



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 10. NO. 9.

FARGO, N. D., OCTOBER, 1908.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.



ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON
State President W. C. T. U.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

President Roosevelt makes the statement that the reason why our country has in it more energy, more enterprise, more expansive power than any other in the wide world, is because it has been populated by pioneers, and pioneers are men of hope, expectation, enterprise and energy. This Northwestern country, which was the hunting grounds of the red man a few years ago, is settled by worthy descendants of the early pioneers, and by the sturdiest and most vigorous pioneers from the old world. When we consider the strength and moral fibre of these men, we can understand why North Dakota had the courage to come into the Union free from the curse of the legalized liquor traffic. We can understand why the people of North Dakota demand the right to think and act for themselves, and refuse to kiss the feet of corrupt political bosses and servilely to do their bidding. People are fast finding out that the place to register their independence where it counts most is at that urn of destiny, the ballot box, and we believe they will continue to do this until our state shall be entirely free from the domination of men whose past records and whose present methods are not open to the sunlight. When our president landed in North Dakota, in 1880, the frontier was just outside the Red River Valley; a few miles beyond that was the desert. The men who pierced these dreary wastes with the idea of farming were looked upon as venturesome if not foolhardy. The frontier has gradually moved westward until it has reached the Montana line. The area of farming lands has moved westward with it until the great desert blossoms like the rose, laughs out its golden harvests and an empire is fast building here. We meet today for the first time in the northwestern part of this great state where so recently was the frontier. The holding of the Nineteenth Annual Convention of the State W. C. T. U. at Minot is an epoch in our history, and marks a milestone in the westward progress of temperance sentiment in North Dakota. Westward the star of temperance as well as empire takes its way. The year 1900 was marked in our annals by holding the State Convention nearly one hundred miles west of the Red river, at Devils Lake. This was so far west that we expected to have

but a small representation. Today we are holding the nineteenth annual meeting more than a hundred miles further west than Devils Lake, and two hundred miles west of the Red River Valley. In 1900, it is true, Minot was not wholly unknown to fame, but its fame was not always of the most enviable character. It was a struggling village of 1,200 people, headquarters for ranchmen and cowboys; it is now a compact little city of 7,500 inhabitants, with handsome business blocks, stately churches, fine schools, beautiful residences and humming factories—a railroad center with twenty transcontinental trains passing in and out each day. It is the gateway for this great Northwestern country which is developing with marvelous rapidity. Our friends in the East will take notice that this city has in its remarkable growth earned its title to the Magic City without any assistance from that great "promoter of business," the American saloon. It thrives tremendously without revenue from the liquor traffic. Its citizens are prosperous because the money which in licensed states goes into the saloonkeeper's till here finds its way into all legitimate trade. Homes are happy because of the security which the banishment of the open saloon brings to them. We congratulate the people of Minot on the increase in public sentiment and the progress that has been made in law enforcement. We congratulate the citizens of Minot and Ward county upon the manly, heroic action of the officials who have done their duty and helped to bring these conditions to pass. We realize you have problems to solve here which the more slowly growing towns in the eastern part of the state know nothing of; we believe you are equal to the demands made upon you, and we bid you good cheer and God speed in your great work.

We are making history so rapidly in these days that we scarcely have time to record it. The temperance question has assumed such proportions that it can no longer be safely ignored by the press, pulpit, platform or political parties. A single issue of a great paper today contains more reference to this question than the files of an entire year would show a decade ago. The press of the country as a whole is a fair, but sometimes tardy, index of the pulse of public sentiment on moral issues. In my last annual address, one year ago, I made the statement that we had four prohibition states with a population of 5,500,000; today we have nine prohibition states with a population of more than 13,000,000. We have also today two hundred fifty prohibition cities with a total population of 3,500,000. We have altogether 40,000,000 people who by their own votes are living under laws which banish the saloon. Nearly two-thirds of the territory of this great country is free from the curse of the legalized liquor traffic. The story of the winning of this vast territory from the saloon is one of the most thrilling in the annals of our country. Greater heroism has never been shown since mankind first began to struggle against oppression and wrong up into the light and liberty of freedom. Men who went into this battle years ago were often mobbed, ostracized socially and politically and ruined financially. After losing two-thirds of its territory, so great is the political power of the liquor traffic today that the men who are nominated for the presidency by the two great political parties dare not open their mouths against it. The platforms of these parties maintain a cowardly silence in regard to this question. If the liquor traffic of

this nation, so nearly beaten as it is, has still such power, what must have been its power a few years ago! What splendid heroes are those men who, full of life and ambition for place and name in the world, have been great enough to give it all up and at a complete sacrifice of political preferment have allied themselves with this unpopular reform! While losing their lives for humanity's sake, they found them again in the happiness and safety of generations yet unborn. What a contrast they offer to the petty little souls who have no purpose in living but self-aggrandizement, who have no convictions of their own, but are anything and everything for office! The women who went into this battle in the early days of the crusade were ostracized socially, held up to ridicule by the press, cursed by saloonkeepers, and sneered at by politicians. Unmoved by praise or blame, they have held steadily on their way, holding faithfully to the watchword given them by that peerless leader, Frances E. Willard, "Agitate, Educate, Organize." As a result every state and territory is organized. In ten thousand towns and cities there are local unions, and their doctrine of temperance and purity is slowly and surely leaving society. Years of slow, painstaking work and sacrifice were required before the victories of to day could be possible.

At Nashville, last fall, we heard Mary Harris ARMOR, that new woman of the new South, with her wonderful powers of oratory, tell "How Georgia went dry." It is the same stirring recital, with slight variations, of how Oklahoma, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas went dry; of how the whole solid South and the North by counties, townships and cities, is going dry. The story begins with the heroic work of the pioneers of thirty or more years ago, who labored with aching hearts and went to their reward, often, without seeing any visible results of their work. The wives and mothers banded together in local unions, began with much prayer and strong faith the slow work of creating public sentiment. They gathered the children into the L. T. L. and taught them; they distributed literature; they tramped up and down, thru sunshine, snow and sleet, with their petitions, and presented them to city councils, school boards and legislatures. In Georgia they petitioned for prohibition twenty years before it was made a successful issue. There have been no campaigns in the history of our country in which the women and children have had so large a part, and no campaigns in which they have been so vitally affected by the results. The elections have been preceded by days of fasting and prayer. The best speakers available have canvassed the country and literature has been sown broadcast. The national W. C. T. U., with its Willard Memorial Organizing Fund, has aided financially in the state campaigns, and state presidents have testified that in some places it would have been impossible to have carried the election without this assistance. The morning of election day is ushered in with a sunrise prayer meeting. As soon as the polls are open an eager army of bright, happy children, with banners and flags flying, march down the streets, their childish voices singing "Saloons must go." They stop and sing at every polling place, and on their banners are writ large such legends as "Vote for us," "It takes boys to run the saloons," "The home or the saloons." Women work all day pleading for the homes and the children, while others remain in the church to pray. Every hour the church bell

tolls that voters may be reminded that the Throne of Grace is being besieged, and that God has a part in the election. Can you wonder at the marvelous victories that are sweeping over this country? The march of prohibition thru this country is the triumphant march of God in answer to the faith of His people as shown by their works. We are told that these victories are temporary, that good people will grow weary with the fight for law enforcement, and that the saloons will again be in the saddle, and, as an illustration, are pointed to the states that voted for prohibition and then went back to license after the Civil war. We believe the work to-day rests on an entirely different foundation. It has back of it not only revelation but the latest findings of science, the ultimate of the courts of the United States, the great business interests of the country, and the awakened intellect and conscience of the people. The children for twenty years have been taught in the public schools the truth in regard to alcohol, and many of the young men who voted in the recent elections have had this instruction. As the young man struggles for a place in the world he soon discovers the dictum of business on this question. The last stronghold of the liquor traffic, the specious plea that it is necessary as a remedial agency for the ills of mankind, is crumbling under the fire of testimony from the brightest medical men of this and other countries. There is no other question of greater general interest today. The only place where it is completely ignored is in the platforms of our great political parties and in the utterances of party leaders. The question of prohibition is a vital one with forty million people who are living under prohibition laws. The great obstacle to overcome is the pro-liquor attitude of the Federal Government. The government stands today as an interested party in the perpetuation of this traffic by sharing in its profits even to the extent of outlawing and where the partner of the government is a criminal. No one doubts that the government has the power to regulate interstate commerce, and that it has power to entirely prohibit the interstate traffic in intoxicating liquors. For years a bill has been before Congress to prohibit the transportation of liquor into prohibition territory, or to make such liquor subject to the laws of that territory as soon as it enters it. It has been stated many times without contradiction that the majority favored the passage of this measure, and that if it had been brought to vote it would have passed. Speaker Cannon decreed that the measure should not be brought to vote, and it was not. Petitions have poured in by the thousands and have received no attention. The General Conference of the Methodist church sent a committee led by Governor Handley, and of which Judge Pollock was a member, to Washington to interview the Speaker. The inscrutable Cannon made no promises, but with more or less courtesy turned the committee down. We are in hearty sympathy with the movement inaugurated by the Temperance Committee of the Methodist church to defeat Speaker Cannon, and we hope every patriotic citizen will support it. However, we cannot but wonder if Speaker Cannon is really so brave a man that he dares stand alone in this matter. If not, a campaign ought to be directed also against the power that stands back of him. Two-thirds of the territory of the United

Continued on Page 2, second column.

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

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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. E. M. Pollock,
Fargo, N. Dak.

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National Convention, October 23-28, Denver, Colorado.

Delegates and visitors to the National Convention at Denver, can take advantage of home seekers excursion rates from Minneapolis and St. Paul. Return tickets \$31.15, good for twenty-one days.

CASSELLTON REPORTER CASSELLTON, N. D.

Neat Job Work for W. C. T. U., on
Short Notice at Moderate Rates
and First Class Up-to-Date Style

President's Annual Address. Continued from Page 1.

States is surely entitled to the protection it seeks from Congress to prevent the nullification of laws passed by vote of the people. The request of the people living in this territory is entitled to courteous treatment, at least, by the party in power. Midas' Criterion, the leading liquor journal of the West, in its issue of May 1st, 1908, said: "Congress is about to adjourn without having passed any of the numerous bills aimed at the stability of the liquor interests. Confidence is being restored." This, in face of the tremendous victories in all parts of the country! The most doubting Thomases must at last be convinced that a final and complete victory will never come until the temperance people unite by their votes in making this a national issue.

That prohibition pays from a business standpoint, that it results in an increase in trade and decrease in crime and poverty, and, therefore, a decrease in the cost of the protection and care of criminals and in the care of paupers, has been demonstrated wherever it has been tried. It is interesting to note some recent results: In Georgia the prohibition law went into force Jan. 1st, 1908. For the first sixty days of prohibition, Atlanta, with a population of 100,000, shows a total of 1536 arrests, as compared with 3074 arrests for the first sixty days of 1907 under license. The figures for Jan. 1908, under prohibition, were 768, as compared with 1663 for Jan. 1907, under license. The total number of drunks in Jan. 1908 under prohibition, was 64; the number of drunks during Jan. 1907, under license, was 341. For the first time in its 15 years of existence every cell at the Atlanta Police Station was empty, Jan. 4th, as a result of prohibition. Investigation shows that there were twenty per cent. less accidents on Atlanta street cars in January, 1908, than in January, 1907, under license. In answer to an inquiry from Adolphus Buech, the millionaire brewer, Feb. 7, 1908, Chief of Police Jennings, of Atlanta, wired the beer maker that police cases had all but to about 50 per cent. as compared to the period of the open saloons. In a charge to the Grand jury of Georgia, Feb. 27th, 1908, Judge Spear, of the U. S. District Court, made a remarkable address on the subject of prohibition. From it we quote the following extract:

"Already the most astounding benefits have been experienced by the people at large from the prohibition law. Why, even the dumb brutes, who have been subjected to the service of man, would, if they could, thank God for prohibition. The hard driving and neglect of the drunken negro, and the drunken white man as well, have been succeeded by kindness and attention. The state of Georgia in twelve months will gain incalculable advantages in the improvement of stock alone, because drunkards no longer handle and drive them. A prominent man in Marion, one of our best citizens, assured me that, while he could not get his men to work before Tuesday or Wednesday after the Saturday night debauch, now that whisky is gone, bright and early Monday morning they are at the engine, the spindle, and the loom. Labor, which was almost impossible to obtain thru the rural districts, is now plentiful, and the work has just begun. Little more than a year ago I heard experienced contractors complain that many of their laborers would work only a day or two in a week to obtain enough money for support and the small amount of food consumed, and then quit work until the money was gone. The police courts of such great cities as Macon, Augusta and Atlanta, when contrasted with their former methods, have practically gone out of business. The offenses formerly engaging their attention are not now committed. This will be found true in the superior courts thruout the state of Georgia. Where a week or two weeks of the people's time and money were expended upon the criminal docket, it will not bear out my experience if they do not finish in a day or two days. I well remember when I was a young solicitor general that in one county in my circuit the sale of liquor was forbidden. Early Monday morning the tall, stalwart clear-eyed people, cleanly, manly, quiet, temperate, and discreet would gather in the county seat. By the second we were thru with the criminal docket. In an adjoining county, with the same lands, the same climate, and the same people, often of the same families, the sale of liquor was present. The faithful judge was prompt to call the criminal docket at the first moment, but it was usually true that, with all the en-

ergy and dispatch of his officers, at least two weeks were required for its disposition. The looks of the people were different. In one county there was the temperate life, where hope elevates and joy brightens. In the other the countenances of the people were sullen. There was the bleared and bilious eye, the lurid visage, the unshorn jaws, and not infrequently the unshaven person, which dispelled in the court an odor that in the language of John Wesley on one occasion "did not smell like balsam." In a short time after the abolition of the liquor traffic, in the noble city of Athens, I have seen the drunkard reformed and reconsecrated to the duties of manhood, his dingy house repainted, his fences re-built, his once pathetic, bare-foot, dirty little children clean, well-clothed, well-shod, and well-fed, with bright eyes hastening to school, and the wife, whose once worn and wasted features, in the happiness and pride of his resurrection, had regained the loveliness and charm of youth."

Oklahoma adopted prohibition last fall by 18,000 majority. Oklahoma City, the state metropolis, under license, from November 17th to December 7th, 1906, reported 224 arrests, 150 for drunkenness. Under prohibition, from November 17th to December 7th, 1907, the total arrests were 138, for drunkenness, 11. Birmingham, Ala., with a population, including its suburbs, of 125,000, adopted prohibition last fall. The law went into effect Jan. 1st. The Birmingham News, of Jan. 25th, says editorially: "For ten years Birmingham has not enjoyed so wonderful a period as it has since January first. Prohibition has proved a wonderful agency in the betterment of public morals. The number of arrests for drunkenness in Jan., 1908, was scarcely one sixth as large as the average which prevailed in the operation. The number of arrests in Birmingham for December, under license, was 114, averaging 36 a day. The total for January, 1908, was 553, averaging eighteen a day."

The successful efforts of law enforcement in Kansas City, Kansas, have had the following results, as reported by the well known newspaper correspondent, Mr. William E. Curtis, in an interview with Assistant Attorney General C. W. Trickett, of Kansas:

"The deposits of our banks have increased more than two million dollars since the saloons were closed. Merchants have had to employ additional clerks to attend to their business. The president of one of our savings banks has written me that not only has its business increased fifty per cent., but that seventy-five per cent. of the new customers are the class that formerly spent all their money for liquor. The official records show that during the year after the closing of the saloons in Kansas City, there was an increase of 209.7-10 per cent in building operations, the largest of any city in the Union; three times as many laboring men bought homes in our towns last year as ever before in its history. The closing of the saloons has reduced our court expenses \$25,000.00 a year, which was formerly spent in the prosecution of criminals."

Tennessee has now prohibition in all its cities and municipalities, save three. Knoxville, Tennessee, its largest prohibition city, since November 1, 1907, shows for the first three months a total of 54 arrests as compared with 1045 for the same three months the year before under license. The Sentinel, of that city, says: "Prohibition has reduced drinking two-thirds, at least, and thereby reduced all kinds of vice."

In Missouri three years ago there were three counties out of one hundred four that had voted out the saloons. Today there are seventy six, and the rest are following. Temperance leaders are enthusiastically working for a prohibition amendment to the state constitution. In southern Missouri, which includes eighteen counties, every distillery except one has been forced out of business by prohibition during the last two years. "In Stoddard county," declares Judge Taft, "when we had \$15,000.00 a year, our criminal court cost us from \$20,000.00 to \$22,000.00 a year; now, under local option prohibition, the cost is about \$1,700.00 a year."

These are a few typical results of the battle that is raging in nearly every part of the United States. In our own state law enforcement has been greatly stimulated by the attitude of Governor Burke. The small territory which devotes to openly defy the law is growing smaller. We understand there are still some officials, notably in Stark and Morton counties, who refuse to enforce the law. One po-

litical leader, who has at different times represented his district in the state legislature, and who, it is said, aspires to higher honors, made the declaration in a public speech at Dickinson, that the people west of the Missouri river did not have to obey the prohibition law, that it was forced upon them by the Scandinavians in the Red River Valley, and, therefore they did not have to obey it. A country school teacher who would teach such anarchistic sentiments to his pupils would be out of a job in three days. When a few such politicians lose their job there will be less difficulty in enforcing the law. It is well for us to remember that prosecutions for enforcement of the law in our state have been, by acts of the legislature and decisions of the supreme court, shut up to the states attorneys of the counties, and the attorney general and his associates, and therefore, they are the ones who are responsible. If they refuse or neglect to perform their duties as officials, not even the governor, has power to remove them or to appoint some one else to do their work. In the great state of New York the Governor has the power to remove incompetent or unfaithful officials. We believe the next legislature should enact a law to authorize the Governor or the courts to remove officials who willfully neglect or refuse to do their duty. No one doubts what the results would be under the present administration if the governor had such power. The state would be entirely clean, and official lawbreakers as well as blind piggers would learn a valuable lesson. We congratulate Gov. Burke that he has been able, handicapped and without co-operation from the Attorney General, to accomplish so much.

DRUGGISTS' PERMITS.

During the past year there has been a steady, persistent and generally successful fight against the illegal drug stores. Many druggists have surrendered their permits rather than stand a trial for violation of the law. At the present time there are large areas of the state in which there are no druggist permits. There are none in Cass county and only one in Barnes county. In these districts where the permits were in force, according to the druggists' books, there was a constant epidemic of colds and stomach trouble. Now the people seem to be enjoying very good health. In Valley City there have been no permits for more than a year. States Attorney Zuger gives the following figures from the records of the police magistrate: "For three months in 1906 when three stores in the city enjoyed permits, the number of cases of drunkenness brought before the police magistrate's court were: October 18; November 10; December 8; total 36. For three months in 1907, with no druggist's permits in Valley City, the records of the police court disclose the following cases of drunkenness: October 6; November 4; December 2; total twelve. Thus it appears there were three times as many cases of drunkenness under the permit system as there have been without it for the same time in the fall when the country is flooded with transient laborers. The chief of police of this city says that his experience since the last permit expired has been that never since he had been at the head of the police department was there so little drunkenness and disorder in the city. The city has been freer from crime in general; and never has peace, decency and good order been so well preserved as during the period since the permit system was banished.

If women generally understood that when they sign a petition for a druggist permit that they are as much applicants for the permit as the druggist himself, that they are testifying to the facts set forth in the application, that the druggist is a man of good moral character, does not use intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and can be entrusted with the responsibility of selling the same, etc., and that they are liable to be called into court to verify these statements, we believe very few would sign these applications. The state W. C. T. U. has published a leaflet on druggists, and asks and hopes to control them which meets an urgent need and should have a wide circulation.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The state W. C. T. U. has not receded from the position taken last year in opposition to the Ueland Initiative and Referendum bill. Strong resolutions against this measure have been adopted by the State Enforcement League, the Scandinavian Temperance Society, the State Sunday School Association, the Annual Conference of the Methodist church and other church associations

LOCAL UNIONS.

Continued from page three.

izenship and Mothers' Meetings. The president has sent out 500 bouquets. Our new unions at Crosby and Larvik have made a good start and are doing earnest work. From unions not mentioned no special reports have been had.

SPECIAL MENTION:—First report sent in—Bismarck, 24; Great N. active members—1st, Fargo; 2d, Grand Forks; 3d, Fargo Scand'n. Greatest No. honoraries, 1st, Valley City; 2d, Leal. Greatest increase in membership—Fargo; in Y membership, Shebroke. Largest L. T. L. in state—Park River, 67. Largest No. regular meetings—Cando 29, Lisbon 26. Largest No. public meetings—Lisbon 12, Park River 10. All Red Letter Days observed—Lisbon. Most Union Signals taken—Cando 60. Most Crusader Monthlies—Thompson, 46. Largest No. life members—Leal 12. Best printed program for local union—1st, Cando; 2d, Grand Forks. Most money contests held—Cando, 15. Largest amount of money raised—Fargo, \$2,530.

Treasurer's Report.

Following is the report of the State Treasurer up to October 1st, 1908.

| | |
|---|------------|
| State fund deficit..... | \$215 41 |
| Cass County fund..... | 294 78 |
| Chautauque deficit..... | 12 93 |
| President's stenog. deficit..... | 7 50 |
| Organizing..... | \$89 45 |
| Home building..... | 119 99 |
| Legislative..... | 296 00 |
| Fund from Florence Crittenton Mis-sion..... | 503 00 |
| Amount of all moneys re-ceived..... | \$574 15 |
| Moneys in different funds..... | 893 80 |
| Whole amount of moneys re-ceived..... | \$1,468 95 |
| Whole amount of deficit Oct. 1, '08..... | 44 62 |

LIZZIE SCHLOSSER, Treas.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Cando, state dues..... | \$11 29 |
| Leeds, state dues..... | 4 29 |
| Mrs. Wylie, personal state..... | 10 00 |
| Hillsboro, state dues..... | 6 30 |
| Hankinson, state dues..... | 9 80 |
| Churches Ferry, state dues..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. C. A. Johnson, Minot, pers. state..... | 2 00 |
| Mrs. Simmons, personal pres. stenog..... | 2 00 |
| Portal, state dues..... | 7 70 |
| Minnewaukan, life members, Mrs. Lena Plummer, Mrs. C. Brown..... | 20 00 |
| Fargo, postage on bulletin..... | 6 00 |
| Esmond, state dues..... | 7 70 |
| Leban, J. T. L. state dues..... | 10 00 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Schlosser, headquarters Mayville, state dues \$11.00, headquar-ters \$5, St. Minutes 60..... | 17 50 |
| Washington, state dues..... | 4 90 |
| Bowden, state dues..... | 6 30 |
| Medina, state dues..... | 4 29 |
| Ward, state dues..... | 2 30 |
| Spiritwood, memorial..... | 2 00 |
| Valley City, 3 life members..... | 30 00 |
| Ray, state dues..... | 4 90 |
| Sarles, state dues..... | 7 00 |
| Absaraka, state dues \$5, Chautauq \$1, legislative \$1..... | 4 90 |
| Cooperstown, state dues..... | 5 00 |
| Walperton, Home..... | 5 00 |
| Wheatland, state dues \$6, state \$2.75, L. T. L. \$1, legislative \$1, memorial \$1..... | 12 90 |
| Hope, state dues..... | 2 10 |
| Sarles, state dues..... | 4 90 |
| Wilton, state dues..... | 4 90 |
| Mrs. Marion B. Cleveland, dues..... | 4 00 |
| Linton, state dues..... | 3 50 |
| Lovell, state dues..... | 7 70 |
| Mrs. Isabelle Money, Home \$1, St. head-quarters \$5, St. Minutes 30..... | 10 30 |
| Page, state dues..... | 21 70 |
| Spiritwood, state dues..... | 7 00 |
| Thompson, L. T. L. state dues..... | 2 10 |
| Bethel, state dues..... | 2 10 |
| Pembina, Mrs. W. J. Kneeshaw, life member..... | 10 00 |
| Hope, state \$5, Home \$2, L. T. L. \$1, leg-islative \$1..... | 9 00 |
| Colgate, state dues..... | 2 10 |
| Fairview, state dues..... | 10 50 |
| Maza, state dues \$5, memorial \$2, St. Minutes 35..... | 9 35 |
| Gorman, state dues..... | 2 10 |
| Dale, state dues..... | 3 50 |
| Edgely, state dues..... | 7 70 |
| Valley City, Mrs. Mary Martin, life member..... | 10 00 |
| Bottineau, state dues..... | 4 20 |
| Bethel, state dues..... | 1 40 |
| Wilton, state dues \$15, pres. stenog \$10, St. dues \$2.75..... | 26 35 |
| Fargo, state dues..... | 39 25 |
| Carleton, Home \$10, St. dues \$13.50, box to Home \$2..... | 53 30 |
| Dazy, state dues..... | 9 80 |
| Ellendale, state dues..... | 3 50 |
| Easy, state dues..... | 10 50 |
| Wimledon, state dues..... | 5 60 |
| Park River, L. T. L. nat. work fund..... | 1 00 |
| Wilton, state dues..... | 4 20 |
| Valley City, state dues..... | 2 10 |
| New Rockford, state dues..... | 4 93 |
| Englevale, state dues..... | 3 50 |
| Wilton, pres. stenog..... | 5 00 |
| Cooperstown, box to Home..... | 26 20 |
| Lakota, state dues..... | 15 80 |
| Colgate, state dues..... | 4 00 |
| Oakes, organizing..... | 4 00 |
| Hope, state dues..... | 7 70 |
| Harlem, state dues \$7.70, L. T. D. 30c..... | 7 90 |
| Fergus, state dues..... | 4 20 |
| Gladstone, state dues..... | 4 20 |
| Fargo Scand'n, state dues..... | 8 40 |
| Thomas, life member \$10..... | 16 30 |
| Wimledon, state dues \$2.80, memorial \$2..... | 4 80 |
| Cary, state dues..... | 1 40 |
| Sarrent and Dickey counties, state minutes..... | 2 40 |
| Sarrent, Mrs. John Rose, life member..... | 10 00 |
| Fretton, state dues..... | 8 40 |
| Valley City Y. state dues..... | 2 10 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Sanborn, memorial..... | 2 00 |
| Thoror City Y. state dues..... | 11 70 |
| Cleveland, state dues..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. E. J. R. Miller, Home collections..... | 150 00 |
| Larimore, state dues..... | 12 90 |
| Mrs. Lydia Elmer, Maza, life member..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Anna C. Swanson, "First" Dist..... | 20 00 |
| Hankinson, state dues..... | 3 50 |
| Oakes, state dues..... | 7 00 |
| Lisbon, pledge org'g to Mrs. Simmons..... | 13 82 |
| Fairmount do do do do..... | 2 50 |
| Hankinson do do do do..... | 3 10 |
| Larvik do do do do..... | 1 00 |
| Fairmount, Ladies Guild to Home..... | 2 00 |
| Shebroke Y. state dues..... | 2 00 |
| Larvik, state dues..... | 4 20 |
| Lansford, pres. dues \$5.00, L. T. L. \$2.50..... | 7 50 |
| Mrs. Towsley, life member..... | 10 00 |
| Edgely, pres. sten. \$5, state dues..... | 59 40 |
| Edgely, life member, Mrs. R. W. Hall..... | 10 00 |
| Absaraka, Home..... | 5 00 |
| Stenzlie, state dues..... | 13 00 |
| Cass Co., Mrs. Best, life member..... | 10 00 |
| Barnes, Griggs and Stutsman coun-ties, Home..... | 5 00 |
| Niagara, state dues..... | 7 0 |
| Lisbon, state dues..... | 7 0 |
| Portal, state dues..... | 3 50 |
| Grand Forks, state dues..... | 30 10 |
| Wymdrene, Mrs. H. A. Springer, life member..... | 40 00 |
| Fargo, Mr. and Mrs. Towsley, life members..... | 20 00 |
| Mrs. W. Owen, Glenburn, honorary member..... | 1 00 |
| Mr. Homer Northrup, mem'or member..... | 10 00 |
| Florence Crittenton Mission, Transfer of Home..... | 500 00 |
| Cass Co., state dues..... | 30 00 |
| Minot, Gov. John Burke, life member..... | 10 00 |
| Minot, Home, State Johnson, and Dr. Powell, life members..... | 20 00 |
| Grand Forks Co., Home..... | 5 00 |
| Cooperstown, state \$10, legislative \$5..... | 15 00 |
| Mrs. C. A. Johnson, Minot, pers. state..... | 10 00 |
| Churches Ferry state dues..... | 7 0 |
| Linton, Miss Ethel B. Stedman, life member..... | 10 00 |

Woman's Suffrage Where It Has Been Tried.

It was my privilege to live in Colorado several years before, and as many after, women had the suffrage. I can testify by personal knowledge that what you women think would be the result of woman's suffrage is no dream. I can also speak personally of the result of woman's suffrage in county affairs. In our county one party was so very much in power that politics had become very corrupt, being run by a corrupt boss for several years. There was in it. They all used liquor in the campaign and no decent man ever got into office.

In one year after the women were given the franchise all was changed. The Christian men, encouraged because they knew the women would stand by them, took hold of the primaries, and every woman was right there. I never shall forget that first primary. The "political boss" lived in our town. He had bought, with whiskey, bribes and threats, every vote he could. He was a bright, shrewd politician. He had domineered so long the men feared him. The house was packed to the door. The writer of this paper was elected chairman of that meeting. At first you may imagine how my heart almost failed to beat, then there rushed over me a wave of power that I knew came from God, and I took my place as calm as heaven. The victory was ours. We sent our delegations and nominated a clean ticket. The women from that time gave the political leaders to know that we would vote for men and not party, and soon offices were filled with Christian temperance men and women. Our county commissioners put the saloon license so high that every saloon in the county had to go out of business.

The arguments that had been used against it were all exploded and found to be false. The polls were so changed that they became more like churches than the vile places they had been before. When prohibition is accompanied by woman's suffrage we will certainly have an ideal state. Let us continue to look up. "Standeth God within the shadow keeping watch above His own."

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