

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 14. NO. 13.

FARGO, N. D., FEBRUARY, 1911.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

## SERVICE.

"Let me today do something that shall take  
A little sadness from the world's vast store;  
And may I be so favored as to make  
Of joys too scanty sum a little more.

Let me not hurt, by any selfish deed  
Or thoughtless word, the heart of friend or foe;  
Nor would I pass, unseeing, any worthy need,  
Or sin by silence when I should defend.

However meager be my worldly wealth  
Let me give something that will aid my kind,  
A word of courage or a thought of health,  
Dropped as I pass for troubled hearts to find.

Let me tonight, look back across the span  
Twixt dawn and dark, and to my conscience say,—  
Because of some good act to bestow on man,—  
"The world is better that I lived to-day." —Selected.

## PERILS OF THE COUNTRY GIRL IN A BIG CITY.

(By Heloise Arnold, in the "Continent.")  
(Miss Arnold directs the "welfare" work of a great establishment which probably employs more young women than any other single plant in the world. Miss Arnold is friend, mother confessor and adviser to them all. This article, and another to appear later, pictures some of the dangers against which the newcomer must be on guard.)

A young girl from a small town in Illinois recently came to Chicago to obtain work. She was pretty and unsuspecting. As she expected to board in a place recommended by some friends, she had intended to go there straight from the station. Dragging her heavy suitcase, she started off, stopping at the first street corner to inquire the way. She fished out the slip of paper that contained the address and looked around to see whom she could ask about it. A pleasant-faced young man was standing near. Politely she begged his pardon, but could he show her the nearest car-line to this address? The man was equally courteous. After telling her that she must take the elevated railway he hesitated, and then said that as he was going there, too, he would be glad to carry her suitcase for her. The girl thought men in Chicago must be wonderfully nice to strangers, and she went happily along.

### The Polite Stranger Too Fully Trusted.

It was several blocks to the elevated, and on the way she told him that she had come to the city to find work and that she hoped to find it quickly. The man appeared struck by a sudden thought; perhaps he could help her! It was a most fortunate coincidence that he had a friend, a society woman, who needed a secretary to care for her personal correspondence—one who could live in the house with her. It was so lucky that the girl was a stenographer and wanted such a place. The lady was in a hurry, too. Wouldn't it be possible to check her baggage where she could send for it at any time, and

then call for an interview at once? The girl, flushed with the splendid luck of it all, assented to all arrangements, and took the car to the house of the "friend," with a note from the man to introduce her. Then the man telephoned as he had promised, but it was to tell his "friend" that there was on the way not a secretary, but another inmate—oh, the horror of the fact—for her disreputable resort.

There comes a time when the young girl in the country grows restless; when the longing for larger opportunities or the pressure of small economies culminates in an intense desire to go to the city. Her parents consent, willingly, carelessly, or gravely, according to their need or knowledge. Very often she does go to the ever-absorbing city, sometimes for study or pleasure, but usually alone and unprepared. By and by, perhaps, the mother wonders why Nellie does not write oftener and then waits and waits for letters that never come. After awhile, the father writes to the pastor of some city church for help or goes in search of the girl. Then do the parents discover or realize the dangers to which their daughter was exposed; then do they see what might have been done in the country for her protection in the city.

They find that there exists in this and foreign countries a traffic in white girls for immoral purposes, that is called "the white slave trade"; that about 60 per cent of these girls are entrapped by false promises of work, help or marriage, and that fully two-thirds come from our farms, small towns and cities. It is said on good authority that 5,000 women are recruited during one year in one big city and that the majority come from the country, hunting honest employment. Perhaps you shake your head and say, "Impossible!" But I warn you, father and mother, not to put the fact to test with your daughter!

Investigation made in Chicago by United States District Attorney Sims proved that this trade in girls—white, refined, educated girls—goes on regularly and profitably as the trade in beef. The "agents" are most skillful in getting control of any woman who is unprotected or unprepared. Often drugged, she is taken to a house of sin, where she wakes in the morning to find herself a prisoner unable to leave until she has lost desire to go, or too ill to stay.

### Vampires in Wait at Railway Stations.

I asked a woman who has been meeting and caring for strangers for eighteen years what was the greatest danger for the country girl alone in a city. She answered readily: "Her willingness to go with anyone who speaks kindly to her." Naturally, then, the men and women vampires find most profitable field of operations the railroad stations; the easiest victim, the girl who is a stranger, alone, timid, trustful and grateful for kindness.

Often they operate from the waiting rooms with offers of help in finding work or a room. Sometimes, to avoid the women of the Travelers' Aid association who work in the stations, these "agents" board the train at a suburb so that they may make the acquaintance of the girl and be allowed to carry her bag as night a brother or friend, past the watchful eyes in the station proper. Usually, it ends by the girl being put in a cab and driven to what she thinks is a respectable lodging

house, but which proves, when too late, to be neither respectable nor a lodging house.

The living place of the young girl who comes all alone to the great city is one of her most vital concerns. When she reaches the city, she must have a place to live. If she knows no one to whom she can go, instinctively she buys a paper and searches the "Rooms to Rent" columns. Absolutely ignorant of the geography of the place, she picks out a promising advertisement and asks someone to direct her to the street. Some of the most disreputable houses have a very decent front and she may notice nothing out of the way until she grows frightened and leaves, or becomes callous and stays.

A missionary who has been a rescue worker in all the bigger cities, told me of a girl whom she had hunted up for a mother who had grown anxious about her daughter. It was the story of a girl caught between the snares of a second-rate department store and a third-rate lodging house, drifting gradually into the lax ways of the people around her, until, when the missionary found her, she was living an immoral life, sending home \$5 a week, on a salary of \$4.

Perhaps few country-bred parents realize how small are the legitimate wages of an inexperienced girl, or how hard it is to get a chance to earn even a few dollars a week. Stenographers, for whom there is the most demand, must compete with the well-dressed, city-trained girls, many of whom live at home and can afford to start at a small salary. It is hard to get even a start. I personally have known many intelligent young women who have been obliged to return home after exhausting every resource. I cannot lose the memory of a young girl who, on the strength of an advertisement in the name of a firm with which she was familiar, traveled 200 miles at night, in order to arrive in the morning ready for work. There she sat, a forlorn, tired-out applicant, all her worldly goods at her feet, among rows of others most of whom were infinitely more attractive and capable than she.

### Danger of Misleading Advertisements.

Advertisements, unless joined to the name of a reputable house, are often misleading. If a girl stumbles on one that offers a real opportunity, she must be prepared to begin on a small salary. Six dollars would be a fair average, though many are offered less and some, with a superior education, receive more. On \$6 there is little margin for luxuries or even for ordinary comforts. In this fact, because it is so elemental and fruitful, lurks another great danger. Suppose that she arrives safely, finds an ordinary but decent place to live in, and employment at \$6 or even \$7 a week. Now follows the time that tests a girl's character, that challenges the strength of her home training and the wisdom of her parents.

Any of the other dangers came sharply to her consciousness: her decision, or were invisible to her credulity; but the warped life of hard work with its contrasts of treacherous pleasures and free and easy surroundings, causes a gradual loosening of principles, of faith and of ideals.

If she be a stenographer, she may find that the employer in his private office is a person of the grossest instincts—not a gentleman, much less a

man—or that the pleasing, well-dressed man who buys his sister's gloves from her is not what he pretends to be. Sometimes, she knows this instinctively, but oftener it is only after sickening experiences that she learns to read a man's face for the truth.

The same truth that the country-bred girls put in individuals she gives to the city's amusements, with an appetite not quite normal. It is perfectly natural for her to want fun and pleasure; but, unused to the day's nervous indoor work, at first she craves complete rest and then excitement. She doesn't know and she can't see the hideous after-effects of seemingly innocent and attractive things.

The girl who is in the city to study has some leisure time for rest and social life—with, as a rule, some congenial companionship; but the girl who earns her own living has few resources. Night after night, in any of the small eating places along the night-busy streets, you can see girls eating—spending only the 20 or 25 cents that they allow themselves for their dinner, because an extra bit of food would mean economy elsewhere. From a slim meal they go to a tiny bedroom, often poorly heated and lighted, to spend the evening.

It seems to be all a spending-of time, wages, of life itself. It isn't strange that the girl craves some return in friendliness or pleasure. Some time, somewhere, she may meet a young man who is interested, and who appeals to her. Where can she see him? Often there is no parlor provided in lodging houses, and she is wisely unwilling to let him come to her room. Perhaps later, when she is more hardened, she will follow the example of the others and entertain him there. Maybe she meets him in the park or goes to nickel shows or the dance halls with him. He may be a man whom, under the right conditions, she could learn to know and care for; or he may be an "agent" of the worst kind.

### Peril Not From Men Only.

The ice cream parlors and the parks are haunted by men who are wily and cautious and do not hesitate to urge drugs or liquor. Moving picture shows and the dance halls shelter these men—and women—who lure away the lonely girl, aided in the work by the glitter of the surroundings.

For it is not only men, but girls and women who are responsible for many a well-meaning girl's moral catastrophe. I know a girl—an attractive, quiet one—who by her talk and suggestions, literally persuaded to ruin two younger girls who worked next to her. She herself lived at home, and the nights she was away from home her family thought her with a chum. The wrong kind of girl friend is worse than an empty friendless life. A girl who roomed with two others for economy's sake, once said to me, "Oh, if I could only have a tiny corner all to myself—just a little place to be alone in!"

In the country there is a kinship of the sky, the open fields, the big out of doors, that goes hand-in-hand with our solitude. In the city there is a crowded solitude that is the essence of loneliness. Combine this with poverty, a pinching, degrading poverty, and you have two great elements in a girl's undoing. Think of these things, dear parent, before you put your daughter on the train that will carry her to the alluring city.

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Official Organ North Dakota W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Necla Buck,  
EDITOR IN CHIEF.  
Mrs. E. M. Pollock,  
MANAGING EDITOR.

Subscription price, per annum.....25c  
Extra copies, 2 cents each.

**OBJECT**—To promote the work of the W. C. T. U. in North Dakota in all its departments, and to do all in our power to bring the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law.

**STATE MOTTO**—I am but one, but I am one; I can not do everything, but I can do something; what I can do, I ought to do, and what I ought to do, by the grace of God I will do.

**PLEDGE**—I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all alcoholic liquors as a beverage, including wine, beer and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same.

All manuscript for publication must be in my hands by the 18th of each month. Send all communications to  
Mrs. E. M. POLLOCK,  
Fargo, N. Dak.

Entered in the postoffice at Fargo N. D., as second class matter.

FEBRUARY, 1911.

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For Home, Loyal Temperance Legion, Public School and Sunday School. For the child and everyone who teaches a child. Scientific Temperance Instruction helps every month. Price 25 cents a year. Address, The Crusader Monthly, Evanston, Ill.

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THE UNION SIGNAL,  
Evanston, Ill.

## PRESIDENTS' CORNER.

Dear Comrades: The fight for woman's ballot is on in the legislature, and we believe if every woman who is interested will write the senator and representative from her district there is a chance to win.

Senate bill No. 73 is a concurrent resolution amending Section 121, Article 5, of the constitution, by striking out the word "male." It was introduced by Senator H. H. Steele, and referred to the committee on elections and privileges. This committee recommended that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which is equivalent to killing the measure. The report of the committee was adopted. The following day Senator Pierce moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was indefinitely postponed, and to refer it to the committee on woman's suffrage, which was done.

The woman's suffrage committee—where the bill now is—made up of the following senators: Christian Ganssle, J. G. Gunderson, James Duncan, C. L. Elken, H. J. Bessene, J. E. Williams and Mr. Ruzicka. Write these senators at once asking them to report the bill favorably. On the question of indefinite postponement, the following voted for the bill: Senators Allen, Baker, Bessene, Davis, Duis, Garden, Gibbens, Hoekway, Johnson, McDowell, Steele of Stutsman, Steele of Renville, Syvertson, Wallin, Welo and Williams.

The vote against the bill was as follows: Senators Carter, Cashel, Elken, Ellingson, Gronvold, Gunderson, Jacobson, Linde, McLean, Movius, Overson, Pierce, Plain, Ruzicka, Stevens, Talcott, Thoreson, Trimble, Turner, Walton, Welch, Whitcher and Young.

Those absent and not voting were: Senators Duncan, Ganssle, Gilbert, Kennedy, Kritschmar, LaMoure, Martin, McDonald, Putnam and Simpson. Senate bill No. 103 is the McArthur bill of two years ago, and provides for the sale of liquor by druggists under the doctor's prescription plan. The State W. C. T. U. and the State Enforcement League oppose it as we did two years ago, believing it to be a dangerous experiment. We believe the present law should have at least two years' more trial in order to be thoroughly tested. We believe that in a large part of the state conditions are better under this law than they have ever been before. There is complaint that in some districts the judges do not do their duty. We would suggest that the judges be changed instead of the law.

House bill No. 114, introduced by Mr. Spert, prohibiting the giving away or disposing of intoxicating liquor at public sales is a good measure and should pass.

House bill No. 62, introduced by Mr. Tuttle, is the Minnesota anti-cigarette law, except that it omits cigarette papers or wrappers, which is the most important part of the law. We would like to see it amended to include these and passed.

House bill No. 136, introduced by Mr. Hill of Cass, is an important measure, making it possible to prohibit houses of shame.

House bill No. 12, introduced by Mr. Doyle, prohibiting the use of public drinking cups, is in the interests of health and should be passed.

Senate bill No. 63, introduced by Senator LaMoure, prohibits the importation, manufacture, sale and use of snuff, and ought to pass without opposition.

An excellent juvenile court bill introduced by Senator Duis, will be heartily approved by all white ribboners, and should become a law.

House bill No. 220, introduced by Mr. Fraine, repeals the druggist permit law. The state constitution provides that intoxicating liquor may be sold for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes. If the present statutory law is repealed the constitutional provision still stands, and it is thrown wide open for anyone to sell. I think no one desires to see this condition of affairs in our state.

I am home from Bismarck for a few days. I hope all our people will watch legislation carefully and let legislators know what is desired. Letters from home are always most effective. Yours for North Dakota.

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON,  
Valley City, N. D., Jan. 30, 1911.

DEAR COMRADES:

On account of the inclemency of the weather the attendance at the mid-year executive meeting was not large and the majority of the delegates did not reach Valley City until noon Jan.

11. We were delightfully entertained at the home of our state treasurer, by Mrs. Heidel and Mrs. Zimmerman, president 12th district, who had most thoughtfully arranged matters so that it was not necessary for us to venture out in the cold and storm, the meeting being held at Mrs. Heidel's home, also.

We were greatly disappointed to find Mrs. Anderson, whose council we so much desired, confined to her bed with an attack of gripe. Mr. Anderson was also suffering from the same trouble. I will try to give, as briefly as possible, the matters taken under consideration, and the plans laid for the year's work.

## STATE REPORTS.

The state reports were accepted and now are in the hands of the state treasurer for sale at 15 cents per copy. Every member should be familiar with the state report—send for a supply at once.

## MEMBERSHIP PRIZES.

The state offers the following membership prizes:

1st. Railroad fare to state convention to any woman who gains twenty new members during the year.

2nd. Railroad fare to state convention, for one delegate, from the union gaining the largest number of new members. In both cases the dues must be in the hands of the state treasurer before her books close, and the conditions be certified to by the president and treasurer of the local union.

## ESSAY CONTEST PRIZES.

The state offers prizes for the best essays by college, high school and grade pupils:

The college prize of twenty-five dollars is donated by Mr. L. B. Chamberlain of Lisbon, in memory of Mrs. Chamberlain, and will be known as the Mrs. L. B. Chamberlain College Prize.

A prize of fifteen dollars is offered through the Anti-Narcotic department for the best essay on the best methods of teaching the evil effects of tobacco, written by a normal student or teacher. The subjects and rules governing these contests are given in another column.

## 22ND ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Invitations were received from Jamestown and Carrington. The invitation to Jamestown was accepted, and our 22nd annual convention will be held in that city. The probable date being Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.

## OUR SPEAKERS.

We have been most fortunate in securing Capt. R. P. Hobson as speaker for Temperance Rally Day, July 7th, at Chautauque.

Mrs. Harriet D. Hall, of Illinois, will conduct the Institute at Chautauque, and will do organizing and convention work in the western part of the state from May 1st until July 5th. Those who desire work done in their territory at that time please write me.

Mrs. Almena McDonald will give us a week or more in the southwestern part of the state in May or June.

We are in correspondence with some of our best National organizers for work in the eastern part of the state but cannot say just whom we may be able to get. Those who have met Mrs. Florence Atkins will be pleased to know that we have secured her for state convention and two weeks lecture work.

There is a good prospect of our being able to have Miss Rheona Masher, National Field Secretary, for Y. P. B., with us at our state convention, also.

## LEGISLATIVE WORK.

Mrs. Anderson, who ill, was bravely planning to go to Bismarck to look after our legislative work. Let every loyal White Ribboner stand as a minute man ready to lend her every assistance possible: By letters, telegrams, petitions to our representatives we may help bring things to pass. We are of course deeply interested in the suffrage bill now before the house. Just now is the time to agitate and educate along this line. It is a popular theme, let us make good use of the opportunity and distribute literature, study the subject in your meetings, hold public meetings, debates and contests.

## MEMBERSHIP WEEK.

Mrs. Anderson has asked for 500 new members this year, why not gain the whole number during membership week, Feb. 10-17? Have membership contest, or a "win one" crusade. Whatever you plan, be sure that every woman is invited to belong. With loyal, systematic work a splendid gain can be made.

## MEMORIAL FUND DAY.

Feb. 17.—That day made sacred by the entrance into a life of higher service

of Frances E. Willard, should be observed by every union and a generous contribution sent to the Memorial Fund, which is used to perpetuate the memory of our Sainted Leader, by the building up of our organization.

## UNION SIGNAL SUBSCRIPTION DAY.

March 1st.—The birthday of Mrs. L. M. Stevens. We celebrate as Union Signal Day. Plan to hold a meeting on that day, or as near that day as possible, for the consideration of our National publications, Union Signal, Young Crusader and the Educational Quarterly. This year the celebration at headquarters will take the form of a house warming, in the new Literature Building. We are all invited to have a part in the festivities and to send a sheaf of Union Signal subscriptions. The bigger the sheaves and the greater their number the more jubilant will the celebration be. May we have no cause to feel ashamed of North Dakota's sheaf.

Recently we sent for a North Dakota mailing list and an examination of this list proves conclusively that the real live unions are those that subscribe liberally to our National paper. If your union is dying or dozing look up your subscription list.

You will note elsewhere in this issue a plan given by our superintendent of literature for a unique gift for Mrs. Stevens' birthday. This is an excellent plan and I trust we may fall in line.

## PROHIBITION RALLY DAY.

March 20th, Neal Dow's birthday, is Prohibition Rally Day and gives an opportunity for a rousing public meeting. Special programs for these three Red Letter days are given in the Jan. 19, Feb. 2, and Feb. 23 issues of the Union Signal.

The above plans are respectfully submitted. May we work and pray for the fulfillment of God's will in us. We trust that these plans may be in accord with His will and that His blessing may rest upon them and upon each one of the loyal women who will help to carry them out. Lovingly and loyally yours,  
NECLA E. BUCK.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

We clipped from one of the many papers that come to our table an item announcing that Mrs. Marcella M. Ricker had been elected governor of New Hampshire. We are not able to find reliable authority for the statement. If any of our readers have any further knowledge of the matter we shall be glad to hear from them on the subject.

Several of the states are having White Ribbon stick pins made, but North Dakota will wear those made by the National W. C. T. U. These little pins are much more convenient than the ribbon bows which are very easily lost or soiled.

That's a fine idea—that of the Hesper union having house parties and W. C. T. U. meetings combined. How much better if all our social meetings could have some definite purpose beyond mere sociability.

Do not neglect to hold a Willard memorial meeting and send two dollars to state treasurer.

Send to state treasurer for the state reports. Mrs. Heidel would like to send large numbers of them over the state.

We trust the local press superintendents are preparing "Field Notes" to appear in the next number of our state paper.

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

In Gideon, Missouri, the town council fixed the liquor license at \$10,000 a year. There are no saloons in the place. Gideon is a good name, and its people seem anxious to live up to it.

Temperance literature is appreciated in Belgium. The government of that country considers its circulation so important that no postage is required on any temperance paper published there.

A big brewer converted to prohibition? Evidently, for Brewer Fabst of Milwaukee, who has one of the finest homes on Grand avenue has just headed a petition to the legislature to prohibit saloons forever from that avenue.

**SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.**

(Georgie Mar Chambers, State superintendent, Church's Ferry, N. D.)  
 This department is one of the most vital ones in the catalog of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and it is one of which there is the least known. This department aims to secure the clearest teachings in Physiology and hygiene. State and national laws make it compulsory that certain, demonstrated scientific facts concerning stimulants and narcotics shall be taught in the public schools. This department has for its special lines of work the enforcement of the educational laws; the use of proper text-books; the interested co-operation of teachers; the education of the people in Scientific Temperance truth; and the deepening of the interest of both teachers and pupils through prize essay contests, and whatever will cause an arrest of thought on this great subject.

The Crusader Monthly will give liberal space to helps for public school teachers, and local unions could do effective work in the department by sending this paper to each teacher in their public schools.

Especially at this time do I desire to urge the prize essay contest work in the schools. There are eight good reasons why prize essay contests should be held.

1. Because the essay is an excellent means of proving how much the child has really comprehended the teaching concerning stimulants and narcotics.

2. The essay is a form of expression which calls for clear, concise statement. This is generally needed concerning the effects of narcotics upon the human system.

3. The essay demands logical reasoning concerning the benefits to be derived from total abstinence.

4. The essay leads to questioning and investigation outside of the school room.

5. A prize essay contest awakens interest in Scientific Temperance Instruction, not only in the school room, but in the homes of the community.

6. The committee selected for judges are obliged to carefully weigh the value of the statements of the pupils.

7. The teachers see that the subject, Scientific Temperance Instruction, is of more interest to the community than any other subject taught in the schools.

8. The essay is directly in the line of all thorough teaching where "Precept must be upon precept; line upon line; here a little, and there a little," and is one of the forces which makes dominant the truth concerning alcohol, which alone can sweep from the face of the earth the legalized liquor traffic.

Now is the time to introduce these contests in the schools, when teachers and pupils are fresh from their vacations, and before any outside work is taken up. Introduce the contests as a part of the regular school work wherever it is possible. To do this the teachers must first be interested.

All unions desiring to introduce the prize essay contests, please write me at once and I shall give all possible details. I would that all District Superintendents would correspond with me that I might work through them and they in turn through their districts.

"The child is father to the man," and must be protected in his physical development by the knowledge of the truth concerning alcohol. The most effective knowledge is to be gained through the prize essay contest work.

General subjects for prize essay:

**High Schools.**

General subject: "The Value of Total Abstinence to a Life." Special Themes: "Alcohol and Crime." Alcohol and Tobacco."

**Graded Schools.**

General subject: What is the Harm in a Glass of Beer, Wine, Cider? Special theme: "The Effect of Alcohol upon the Nervous System. Why Business Men Demand Abstinence on the Part of their Employes. The Effects of Tobacco."

"Sow ye the seed in patience, The days will come and go; The early rain, the later rain, Will fall on what you sow."

**A HELPFUL HINT.**

A condensed quotation from directions recently given in The Sunday School Times to a S. S. class leader who asks what to do with people who join the class, but after enrollment come only once or twice.

Until your class is doing something worth while to attract and hold those who are already members, it is useless to attempt to get new members. Undertake something that is worth doing and do it with all your might. Every member should be set to work. Let the first aim be to make the meetings helpful and attractive; then give the class something to do that is just a little beyond their reach or that they think is beyond, and try to inspire them to do it.

I knew of one class of seven members that resolved to get somewhere. They decided to not ask others to join for a time, but every one agreed to call upon the absent member before the next Sunday. Keeping this up they secured the regular attendance of all the class. Then they began to work for new members and when they got twenty-five they had what they called their "Twenty-five Banquet." And the process was repeated till they had their "Fifty Banquet." They learned that unless those who belong are glad to come because of what is really done there and because of the help they receive, their class will not grow in regular attendance. The underlying principle of class growth: First, be sure it is doing things worthy to its purpose; second, keep after your members until they become regular in attendance before attempting to grow. Then make a united pull for new members. If this will not succeed, nothing will. Good teaching alone will not hold any class permanently.

Hoping this may be of help to some discouraged union-I send the above. With some of our unions the calling can or must be done sometimes with the telephone or postal and all in a Christian spirit and allowing of course for the mothers with little babes.—Mrs. B. L. Marcellus.

**TREASURER'S REPORT, DEC. 15, 1910, TO JAN. 15, 1911.**

Tyner Union, pledges and minutes .....	\$12.30
Mayville for Y. P. B. ....	6.00
Amenia, pledges, dues and minutes .....	29.70
Bethel Union, pledges and dues .....	14.30
Valley City, dues .....	25.20
Leal, Pollock book .....	1.00
Hettinger (Mrs. Greenup) Pollock book .....	1.00
Drayton, state pledges and dues .....	57.45
Drake, dues .....	4.90
Minto .....	1.00
Mrs. Margaret Boyd, memorial membership .....	10.00
Mrs. E. P. Anderson, for Y. P. B. ....	5.00
Bay Centre Union, dues .....	9.10
Hope, dues .....	2.10
Cando, state pledges, dues, L. T. L. dues .....	74.50
Hesper Union, dues .....	7.00
Enderlin, dues .....	9.10
Wahalla, dues .....	7.00
Mrs. N. A. Miller, Velva, dues .....	1.00
Mrs. D. C. McLeod, Crary, state minutes .....	.15
Valley City, for Y. P. B. ....	1.00
Heaton, state minutes .....	.45
Lishon, dues .....	24.50
Mr. Garry, state minutes .....	.15
Drayton, advertising in state minutes .....	4.00
Tower City, dues .....	5.60
Mrs. F. W. Heidel.	

The mayor of Des Moines, Iowa, was recently invited to give an address of welcome before a Liquor Dealers' association and he refused to do so. Verily, times have changed—it used to be the temperance associations that received such refusals.

Saloons do help business—some business. Witness the fact that when Newaygo county, Michigan, had saloons, the sheriff made a good living out of the fees of his office. But ever since the county went "dry" the fees have been so few and far between that the supervisors have been obliged to allow him a regular salary and he has so little to do that the people consider it more as a pension than a salary.

**UNION SIGNAL RED LETTER DAY!**

Dear White Ribbon Friends: The most important work of our department at the present time is to secure the general observance of our Union Signal Red Letter Day, March 1. I am very anxious that each local union in our state shall have a share in the big celebration to be held March 1 at National W. C. T. U. headquarters, Evanston, Ill. At this time our beautiful new literature building will have its formal opening. It is doubtful if there ever has been or will be again in years as big a celebration as this. I wish we might send something to present in the name of our state and this department to Mrs. Stevens whose birthday is our Red Letter day. The special gift most in order is a big sheaf of Union Signal subscriptions and I will trust in you to see to it that your union is well represented in this line. Besides the "subscription sheaf" we would like to send some special distinctive gift from our state as well to present to our editor-in-chief. It has been suggested to me that we gather up bright new pennies, one apiece from the members of the local unions; these pennies shall be placed in a bag and be presented to Mrs. Stevens of the Philanthropy Fund of The Union Signal. No gift gives Mrs. Stevens more personal pleasure than money for this fund, which enables her to send The Union Signal to those who would otherwise be deprived of it. If we could see the pathetic letters that are received at Union Signal headquarters we would more fully realize the blessing of the Philanthropy Fund. I think the idea of sending a bag of pennies for this fund is a delightful one and I hope all the unions will respond heartily. You might place the pennies in a small box and send them to me, then I will place them all in a silk bag and send them to our national superintendent who will present them to Mrs. Stevens in the name of our state at which time our North Dakota rally cry will be given. These pennies must reach national headquarters a few days before the first of March so please be prompt in sending them. I am sending sample copies of The Union Signal to many non-subscribers, hoping that all who receive these copies will become subscribers. I regret that we have so many local union officers who do not take The Union Signal. This is not as it should be, for this excellent paper is a necessity to all White Ribbon workers.

Let me urge you once again to secure as many renewals and new subscriptions as possible at this time. Let our subscription sheaf be the largest we have ever sent in and please remember to credit all subscriptions to me.

With confidence that you will do your part, and hoping to hear from every local union in our state, fraternally yours, Mae Halcrow.

Bowmont, N. D., Jan. 26, 1911.

**FROM A SUFFRAGE CALENDAR.**

Power without responsibility is immoral.—Mrs. Clarence Mackay.  
 I would like to see the ballot in the hand of every woman.—Mark Twain.

Everything in the movement to give women the suffrage appeals to my reverence and sense of justice. There is no other hope for men but in their civic help.—William Dean Howells.

To a large body of women in our city who have to shift for themselves as completely as men do, municipal suffrage would mean a higher rating industrially and a fairer compensation of their labor.—Anna E. Nicholes.

Both for herself and for the effect which her disfranchisement has upon her actual income and for the sake of the government as it comes into beneficial contact or into ruinous collision with those who are dearer to her than life itself, does the wage-earning woman need the ballot.—Mrs. Florence Kelley.

Women will the more earnestly desire the ballot as their civic conscience and their patriotism develop. What is most needed today by thousands of philanthropic workers is righteous impatience at their limitations in being good; a scorn of indirect influence as a substitute for direct power.—Mrs. Ella S. Stewart.

In New Zealand, when the men found they could take their wives and daughters

to political meetings, and afterwards take them home and talk it over, it was the beginning of a new home life for the family, a life of ideas and interests in common, and a union of thought.—Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, ex-member of the New Zealand parliament.

If one man or woman wants to exercise the right to vote, what earthly reason is there for denying it because other men and women do not wish to exercise it? If I desire to breathe the fresh air of heaven, shall I not cross my threshold because the rest of the family group prefer the stale atmosphere in doors?—Hon. John D. Long, ex-secretary of the navy.

**FRANCHISE SUPERINTENDENT.**

Larimore, N. D., Jan. 17, 1911.  
 President W. C. T. U.

Dear Co-Workers: The time has come for united action and individual help from the White Ribboners of the state. Our untiring president, Mrs. Anderson, is working for a concurrent resolution amending Section 121 of article 5 of the constitution by striking out the word "male."

You can do much to bring success as she champions the cause, and secures through the present legislative session, "Woman's Ballot for the King's Business," by writing your senators and representatives asking them to vote for the above named resolution.

Do not neglect this duty one day. An amendment of this kind was lost by three votes last December in the Vermont legislature, simply because some members stated they had received no letters from their women telling them to vote for it.

Let not this be our case. Flood the members with letters not only from influential members of your union, but get influential men and women outside the union, in your city, or community to write such letters also. LET EVERYBODY WRITE LETTERS.

Yours for the ballot,  
 Hannah H. Patten,  
 State Superintendent Franchise.

**A RARE OPPORTUNITY.**

President McVey, of the state university, who has always been most cordial to our work, has further shown his interest by offering us space in the university library for the placing of temperance books and periodicals. This is our opportunity for helping to mold the thought of the hosts of young people who will soon go out into the various profession.

Literature of value is what is wanted—for instructional or student purposes. Books of reference containing the latest findings of science regarding alcohol and narcotics will be welcomed.

The state W. C. T. U. will do its share in furnishing the library with our periodicals and some standard works but we are glad to extend this opportunity to any who may wish to donate volumes which will meet the above requirements. If desired, the name of the donor may be written in the book. Kindly send all contributions for this purpose to the corresponding secretary, Mrs. B. H. Wylie, Drayton, N. D.

**QUOTATIONS FROM LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS.**

We cannot place too high a value on the formative and educational phases of the temperance movement. It is not only the hopefuller, but the the pleasanter.

All reforms are unpopular until the people are educated concerning the righteous principles and the fundamental truths they involve. No reform at first unpopular has ever come more rapidly into public favor than the movement to accord to woman her full rights "under the law and under the gospel."

Shakespeare wrote, "Oh! Thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by, let us call thee devil." As the eleventh commandment given us by our Lord and Savior is applied more fully to the customs of society and the laws of our land, this evil spirit in like proportion will be cast out from the heart and the home, the community and the nation.

**FIELD NOTES.**

Peñina, N. D., Dec. 9.—The W. C. T. U. of Pembina sent two very large crates, a box and a bed to the people of Cedar Spur, Minn., who suffered in the great forest fires last fall. We received two letters thanking us very much for same. I enclose you one for publication. Some people think it don't do very much good to gather clothing in time of need, but I am sure these people appreciated it very much from the tone of their letters. Our union hasn't been doing very much lately as we have lost so many members, and it seems to be rather slow in getting new ones. However, will try and let you know what we are doing hereafter.—Mrs. C. W. Shumaker.

(Letter follows:)

Cedar Spur, Minn., Nov. 7, 1910.—To the W. C. T. U. of Pembina, N. D. Dear Ladies: The people of Cedar Spur wish to thank your society for the kindly aid in line of clothing that you sent the fire sufferers of this community. Through Mr. F. M. Sweigart, member of relief committee, the clothes were well distributed among the many needy who were glad to get them. I also thank you personally for the clothing I got from your relief. I remain, yours sincerely, president of the Ladies' Guild.

McKenzie.—Mr. McMaster, editor of McKenzie Gazette, has kindly consented use of space in his paper for W. C. T. U. work. Saw Miss McKenzie in Bismarck recently. She was to have left for California, Monday morning, Jan. 7. We are sorry to lose her from our midst. She has had to give up Indian work because of ill-health. However, she has not lost her interest in them, as she was seeing Gov. Burke to have him finish work.—Mrs. L. E. Heaton.

Forman.—Some things right at home that Forman union has to be thankful for. To begin with we have two earnest temperance ministers of the gospel residing here. Congregational and Methodist; the latter, Rev. H. R. Strong, being with us but a short time yet enough to show the sterling worth of himself and family to our cause. The Congregational, Rev. Andrew Erickson, is one of our most loyal supporters and of several years' record in our midst. In the church, Christian Endeavor and everywhere he speaks boldly for temperance and gives innumerable hard knocks to the traffic. Mrs. Erickson was our secretary and treasurer for a year and besides her splendid work as Purity superintendent in the union, she does great good in the temperance and purity work as president of both the junior and senior Christian Endeavor societies, thus reaching many who would not receive extra help of such kind, as we have no L. T. L. or Y. P. B. work going on at present. Our leading physician, Ida M. Alexander, is our local and district treasurer. As superintendent of Sc. Tem. instruction and mother's meetings she has given several talk at public and other meeting besides writing the material for a weekly column part of last year and with more to follow. Then our new superintendent of schools, Mr. H. Ulve, is a Christian of staunch principles and habits who has been of good help in speaking at temperance meetings and we have his promise of more assistance. The principal of schools here, Mr. W. H. Wunn, is a splendid Christian worker and total abstainer and with his corps of teachers of the same type, they are very cordial to us. We will not forget the faithful Forman News editor, Mr. J. H. Matthy, who for nearly two years has published a column and more for our union besides showing by word and life the righteousness of temperance, i. e., total abstinence. The Independent, also, though hanging editors, has been very friendly to us and will publish a column this year for us so that gives us the help of both newspapers of town. There are other helpers, but to sum it all, if these and God be for us who can be against us. Moral: Unions of our state, count your blessings, or foes and fear not to do for Christ.—Mrs. B. L. Marcellus.

Hesper.—The Ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hesper, invited their friends to join with them in having a social day at the home of W. P. Hetter on the first Sat-

urday in December. The ladies brought refreshments and served a bountiful dinner. An impromptu program was given in the afternoon and all regular business transacted. They have made arrangements to hold another all day meeting at the home of C. J. Camp on Jan. 7th. Our honorary members (the gentlemen) have arranged for an agricultural program to begin at 11 o'clock, covering various topics of interest to those who are farming. After dinner the ladies will have their meeting. A pleasant social and profitable day is anticipated and a cordial invitation is extended to all.—Mrs. F. C. C. Hill.

Heaton, Jan. 12.—Mrs. M. A. Garry, of Leeds, president of the second district, visited Carrington on Tuesday and while there was invited to attend a joint meeting of the Men's Literary club and members of the Commercial club, with members of the local union. Mrs. Garry told of the work of the W. C. T. U. in the state. It was unanimously voted by those present, for their organizations, to extend an invitation to the state W. C. T. U. to hold its 22nd annual convention in that city. Sister Garry presented the invitation to the state executive committee in session in Valley City the following day, but learned that a previous invitation had been extended by the Jamestown union and accepted. At a meeting attended by Mrs. R. Prang, vice president for Wells county, Mrs. W. H. Thurston, president and other members of the Heaton union held in the parsonage today, at which the district president presided, a vote of appreciation was unanimously passed and transmittal to the aforesaid gentlemen at Carrington. Plans were discussed for extending the work of organization throughout the county as, at present, Heaton is the only town in the county that sustains an organization of this kind. Rev. E. E. Saunders was appointed superintendent of the Christian Citizenship department. Mrs. H. C. Barber conducts a successful Local Temperance Legion and the local union is successfully maintained, meeting every month at the home of members at which a program is rendered and important matters discussed. The hostess always serves light refreshments. Mrs. Garry went to Oberon today to consult the ladies regarding the coming district convention to be held there.—Mrs. E. E. Saunders, secretary.

**SPECIAL WORK FOR 1911.**

To put in the hands of the physicians, not reached in 1910, the three leaflets, "The Alcohol a Food Theory in the Light of Recent Researches," by Prof. W. S. Hall, of the Northwestern University, "The Use of Alcohol in Hospitals Declining," and "Some Opinions on Alcohol as a Medicine from Teachers in Medical Colleges." With these goes a free letter to physicians. The first of these leaflets is 40 cents per hundred, the other two 30 cents per hundred, postpaid.

To give nurses either one of the two prepared for them by Miss Bradley, the associate superintendent, who is a trained nurse. These two leaflets are, "Hints on Temperance Work for Nurses," and "What can Nurses do for Temperance."

To place in public libraries a copy of the department book, "Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," and a copy of Sir Victor Horsley's book, "Alcohol and the Human Body." Price of the first book is \$1.25; of the latter, 50 cents, postpaid. Both can be ordered from the national superintendent.

The Liquor Dealers' association is putting books favorable to alcohol in public libraries. The W. C. T. U. is prepared to offset that movement by using these two books as indicated. Do not neglect to do this if you do nothing else.

In the light of the investigations and medical opinions referred to in this article, it is a matter of grave importance whether or not alcoholic liquors are given to a sick person throughout an extended illness. The impairment of digestion, consequent upon the alcohol, may reduce the patient's strength so that his chance for recovery may be materially lessened. The agent given in hopes of relieving may be the agent that leads to death.

**THE WHITE RIBBON, WHAT IT MEANS.**

In 1877 at the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention in Chicago, there was controversy as to what should be our badge; some suggested royal purple, some red, white and blue, but Miss Winslow of Brooklyn, New York, made an inspiring speech on the superior symbolic meaning of the white ribbon as our badge, which was so impressive that it was at once adopted.

In an audience that Mrs. J. K. Barney was at one time addressing, where questions came to her thick and fast, some one asked what ought the white ribbon to mean to the woman who wears it? and in a moment she gave an answer, that she thinks God gave her, for she never wanted to change. Previously she had only thought of it as a badge of membership, a token that we belong, but what ought it to mean conveyed a different idea. She said it should mean purity, personal purity of thought, word and deed, consecration to Christ and our work, helpfulness to every one who need our help, loyalty to our organization and each other, Purity, Consecration, Helpfulness and Loyalty.

By some, the W. C. T. U. is called organized mother love, and aptly, for the protection of the home is why we are banded together. To me, the white ribbon means the overthrow of the liquor traffic, the outlawing of the cigarette, a white life for two, making clean, happy homes for father, mother and children; a clean congress, a clean nation.

It is our duty to wear our white ribbon, always, everywhere, it is a silent protest of every evil thing. We cannot all attend all the meetings, and do all we wish to help, but we can all wear our white ribbon. I sometimes tell school children they can not all be brilliant scholars and all be at the head of the class, but they can all behave themselves.

Said a dear woman when dying, "Be sure you put on my white ribbon as you dress me for the last time so that I can testify once more."

**COURTESY TO CHILDREN.**

Sarah Boyle, Alameda, Calif. A courteous consideration of the interests of children invites their confidence and makes them happy and trustful. Harshness results in deceit, ill-will, and hostility.

The little lad who avowed, "If I must, I won't," represents a type of aggressive young America that would better be tactfully led, rather than forcibly driven. The parent who gave the little one an orange that it might drop a sharp knife acted wisely.

The boy who is continually dubbed "bad" is apt in time to deserve the title, and the child repeatedly told that he is "good for nothing" loses heart and courage.

Do not pass unheeded the work of little hands. The hearty "Thank you" will inspire to further living service. Due praise given for immature work will arouse an enthusiasm that will lead to better work.

A lover of children declares, "We put briars and nettles into their lives where there might be roses, by laughing at their little failures, taunting them with their mistakes."

Children should be allowed to express themselves freely and naturally. Repression has nipped in the bud many a fine conversationalist. Children are veritable interrogation points. Answer them as courteously as you would the "stranger within your gates." Do not quench the childish thirst for knowledge by selfish impatience. "Ah, you are so great, and I so small, I tremble to think of you, world, all; And yet, when I said my prayers today, A whisper inside me seemed to say: 'You are more than the earth, though you are such a dot, You can love and think and the earth cannot.'"

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.

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