

WHITE PAPER

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 14. NO. 7.

FARGO, N. D., AUGUST, 1910.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

Whence Comes the News.

Over the web of wires, far-reaching to distant lands,
Stretching o'er mountain and plain and burning desert sands,
By river and lake and marsh and the ocean's wave-swept strands.

Over the snow-clad peaks or under the ocean vast,
Throbbing with restless forces, and speeding certain and fast,
On wings of harnessed lightning the news of earth is passed.

News of the work of man in various walks of life;
His hopes and fears, joys and tears and bitter burning strife—
With tragedy and comedy the story's ever rife;

Tidings of terrible deeds, done in far-off places;
Scraps of information, recalling well-known faces;
Tales of varied import concerning many races.

Here with splendor and pomp a king was laid in his grave;
There a touching tale of a man, who was strong and brave;
Prince's plans, woman's woes and the sorrows of the slave;

Shocking stories of wrongs or details of brutal crime;
Or, cheering the heart with hope, some sacrifice sublime—
Here the scent of the rose and there the stench and the slime.

Now 'tis a baby born and now a strong man express,
Quarrels or valorous deeds, famines, floods or fires—
All in the busy grist that comes over the throbbing wires.

The Power of the Press.

That the newspaper is the greatest factor in the moulding of public opinion, most of us believe. If any there are who do not agree, a few minutes discussion will undoubtedly convince them. The magazines, with their immense and ever increasing circulations are a tremendous power for good, as are also the churches, the public schools, the colleges, and the lecturers. None of these reach to the large number of people that the daily paper does. It is to be doubted if all of them combined reach so many.

The newspaper is, indeed, the "Poor Man's college"—it is more—it is his library, his travel and his chief entertainment.

The growth of the newspaper has been phenomenal. Until 1890 there was on an average "but one paper a year printed for each person in the United States." This number was soon raised to 64 and has increased rapidly recently. Ten years ago there were 2,000 daily, and over 15,000 weekly papers published, or approximately 1,980 papers yearly for every man, woman and child in the United States. This is at the rate of the average paper's circulation being 10,000, which seems large until we recall the immense circulation of the city dailies.

In all our vast country there are over 3,000 counties and less than 200 of these are without their own paper.

lot, the work among foreign speaking. There is no home that is not reached by the newspaper.

The newspaper may but reflect public opinion, as is frequently charged; but we believe that by carrying its opinion, whether but a reflected one or not, to every nook and corner of our land it most surely creates.

If we had time it would be interesting to walk through a large newspaper plant. We would be sure to find a large library. We would be shown the "grave yard," which is but a filing case full of clippings about notable people; we would find another case with photographs, but of course, we would be most interested in the room where 100,000 papers of 8 pages each are printed every hour. We would stand non-plussed before this wonderful achievement of our wonderful age.

Among all the criticisms of the modern newspaper the one that we are gradually becoming so used to startling

that has spread over our country, since the exposure of graft in New York, St. Louis, Denver and many other cities. The entire country has been informed of the methods of "Uncle Joe" Cannon—no one who cares to know need be in ignorance of the conservation question. With the Pinchot-Ballinger investigation so thoroughly published we feel sure the "Guggenheims" won't get most of Alaska.

We hear a great deal about "muck-raking" in these days. It is an expression used every time a newspaper or a magazine tells an unpleasant truth about some one, or some party in power. The old expression "where there is smoke, is fire" holds good here, for surely if there had not been corruption, there had been no exposure and no occasion to call a paper a muck-raker.

The American newspaper, this immense instrument, is ours to use if we care to do so. We have our own pub-

can newspaper is the departments quickest, surest method of reaching the different classes.

If our department of legislation is anxious to further certain measures they should create public sentiment for those measures, and they cannot do it without resorting to the press.

So we might go through the list of our departments attempting to show how necessary the press is to them all; but we will hasten on to speak briefly of the actual work and the difficulties of the press superintendents.

First, we do believe that the newspapers want news and that they wish to better the communities where they are located. We further believe that most editors are courteous gentlemen and will be glad to welcome the W. C. T. U. correspondent. If any press worker doesn't believe these three things she is in a sorry state of mind, and can't do good work.

There are a few things absolutely necessary for success in this department. The first and greatest is to be sure your editor is willing to publish what you bring him. If he doesn't believe in prohibition, he may believe in Sabbath Observance, or in Equal Suffrage, or some other part of our work, and the press worker can begin with articles along those lines. If he doesn't believe in any of our work, there is certainly a chance to educate him, and it must be a joyful feeling if one succeeds in winning over an editor.

Having the editor on your side, remember he is a busy man and don't tax him needlessly. Do tell the news, do print instructive articles, and do be brief and to the point.

A successful press worker will need much patience and boundless tact. She must serve many masters, for is not her department the servant of all the others? and she must offend none.

In writing of evils in her town or neighborhood she must exercise the broadest charity.

She may keep the social doings, as well as the serious side of the W. C. T. U. pleasantly before the public. We all believe our work and our social affairs are of more importance than many so-called "society affairs," and we would that our press superintendents were as alert for every scrap of W. C. T. U. news as the society editor is for society news. One society editor heads her column with these words, which might be well for our press workers to remember.

"If there's a hole in a' your coats, I rede ye tent it!
A child's amang ye takin noes, and faith he'll prent it!"

MRS. KATE S. WILDER.

West Fairview: Our union is still alive. The 28th of June we held a W. C. T. U. picnic; had a big crowd, we sold ice cream and lemonade; had a good programme, realized \$18.20 above expenses. Our finance were getting low so each member was asked to donate a dollar to the treasury and write a letter telling their experience in earning the dollar. Several letters were read which added interest to the programme. We send a delegate to the convention.

We sent sympathy to the husband of our departed Mrs. Martha Porter, who has been for so long a consecrated worker in the W. C. T. U. of Engle- vale.



MRS. REED MRS. WYLIE MRS. BUCK MRS. CONNOR
Taken at Chautauqua July 8, 1910.

head lines, to horrible stories of death and crime, that we are not touched by every day troubles and cares, is a just criticism.

The newspaper of our day is not always the free and independent voice, that all papers once were. The explanation is not hard to find, for so often a paper is owned and its policy dictated by an individual or a party, and the editor who is hired to work for the owners does not express himself; but his paper's owners. The editor who owns and manages his own paper is, of course, quite without fear, save the fear of losing profitable advertising. These two factors, the non-ownership of papers by their editors and the control of papers by the large advertisers, are responsible for the suppression of much real news, and for many opinions not sound or logical. We are inclined to think that if the public would pay enough for its newspaper, so that the newspaper might be independent of the large advertiser, much of newspaper evil might be done away with.

We feel that great credit is due to the newspapers, as well as magazines like McClure's, for the moral awakening

and can not estimate their influence for good; but to reach the great mass of the people we must use the press of the land.

Every department superintendent considers her own department the most important in our work. The literature department always seemed of very great importance to us, and our faith in it was strengthened by the remark which Mrs. Carrie A. Nation made to us during her recent visit to Fargo. She said "We all have our weapons, mine you know, is a hatchet; but I'll tell you the most effective thing a local union can do is to distribute literature." We thanked her for the advice and made the remark, mentally, that "if it was important to distribute literature, it was more important to make it," so felt that after all the press work was most important.

Our department is the servant of all the other departments, and you all know the importance of the "Servant Problem."

The franchise department needs to educate the women to demand the bal-people department wishes to educate our large number of immigrants along our ideas of right. The great Ameri-

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

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Mrs. Neola Buck,
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Mrs. E. M. Follock,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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AUGUST 1910.

CONVENTION CALL.

DEAR COMRADES:—

The Twenty-First Annual Meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Dakota, will be held at Grand Forks, September 29th to October 2nd.

We have now reached our majority and we may look upon this meeting as a great gathering of "our folks" to celebrate the event of the coming of age of our beloved organization. I am sure every member of our large family will want to do something to help make it a success, it is individual effort that counts and if every White Ribboner pays her own dues NOW and earnestly tries to win one new member our membership will be greatly increased.

The treasurer's books close Sept. 15th, do not forget the date, and if you are to be counted this year your dues must be in the treasurer's hands before that time.

Every Union, W. or Y., is entitled to the following representation, the president or her alternate, one delegate at large and one for every thirty paid members.

The members of the state executive committee, which includes the trustees, vice presidents, general secretaries of the Y. P. B. and the L. T. L. branch, superintendents of departments, editor of the Bulletin, state organizers, county or district secretaries and treasurers, chairmen of standing committees and auditor are members of the convention. The L. T. L. is entitled to one delegate for every five dollars of L. T. L. dues paid into the state treasury, said delegate to be an L. T. L. superintendent.

The usual prize banners will be awarded to the Union making the largest per cent. gain in membership and the honorary banner to the Union gaining the largest number of honorary members, to the L. T. L. making the largest gain in membership and reporting the same to the secretary, Miss Esther Thomas, Holt, Minn.

Any county or district having a paid membership of five hundred or more will have the privilege of electing its own delegate to the National convention at Baltimore, Md.

The county or district making the largest gain over one hundred will be awarded a prize of twenty-five dollars.

The county or district gaining fifty or more members will have a part on the program on Jubilee night.

Any woman who gains twenty new members during the year may have her expenses paid to the state convention by the state.

The names of all delegates should be sent by Sept. 15th to the chairman of the entertainment committee, Mrs. Fred Barrington, all banners, posters, etc., should be sent to Mrs. Fred Thody, chairman of the committee on decorations.

An interesting program is being prepared and one that we trust will prove helpful to every delegate present. Mrs. Mazie Stevens of Northwood, and Mrs. A. L. Woods of Grand Forks, will have charge of Demonstration Night. A Diamond Medal Contest will be held Saturday evening, Oct. 1st. and the even-

ing's program will be enriched by readings by our State Supt. of Contest work, Maude Belle Rice. The convention music, under the direction of Mrs. Walter Reed, state musical director for the W. C. T. U. and Mrs. J. Bell De Remer of Grand Forks, local musical director, is sure to be of the best.

It is to be regretted that on account of pressure of business at headquarters, Mrs. Stevens, and Miss Gordon cannot be with us, however, we are fortunate in being able to secure Mrs. Calkins, State President of the Michigan W. C. T. U., a woman of fine ability and a very able speaker, to give the main address of the convention, Sunday evening.

Mrs. McCrea has returned from the World's convention and Mrs. Honey and daughter will arrive in a few weeks; we look forward to a very interesting report from these delegates to the great convention at Glasgow.

A memorial service will be held Thursday morning for those of our number who, during the year, have passed from us into the great Beyond to participate in the joys and activities of Eternity; our hearts are sad because their number is so great and we shall miss them at this our Annual Harvest Home; send all names of promoted comrades to me before Sept. 20th.

An important executive meeting will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 28th., time and place to be announced later.

The enthusiastic preparations being made by the Grand Forks people for our entertainment should receive the hearty co-operation of every Union; a full delegation should be present to insure a successful convention and to carry to the membership at large the inspiration and enthusiasm needed to make the next year's work a success.

Will each Union observe Friday, Sept. 16, as a day of prayer for the guidance of Our Heavenly Father in all our deliberations and will every White Ribboner "pray without ceasing" that we may be very conscious of God's presence with us as we meet together.

OUR SPEAKERS.

Mrs. Florence Atkins spent nearly three weeks in the state, meeting with splendid success, captivating her audiences wherever she went, gaining forty new members and putting fifty-seven dollars in the treasury.

Mrs. Hall visited Fourth District, Third District, attended convention in the First District and went from there to Maddock in the Second District where she was taken seriously ill and compelled to cancel all engagements and return to her home; last reports from her were encouraging and she hopes to continue her work with us in 1911.

Miss McKenzie has re-visited Berthold reservation where our Indian Union is located, attended Second District convention, visited Ft. Totten reservation and spent some time at Chautauqua giving two very interesting talks on the North Dakota Indian. On her return from a visit to Winnipeg she will do organizing work along the Soo line on her way to Standing Rock reservation where she expects to work until convention.

Mrs. Edna Smith Davis is now in the state, she is under the direction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and will address the various summer schools on the subject of Scientific Temperance Instruction, her Sundays, however, are at the services of the W. C. T. U. She spoke in Grand Forks July 24th.

CHAUTAUQUA.

The illness of Mrs. Hall left the burden of Institute work upon Mrs. Wylie, who also had charge of the cottage, it is needless to say that

she carried it through very ably and successfully, being assisted by Miss Thomas and Mrs. Connor, state superintendents, Mrs. Patten, who gave an able address on the suffrage question; Mrs. Madison, who read a most excellent paper on Christian Citizenship and Mrs. McLeod, who spoke on Medical Temperance.

Miss Thomas conducted an L. T. L. during the ten days Institute which we trust may be far reaching in its results.

Mrs. Atkins' address on Queen Esther, delivered on the evening of Temperance Rally Day, was very well received, she also spoke at two sessions of the Institute, where her talks on prohibition in Tennessee and Suffrage were thoroughly enjoyed. We hope this is not Mrs. Atkins' last visit to North Dakota.

On Woman's Day our work was represented by Miss Thomas and Miss McKenzie.

There were present at the general officer's meeting July 7, Mrs. Wylie, Mrs. Connor, Mrs. Reed and myself. Mrs. Reed and daughter, Florence, spent several days at the cottage, with Mrs. Connor and Miss McKenzie in tents close by; we were a very happy family, it could not be otherwise with Master Harold and Mrs. Wylie as host and hostess.

Mrs. Anderson, who in company with Mr. Anderson, and several friends, is taking a trip through the northwest, reports a delightful time.

Yours for a very successful convention,

NECIA E. BUCK,

SARGENT COUNTY NOTES.

July 13, 1910.

Sargent County: Our state paper has looked rather lonesome the last month or two with so few field notes. Wonder if the local unions are all idle? We down here in the southeastern part of North Dakota think we are not doing much but in Dunbar township has been held two contests for the silver medal. Two boys won out in this combat. The temperance sentiment in this community is lacking; we hope much from the sentiment instilled in the minds of these young people. Gwinner union has had a desperate battle with their druggist but won out. Sixty-five men and women signed the petition asking that permit be not granted. Not a permit granted to any druggist in Sargent county.

Mrs. S. F. Sell, president of Gwinner union, and her husband, who is a staunch supporter of the temperance cause had much to do with the circulating of this petition. Rev. Safstrom is another advocate of temperance in the village of Gwinner, and is not afraid to speak. A gold medal contest was held in Gwinner, July 1 while it was not a success financially, yet we hope it helped the cause. We had a chance to exploit the W. C. T. U. and some of the work that has been accomplished and of the territory that it covers. Dr. Alexander gave a history of the contest work and a talk on medical temperance. Also a reading, Little Eleanor Johnson of Forman won the medal. Harlem has held two parlor contests and is preparing for the third one. These parlor contests make a very creditable entertainment; for the afternoon meeting. The union can draw out many who do not belong by getting children whose mothers are indifferent. The next meeting of the Harlem union is in charge of the young girls of the neighborhood. Sometimes one feels discouraged but when you get a good piece of news like this, it makes one feel as if all the work was not in vain. Mrs. Mae Larson has proved to be an organizer. When Mrs. Larson came to North Dakota she knew nothing of W. C. T. U. work; had never attended a meeting, but became interested in our work in the Harlem union. One year ago she moved back to Iowa and has organized a union of ten active members in her neighborhood.

Should we not feel elated?

Hoping to have more field notes in the next Bulletin, I send my share,
MRS. McCORRY.

TRI-COUNTY CONVENTION.

June 28, 29, 30, 1910.

The second tri-county convention of Barnes, Griggs and Stutsman counties, and the twenty-second anniversary of the organization of Barnes county W. C. T. U. met at the Congregational church, Cooperstown at 2 o'clock p. m. with Pres. Mrs. L. M. Brown in the chair, and National Organizer Mrs. Florence Atkins as guest of honor.

In the absence of Miss Maud Rice, Mrs. Atkins gave a very instructive talk on physical culture, with demonstrations.

The address of our tri-county president, Mrs. L. M. Brown, was very much enjoyed, being a masterpiece, and it encouraged and inspired us in our work.

Rev. Chas. Evans, Cooperstown, gave a talk on "The Responsibility of the Individual Voter on Existing Political Conditions." The evening session met at the opera-house.

The address of welcome given in behalf of the churches, school, and local union, were welcomed indeed and were feelingly responded to.

National Organizer Mrs. Flo Atkins gave the address of the evening. The audience was held spellbound throughout the entire address as she told of "How Tennessee went dry and the working and praying of the dear women of the Southland."

At the close of the address an informal reception was given the convention.

The reports from the different unions were very interesting, showing good work being done.

Mrs. Atkins was made an honorary member of the convention.

Mrs. Tallmadge, Cooperstown, conducted the memorial service and touching tributes were paid to all our members who have been called up higher.

We were very much interested and enlightened by Mr. Bartlett's talk on "The Relationship of Federal Government to Prohibition States."

The splendid paper by Mrs. Wanner, "Our Duty to Our Young People; What Are We Doing for Them," was read by Mrs. Clark and interesting discussions followed.

Mrs. Blackwell, Cooperstown, deserves much praise for her work in connection with the cradle roll, eighty children being enrolled. It was a pretty sight to see them march in with their flags and banners.

Mrs. Atkins and Dr. Francis Rose of Spokane, Wash., gave instructive talks to the mothers.

The evening session was given over to the medal contest.

The contestants were six young ladies from the different counties. The judges awarded the medal to Miss Ruth Blackwell, Cooperstown.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—Mrs. Zimmerman, Valley City.

Vice President—Mrs. L. M. Brown, Cooperstown.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Zabel, Valley City.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Chas. Houghton, Cooperstown.

Treasurer—E. C. Widdfield, Leal.

Superintendents appointed: Sunday School Work—Mrs. J. H. Flewell.

Literature—Mrs. S. W. Flewell.

Medal Contest—Mrs. Wanner, Jamestown.

Prize Essay Contest—Mrs. Will Carlton, Cooperstown.

Moral Education—Mrs. Blackwell, Cooperstown.

Christian Citizenship—Mrs. Miller, Sanborn.

Press Work—Mrs. Chester Platt, Cooperstown.

Franchise—Mrs. Widdfield, Leal.

Med. Temperance—Mrs. Wilson, Leal.

Y. Secretary—Mrs. Gardner, Valley City.

L. T. L. Secretary—Mrs. Freeman, Dazey.

Mrs. L. M. Brown, our retiring president has served faithfully for the last ten years and felt that she must take a much needed rest.
The music under the direction of Mrs. David Bartlett, Cooperstown, was ably rendered and added much to the enjoyment of the sessions.

Work Among the Indians.

Chautauqua, Devils Lake, N. D., July 11, 1910.—My Dear Fellow Workers: A few days ago I finished a trip on Fort Totten reservation. The arrangements for this particular trip were begun immediately after our last annual convention. Indian work is slow, and there were many delays.

Upon reaching Oberon, June 24, I learned that Peter Bear, the man with whom Rev. C. A. Mack of Oberon had made arrangements for my coming was not at home. However, through the kindness of the Oberon friends, I was able to wait until I could learn of others on the reservation. I sent a letter to Mr. Jacob Good Bird, the native pastor of the Crow Hill Presbyterian church, saying that I was coming.

On the afternoon of June 30, we left Oberon, not knowing just where the minister lived. After a ride of several miles we came to a nice looking church, painted white, with a neat cemetery on the opposite hillside. The minister could not speak English, but we were fortunate to find visitors who could.

We made ourselves known and were rather appalled to find that I could not be entertained there. I knew that I would find some way out of the difficulty.

I entered the house, which was a clean one, having a good many comforts. I expressed my pleasure, and said I knew that I would be very comfortable. Mr. Good Bird did not think that I would be, and beside none of the family spoke English.

I learned from Mr. Good Bird that I was to go to Mr. Frank Black Shields where I would be well cared for. Mr. Good Bird hitched up his team and we started for Mr. Black Shields.

On arriving we were greeted very cordially by Mrs. Black Shields and her daughter and Mr. Black Shield, an intelligent looking man, who gave me such a nice welcome. He had just returned from a large temperance meeting in South Dakota. He had been sent as a delegate of the Presbyterian Temperance Society of Fort Totten.

Mrs. Black Shields said they had been looking for me in May, when it was arranged that I should come to them. Mr. Good Bird's persistent refusal to entertain me was explained. They had appointed for the 10th of May, of which I knew nothing until too late to reach them. Mrs. Black Shields said, "There was a great many people come to see and hear you that time. The house was full. We heard that you were a woman who carried a hatchet and broke up saloons."

Since taking up this new feature of mission work many things have been laid to my charge, but never before was I Carrie Nation.

Early next morning Mr. Black Shields went to one of the white towns, and returned bringing a fine new two seated buggy. "Now, we can go to see the people when we want to." We went the following day, first to Fort Totten to call upon the agent, Mr. C. M. Zieback. This is our first duty upon a reservation. Mr. Zieback was not at home. We went on to the camp.

Mr. Black Shields went miles out of his way that I might visit the 1,000 acre national park which in places is very lovely. We finally came in sight of the camp which was a mile or more in circumference. A level plain surrounded by low foothills, where the teepees were. In the center of the level three tent stores formed a part of the circle in which all services and dances were held. This circle is usually formed by small trees being brought and stood against a fence of poles, thus giving a fine shade. But not so at this camp. There was no protection from the hot sun except under the wagons which formed a part of the circle.

I was pleased to see that this people are still using the Indian teepee instead of the more convenient wall tent of the white man. The teepee has a generous opening at the top so made that it can be closed during a storm. The teepee is large, and has many large poles to be moved, and because of the convenience of the wall tent, without ventilation, the Indian is putting convenience before health. With many tribes the teepee is coming to be the exception instead of the rule.

We called at several teepees, were introduced to many Indians, received a kindly welcome from all, learned that there would be a church service on

Sabbath in the morning, a temperance meeting in the afternoon. I asked for a children's meeting some time during the day.

I was introduced to a fine looking young man who was to be my interpreter on the morrow. As I shook hands I could not resist saying, "Don't be afraid, I'm not the woman with the hatchet, but am none the less strong for temperance; you need not be afraid of me." With a pleasant smile he assured me that he was not afraid.

Sabbath morning we started for camp at an early hour. As we drove in to camp there was a ball practice going on, but as the hour for service drew near this was discontinued. To have continued it would have been contrary to Indian etiquette. About 11 a. m. people began to come from their canvas homes in all directions. They were not called to service by any sweet toned bell, but by the voice of a Christian Indian calling out, "Come to the house of God. Come to the house of God." We took our places in the shade of the wagons, men at the left the women at the right. To me there is no more impressive sight than these outdoor services among the Indian people. With quiet dignity and uncovered heads the simple Presbyterian church service was conducted. Hymns sung in the Dakota tongue are always beautiful. This day there was earnest attention given to the sermon by Rev. Jacob Good Bird. I do not understand the language but the spirit of earnestness and reverence in which the message was given impressed me and I was spiritually fed.

Between the services I learned that the temperance people were to provide dinner for the camp, after the temperance meeting. In this there was great wisdom, since it always insures a large audience. So it proved as there were probably 200 present.

I had the honor of speaking first, standing in the broiling sun until Mr. Good Bird came to my rescue with an umbrella. I spoke for half an hour then closed with a demonstration of the effect of alcohol on egg. There was much interest taken in this part of my talk as the glass with the cooked egg was passed around showing that the stomach is affected in the same way. There were several earnest speeches from Catholic and Protestant alike. Then two women came forward to join the Presbyterian Temperance Society. The invitation was impressive. The president said a few words, then the minister read the constitution the applicants raised their hands and took the pledge by oath. Following the short prayer offered the members shook hands with them.

Then came the dinner, but I will not describe the unique way in which it was served, since it will occupy too much space.

The president gave the use of his tent for the children's meeting. I have no doubt but that this was the first special children's meeting ever called among this people. No children came, but shortly after the temperance meeting closed an old man passed around calling out the dance for the evening. After the church service the day's worship was over. This is not confined to Indians alone. The new Indian is largely what we have made him.

However, I did not feel that the children's hour was lost since many mothers called to see me, and some fathers to shake hands, thus showing their approval of the work.

Before leaving for home I called at many teepees, distributing leaflets. These with the large number distributed at the big meeting were indeed many white messengers sent out that day. Sent out with prayer, I am confident that they will do good.

One young mother called, asking me for a book. As she spoke in Dakota I did not understand it. When I went into her teepee she spoke in English and afterwards when I learned what she wanted I sent her a number accompanied by a letter. At Mr. Black Shields we finished our Sabbath with hymns.

I did not attend the 4th of July celebration. The dance I have never witnessed. It is a large factor in keeping up the old customs. The white people are responsible for the existing conditions by their approval. They may not be cognizant that the dance is keeping the Indian from advancement. There are no day schools on Fort

Totten reservation. At Fort Totten two large government boarding schools are under the superintendency of Major Zieback, the other under the order of the Gray Nuns, who are also in the civil service. The pupils of both schools attend the Catholic service each Sabbath, if being the only church there. At Crownhill there is a Presbyterian and a Catholic church, and at Woodlake a Presbyterian church.

As this is vacation time I could do no work in the schools. Tuesday morning we drove into the fort, to the office which presented such a busy scene, a large number of Indians being present. I despaired of securing an interview with Mayor Zieback. As I was introduced to him I said, "You are so busy, I will call again." "No, I can talk with you now as well as any time." He himself is a member of the Presbyterian Temperance Society, and is fighting intemperance all the time. I left a copy of "Scientific Studies" with him to be examined. He wished me to visit the sister's school. I did so and spent a pleasant day with Sister Page who is at the head of the school. In the afternoon I took the boat for Chautauqua.

The memories of my few days visit in Mr. Black Shields home will always be pleasant ones. The evenings spent in hymn singing in both English and Dakota with either the father or daughter at the organ, and Mrs. Black Shield helping with song, to many of you will not hold anything peculiar. Women only gain their rightful place through Christianity. As we conferred together about the right way of living, each one taking part in the conversation, I could not help but think of the transformation, and that a new day has dawned for this people. It is not very old, but it is growing and will not be shortened by the influence of the bad white man.

So this itinerancy of Fort Totten reservation ended amidst pleasant receptions, kindly greetings from all, and lasting remembrances of the pleasant, helpful days in our friend's home. I learned much of the good temperance society that has over 1,800 members, both men and women, and extends from Nebraska to Montana. I hope to keep in touch with this society and persuade them to adopt some of our departments for educational and aggressive work.

After the schools open for the fall term I expect to be at Fort Totten again, but this time it will not be an "unknown country" but a country where are many friends of our common cause temperance.

On this the Chautauqua grounds I have had the pleasure of meeting the school principal and his wife. They are ready to undertake any work that will build up the Indian youth into clean, strong men and women, who will become good citizens.

Truly God does prepare the way. All we need to do is to show our faith by our works.

Yours sincerely,
JESSIE MCKENZIE.

Treasurer's Report, July 18, 1910.

Gift day, Enderlin	\$ 6.75
Gift day, Second district	4.00
Gift day, Forman	1.00
Valley City, state dues	9.10
Minnewaukan, state dues	2.10
Towner, state dues	8.40
Ellendale, state dues	2.80
Minot, state dues	6.30
Cavalier, state dues	2.10
Churches Ferry, state dues70
Cass county, state pledge	30.00
Portal, state dues	2.80
Lisbon, state dues	3.50
Leal, life member, J. Burl Carr ..	10.00
Barnes-Griggs-Stutsman, life member, LeDeoux Cowen	10.00
Barnes-Griggs-Stutsman, life member, Mrs. G. S. Tucker	10.00
Larimore, state dues	8.40
Absaraka, memorial	2.00
First District, life member, Miss Georgia M. Chambers	10.00
Rolla, life member, Mrs. M. Porteous	10.00
Bisbee, state dues	2.80
Cass County, convention, state minutes15
Fargo, life member, P. Hewison ..	10.00
Pollock	10.00
Grand Forks, state dues	1.40
Heaton, state dues	9.10
Willard member	1.00
Bulletin subscriptions50

Mrs. Atkins, organizer 53.61
Dear Sisters: I want to remind you that the treasurer's books will close two weeks before state convention, which will be Sept. 15. I have received dues for only 1,437 members so far this year. Can you not attend to this matter now and send in your dues at once?
Sincerely yours,
MRS. ROBERT B. REED,
Amenia, N. D. Treasurer.

SECOND DISTRICT SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the Second District, W. C. T. U., met at Carrington, June 22 to 24, 1910.

Delegates from ten of the eleven unions and two L. T. L's in the district were represented.

I. We can truly say "The Last Was the Best."

Reports from the different unions show much progress along the department of work.

Esmond is the banner union in membership.

But we give our baby union at Flora the prestige for quick returns.

To our thirteen departments of work we have added a new one at the request of our former corresponding secretary, Mrs. Spaulding, whose infant daughter, "Little Frances," heads the list of the "cradle roll." Mothers of the district you are urged to send your baby's names to Mrs. Agnes Spaulding, Leeds, N. D., with the enrollment fee of one dime.

We appreciate the hearty welcomes received. The fine music, both instrumental and vocal, and would like to give many names if space permitted will only mention our gracious welcome from Father McDonald in behalf of the city.

We are much indebted to the loyalty of the Carrington union for their continued effort in making the convention a success in spite of the intense heat. That kept some of our members at home ("I'm one of 'em").

The paper by Miss Cain, superintendent of schools of Foster county on "The Verdict of Science as to the Effect of School on Life" was excellent and voted to be sent to the Bulletin.

Likewise Rev. S. A. Thompkins' paper on the "Advancement of Women" which was greatly appreciated by all present.

We are indebted to Rev. E. E. Saunders for his valuable addresses on "Our Duty to Young People and the Different Phases of the Internal Revenue Tax," the latter subject was assigned to Rev. A. J. Garry, who was unavoidably absent.

One of the most enjoyable things of the convention was the "Children's Hour" prepared and conducted by Mrs. Burton of Carrington.

Too much praise can not be given to Mrs. Burton for this work. An interesting feature of the convention was a report given by Miss Jessie McKenzie of her work as missionary to the Indians.

Our memorial service was unusually tender and sacred, especially the memory of Miss Lucia Thomas of Oberon, who was one of most efficient and loved workers, besides a number of others, including Mrs. L. B. Chamberlin, who had become so familiar to us through correspondence we have had with her in her department of work.

A medal contest was held the last evening, the consensus of opinion was "excellent."

The medal was awarded to Miss Lola DuWald of Carrington. Our medal contest superintendent is planning a series of contests throughout the district inasmuch as our district comprises an area of over 600 square miles was decided to elect a vice president for each county. The election resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. M. A. Garry, Leeds, N. D.

Vice President at Large—Mrs. A. B. Hare, Carrington; Rev. S. A. Tompkins, Oberon; Mrs. A. M. Rager, New Rockford; Mrs. R. Praug, Heaton.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. M. Delameter, Knox.

Reccording Secretary—Mrs. R. Sevensen, Esmond.

Treasurer—Miss Nellie Whitcomb, Oberon.

To the Voters of the State of North Dakota.

The following from R. B. Griffith, chairman of North Dakota Enforcement League, needs no explanation. Resolutions passed at county conventions impeach the integrity of Judge Fisk in his opinions in cases where the liquor traffic is concerned.

At the convention of the North Dakota Enforcement League held in Jamestown, March 31, 1910, a resolution was adopted instructing the executive committee to issue a circular letter explaining why the citizens should not vote for Judge C. J. Fisk for re-election to the position of judge of the supreme court.

In accordance with the instructions of the convention the committee calls the attention of the voters to the record of Judge Fisk of the supreme court of this state in three important cases relating to the prohibition law.

First. Exparte Corliss 114 N. W. 962. Defendant found guilty of contempt of court for appearing before the grand jury of Burleigh county. Defendant sued out a writ of habeas corpus, writ denied. Temperance commissioner law held unconstitutional.

For years the temperance forces of this state worked to secure a law that would provide state enforcement. The legislature of 1907 passed a law creating the office of temperance commissioner and Mr. Geo. Murray was appointed to this office by Governor Burke. He opened his office at Bismarck and was doing effective work in closing up blind pigs when the case above referred to was brought before the supreme court, and Judge Fisk in October, 1907, wrote the opinion declaring the law unconstitutional. Judge Morgan concurring and Judge Spalding dissenting.

Second. State vs. Fargo Bottling Co. 124 N. W. 336. Defendant convicted of wrongful sale of intoxicating liquors and appeals. Affirmed. All concur except Judge Fisk dissenting.

The prohibition law was being violated all over the state, through the sale of malt liquors. As long as this was permitted it made an easy method for liquor sellers to dodge the law. For years the temperance forces of this state worked to secure a law that would stop the sale of malt liquors and succeeded in getting such a law passed by the legislature of 1909. Under this new law the case of the State vs. Fargo Bottling Co. was tried. The majority of the supreme court held the sale of malt liquors under this new law illegal, but Judge Fisk held the sale legal in a dissenting opinion.

Third. State Ex. Rel Miller vs. District Court of Burleigh County et al 124 N. W. 417. Application for writ of certiorari to compel the district court of Burleigh county to permit the attorney general to appear before the grand jury. Writ granted. All concur except Fisk and Morgan.

An effort was being made by the attorney general to enforce the prohibition law in Burleigh county. It was important that he should go before the grand jury. Judge Winchester refused to let the attorney general go into the grand jury room. The case was brought before the supreme court and permission was granted by a majority of the court but Judge Fisk in a dissenting opinion refused to allow the attorney general to appear before the grand jury.

In these three important cases Judge Fisk has made a record from which the committee believes he is not fair and impartial to the maintenance and enforcement of the prohibition law.

Judges of the supreme court of North Dakota are placed in their position by the votes of the citizens of this state. It is right and proper that every citizen should enquire into the record of every judge seeking election to this important position, and then decide whether their votes should elect him or not.

From the record of Judge Fisk in the above cases the State Enforcement League in convention assembled at James'own, North Dakota, March 31, 1910, decided to ask the citizens of North Dakota to select three new judges for the supreme court at the coming election from the other candidates, and not to vote for Judge Fisk.

R. B. GRIFFITH,
Chairman of Executive Committee of the North Dakota Enforcement League.

CASS COUNTY CONVENTION.

The 22nd annual convention of the Cass county W. C. T. U. convened at Page on June 30. The convention was held in the Methodist church and the ladies of the Page union decorated the church very nicely with flowers and potted plants. The banners of the different unions represented were displayed and added a bright appearance to the room. Among the banners was the beautiful national physical education banner, awarded to North Dakota last fall. It is a new banner, never having been awarded before and North Dakota is proud of having won it.

The consecration service was conducted by Mrs. Deveraux of Page. The roll call which followed was responded to by the general officers and vice presidents, who are the presidents of the local unions. Each responded with some item of the temperance forward movement, and many countries were heard from.

The memorial hour was in charge of Mrs. Walter Reed of Amenia, Cass county mourns the loss of several prominent workers, including Mrs. W. W. Waits, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. Bickford, Mrs. Ruthruff and Mrs. Watkins.

After noon prayer the morning session adjourned. The following chairmen of committees were announced. Resolutions: Mrs. W. Reed; Credentials, Mrs. Emma Clark; Auditing Miss Nelson; Courtesies, Mrs. Thompson; Press, Mrs. Wilder.

The afternoon session was marked for its excellence. A symposium: The Child, was the principal feature and Mrs. Hazelquist of Fargo read an original and most excellent paper on "Moral and Religious Culture of the Child." A paper written by a college student on "Race Suicide and Race Progress" was read by Miss Best. It told us that underpaid labor was one of the greatest causes for race suicide and suggested forms of bettering present conditions.

Little Miss Fear of Absaraka sang very sweetly and little Miss Courtney of Fage won all our hearts by a recitation.

Mrs. Julia Nelson, state superintendent of work among foreign speaking people, gave an instructive talk on work in her department.

Literature, Union Signal and Our State Paper were discussed by Mrs. Clark and Mrs. R. M. Pollock.

The Hon. J. W. Courtney in a most happy manner welcomed the convention to the city. He dwelt especially on the worthiness of the W. C. T. U.

The programme the second day was even more instructive than the first. We had with us Mrs. Florence E. Atkins as our national member of the convention. Her fine address in the evening was listened to with close attention as she told us of the onward march of our cause in other states.

Mrs. Atkins may be sure of a cordial welcome when she comes back to us again.

Pembina County Convention.

The 21st annual convention of Pembina County Women's Christian Temperance Union was held at Grafton, June 7 and 8, with a good number in attendance.

The convention was held in the M. E. church which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Mrs. Scott of Waihalia, Miss Morson of Drayton, as well as a class of children trained by Mrs. B. H. Wylie favored the convention with some good singing.

Mrs. Patten of Larimore, state superintendent of franchise, delighted her audience with an address on "Woman's Suffrage as I See it." A gold medal contest was held with Miss W. Wallace as successful contestant. \$26.75 was realized.

Several very interesting papers were read and some good resolutions passed. A full account of the convention has been published in several of the county papers.

MRS. I. J. BASKEN,
Cor. Secretary.

Pembina, July 14, 1910.

Seventh District Convention.

The annual convention of the Seventh district of the W. C. T. U. of North Dakota was held at Taylor, June 23 and 24. Some very interesting sessions were held and all very pro-

fitable to those present. The lecture, on Thursday evening, by Rev. Garrick, now of Emerson, but formerly of Waterloo, Ia., was full of inspiration; it was religious, patriotic and political. He says "The minister of the gospel cannot always be the man with a long coat and white tie, but must be out and work at the polls and work for the right man at election, as does the liquor man work for their men," he also says, "It is a proven fact that purity in politics never wins, and it is time for the christian world to be at work." The greatest disappointment of the convention was that of not having Harriet Hall present, as was expected, having received word at a late hour, of her serious illness.

Reports from the various unions show an interest in the work, and that the W. C. T. U. understand the motto of their great leader, Frances Willard, "For God and Home and Native Land."

The officers for the district are: Mrs. Pearl Hutchinson of Taylor, president; Mrs. A. E. Breckenridge of Reeder, vice president; Miss Thea Torgerson of Taylor, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Roberts of Haynes, recording secretary; Mrs. Helen Kellogg of Bowman, treasurer.

The place for convention next time was not decided on.

LETTER FROM MISS THOMAS.

Chautauqua, N. D., July 15, 1910.
Dear White Ribbon Sisters and L. T. L. Workers: The time for state convention is drawing near, and we are all beginning to think of our annual report.

I believe there are a number of Legions in the state that have never sent in any report. While I have been glad in discovering that more L. T. L. work has been done than we knew of, I would be very glad to receive a direct report from every legion or W. C. T. U. where L. T. L. work of any kind is carried on, so that I may include it in my annual report. For convenience's sake, please let your report be somewhat along the following lines:

- Time of organization.
- Number of enrolled members.
- Number of paid members.
- Number of pledged members.
- Number of teacher members.
- Number of entertainments, contests, socials, etc., given during the year.
- Amount of money raised thereby for L. T. L. work.

Number of Crusader subscriptions. Number of meetings held during the year.

Number of pages of literature distributed, or any other work that the legion may have accomplished.

Again let me emphasize two things that I mentioned in my April letter.

First, The Crusader Monthly subscriptions. In spite of my appeal to the various unions and L. T. L.'s throughout the state for Crusader subscriptions, our subscription list has decreased.

Owing to my inability to be in the field to push the work it will probably be difficult to raise our subscription list up to 1,000 as I had so dearly hoped to do, but wou you all try to help me raise the 100 new ones, pledged at Omaha last fall?

This, and more, can easily be accomplished, if every union and L. T. L. in the state would aim to raise at least five new subscriptions. Send to the Union Signal, Evanston, Ill., for sample copies of the Crusader Monthly, and circulars in which are given the various prizes for subscription clubs.

In sending in your subscriptions, please remember to ask that they be credited to the L. T. L. secretary of your state, or they will not count on the pledge.

Then in regard to the \$5.00 pledge to the Anna A. Gordon Missionary fund, which was also given at the national convention last fall, I must again appeal to you. Will not each union try to have the L. T. L.'s raise at least 50 cents for this purpose. If there is a surplus over \$5.00, it will be very gratefully received into the fund.

I feel very sure that when these things are brought to your attention, you will not want our state to fail to live up to these pledges, at the national in November.

I would be very glad if every union or legion who wishes to help in this matter could do so before or at the state convention in October. This money can be sent directly to

me at Fargo, and receipts for same will be promptly forwarded.

Any information desired can be had by dropping me a card.

May God bless you all and give you courage and strength to do His will from day to day.

"Let us not drift, but sow."
Yours for service,
ESTHER THOMAS,
State L. T. L. Sec.

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Afternoon, 1:30 to 5:30.



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