a great awakening among our ranks throughout the state. So many good reports come to me of work being done that I wonder how any white ribboner can be content without an active part in this blessed work. Let me hear from you, especially from the Flower Mission superintendents throughout the state.

Your sister in Christ's service,  
MIRIAM H. LINN, Drayton,  
Supt. Flower Mission Work.

## Treasurer's Report.

Walsh Co., state dues \$15, Home \$5.....	\$20 00
Rolla Y. state dues.....	4 00
Richard County, Home.....	5 00
Enderlin, Union Signal renewals.....	2 00
Tapped state dues \$20, L. T. L. 10c.....	4 50
Spiritwood, state dues 70c, L. T. L. 20c.....	90
Drayton, box to Home \$9.00.....	25 00
Crary, Home plastering fund.....	30 00
Pennington County, state dues.....	5 00
Amenia, Home.....	5 00
Coal Harbor, state dues \$3.50, L. T. L. 10c.....	3 60
Mrs. J. A. Olson, state dues, life member.....	10 00
Garrison, state dues \$1.20, L. T. L. 10c.....	4 30
Miss O. H. Irene, one mem. member.....	10 00
Rev. John R. Mayry, mem. member.....	10 00
Church's Ferry, state dues.....	2 80
Bottlehead, state dues.....	3 50
Dickinson, a life member.....	10 00
Dickinson, state dues.....	2 80
Taylor and Gladstone, state dues.....	7 00
Taylor and Gladstone, L. T. L. 60c.....	1 80
State dues, L. T. L. 50c.....	4 00
Leal, state dues.....	4 20
Crystal, state dues.....	7 70
Leonard, headquarters.....	5 00
Mrs. O. B. Olson, Willard.....	1 00
Colgate, state dues.....	7 00
Hope, state dues \$1.90, state minutes 50c.....	3 80
Hope, memorial \$2, Chautauqua \$2.....	4 00
Crosby.....	5 00
Cooperstown, state dues \$1.40, state dues deficit \$5.....	6 40
Glen U. Olson, state dues \$5.40, L. T. L. \$1.10.....	6 50
Joseph Matters, life member.....	10 00
Nils Nilson, life member.....	10 00
Era Hunt, life member.....	10 00
Willard, dues.....	2 80
Tagus, state dues.....	2 80
Westhope, state dues.....	1 40
Jamestown, state dues.....	2 80
Mrs. Nellie Miller, Willard.....	1 00
Thompson, state dues 2.80, Bulletin 25c.....	3 05
Donybrook, Willard.....	1 00
Rock Lake, state dues.....	2 80
Sargent & Dickey, state \$10, Home \$5.....	15 00
Tappen, state dues.....	3 75
Crary, state dues.....	2 80
Miss Bose A. Davison, organizing.....	26 91
Grafton, state dues.....	11 90
Ellendale, state dues.....	15 40
Gladstone, state dues.....	10 50
Gladstone, state dues.....	3 50
Mrs. E. E. Saunders, life member.....	10 00
Mrs. Andrew Catherwood, life member.....	10 00
Park River, state dues 70c, Home \$5.75.....	6 45
Cooperstown, L. T. L.....	5 00
Fargo, to donations to Home.....	42 47

LIZZIE SCHLOSSER, State Treas.

# 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.

AUGUST, 1908.

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Extra Copies of The Bulletin, 2 Cents Each

**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. E. M. POLLOCK,  
FARGO, N. DAK.

## STATE OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson Valley City.  
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.

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General Secretary Loyal Temperance Legion—Mrs. Ella C. Bolse, Sherbrooke.  
Assistant Secretary L. T. L.—Mrs. Estelle Taylor, Lisbon.  
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Work Among Indians—Mrs. C. L. Hall, Ellwood.  
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Union Signal and Temperance Literature—Miss Mae Halcrow, Bowesmont.  
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Antinarcotics—Miss Mary Carey, Bottineau.  
Temperance Instruction—Mrs. I. A. Burley, Pembina.  
Moral Education—Mrs. Blanche Marcellus, Forman.  
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"Where'er a noble deed is wrought,  
When'er it is spoken a noble thought,  
Our hearts in glad surprise,  
To higher levels rise.

The tidal wave of deeper souls  
Into our inmost being rolls,  
And lifts us to new goals,  
Out of all meaner cares.

Honor to those whose words or deeds  
Thus help us in our daily needs,  
And by their overflow  
Rouse us from what is low.

A Lady and a Lamp shall stand,  
In the great history of the land.  
A noble type of good,  
Heroic womanhood."

Our state president is spending the long summer days in anxious care of the beautiful daughter of the home. We assure her and the members or the household of the sympathy and prayers of White Ribbon hosts of North Dakota. We can best demonstrate this sympathy by each doing a little more for the cause of temperance.

In accordance with competent legal advice, the National general officers have elected one of their number, Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, to serve as acting treasurer for the remainder of the W. C. T. U. year. Mrs. Fry's own duties as National corresponding secretary will not be interfered with, but she will, in addition, sign all checks and other documents involving the receipt and expenditure of money. The bookkeeping and other details of the treasurer's work have been placed in the competent hands of Mrs. K. A. Levick, for ten years a valuable assistant at headquarters.

Mrs. Harriet W. Brand, National W. C. T. U. treasurer, passed from labor to reward July 9, 1908, after six weeks of acute suffering. A brief service was held at Rest Cottage before the removal of the precious earthly casket to Indianapolis, Ind., for interment. The funeral services proper was held at Central Avenue M. E. church of that city on July 11, under the direction of the State and National Unions. Rev. Albert Hurlstone presided, and brief addresses were made by Miss Anna A. Gordon, National vice-president-at-large, Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, National corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Luella F. McWhirter, former state president. A full account of the services appeared in the Union Signal of July 16.

National Convention Excursions to the Rockies.—Colorado women are anxious that visiting comrades to the national convention enjoy as much as possible of magnificent mountain scenery in a limited time, at a minimum expense and have arranged for two excursions from Denver. The famous "Georgetown Loop and Gray's Peak" all day trip can be taken October 29th or 30th, fare, \$3.50. The rocky walled canyon is only a forty minute ride from the city, and through this the train travels into the heart of the Rockies, passing picturesque mining towns and crossing the world-famous Loop. At Silver Plume, a different engine—a mountain climber—is attached and the zigzag ascent of over 3,000 feet is made up the mountain side, ending in a region of snowbanks and flowers. At the top, 14,007 feet above sea-level, one is surrounded by mountain peaks and the wonderful panorama of mountain and plain in the distance. The owner of the road which goes to the top, never allows Sunday trains to go over it, prohibits liquors from his properties and is a teetotaler. An all-day excursion over the "Moffat Road" can be taken on either of the two days, October 30th or 31st, fare \$3.00. This road is remarkable for engineering skill, instead of going around unsurmountable obstacles, it goes through many of them. It gives a wonderful view of a beautiful mountain park, glaciers and perpetual snow and circles "Yankee Doodle Lake" at an elevation of 10,800 feet. Lunch will be eaten on the Continental Divide, the backbone of the country, at an altitude of 11,600 feet.

## State W. C. T. U. Convention Call and Other News Notes.

**Dear Comrades:**  
The brief message of our beloved president last month meant so much to her and to us, whose hearts are touched because of her sorrow. We bespeak for her the sympathy and prayers of every White Ribbon in her anxiety at this time, and for the dear daughter that she may be spared, if possible, to bless and brighten the home. Those in attendance at the Fargo convention will always remember with pleasure Annetta's smiling face and her cheery assistance on the occasion. Let us prove our loyalty to our dear Mrs. Anderson by carrying forward the work she loves, to the best of our ability.

## CONVENTION CALL.

The 19th annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Dakota will be held Sept. 25-28 in Minot, that flourishing city of the west. Never before in the history of our organization have we had the pleasure and privilege of being invited so far west and we trust every Union will appreciate the opportunity thus afforded of meeting and cheering on our comrades in this rapidly developing part of our state. Minor ladies are making extensive arrangements for our entertainment and we solicit the hearty co-operation of all our members in making this the best convention yet held.

Our guest of honor will be Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis of Newark, N. J. our

National Superintendent of Legislation and our well known representative at Washington during the sessions of congress. Mrs. Ellis is a favorite in our state, having been here on previous occasions. She is a strong, cultured speaker and we consider ourselves very fortunate in securing her at this time. While in the state Mrs. Ellis will be able to make some other engagements and we hope our larger towns may be able to take advantage of this rare opportunity. Unions will please write to me at once for dates and terms.

Other talented speakers are expected at the convention and no effort will be spared to make the program the best possible. Every Union (W. and Y.) is entitled to the following representation: The president, or her alternate, one delegate-at-large and one for every 30 paid members. The members of the State Executive committee, which includes trustees, vice-presidents, general officers of the Young Woman's and L. T. L. branches, Superintendents of Departments and editor of the White Ribbon Bulletin are members of the convention. The state organizers, evangelists, county or district secretaries, treasurers, chairmen of standing committees and auditor, are also members of the convention. The L. T. L. is entitled to one delegate for every \$5.00 of dues paid into the state treasury, said delegate to be an L. T. L. superintendent.

The blanket report which has been sent to every Union should be filled out and returned to the State Corresponding secretary and to the Department Superintendents by the close of the W. C. T. U. year, Sept. 1st. One meeting of the Union should be devoted to the filling out of the report. Please see that all work along whatever line is reported.

The treasurer's books will be open until Sept. 12th, and all dues and pledges should be in by that time.

Some thirty-five new Unions have been reported, which should mean a large increase in our membership, provided the matter of dues is properly attended to. Everything depends upon the faithfulness of the local treasurer. We trust every one may do her full duty in this respect.

To the W. and Y. making the largest gain in membership, the usual prize banners will be awarded, also to the L. T. L. making the largest gain in membership and reporting the same to the state L. T. L. secretary. Any county or district having a paid membership of 500 will have the privilege of electing at delegate to the National convention at Denver Oct. 23-25.

Delegates to the state convention will be entertained according to our custom. The names of all delegates should be sent by Sept. 1st to Mrs. Addie L. Carr, Minot, chairman of entertainment committee. The chairmen of the other local committees are as follows:

Finance—Mrs. J. L. Skriviveth.  
Decoration—Mrs. Jno. Lynch.  
Music—Mrs. E. P. Lawrence.  
Social—Mrs. C. F. Welland.  
Advertising—Mrs. C. W. Connor.  
Badges—Mrs. W. M. Smart.  
Information Bureau—Mrs. G. L. Powell.

Ushers and Pages—Mrs. W. L. McCutcheon.  
Banners—Miss Annie Robb.

A very important meeting of the executive committee will be held Sept. 24th at 9 o'clock a. m. Every county and district president and every state superintendent should feel in duty bound to attend this meeting.

An attempt is being made to secure the usual reduced rates on railroads subject to an attendance of 75. Further announcement will be made next month.

We ask every Union to observe Friday, Sept. 18th, as a day for prayer and Divine help and guidance in the deliberations of this convention.

## ORGANIZERS.

Since our report last month Mrs. Anna R. Simmons organized a Union at Larvik, of which the president is Miss Ethel B. Stedman; Miss Lidia Balch, (Hazelton) corresponding secretary; Miss Mary De Witt, treasurer.

Mrs. Jackson Silbaugh organized as follows: Tappen—President, Mrs. Hattie B. Hatch; Mrs. E. L. Young, corresponding secretary; Miss Lucy Mahin, treasurer.

Glenullen—President, Mrs. Helen Beach—President, Mrs. Edna Near.

Taylor—President, Mrs. Frank Hutchinson.

Gladstone—President, Mrs. Jeanette Lee.

Garrison (reorganized)—Mrs. Sylvia Harrower, president; Mrs. Mabel Vought, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Calla Ferrin, treasurer.

Washburn, (reorganized)—Mrs. Eureka Johnson, president; Mrs. Celia Hanson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. H. C. Nygard, treasurer.

Miss Rose A. Davison organized at Wimbeldon.—Mrs. Amanda Strand, president; Mrs. Mary Bascom, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Keturah Fitzgerald, treasurer.

Our own organizers, Miss Theo. Whiting and Miss Sara Schirrmann, have been at work, the former organizing La Mars Union, (Fairmount P. O.) with the following officers: Mrs. Fred Bickerdike, president; Mrs. Nellie M. Hoffman, corresponding secretary; and the latter organizing at Hepler, with Mrs. Flora corresponding secretary; Mrs. Stella Camp, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Lizzie Hiatt, treasurer. Mrs. M. A. Garry assisted Miss Schirrmann in organizing at Esmond, with Mrs. Chenoweth, president; Mrs. Styles, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Drummond, treasurer.

We welcome all these new Unions and shall be glad to correspond with them at any time regarding the work. Cordially yours,  
BARBARA H. WYLIE,  
Drayton, July 25th, 1908.

## Pembina Co. Convention.

The Pembina County W. C. T. U. held their 19th annual session in the Presbyterian church at Walhalla, June 11th and 12th with the president, Mrs. W. J. Kneeshaw, presiding. All the officers except one and 18 delegates were present. The weather was ideal and the delegates enjoyed to the full that generous hospitality for which Walhalla is so justly famed. A great deal of interest and enthusiasm was shown throughout, the church being well filled at each session.

Much of the success of the convention was due to the presence of Mrs. H. D. Hall of Illinois, national organizer and lecturer. She spoke several times before the convention as well as both evenings.

Nine departments of work were taken up and superintendents appointed. During the Thursday afternoon session Mrs. McFadden of Tyner gave a very excellent paper on "The Value of Mothers Meetings." She dwelt on the responsibilities of motherhood and proved to her audience that mothers meetings have come to be a factor in the world. On the strength of the fact that the boys and girls of today are to become the men and women of the future she made an impassioned appeal to all mothers to arouse themselves and be awake to their privileges in having the training of the young in their hands. Mrs. Wylie's paper on "The value of reading the Union Signal and what we gain by it" was also very good. Eight subscriptions to that excellent periodical were taken immediately after.

About 30 of Miss Mayo's local L. T. L. class sang two choruses and gave their class yell. They were roundly applauded by the convention. The sentiments of the songs were voiced forth by the children with an enthusiasm inspiring to young and old. A vote of thanks was tendered Miss Mayo on the success of her L. T. L.

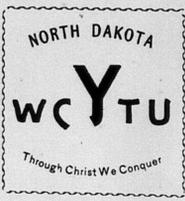
As a mark of appreciation Mrs. W. J. Kneeshaw, county president, was made a life member by the nine local unions of the county.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President—Mrs. W. J. Kneeshaw, Pembina; vice president at large—Miss Garnet St. Thomas; recording secretary—Mrs. McFadden, Tyner; corresponding secretary—Mrs. Atkinson, Pembina.

Sincerely,  
MRS. ISABELLA A. BURLEY,  
Recording Secretary.

This is from the Calais, (Me.) Times: "Anti-cigarette clubs are being formed by boys and young men all over the country. Reform of almost every order seems to be rampant in the United States, and it is not of the spasmodic, big-stick type either, but rather the solid, substantial kind, built upon a foundation of rock.

"A man who wants to count for anything must stand where he can be counted. Whenever a question of right and wrong divides a community, he needs must choose one side or the other; he cannot be on both and be of any value to either; he cannot even attempt to be on both without sinning against his own manhood. An outspoken sinner often does less harm than a cowardly saint."



Fargo, N. D., July 20, 1908.—My Dear Y's: I have no "Y" letters for this number because I have not written to individual unions and asked for them. I thought I would wait and see if anything came unsolicited. I wish you would do this voluntarily, and do not forget that it is your column.

I attended the Cass county convention at Grandin, of which you will probably hear in these pages. It was a splendid convention but not a very large one. An interesting thing to me was the fact that the Y's in the county form one-third of all the unions. There are five Y's in Cass county—Tower City, Casselton, Hunter, Wheatland and Grandin. The Grandin union is the youngest but by no means the smallest. What do you think? They organized with sixty members. This number was too large to handle nicely in the homes, so they divided it and have a Junior and Senior "Y."

There are two things I want to remind you of. First, Mrs. Anderson would like to have each union secure at least one life member before the state convention in the fall. To become a "life member" a person must pay ten dollars to the state treasurer. Your union can raise the ten dollars and honor some member of your Y or somebody in the town by making him or her a life member. I hope all the Y's in the state will accomplish this by October. The money raised in this way goes into the organizing fund.

The other thing is that the reports will be due before long, and it is time for us to be noticing what we have to report. The report should be in the hands of each superintendent now, so she can be thinking about all the work done in her department. Be sure and report every little thing. Nothing is too small to count. In these reports, if you have no superintendent in some departments, write "No Superintendent," and report anything done by the members along that line. If no one has done anything, send the report in anyway. It is such a satisfaction to the workers to know definitely.

Wishing you much pleasant work through the summer, I am,  
Yours sincerely,  
EMIR BEST.

Cando, N. D.—Since the 14th of February we have held 18 contests and furnished contestants for six others, 11 of these were silver oratorical, three were gold oratorical, two grand gold oratorical and two silver musical. They were held at six different points to an audience aggregating 800; 3,200 pages of literature was distributed; 31 young people participated. At the close of the silver series a social was given to the contestants at the home of Mrs. Ransier, our contest superintendent. At this time a Frances Willard Book Mark was given to each contestant not having a medal. Financially our contests were not a great success, but great interest has been aroused among the young people in this work, the classes have gone into communities having no W. C. T. U. and we feel amply paid. Further, Genevieve Meacham received her silver oratorical medal in February and continuing in the contests won the diamond at the district convention and the Grand Diamond at the Chautauqua.—Correspondent.

**First District Convention.**

Cando, N. D., June 20, 1908. The Womens Christian Temperance Union of First District, North Dakota, held its annual convention at Bisbee, June 17, 18 and 19. Twenty-four delegates were present, representing the ten unions and one Y belonging to the District. The tone of the convention throughout was that of its program keynote: "Have faith in God." Mrs. Harriet D. Hall, National Organizer, was present throughout the session and gave helpful and inspiring addresses. The good program contributed by W. C. T. U. members was supplemented by several honorary members. Papers read and discussed were: "The Value of the Union Signal,"

"How to Finance the W. C. T. U.," "Our Nation's Opportunity" and "Training for Character." Reports showed good progress, unions have gained in membership, the "white ribbon" is generally worn, and active work has been done in many departments, especially those of W. C. T. U. Home and medal contests. Thirty-seven contests have been held during the year, and the district will furnish the contestants for the Grand Diamond Contest to be held at Devils Lake Chautauqua July 10. Over \$400 has been sent to the Home at Fargo, also boxes of clothing and provisions. Among the enjoyable features of the convention was a demonstration by the Bisbee L. T. L. and plans for the coming year means more work in this department. Also greater effort along the lines of Sabbath observance and franchise. Three life members were made, Mrs. Anna Swanson was made a member by the delegates present, Mrs. Lydia Ebner by the Mazza Union, and Mrs. Kate Ransier by Mazza and Cando Unions. The convention closed with a Gold Musical and Diamond Oratorical contests. From the convention Mrs. Hall went to Church's Ferry, where she organized a union with nine members.—Convention Correspondent.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, National president, delivered an address in the great amphitheatre at Chautauqua, N. Y., on July 21.

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C. J. KIRKPOSS,  
Buford, N. D.

June 17, 1907.

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35	Manual Train'g in Element. Schools	4c 100
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## Prohibition, the Constructive Force.

Paper read before the Grand Forks and Nelson County Convention, June 3 and 4, 1908, by Mrs. Hannah Holten Patten, Larimore, N. D.

Not since the days of abolition has any ethical principle made such a fight for recognition by our political system as prohibition has within the last few years. Like the abolition movement, the struggle for prohibition had an insignificant local beginning, and was, at first, a vital principle only to women's societies and unimportant men who were led by a single individual of extraordinary power. The eloquence of Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Lucy Larcom, Harriet Beecher Stowe gained new converts every day, and in time set the whole country afire with it.

Likewise prohibition took the mantle of New Dow and cast it over the shoulders of John B. Gough, and after him came scores of others including the late Frances E. Willard, "the uncrowned queen."

Abolition lived half a century, then reached a zenith, and expired among the blood and smoke of a great war which it had stirred up. But that war was its creation and its servant, doing its work, and it died only because its work was done. Prohibition has existed a half century now and perhaps has not reached its zenith, but it has reached a tremendous height and is spreading all over the country in leaps and bounds greater than those of abolition, except in its latter days. Its issue will not be left to the sword as was its forerunner, but it will put its trust in the ballot and in the war of ballots there surely will come a Gettysburg!

Prohibition as an issue has come to stay, either to victory or until it is decisively wiped out at the polls. It is no longer a fad. It has proved its right to existence by its healthy growth, and the political parties will have to meet it squarely, and one of them take it into camp as a friendly power and an ally, or beat it down.

The aim of all temperance work is twofold. First, to keep people away from strong drink, and second, to keep strong drink away from people. The latter may be accomplished by law, so far as men can be made to respect and obey law. The former may be done mainly by education, moral suasion and religious influence. That is, the traffic in intoxicants is a matter of law and must be dealt with by the state, while the personal habits of the individual, with reference to strong drink, lie largely within the sphere of the church and its auxiliaries. These fields of course overlap, and it is not easy always to determine where one ends and the other begins, but it is certain that both law enactment and law enforcement do and must depend upon the sentiment which religion alone is able to create. It all comes for intemperance or alcoholism, religious conversion is the most effectual and permanent.

One of the greatest dangers to our country's welfare is the tremendous power which the organized liquor traffic wields in political affairs. A power so great and so promptly applied that with rare exceptions candidates for public office dare not speak their honest sentiments concerning that traffic, while office-holders, ambitious to secure reelection, realize the faithful performance of their duty in the enforcement of law against the saloon will be fatal to their hopes for promotion.

When the Christian citizen is as prompt with his political rewards and punishments as is the supporter of the saloon, the cause of civic righteousness will have made a noble advance.

We deplore the fact that our general government, by its internal revenue system, continues to give legal recognition to corrupt business, and especially to wine, and the course of the government in accepting and collecting revenue from persons in prohibition towns or states who are known by the officers of the Treasury department to be engaged in the violation of prohibitory law.

The citizen's first duty is to his country rather than to the state or county. He is proud to be an American citizen. What concerns the welfare and morality of the people in one section concerns all.

"If destruction be our lot," said Abraham Lincoln, "we must ourselves be its author and finisher. As a nation of free men we must live through all time or die a suicide." The government policy is rapidly ruining our citizens and blighting our homes. The United States Supreme Court has declared: "No legislature can bargain away the public health

or public morals. The people themselves cannot do it, much less the servants. Government is organized with a view to their preservation." It is clearly a National evil, fostered and protected by the federal government. It may not be a national issue in this campaign but it will be in 1912 if it continues its marvelous growth.

While the temperance reform has made unprecedented progress during the past twelve months, we must avoid the error of thinking the victory has been won. In fact, the battle has just begun, and only the skirmish lines of the enemy have been put to rout. Less than forty-eight millions of people in the United States live in Territory dominated by the saloon. The prohibition victories have been largely, but not wholly, confined to the smaller cities and towns. The enemy has but fallen back into our larger cities with their mixed population and vicious classes, where through political corruption and lawlessness and intimidation it has become more securely entrenched.

When "freedom" was shown to "pay," commercially and otherwise, its appeal gained power. So now with prohibition. That movement has proved its case in morals, and in so doing has surprised the world by its economic and constructive results.

Prohibition is character-building. In cases where they attempt to kill or maim innocent and useful citizens, dangerous men must be restrained. Man is what heredity and environment make him. Heredity gives him his nature. That comes from his ancestors. Environment modifies his nature; environment consists of the operation of forces external to his nature. No man can select his ancestors, no man can select his environment. His ancestors make his nature; other men and circumstances, modify his nature. The child born of healthy, moral and intellectual parents has a better start in life than the child born of unhealthy, immoral and unintellectual parents. What chance, then, has a drunkard's baby, born in a thieves' den, and dragged up amid the squalor of the slums? Environment is very powerful for good or evil. Had Shakespeare been born in the Cannibal Isles he would never have written "As You Like It," had Francis Willard been born a Buddhist his probably never would have so nobly advanced the temperance cause. True to nature's law the fibre of human nature is inherited.

The limits of birth, and the laws of inheritance are stronger than death. They survived our ancestors, live in us, and will dominate the generation yet to be. The frown of the father, the smile of the mother, their love, their hate, are alike mingled in the life of the child. Some are born with a nature inclined to love, while some must grapple as in death struggle with themselves for passion's mastery. If men could see that their habits of thought and even their moods of mind, are bequeathed to their children, years would be too short for noble deeds, and a single hour too long for malicious sport.

Freed from the saloon and the drink evil the people have vigor, recuperative power, immunity from pestilence, and a progressive heredity of health.

The finest brain cells that are tornally and stupified by drink. The world needs these at their best, hence the community without saloons conserves its best power. To stupefy does not develop character. To arouse drunken lust, anger, and the spirit of murder does not tend to self-mastery. Alcohol acts in both these ways. To dismiss it leaves the powers free and vigorous to achieve character.

Invariably do church and Sunday school grow as the saloon ceases its work of degradation, and the spiritual forces take their rightful place on the throne.

In the state of Maine where prohibition has been in force for fifty-five years, in Kansas where it has been tried for twenty-six, and in our own fair state of North Dakota where we have lived and worked, and breathed the pure air of prohibition principles for nearly twenty years, there are thousands of boys who have never seen a saloon, and have a hatred and horror of one. Place near the top of the list, friends, as a result of the prohibitory law after years of trial, the permanent saving of young men to good citizenship.

Prohibition rebuilds the shattered home, keeps women and children in the safe shelter, and restores the happy family circle. Children stay longer at school, and more go to college to make the best of their powers. In society "merry parties," "Seeley dinners," and "beer revels" depart. Art, literature, theatres, billboards and press will "clean

up" as the streams of saloon pollution cease, and the young folks will have purer topics of conversation, so that society becomes a stimulus to better living. Southern homes become safe as soon as the saloon fifth ceases. Saloons are factories for inflaming passion and weakening resisting power. To remove them elevates the mutual respect between the sexes and restores honor and chastity to their normal rule.

The prime purpose of prohibition is not to release the captive of strong drink, though it may do this by removing the temptation, but to protect the innocent and the helpless, to prevent others from falling and to spare the commonwealth the burden laid upon it by this useless and degrading traffic.

As the saw mill must have logs and the grist mill must have grain, so the saloon must have boys. Would you be willing to give your boy to this traffic, or will you give your services, and the services of your boy, too, perhaps, to help drive this awful traffic from our land?

If a thing is so awfully demoralizing that it must be prohibited on Sundays and election days, and so dangerous that it must be forbidden in case of riots, fires, or other occasions of great excitement, ought it to be permitted at any time?

What is the real situation? What has actually been accomplished by nearly a century of effort in the temperance reform?

These are the questions in which every earnest inquirer is interested.

1. Public sentiment has been aroused, and there are twice as many people today living under prohibition as any previous time in the history of the United States.

2. The contribution of science to the progress of temperance reform has been large and substantial. The nature and effect of alcohol have been more fully determined. Science has shown that alcohol is not a food or a true stimulant; that it interferes with digestion, assimilation and oxidation; injures the nervous system and impairs muscular precision; reduces bodily temperature; predisposes to tuberculosis, both acute and pulmonary; clouds the intellect, deadens the conscience, diminishes the will power and lays an embargo of death upon infancy before its launching day.

3. Methods have been tested. Moral suasion is good but of itself does not reach far enough. Moderation has generally led to excess. License, high or low, is wrong in principle and has proved itself a temperance measure. State control has failed, and must fail, for the only reason the state has for denying the right to sell liquors is that it is harmful to the state and detrimental to society. If it has this effect when sold by the individual it does not have a different effect when sold by the state.

4. The legal status of the traffic has been determined, the United States Supreme Court holding that "no man has an inherent right to sell intoxicating liquor as beverages," and some lower courts declaring it unconstitutional altogether.

The courts find this right in the central purpose for which civil government exists.

5. The position of the church has been established and church members generally are warned, not only to refrain from the traffic, but from everything which helps to encourage it.

With the saloon gone original ideas of journalism take control. Schools and colleges prosper as they should and youth of power will be their increased product.

The municipal change with prohibition is that city streets become safe; harmony between city and county will grow as the city ceases to ruin the lives of country youth; the slum disappears, tenement life is clearer and happier; passions are calmed, peace and order increase. Adding \$6,500,000 daily to legitimate business, the people's earnings go largely into home building, increasing taxable wealth. Public institutions of all kinds have few inmates and the expenses of law administration are enormously reduced. A nation which ceases to "live on its vices" finds taxation spread very thinly as public expenses decrease and prohibition adds new values to property.

Prohibition has no place for "judicious" looseness in enforcing law. Nullification has to go; respect for law replaces it. The saloon debauches—abstinence dignifies. The corrupter of votes flees the sober man. With the saloon gone, suffrage becomes a sacrament instead of a political game. Corrupt trusts are balked when, under prohibition, sober voters choose incorruptible legislators. This solves a great problem.

Drunkenness in parents no longer forces children into mill or field or store. They remain in school as is their right. With prohibition, calm judgment replaces passion in adjusting the delicate relations of labor and capital, where clear brains are needed.

Prohibition automatically solves the immigration problem, because it brings us the cream of foreigners, the thrifty, sober and home loving, instead of the dregs. This aids labor and capital north and south.

No party ever anticipated all the questions that arise; confidence is felt in the wisdom and reserve power of its officials. The men who have grit and sagacity to conquer the saloon can be trusted with other questions, especially as their brains are kept clear.

Partial prohibition partially enforced already brings blessings felt by more than half the land. It is not a great step to demand the benefit in complete and widespread form. The many constructive results herein set forth add emphasis to this logic. My appeal is to the common sense of the people. What they decree can be done and will be done. National and international prohibition is within reach. This great forward step having been taken by the United States, it becomes an object lesson in freedom to the oppressed of all nations. No earthly ambition can be more pure and lofty than to help other nations to achieve this sublime leadership. It is statesmanship raised to its highest power.

How may you and I help the cause of prohibition?

1. By agitation, good humored but ceaseless.
2. Help the circulation of all prohibition papers. Invite outsiders to take and read these journals.
3. Furnish prohibition matter regularly to your home newspapers.
4. Educate and interest your children in the home and Sunday school along the total abstinence lines.
5. Contribute money to the cause. It is needed. Respect the cause. Lay aside other matters for it. Be ready to prove that prohibition is the biggest issue this country ever knew.
6. Organize. "In union there is strength." Above all things, don't get tired; do more this month than you did last month, and much more this year than you did last year; keep everlastingly at it; don't stop work at the golden season between campaigns; seize upon local issues and improvements that harmonize with prohibition and adopt them, thus getting discipline and education for the future, showing that the cause is progressive and practical.

The friends of prohibition reform stand in the presence of a wonderful moral revolution! We see its watch-fires leap from peak to peak. We touch elbows and feel the heartglow of sympathy with new and welcome comrades. Conscious that we have fought the good fight and kept the faith through all the dark and difficult past, we are now blessed with the Patmos vision, and we reverently say, "What hath God wrought!"

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## Ransom and La'Moure Inter-County Convention.

The Ransom-La'Moure Inter-County Convention and Institute was held at Englevale Thursday, June 24. The entertaining Unions were those of Englevale and Fairview, whose respective presidents, Mrs. N. W. Porter and Mrs. W. A. Hanson, met the visiting delegates at the train, escorting them to the hall, where tables were laid for the entire delegation. As the noon hour arrived all were seated, and doing justice to the fine chicken pie dinner, so generously and bountifully supplied, by the ladies of those unions.

The opening session at 1 o'clock was presided over by the vice president, Mrs. Hanson, in the absence of the president. After the usual opening exercises, the business of the convention was transacted and officers elected for the coming year with the following result. President, Mrs. Stone; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Mary M. Grover; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Howell; Treasurer, Mrs. Eva Knapp. Regular institute program was then taken up and well carried out with the assistance of Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, whose valuable help and inspiring presence was an uplift and benediction that will long be felt. Mrs. Simmons gave the address of the convention in the evening to a full house. By sound logic and able presentation of the needs of our work, a generous collection was given, and new members added to the Englevale Union.—Convention Reporter.