



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 14. NO. 9.

FARGO, N. D., OCTOBER, 1910.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Delivered by Mrs. Necia Buck at 21st Annual Convention.

The following is a complete copy of the address delivered by Mrs. Necia Buck at the twenty-first annual convention held at Valley City:

Our meeting in your beautiful city to which we have been so graciously welcomed celebrates the twenty-first anniversary of the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Dakota. We have reached our majority. In the life of an individual this is a nimportant date, it is a time to sum up the events of the years gone by and plan great things for the future; it is a time of interest to our friends as well, and the question as to whether we ever have amounted to anything or ever will amount to anything is freely discussed by them. May we not take a backward glance and briefly review the work of twenty-one years:

Upon the division of the territory of Dakota into the states of North and South Dakota it became necessary to divide the territorial Woman's Christian Temperance Union which had been organized in 1882 at Canton, S. D., and at this time was under the leadership of Helen M. Barker, who recently passed away at her home in Evanston. The territorial convention met in 1889 at Yankton, S. D., and it was there that the eighteen delegates from North Dakota, present at that convention, completed the organization for our state; Miss Addie M. Kinear was elected president, serving for four years; Mrs. Best, president of Cass County, was elected vice-president at large, and Mrs. Anderson was elected assistant organizer, which position she held until four years later, when she succeeded Miss Kinear as president.

Our organization came into being in the midst of the great constitutional campaign of 1889. That the vigorous campaign of education, agitation and organization carried on by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was the principal factor in the victory for constitutional prohibition is acknowledged by the temperance men of both states. Few realize what the struggle to keep this law on the statute books meant to the W. C. T. U. and other temperance workers in the early days when every legislative assembly found the liquor forces actively engaged in a warfare against prohibition, while they loudly proclaimed that "prohibition did not prohibit." More than once the law has been saved by a single vote, and once by the governor's veto. All thru these years a worker has been sent to the state capital during the legislative assembly, Mrs. Anderson having missed but one assembly, and to the watchful care of our own and other temperance leaders, we owe our prohibition law as it now stands, and many other righteous measures that have been passed by our state legislatures. In 1909 there was enrolled in the public schools of the state 131,582 children. A scientific temperance instruction law provides that these children shall be taught the evil effects of alcohol and narcotics; a physical education law, said to be the best in the United States, provides for their training along this line: Pure food, health and decency laws, laws increasing the penalty for Sabbath breaking and raising the age of consent to 18 years, the repeal

of the ninety day divorce law, laws defining intoxicating liquors and forbidding the advertising and soliciting of liquor sales; a child labor law, and laws regulating the sale of liquor by druggists. In the passage of these and many other laws our organization has been an active force, and there is perhaps no state W. C. T. U. that can bring as great an influence to bear upon politics and legislation as our own.

For thirteen years we maintained a home for homeless women, the only institution of its kind in the state, and of the hundreds who came to its shelter the great majority went out to lead clean and useful lives, and many were won for the Kingdom of Christ. There is no more convincing evidence of the worth of temperance work than the fact that public opinion in favor of the prohibitory law has steadily grown to such strength that resubmission is no longer considered an issue, and that the sentiment in favor of the enforcement of the law and the consequent betterment of conditions throughout the state increases year by year.

Mrs. Cameron Corbett in an address before the Glasgow convention, said: "It would be impossible to exaggerate the power and influence of the movement; statesmen are in a very large measure guided by public opinion, but public opinion never forms itself, it is never easily changed. Every advance in public opinion is the result of strenuous and tremendous efforts, and while statesmen are guided by opinion, organizations like yours form the opinion which guides the statesmen." In a great measure this public opinion has been formed by the steady grind of the local workers; the prayer meetings, sermons, public meetings, Sunday school rallies, and Fourth of July celebrations with temperance contests, circulation of literature, the use of the press and all the manifold ways we have of getting our cause before the public. This is work that very often seems to count for little and yet it is the seed sowing from which the fruits of righteousness grow.

Of the lives that have been broadened and blessed in the doing of the work only the records of eternity can show.

No stream from its source flows seaward, how lonely soever its course, but what some land is gladdened.

No star ever rose and set without influence somewhere.

No life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife, and all life not be purer and stronger thereby.

We believe that our past record entitles us to the respect of friend and foe, and justifies us in planning great things for the future which we hope to do at this convention. A dear old lady who was present at the organization of our union and has ever been a devoted friend of our cause, Mrs. Mary A. Eennett of Jamestown, sends the following lines with the request that they be read before the convention as a message of greeting from her to the W. C. T. U.

We Are of Age.

We are of age, yet Father keep us daily
Within Thy care, we are but children still;
Oft weak and wayward, give us Thine arm, we pray Thee.
To lean upon, help us to do Thy will.
We ask, thee, Father, here today to

help us,
Make us all one that we may serve
Thee right;
May every Christian grace indeed possess us,
And guide us to Thy Heavenly home of light.
Help us to walk the narrow path to Jesus.
Tho' it must sometimes lead thru thorns and strife,
That vain and wordly ways may never please us.
Help us to live a truly Christian life,
Help us to serve Thee, Father, true and gladly,
Thru all our days thus help Thy kingdom come,
May no self sacrifice affect us sadly,
Deem it the light that surely guides us home.
Tho' we're of age, yet Father, keep us daily
Within Thy care, we are but children still;
We need Thine arm to lean upon, we pray, Thee,
Help us to serve Thee more, and do Thy will.

—M. A. Bennett.

It's coming, it's coming,
The day for which we pray,
We'll take the world for Christ's own kingdom
Some glad day.

It does not need the vision of a prophet to discern in the world's great gatherings that have marked the year, signs that indicate the coming of that glad day.

In the closing days of 1909 on the plains of India, at Agra, a city of 200,000 heathen, met the World's Christian Endeavor in convention assembled. The White City, formed by 400 tents provided by the government, sheltered 4,000 delegates from more than twenty different countries, and speaking twenty-nine different languages; yet the language of every heart was the same and the song on every lip was:

All hail the power of Jesus name
Let angels prostrate fall,
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all.

The World's Sunday School convention assembled in May at the nation's capital with "The Sunday School and the Great Commission" as its dominant keynote. Back of the platform and almost covering the end wall of the auditorium in which the convention was held, was stretched a great map of the world with these words between the hemispheres: "The world is the field; the good seed are the children of the kingdom," and at either side the quotations: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to the whole creation," and "they went forth and preached everywhere, where the Lord was working with them." Missionaries from many other lands were there, and thirty nationalities were represented. It was once thought that the Sunday school was for women and children only, but the mammoth parade of 5,000 men from every province and state from Alberta to Southern California, that marched a peaceful army, through the streets of the nation's capital, which, in less happy days, so often resounded to the march of soldiers on warfare bent, was positive proof of the changed attitude of men toward the Sunday school. Congress paid high

tribute to the movement by sending greetings to the convention and adjourning to witness the parade; \$75,000 was subscribed in the few hours to place workers in foreign fields to organize Sunday schools. Strong ground was taken on the temperance question, and one of the banners carried in the parade bore the encouraging inscription: "No saloons after 1920."

In the beautiful old city of Edinburgh, the ancient Scottish capital, from June 14 to 24, there was held the World's Missionary Congress, 1,200 delegates representing 100 denominations, met in council to plan the speedy conquest of the world for Christ, the all absorbing purpose of this great conference was to make known to every creature the salvation of God in this present generation. Lord Balfour, in his opening address, in a plea for greater unity, said: "It is not for me to deny the importance of the things upon which we differ, but we are beginning, I hope, to feel that those upon which we are united transcend in importance in every way those which keep us apart. The Fatherhood of God, the love of the Son, the power of the Holy Christ, the purity of Christian life, and the splendor of the Christian hope, are common ground."

That the day will come when the lion and the lamb may lie down together is indicated by the fact that at the great Peace Congress recently held in Stockholm, Sweden, the "Disarmament of the Nations" was the most popular theme of discussion. There were at this congress representatives from about 200 peace organizations and other bodies. For the first time there were delegates from Russian peace societies, and also one from Turkey.

It was in the old historic city of Glasgow that the eighth convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held, which proved to be the largest in the history of the organization, 212 delegates were present from the United States alone, and a total voting delegation of 415 was reported, while visiting delegates swelled the number to over 600. The mission-ary spirit manifest in the other world's gatherings was not lacking here. Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, who has just completed a world's missionary tour, in an address before the convention, said:

"God's tender mercy has been very great during the three years since the last meeting. In my pilgrimage around the world I have felt that the prayers and the love of my comrades were sustaining me. The supreme mission that has penetrated my heart is that we are all members one of another; if one member suffers all suffer; we cannot build barriers around our town and save it. Why is prohibition so hard to enforce in Maine? Because of Boston's liquor traffic. If it is true of towns and states, it is true of nations. We must see the relations of each to all. No one is fit to gospel his neighborhood until he is ready to gospel the world. We must have an interest in all the homes in the world, in the world-home. The world-cry is piercing the heavens and the earth; we must answer."

The general officers are earnestly considering how this answer may be given and help sent to the many fields from which appeals come. Already ar-

(Continued on page 2, 2d column.)

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

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OCTOBER, 1910.

One of the important measures of the convention was the redistricting of the state into more convenient districts, so that the various sections can more easily work together, and be more easily superintended. The districting is as follows:

First—Ramsey and Towner counties.

Second—Benson, Wells, Eddy and Foster.

Third—Bottineau, McHenry, and Pierce.

Fourth—Ward, Burke and Renville.

Fifth—Williams and Mountrail.

Sixth—Sheridan and McLean.

Seventh—Stark and Billings.

Eighth—Oliver, Mercer and Morton.

Ninth—Emmons, Logan and McIntosh.

Tenth—Bowman, Adams and Hettinger.

Eleventh—Kidder and Burleigh.

Twelfth—Stutsman, Barnes and Griggs.

Thirteenth—LaMoure and Ransom.

Fourteenth—Richland, Dickey and Sargent.

Fifteenth—Cass, Traill and Steele.

Sixteenth—Grand Forks and Nelson.

Seventeenth—Walsh and Cavalier.

Eighteenth—Pembina and unorganized Dunn and McKenzie counties.

It will be well for each Union to make a note of what district it is in and be prepared to send delegates to proper place when convention is called.

The next issue of the Bulletin will be superintendent's number. If any superintendent has failed to send the editor a report attend to it at once, so that your department may have its full recognition.

During the convention four White Ribboners were introduced who had obtained twenty new members the past year. One from Fairmount, two from Fargo, one from Reader, (this delegate, owing to poor connections, spent three days on the trip to Grand Forks). The delegate from Northwood had obtained forty-five new members. Does not the above inspire you to work for large membership? Besides the personal satisfaction of the good work done. The State pays the fare of any delegate, who obtains twenty new members, to the state convention.

Perhaps it is because of the lack of a logical male mind that we cannot see the logic in Secretary Ballinger's action in rescinding the order of Indian Commissioner Johnson closing the saloons in the Indian territory of Minnesota. When engaged in destroying of conservation of the resources of Alaska and other localities, Ballinger was much disturbed because he could find no law for such conservation as Pinchot and others demanded; but now he can calmly set aside a treaty made in good faith, because the liquor interests demand it. With such officials at Washington it will take a few more years before "Prohibition will prohibit." But the prohibition forces are in the cause to stay and soon or late the cause of right and justice will win. Let us pray yet harder, and work more earnestly to "educate, agitate and legislate" the rum power from our land.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(Continued from page 1.)

angements have been made to send workers to Syria, Korea, Burma and many other fields.

Lady Carlisle, in her address, said: "The latest thing in all reform is internationalism, which is the keynote of progress, the keynote to the betterment of our race, the world is one and not divided. The reason why the white ribbon movement seems to be the greatest of all temperance movements is its international character."

Our North Dakota delegates to the World's convention will report it fully, but I would like to give some of the most encouraging items at this time. Since the last World's convention, three and a half years ago, the total increase in membership in the United States alone has been 67,000. In forty-seven great industrial centers, each with a population of over 20,000, saloons have been entirely abolished, and six states have passed laws prohibiting the sale of drink.

Ireland reports 900 members. Canada reports a membership of 12,000, and has fewer licenses and less drinking per head of the population than any other country in the world. Prince Edward Island is prohibitive throughout, and the next comes the province of Saskatchewan, and the other colonies are progressing in getting prohibition in a great many parts of their provinces. There are 214 unions in Australia and a membership of 5,913, and since the last convention 9,828 pledges have been taken. The chief work of the white ribbon women of Australia has been for "no license." New Zealand celebrated its semi-jubilee last February. In 1886 there were fifteen unions there, now there are 78 unions, with 2,400 members. These include thirteen unions of native Maori women, who show unprecedented enthusiasm against the liquor traffic.

After referring to China, Italy and Belgium, Miss Slack spoke of Sweden, where the greatest proportional gain of membership is recorded. In Stockholm they have a restaurant which caters to 600 working men every day. Sweden has 105 unions with 5,631 members. The Swedish government there has given a grant towards their educational work.

Reports regarding Germany, Norway, Denmark, Transvaal, Japan, Africa, Ceylon, Madagascar and Iceland were submitted. The last mentioned country has 100 members who visit the sick and do a great deal of good in connection with the hospitals. In 1907 these people helped to pass a law which will make total prohibition come into force in Iceland in 1912. Japan reports steady progress. Seven new unions were formed last year with 2,600 new members.

The World's vice president and our National president, Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, presided at nearly all the sessions of the convention, and we may be pardoned if in our love for her and pride in her, we quote from the Union Signal an account of the closing scene of the convention: "At the conclusion of the speeches a resolution was offered complimenting Mrs. Stevens, and this produced an ovation such as is rarely the privilege of a human being. Some voices rang out involuntarily in a verse of the song: 'Will she nae come back again?' Instantly the United States delegates responded, 'Yes, she will come back again.' Mrs. Stevens waving her great bouquet energetically in assent. Then the American delegates sang, 'We are glad to come to Scotland, we are glad to come to Glasgow,' to the inspiring strains of Dixie. With a most spontaneous enthusiasm the galleries broke out with the stirring song, 'For she's a jolly good fellow.' It was a thrilling scene."

Mrs. Stevens deserved it all. We have often been intensely proud of her, and we have loved her leadership. But her generalship, her level head and just administration were never so conspicuous as at Glasgow. She was regal in her bearing and Glasgow honored her above all women at the convention.

A verse of America was sung by the United States delegates, to which all the audience responded by singing, "God save the king." Then hands were joined and "God be with you till we meet again," and the Aaronic benediction assigned the Eighth World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union

convention to a charmed memory and to His keeping who maketh all ways straight.

It would be impossible to close these notes on world evangelism without reference to the great Layman's Missionary movement, which had its inception four years ago at the 100th anniversary of the historic "hay stack prayer meeting." Within the last year there have been held in the United States seventy-five great conventions, with thousands of smaller gatherings; these culminated in a great Layman's Missionary Congress held in Chicago last May. This is the first time in history that the men of a nation have come together to consider their religious responsibility to the rest of the world; and they sent out an official declaration that world evangelization could be accomplished in this generation, and, at its closing the official plan for the carrying out of this purpose was received with enthusiasm by the 1,000 delegates representing 20,000,000 church members.

Like Peter of old, we would that we might stay upon the Mount of Transfiguration, and gaze forever upon the vision of the Christ enthroned in the hearts of men—but nay, the Master hath need for us, still. There are valleys to be filled, mountains and hills to be brought low, crooked ways to be straightened, and rough ways made smooth ere the world can be brought to Christ's own kingdom, and you and I have our part to do in this great work of preparation for the coming of this great kingdom.

Let us then begin at Jerusalem and consider conditions here.

The United States government is still in partnership and receiving revenue from that business which is conceded to be the greatest foe to good government, health and morals; a business that annually destroys 100,000 of our nation's sons and robs of virtue and innocence thousands of our daughters; ruins homes, fills to overflowing almshouses, asylums and jails.

Notwithstanding the fact that nine states of the Union have outlawed the saloons and that over 36,000,000 of our people are living under some form of prohibition, the nation's drink bill last year was \$1,554,006,863, and this is a decrease of \$110,185,890 over the bill of 1907. Christian America is still shipping to heathen Africa and other nations the soul-destroying drink in such quantities and with such results as to practically nullify much of the work done by the missionaries sent to these heathen peoples, with the words of salvation. That total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation is the only rational cure for these evils is conceded by all close students of the subject of prohibition, and toward this end we must work.

Advocates of prohibition ask for no better object lesson in support of their claims than your city, beautiful, prosperous, modern, the best of streets, well lighted, well watered, with excellent school and church advantages, and all without one cent of revenue from the "the trade." No man liveth unto himself alone; neither can a city live unto itself alone, and the influence of such a city as yours is farther reaching, and of more value to the world-wide cause of prohibition than can be estimated, and forms an argument that the liquor forces find unanswerable.

Interstate Commerce.

For many years the people of prohibition states have been seeking relief at the hands of the federal government from certain provisions in the interstate commerce laws which enable the outside liquor dealer to violate the state laws by the shipment of liquor to fictitious consignees and by C. O. D. shipments through the express companies. In March, 1909, congress passed the Knox bill which was presented by Senator Knox as a substitute for the well known Hepburn-Dolliver and Littlefield bills; this law, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1910, provides that liquor shipped into a prohibition state must be plainly labelled with the name, the quantity and the character of the contents, and C. O. D. shipment is forbidden. While it is conceded that this law has been a step in the right direction, in that it has helped in the enforcement of the prohibition law in our state and has materially decreased the sale of liquor, it is not far-reaching enough to meet the

demands of the situation, and it is necessary that we urge congress to take further action to more completely protect us from outside interference with our laws by the liquor traffic. A much stronger bill was introduced in the last congress by Senator Curtiss and Representative Miller, which, it is hoped, will be indorsed by all state conventions as it will doubtless be indorsed by the National convention at Baltimore.

The following is a text of this bill, to be known as the Curtiss-Miller Interstate Commerce Liquor bill, and every union should do its best to secure its passage: "Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, that all fermented, distilled or other intoxicating liquor shall constitute a special class of commodities, and, as a special class, shall be admitted to and carried in interstate commerce subject to the limitations and restrictions hereinafter imposed upon interstate commerce in articles of such special class.

Sec. 2. That the interstate commerce character of all fermented, distilled or other intoxicating liquors admitted to interstate commerce in accordance with the provisions of this act, and transported from one state, territory or district of the United States, or from any foreign country into any state, territory, or district of the United States, shall terminate upon their arrival immediately within the boundary of the state, territory or district of the United States in which the place of destination is situated, and before the delivery of said liquors to the consignee; provided, that shipments of such liquors entirely through a state, territory or district of the United States shall not be subject to the provisions of this section while in transit through such state, territory or district of the United States.

Women's Slave Traffic.

It is scarcely possible to pick up a paper today without coming upon some new horror disclosed by the investigations going on in the various cities of what is commonly known as the "White Slave Traffic," and our hearts burn with indignation that men and women made in God's image can be so debased that for love of money they will barter the virtue and honor of innocent girlhood. Legislation looking to the uprooting of this evil has been obtained in our own and many other states, and just at the close of the last session of congress the Mann bill was passed. This law prohibits the transportation of girls and women for immoral purposes from one state or territory to another or from a foreign country to the United States. While legislation is good there must also be earnest efforts to awaken parents and teachers to the necessity of instruction and warning to the young that they may not go astray through lack of knowledge. The fact that impurity and intemperance almost invariably go hand in hand, makes the liquor traffic responsible for a large number of the boys and girls who go astray. The following resolutions pass by the World's W. C. T. U. convention strike at the root of the evil and make plain the course of every consistent Christian "Believing the traffic in women in all countries is largely due to the demands made by the regulation of vice, it is proposed that every union of the World's Woman's Christian Union, wherever found, shall be requested to actively oppose all forms of state or authoritative regulation, whether in the British Dominions, United States, or in any other country in the world; this opposition to take the form of petitions to governments, antagonism to local vested interests, press notices and every form of propaganda likely to promote the recognition of an equal standard of morality for men and women. Further, that the World's W. C. T. U. alters the name, "White Slave Traffic," to "Women's Slave Traffic," and thus include colored races, whose women furnish a very large proportion of the victims of vice."

We who are privileged to live on the broad prairies far removed from the great centers of evil are sometimes led to believe that these things do not touch us, but listen to this message from Edward Sims, who, for two years,

(Concluded on page 4, 1st column.)

Mrs. B. H. Wylie.

When we parted, one year ago, under somewhat changed conditions because of the year's leave of absence granted our longtime president, it was with some anxiety that you: acting president and corresponding secretary faced the future. Our trust was in the Captain who has never lost a battle, and our trust was in you. We knew the members of the old guard would stand by us and nobly have you done so. Expressions of love and confidence have touched our hearts and inspired us to our best. This has been a busy, happy year—happy in the delightful sense of comradeship we have enjoyed, as we have worked, wept and rejoiced together.

We have shared various experiences but from all we trust we have developed a greater fitness and a larger sympathy for the World's work. Be-reavement has come to many of us this year, yet we know that "His love is unchanged when it changes our lot."

Though new chapters are added to our life's story, and those drop out whom we have loved and changes come so that it seems quite like another tale, the real plot is spiritual and eternal. All these loves and friendships will come in again in the next volume. "Always to be continued, never to be concluded are the life and love that are rooted in Jesus Christ."

In some parts of the state crop conditions have been unfavorable and testing times have come in various ways, yet our white ribbons have been willing to sacrifice for the cause they love. Personally I have known of loyalty and devotion to which no words of mine can do justice. Our women love their homes, they love their children, but their sympathies are broad enough to include other homes and other children in their efforts for the common good. Our aim is to reach all mothers with this gospel of temperance and purity, that through the homes of our land may become sweet, pure and wholesome and our boys and girls be given a proper start in life. With Ella Wheeler Wilcox we would pray:

"Lord, give the mothers of the world
More love to do their part.
That love which reaches not alone
The children made by birth their own
But every childish heart.
Wake in their souls true Motherhood
Which aims at universal good."

Judging by reports received from different sections of the state, the greatest difficulty with which we have to contend is the failure, on the part of incompetent officials, to enforce the prohibition law. We would not discredit the good work done in some places. Many of our officers are moral heroes and do their duty at any cost. All honor to these men, from the governor to the local official, who have "come out for prohibition."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is not an enforcement league. Our work is to agitate, to educate, and to create sentiment in favor of prohibition and the enforcement of law. However, in reply to the question on report blanks: "Have you made any effort to have the prohibition law enforced?" local unions have invariably answered "yes," and, we know these efforts have not been in vain.

We are encouraged this year by the way in which unions in the western part of the state are responding. Even from distant Reeder, a loyal white ribboner, Mrs. A. E. Breckenridge, comes to the State Convention, having secured twenty new members.

Early this year an effort was put forth along the line of Christian citizenship. Seven hundred copies of a letters were sent to ministers and others asking co-operation in an effort to arouse voters to the importance of securing the nomination and election of men of strong character and good habits. We trust some good was accomplished. March 19 is memorable in our history as "Tag Day," or W. C. T. U. Gift Day. We felt that the end justified the means used and the result was about \$450, to be divided equally between National, State and Local unions.

It is a regret to us that none of our State delegates to the World's con-

REPORT OF TREASURER FROM SEPT. 9, 1909, TO SEPT. 15, 1910.

Summary of Receipts and Disbursements.

Balance on hand at beginning of year.....		\$1,889.00
Received from "W" dues	1,572.20	
Received from "Y" dues	30.10	
Received from pledges, etc.	2,218.41	
Received from interest on funds on deposit	32.50	3,853.21
Amount expended for payment of orders	3,485.39	\$5,742.21
Funds on deposit, drawing interest	\$155.00	
Loaned from headquarters' fund	183.00	
Loaned from literature fund.....	500.00	
Transfer of W. C. T. U. Woman's Home.....	517.00	1,355.00
Cash in bank	901.82	5,742.21

	—Beginning of Year—		—End of Year—		Balance.
	Balance.	Deficit.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	
State fund.....	\$ 56.29		\$1,483.87	\$1,353.25	\$ 186.91
Organizing	399.52		780.95	1,058.54	121.93
W. R. Bulletin ..		\$ 72.45	576.75	432.66	71.64
Chautauqua	14.02		58.00	44.25	27.77
Legislative	121.45		46.00	4.50	162.95
Memorial			160.30	160.30	
Prs. Sten.....		2.83	32.00		29.17
L. T. L.....	20.50		48.90	52.20	17.20
Headquarters	319.50		28.50		348.00
Enforcement L.....			15.00	15.00	
M. V. Lit. Fund.....	516.00				
Transfer W. C. T. U. Woman's Home.....			8.80	13.25	511.55
U. Home	517.00		8.50		525.50
Kara Smart			3.00	3.00	
Philanthropy			4.80	4.80	
State Minutes.....			91.90		91.90
Gift Day			310.94	148.64	162.30
National			195.00	195.00	
	\$1,964.28	\$ 75.28	\$3,853.21	\$3,485.39	\$2,256.82

vention at Glasgow can be with us at this time. Mrs. W. F. Honey and daughter, Miss Ada, are at present in Germany. Mrs. G. A. McCrea has recently gone to California for the winter.

Field Workers.

Immediately following the National convention Miss Esther Thomas began work in the first district, organizing at McVillie, Edmore, Calvin and Stark-weather. She also organized Loyal Temperance Legions wherever possible, of which you will hear in her report.

Miss Thomas, on account of illness, was obliged to rest from January until March, when she again entered the field in Walsh county, gaining several new members and subscriptions to official papers. It has been a great disappointment to us, as well as to Miss Thomas, that her health has been such as to prevent her from continuing in the work. It is our earnest hope that she may soon be able to come to us again.

Miss Jessie McKenzie began work by visiting the Indian schools, introducing our temperance teaching among the children. She spent the winter in Bismarck doing what she could by correspondence and in other ways for the Indian work.

The commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington wrote Miss McKenzie a very kind letter, sanctioning her work. Governor Burke has also expressed his approval. Not confining herself to Indian work alone, Miss McKenzie organized a promising union at Eismarck, which is doing effective work. Later, she re-visited Fort Berthold reservation, did some work at Fort Totten, came to help us at Chautauqua, and Aug. 1st, took up the work of house-to-house visitation in the Second and Sixth districts, organizing at Drake and Max. Miss McKenzie has won many friends for the cause in this new and unorganized territory.

Mrs. Ida Waterman gave us three months' work, the first of the year, in Richlerd, Srgent and Dickey counties, organizing a union at Rutland and re-organizing at Havana and Lidgerwood. She organized Young People's branches at Forman and Havana, addressed the public schools in each place visited, gave ten other addresses, conducted ten medal contests, training the contestants in each case. We regret that removal to Montana takes Mrs. Waterman from us as a state worker.

Miss Ellen M. Stone, of world-wide fame because of her missionary work in Bulgaria, was with us for ten days. Her addresses were very much appreciated.

Mrs. Harriett D. Hall, of Illinois, came to us again June 1st, visited the Fourth, Third and First districts, doing splendid work, but while in the Second district was taken suddenly ill and obliged to return to her home. We hope to have her with us again.

Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, of Tennessee, addressed three county conventions, also meetings at Fargo, Valley City, Lisbon, Hope, Northwood and Larimore; gained forty-four new members, four life members, and left a balance of nearly \$60 in the treasury. People every where were charmed with Mrs. Atkins and we hope for her return next year.

It was a great day for North Dakota, when, by invitation of State Supt. of Schools W. L. Stockwell, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National and World's superintendent of Scientific Temperance, came to our state. Mrs. Davis gave lectures before the summer schools at Wahpeton, Mayville, Valley City and the University and held union services on the two Sundays in Grand Forks and Valley City. She expressed her appreciation of the gracious reception given her and the interest shown by our educators in her work. We feel sure that the results will be far-reaching.

Our own Jean McNaughton Stevens, ever ready to lend assistance, organized unions at Upham and Bantry in the Third district.

Mrs. Sarah Gallinger, of St. John, organized a union in her home town in July and since then has been vigorously working for law enforcement, having uprooted three blind pigs and two bootleggers, with designs on others. Thus twelve unions have been organized this year, giving us a good increase in membership.

Reference may be made, in this connection, to the work of Mr. W. J. Arnold, of Anoka, Minn., who has done much, by song and story, to stir up temperance sentiment all over the state.

Local Unions.

Some splendid reports have been received, of which we can mention only the most striking features.

Cooperstown succeeded in routing some Mormons who tried to establish themselves there.

Leal excels in distribution of literature and in department work.

Valley City has three unions, the Francis E. Willard, composed of young people, the American and Scandinavian unions, all of which are doing good work.

Absaraka has ten young people belonging to the union.

Amelia has a good list of subscrip-

tions to the Crusader Monthly. They have distributed much literature.

Fargo held twenty mother's meetings, having all the departments studied from a mother's view point and in the interest of the child. They have gained twenty new members.

Fargo Scandinavian has been doing faithful work along all lines. Their calling committee reports 110 calls in the interests of the work.

Hunter made a specialty of mother's meetings and purity.

Hillsboro has done good work against tobacco and cigarettes.

Mayville supplies three libraries with the Temperance Educational Quarterly. They were very successful on "Tag Day."

Wheatland emphasizes press work.

The union at Hope is more active than it has been for four years. Mrs. Atkins' visit was a great uplift.

Grand Forks has put forth special efforts along the lines of purity and rescue work. They maintained a rest room at the fair, and now are royally entertaining the State convention.

Drayton held an essay contest in the high school. They observed Tag Day in good style, collecting \$30.

Edgeley made an increase in both active and honorary membership.

Enderlin kept wall pockets in the depot supplied with literature and also observed Red Letter days.

West Fairview has tried to enforce the anti-cigarette law.

Lisbon again excels in number of regular and public meetings.

Fairmount held a membership contest with splendid results, adding thirty-nine active and twenty-three honorary members to their union.

Hankinson has given attention to the closing of business places on Sunday.

Forman reports the training of parents among their special work. They have not neglected the children either, having held several oratorical contests.

Oakes has distributed purity leaflets and other circulars.

Strum reports all meetings as mother's meetings. They succeeded in stopping Sunday baseball in their town.

Ardoch sends a good report. They circulated a petition for closing a blind pig.

Forest River specialized on department work.

Minot distributed much good literature.

And what shall I say of Cando, for time fails me to tell of their cook books, reception and supper for public school teachers, efforts to erect a fountain, and their chicken pie supper for the Union Signal fund.

Church's Ferry had pledge-signing in Sunday school and entertained the District convention.

Devils Lake made house-to-house canvass in the interests of officers to enforce the law. They made a good gain in membership.

Rolla sends a good report with medal contests as their special work.

Carrington entertained the Second District convention. They raised money, by a supper, to send their delegate to the State convention.

Esmond provided a rest room at the Fourth of July celebration, serving iced tea all day. They also had a handsome W. C. T. U. float in the street parade.

Hesper is doing good work among the young people.

Minnewaukan supplied the depot with literature.

In our new union at Bantry each member pledged herself to bring one to each meeting.

Upham has taken up the work of Christian citizenship and mother's meetings.

Heaton gathered themselves together after the cyclone and sent a creditable report. Their specialty is L. T. L. work.

Holland has done special rescue work. They report a "dry" town.

Minot has protested against druggists' permits. They held a reception for teachers and entertained the District convention.

Washburn has secured signatures to total abstinence pledge.

Conditions are improving in Portal. Very little liquor is sold. The union succeeded in ridding the town of an indecent picture machine and has done other purity work.

Mrs. Alice M. Goheen, of Sherwood, has been doing wonderful work for the children through L. T. L. and contest work.

Hettinger is raising money for a much-needed rest room. Some evangelistic work has been done by the president.

Reader has gained many new members.

Taylor has raised over \$140 for fighting "blind pigs."

Bismarck union is exerting an influence Bismarck is exerting an influence that is being felt in our capital city.

Dale does good Loyal Temperance Legion work.

McKenzie entertained their District convention. Four young ladies belong to the local union and two of their honoraries are boys.

Honorable Mention.

First union to pay dues—Amenia.

The only union to pay dues and pledges before Jan. 1st—Amenia.

First union to report—Devils Lake; second, Cooperstown.

Greatest number of active members—Fargo, 120; Fargo Scandinavian, 108; Cando, 100.

Greatest number honoraries—First, Cando, 28; second, Valley City Scandinavian, 26.

Greatest per cent of increase in honorary membership—Fairmount.

Greatest number regular meetings—First, Lisbon and Ardoch, each 26; second, Amenia, 25.

Greatest number public meetings—Lisbon, 8; Fargo, 7.

Most Union Signals taken—Cando, 76.

Most literature distributed—First, Park River, 75,000 pages; second, Minot, 50,000 pages.

Most money outside of dues—First, Cando, \$650; second, Fargo, \$475.

Best printed program for local union—Cando.

Prize essay from grades—Margaret Rupert, Fargo.

Greatest increase per cent in L. T. L. membership—Hesper.

Personal Work.

Literature has been freely distributed, \$25.37 being expended for the same. Articles furnished newspapers, 32.

More than 1,316 letters and circulars, 225 postals and 393 parcels have been sent out by the corresponding secretary.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(Continued from page 2.)

has led the fight against this evil in Chicago:

"The recent examination of more than 200 'white slaves' by the office of the United States district attorney at Chicago, has brought to light the fact that literally thousands of innocent girls from country districts are every year entrapped into a life of hopeless slavery and degradation because parents in the country do not understand conditions as they exist, and how to protect their daughters from the 'white slave dealers,' who have reduced the art of ruining girls to a national system." And again: "In view of what I have learned in the course of recent investigation and prosecution of the white slave traffic, I can say in all sincerity that if I lived in the country and had a young daughter I would go to any length of hardship and privation myself rather than allow her to go to the city. . . . But if circumstances should seem to compel a change from the country to the city, then the only safe way is to go with her to the city; but even this last has its disadvantages from the fact that, in that case, the parents would themselves be unfamiliar with the usages and pitfalls of metropolitan life, and would not be able to protect their daughters as carefully as if they had spent their own lives in the city."

The Druggist Permit Law.

When the McCrea bill regulating the sale of liquor by druggists became a law, there was a wide difference of opinion among temperance people as to the effect it would have on the number of permits granted and the amount of liquor sold by druggists. The law has been in operation only a little over a year and cannot be said to have had a fair trial. In order, however, to ascertain the present standing of the law, letters of inquiry were written to the

judges of each judicial district asking for their opinion in regard to the new law, and for the number of permits granted by them under it. The replies to these letters cover the entire state with the exception of the Second judicial district; from the judge of this district no reply was received. While several of the judges are emphatically in favor of the law and consider it a decided improvement, over the old one, others are emphatically declare it no improvement, while others favor the repeal of the law, and do not consider druggists' permits necessary. Only one district, however, reports an increase in the number of permits granted, and one reports no decrease, all the others report a decided decrease under the new law. In the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth districts no permits have been granted. In the Ninth district only four have been granted as against twenty-eight under the old law. The reports show the total number of permits to be eighty-nine, fifty-seven of these being in the Eighth district. No report was given as to the number granted under the old law in this district, but the judge considers the new law a decided improvement and a great help in law enforcement. It is practical results were after and the McCrea law has materially decreased the number of permits issued and amount of liquor sold, and I believe should receive the endorsement of temperance people.

At the National convention at Omaha an important change was made by combining the "Y" branch and the Senior Loyal Temperance Legion as a young people's branch. This new society is open to young men and women between the ages of 14 and 25, and grants equal privileges to both except that the men are not eligible as delegates to conventions. A new course of study has been issued and great good is expected as the outcome of the new plan. We hope at this time to officially fall in line with the National plans; already several young people's branches have been organized, notably Fairmount, which organized recently with forty-two members; may others follow the splendid example—we need the help of the young people for the carrying on of our work and the young people need the work to help in the broadening and upbuilding of their lives. What was formerly the Junior L. T. L. is now the Loyal Temperance Legion proper, and includes all children under 14 years of age.

One of the crying needs of our organization is women who will carry on the L. T. L. work. Everywhere the children are ready, eager, enthusiastic to belong, and almost nowhere can leaders be found. Must the cry of the children go unanswered while the deadly cigarette, impure literature, 10-cent theaters and moving picture shows are doing their destructive work? Over 100 cities and towns in the United States have paid leaders, one union in Illinois paying a salary of \$600 per year. I firmly believe that we can better afford to lay aside every other phase of our work than to neglect the work of the Loyal Temperance Legion. The work that brings the greatest results is that of formation rather than reformation; during the formative period when boys and girls may be gathered into the L. T. L. is the time for us to make lasting impressions upon their character.

For the year's work we have every reason to thank our heavenly Father for the way in which He has led us. The conditions under which we have worked have been unusual, our president, who has given twenty-five years of devoted service to our organization and to the state of North Dakota, was given a year's leave of absence, and the work placed in the hands of the corresponding secretary and your vice president. Words fail to express the facts in regard to Mrs. Wylie's unselfish devotion to the cause, and to me it has been a blessed year of service, notwithstanding the weight of responsibility that at times has proven very heavy, and I wish to thank all those who during the year have so loyally encouraged and supported us. My message to you for the new year before us is: "Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid; neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest." Mrs. Necla Buck, Acting President.

THE BEST THINGS.

The presidents of Local Unions gave in a brief statement at the state convention of the best things they had done during the past year, as follows:

Fairmount Union has secured, by means of a membership contest, 104 new members, including young people, and twenty-three honorary members, and has since held a mass meeting in favor of a cleaner and better town. — Eleanora Wiar Ripley, Fairmount.

One of the best things Park Union did this year was a stirring debate on "The Right of Women to Vote," given by two ladies and gentlemen. The ladies taking the affirmative and the gentlemen the negative. This aroused much sentiment, and I advise every union to try it. Mrs. Phair, President.

Northwood Union held a contest for securing new members, seventy-five members having been secured.

The best thing(s) our Valley City Union (English speaking) did this year: To maintain a most comfortable "rest room," with every convenience for mother and child, on the Barnes County Fair grounds. We raised \$33 "Tag Day." The State convention last year netted us \$18 after payment of all bills. Mrs. Lulu Wylie Zimmerman.

Churches Ferry Union secured fifty-three total abstinence pledges in the Sunday schools; entertained the District convention, and wrote twenty-one and a half columns for the local paper during the year. George Chambers, President.

Amenia Union has flower mission as their special work; also paid their dues and pledge first of any union in the state. Mrs. Walter R. Reed.

We think the securing of 108 high school essays was the best thing accomplished by Fargo Union. Abbie W. H. Best, President.

Fargo Scandinavian—One or two of the best things we have done this year is to raise \$20 for Gift Day and give the Union Signal to all Scandinavian ministers in Fargo.

The best thing the Lisbon Union has done was to bring the temperance work before the people by giving a public meeting in one of the churches once every three months, and securing as good speakers as we could.

Leal Union—The best thing we have done the past year was to subscribe for the Union Signal for our pastor, Crusader Monthly for two primary teachers, Temperance Quarterly for two principals. Mrs. E. C. Widdfield, President.

Bethel Union—One of the most effective things our union has done is in a social way, to interest our young people, and in getting a young people's branch started. Mrs. Rose Maurer.

Hillsboro Union—The best work in our little union this year has been the distribution of 125 copies of the anti-cigarette law, of which one copy was presented to each department of our public schools, one to each dealer in tobacco, and the rest distributed among school boys.

The best thing done by Hettinger Union—We are raising money to build a reading and rest room, and expect to build soon.

The best thing Thompson Union has done—Pay dues and pledges in February and raised enough money to pay running expenses of our union during this year.

Cando Union—Sent two delegates to the National convention at Omaha, three delegates to the State convention, sent the Union Signal to the home of every member, and have raised over \$700 during the year.

The best thing Hankinson Union has done this year—To pay its pledges early in the year and had a committee visit all of the business houses in the interest of Sabbath observance, endeavoring to have them close on Sunday. Mrs. S. M. Wooley, President.

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