



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 15. NO. 9.

FARGO, N. D., OCTOBER, 1911.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

### THE WOMEN THAT ARE AT EASE IN ZION.

Oh, God! to think of the women,  
The women who are at ease,  
Whose food falls down like manna,  
Who do just what they please!

Whose pantry is never empty,  
Whose clothes are always new,  
To think of those sick with hunger,  
To think of the pampered few!

And these are the womanly women  
Whose axioms the grand-dames quote,  
For they (so the Cabinets tell us)  
Deny their wish for the vote.

Yet this dainty womanly woman,  
Her hands, alas, are red;  
The bleeding heron's love-plume  
Waves o'er her lovely head.

She cries "Tally-ho" with the loudest  
Over the heath and broom,  
And follows, this womanly woman,  
The agonized stag to his doom.

Her sweated sister's slavery  
To meet her rent's arrears,  
Leaves her unloved; yet her blouses  
Are sewn with that sister's tears.

Come out from your magic circle,  
Oh, women who are at ease!  
Turn from your own loved children  
And deign a glance on these.

Where dirt, disease and hunger  
Wait for the babies' breath;  
And the only hope of rescue  
Is hid in the hand of Death.

Stretch out your hands to help us  
And make our burden light;  
Clasp with your weary sisters,  
Now struggling for the right.

We do not want your money,  
We ask the better part;  
As you are womanly women  
We pray you for your heart.  
—"Women's Franchise."

## ANNUAL ADDRESS

Of Mrs. Nacia E. Buck, Acting  
President of North Dakota  
W. C. T. U.

"The Lord gave the word and the women who publish the tidings are a great host." Beloved comrades, it is a high and holy privilege to belong to the great host of women who as members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are banded together for the protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law. The women who publish the glad tidings of redemption from the thralldom of sin and vice have indeed become a great host; in numbers we are more than 500,000 strong; our field is the world and even to the uttermost parts of the earth we carry the word of total abstinence and prohibition. Women of all lands, in all walks of life have rallied

"For the cause that needs assistance,  
For the wrong that needs resistance,  
For the future in the distance,  
And the good that we may do."

Aroused by a common danger, the motherhood of our own and other lands have arisen with a common purpose, and trusting in the God of Jacob who is our help and in the Lord our God in whom is our hope, have gone forth in a holy warfare for "God and Home and Every

Land." Again, I say with all reverence, it is a high and holy privilege to be counted worthy to serve in this great cause—to belong to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Twenty-one years ago the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Dakota held its First Annual Convention in this city; not many of those who attended that meeting are with us today. Many have gone on to the activities of the Great Beyond, leaving us richer because they lived. Many have found new homes in other states or provinces and carrying the seed thought of prohibition with them are actively engaged in the work elsewhere. Jamestown at that time was a typical frontier town in marked contrast to the beautiful modern city to which we have received such hearty welcome tonight; a picture of the city as it was then and as it is now might well be labeled—before and after taking twenty years of prohibition, and this may be said of all the older cities of the state. The growth and prosperity we have enjoyed is without precedent. In 1890 the population of the state was 190,983, in 1900 it was 319,146—an increase of 67.1 per cent in ten years. The census of 1910 gives us a population of 577,056 an increase of 80.8 per cent in the last ten years. The material development has kept pace with the increase in population, and our wealth per capita is exceeded by few states. The total valuation of all property in 1899 was \$1,500,000,000; in June 1909 there were in the banks of the state deposits to the amount of \$58,881,691. The total valuation of our school property is \$7,300,000 and our schools have an endowment fund of over \$50,000,000; beautiful modern equipped homes have supplanted the old claim shanties, the automobile, and if you please, the aeroplane have taken the place of the ox cart. Jamestown College, of which you are justly proud, standing like a beacon light on yonder hill is a sample of the educational advantages afforded the young people of our state.

While we enjoy the prosperity and advantages of our time let us not forget what it cost to build an empire where but a few years ago the buffalo roamed at will with naught to fear but the Indian's arrow. It took men and women of heroic mould to endure the hardships of frontier life and patiently, step by step, with many a sacrifice and amid many disappointments conquer the bleak prairie and make it to blossom as the rose. All honor to the men who followed the ox team and to the women who reared their families in a claim shanty. Not least among the blessings we owe to them is our prohibitory law which has meant so much to our state and has added so richly to the health, wealth and happy homes for which North Dakota is famous. The fact that by the vote of the pioneers of our state that law became a part of our constitution, has made it possible for a generation of young men and women to grow up without ever having seen an open saloon. Fathers and mothers of North Dakota let us see to it that, God helping us, the day will never dawn when that accursed institution shall be allowed to flaunt its sign in our faces and put a price upon our sons and daughters. May there never be  
"A licensed wrong on the crowded street  
Waiting for the coming of the guileless feet."

PROHIBITION VS. LICENSE.  
Prohibition has brought prosperity and progress wherever it has been tried;

conditions in Maine, Kansas, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee prove beyond a doubt the outlawing of the saloon is followed by a decrease in crime and poverty an increase in business, the lowering of taxes and the lifting of mortgages. The mayor of Atlanta City made the following statement: "The year just closed has been one of the most prosperous and successful in the history of the commercial life of Atlanta. There has been no business failure of any importance during the year and in the state there was no bank failure in either 1909 or 1910. The retail merchants have had the largest trade in their history." The Georgian of Atlanta in a recent issue said: "Exploded beyond repair is the old contention that prohibition hurts business. It hurts the whiskey business and boosts the others. Atlanta was never in the midst of such business and building activity as now; moreover prohibition has decreased drunkenness, crime and disorder."

From Oklahoma City comes the same story of decrease in crime, drunkenness and poverty, with an increase in bank deposits from \$18,000,000 in 1907 to \$54,000,000 in 1910. In Tennessee statistics from 50 cities show a decrease of 54 per cent in the number of murders committed. Many places show reduction in tax rates and in all an average increase in property values of 73 per cent. Governor Stubbs of Kansas says: "I believe that Kansas with prohibition has more sobriety and less intemperance and all its evil results than any other state ever had. Prohibition must be judged by its results; it must stand or fall on its merits. The people of Kansas are very progressive, very positive and intensely practical in their ideas and habits. If the prohibitory law had not given us a better civilization and a higher type of manhood and womanhood, the measure would have been repealed years ago."

The prohibitory law is probably better enforced in our state today than ever before and it is safe to say that it is as well enforced here and in other prohibition states as are other laws.

From Mt. Sinai there has thundered down the ages the commandments: "Thou shalt not kill," "Thou shalt not commit adultery," "Thou shalt not steal," "Thou shalt not bear false witness," "Thou shalt not covet;" and these have formed the basis of all law ever since. Yet in 1900 there were 8,814 murders in the United States alone. It takes a toll of 5,000 girls every year to satisfy the greed and lust of men in the city of Chicago. The cases of bank defaulting, embezzlement and plain stealing are innumerable, tales of political treachery and perjury are too common to excite comment, while graft of every kind is in the air. Plainly the laws on our statute books prohibiting these crimes have not prohibited to the extent that crime has been eliminated; however, no sane person has been heard advocating the repeal of all these laws and the substitution of a system whereby anyone who so desires may by the payment of specified sums of money receive the sanction of the Federal Government and the permission from the city council to murder, despoil virtue, debauch, steal, perjure himself and defraud his neighbor at his own sweet will; yet who can deny that this would be just as logical as to advocate the substitution of the license system for prohibition, because the prohibitory law has failed to entirely eliminate the sale of liquor. Two young men were taken enforced leave of a certain town in prohibition territory. As they board-

ed the train one remarked to the other, "Charlie, this here prohibition won't prohibit of itself, but if any one tells you that the man behind the gun can't make it prohibit, send him to me." It is the man behind the gun who fails to do his duty, the official who disregards his oath of office and for personal gain, or for lack of spinal column, betrays the trust of the people, who is bringing not only the prohibitory law into disrepute but is breeding a disrespect for all law, and a universal distrust of our system of government, and of those who hold positions of power and trust under the government, that is a serious menace to our national life. The blind official is a greater menace to society than the blind pig, and one commands our respect as much as the other.

The prohibitory law can never be fully enforced until we have either national prohibition or interstate commerce laws that will protect dry territory from the outside liquor dealer who works in conjunction with the lawless element within the state; however, prohibition even tho it were poorly enforced is infinitely better than any license system can be. The license system is inherently wrong, it is an attempt to make legally right, that which is morally wrong. To license an evil, is to compromise with that evil, and there is no place in God's plan of redemption for compromise with that which is evil. The liquor traffic is an evil, and nothing but an evil; in all the years that it has fattened upon society it has never done anything to commend itself to any one. Show me one home that has been made happier, one man that has been made nobler, one boy who has been helped to a higher, cleaner life, one mother whose heart has been made lighter by the existence of the saloon and I will gladly retract the above statement.

Hon. Richmond P. Hobson after careful research finds that the loss of life by alcohol is 10,000 times greater than the loss by war. The lowest estimate of the annual drink bill is \$1,500,000,000. The waste in products, productive time and productive life, together with the cost of maintaining prisons, almshouses, asylums and hospitals in which to care for the products of the saloon aggregate an annual loss to the nation of \$5,115,444,618. That is, we annually pay out over \$5,000,000,000 for the support of an institution that gives back absolutely nothing that is of value, except the money paid in revenue which amounts to \$100 for every \$1800 which it costs. This does not take into account the homes that are wrecked, the children that are robbed, the wives and mothers whose hearts are broken, the lives that are ruined, the manhood that is lost to the nation or the crimes that are committed. In order to do business the liquor dealer must have consumers—and mark you it is the consumer who pays for the saloon keeper's property, his goods, his license fee, his taxes, supports his family and buys his automobiles. The average life of the drunkard is but 44 years, 100,000 die annually and 100,000 boys must form the habit every year in order to keep the business going; one out of every five of our boys must be sacrificed year by year.

WHOSE BOY?  
Whose boy will next be sacrificed  
On Bendish Drink's unhalloved shrine?  
Each mother's heart goes up in prayer:  
"Not mine, O God, not mine, Not mine!  
No, not the boy whose bonnie habit every  
year in order to keep the business going;  
one out of every five of our boys must  
be sacrificed year by year."

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

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Mrs. Necla Buck,  
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Mrs. R. M. Pollock,  
MANAGING EDITOR.

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

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

**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 15th of each month. Send all communications to  
Mrs. E. M. POLLOCK,  
FARGO, N. Dak.

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# CONCERNING THE 22ND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE N. D. W. C. T. U.

The twenty-second annual convention of State W. C. T. U., held at Jamestown, Sept 22-26, is thought to have been the best convention ever held by our women. This is as it should be. To the editor, who sought for the reason, the number of new faces, many of them bright, young women, seemed reason enough why this convention should seem more spirit filled, more earnest and more hopeful than any preceding one.

The people of Jamestown had done all things well for the comfort and pleasure of the delegates. The business houses expressed their welcome in banners and welcome motes. The people received us with cordial hospitality into their beautiful homes. The M. E. church was decorated for the occasion with flowers and banners. The National W. C. T. U. motto, "For God and Home and Native Land," done in beautiful letters was placed high above the chancel. The program never lagged and was carried out nearly as published. The Diamond Medal Contest being the only prominent feature omitted. Sickness of contestants made this unavoidable. This would have been the first "Grand Diamond" medal contest in the state.

The consecration service was conducted by Mrs. Abbie W. Best. It was most impressive to hear the different women tell what the W. C. T. U. meant to them. No one could doubt the motive power of the organization who had listened to these earnest women.

The roll was responded to by the executive by poetical selections all of a most inspiring nature.

The editor of the White Ribbon Bulletin reported much helpfulness from the members over the state, and urged that more good papers and reports be sent to her. There is an average of 2,300 copies a month.

A telegram was sent by the convention to President Taft protesting against Secretary of Agriculture Wilson acting as honorary president of the Brewers' Congress, which was as follows:  
"President Taft, White House, Washington, D. C.

Whereas, a member of your cabinet has accepted the position of president of the International Brewers' Congress, which is to convene in Chicago, in October, we, the W. C. T. U. of North Dakota, in annual convention assembled do most earnestly and respectfully protest against his official endorsement of a business which is outlawed in a large part of the U. S. and which is corrupting the youth, ruining the homes, and sapping the strength of the nation.

The telegram was signed by the general officers.

Reports, and good ones, took up nearly the whole of the first day. The district presidents gave reports from each district of new unions formed. A plea was made for small unions. Accumulated influence of many small unions is beyond computation. No town or countryside is too small to support a union. If North Dakota should ever have to brave a campaign similar to that of Maine it is the number rather than the size of the unions that will tell. Organize! Organize!

Welcome night was unique in that the eight royal welcome addresses were made by men, and they all seemed proud and glad to do it. The music rendered by the Jamestown women was of a high order—and our own Mr. Reed was at her best throughout the convention.

Sunday evening was given over to a union meeting of the churches in the opera house which was packed to the doors.

After a good musical program including an anthem "Praise Ye the Father," by a double quartet, a solo by Mrs. Alfred Steele and a fine piano selection by Prof. Wimberly—the great event of the convention occurred. It was the splendid address of Mrs. Florence E. Atkins of Nashville, Tenn. It will live long in the memory of all who heard it.

We can not prevent the individual from drinking rum and we can not prevent the shipment of liquor to individuals in prohibition territory, but no set of men shall fatten upon the heart-breaks of our children and the degradation of our womanhood while we can prevent that. The courts of our state and of the United States have held that

it is not lawful for anyone to conduct a business that is of harm to the community and I hold that it is a fundamental that the dealer of liquor is detrimental to every community, home and individual where it is sold."

Beginning with a description of the organizations which are a strong alignment of the liquor forces, stronger today than ever before, the speaker went on to the principal arguments that are advanced by the liquor element against prohibition. These she either denied in a striking and logical language or she ridiculed to an absurdity.

Speaking of the frequently repeated argument that prohibition deprives a man of his personal liberty, she said, "No man of today has personal liberties. Adam may have had what he might have called personal liberty when he was alone in the garden and free to kick up and caper about as he pleased, but God knew this was not good for Adam. One day Adam awoke and there was Eve and when he saw Eve it was goodbye to Adam's personal liberties."

The speaker's statement that nothing short of national prohibition would ever satisfy the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was greeted with prolonged applause. "We may lose a few skirmishes," she said, "but the W. C. T. U. is fighting a winning battle. Winning a state for prohibition today only to lose it tomorrow has taught us that national prohibition must be our goal. Then the making and the sale of liquor will be excluded from one end to the other of our fair land."

At the conclusion of the speech Mrs. Walter Reed sang our great song "Victory." It seemed to us she never sang so well, and her singing is always a rare treat.

Mrs. Flora of Valley City sang "Margarita's Prayer" from Faust. She is the possessor of a fine soprano voice.

"Think of the grocery dealer skulking in back alleys with a can of coffee in one boot-leg, a pound of cheese in the other, and a herring down the back of his neck; or a shoe dealer with his door fastened with iron bars, his windows grated, and a half dozen men on the street corners watching for the officers and at the least alarm destroying every sign of his business. What man would say the grocery business was flourishing, or that there were more boots and shoes sold than ever before in the history of the city?"—Selected.

Of the sixty-two Ohio counties which have so far voted on the liquor license question, fifty-five have gone "dry." These fifty-two counties cover about two-thirds of the state's area and include nearly one-half of the population, but few of them have any large cities. Twenty-six counties are yet to vote under the new option law.

If you prepare a dish of food carelessly, you do not expect Providence to make it palatable; neither, if through years of folly you misguide your own life, need you expect divine interference to bring round everything at last as if you had done right.—John Ruskin.

## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

(Continued from 1st page.)

"Oh, can it be that he should fall  
A prey to that so vile as this?  
Oh, can it be the tempter's wiles  
Should rob my life of all this bliss?  
Still his dear feet be led astray  
By this accursed, licentious sin?  
This fair young boy, whom Jesus loves,  
Be lost, that others good might win?  
Some mother's boy must fill the ranks,  
Some father's treasure feed the flame,  
Whose fiery tongue insatiate burns  
And leaves deep scars of sin and shame,  
Poor tortured bodies, mangled, bruised,  
Would they no death were their sweet balm,  
Sons tormented by discord fierce and wild,  
That heavenly music cannot calm.  
Oh, why should this unholy hand  
Write daily horrors on life's page  
And tear, as with the breath of hell,  
The heart of childhood, youth and age?  
Alas! a nation yields the right  
Would it be blood that from man's shrine,  
Whose boy will next be sacrificed?  
It may be yours. It may be mine.  
Our hearts cry out in agony, Oh! Lord  
How long? How long will the nations  
of earth barter the bodies and souls of  
their subjects for gold; how long will  
the accursed thing keep its hold on the  
throats of our people? We hold up our  
hands in holy horror at the thot of the  
Chinese mother who throws her baby to  
the fire to pacify her god; this is not  
to be compared to the barbarism of  
a nation that sets a price upon the bod-

ies and souls of its sons and daughters by legalizing for revenue an institution that cannot exist without the annual destruction of 100,000 lives, the waste of billions of dollars and gives back in return but crime, disease, insanity, licentiousness, poverty and a debauched citizenship. Why does this monstrous evil exist? That root of all evil, the love of money is largely responsible. The avice of the brewer, the distiller, the saloon keeper, the property owner, the politician, with the power they have to control the vote of a large class whose citizenship means nothing to them, and then there are the indifferent ones who sit idly by and do not care. Let us rejoice that so much of our country has thrown off the shackles of this sin, and that the number who practice total abstinence and stand for prohibition is larger today than ever before. Our cause is marching on and ultimate victory is sure.

## TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

"Know ye not that ye are the temple of the living God and that the spirit of God dwelleth in you. If any man defile the temple, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are." These words have no uncertain sound and for an argument for total abstinence that is unanswerable. We can have no right to defile or in any way injure that which is not our own. Science has proved conclusively that alcohol even in the smallest quantities contains poison and that this poison, taken into the system, badly injures the cells of the blood and effects in greater or less degree every organ of the body, making the user more susceptible to disease and deprives him of the power to throw off disease when contracted. The testimony of our best medical men on this question is most convincing. I quote from Dr. W. H. Riley of the Battle Creek Sanitarium: "My connection with large medical institutions for many years past has given me, I think, an excellent opportunity to observe the effect of beer-drinking and the use of other alcoholic liquors in many cases. I can say as a result of my own observation that beer-drinking has a very pernicious effect upon nearly every organ of the body. It produces diseases of the stomach and digestive tract, of the heart and circulating system, of the kidneys and liver, and of the nervous system. In addition to this it lessens the vigor and vital resistance of the whole body, makes the beer drinker very much more susceptible to infection such as pneumonia and other acute infections, and also lessens his ability to recover from illness of any kind. An untold amount of misery and disease would be avoided if the use of beer and other intoxicating liquors could be wiped off the face of the earth."

Hospital statistics show that in a large per cent of cases mortality is due to alcoholism. Sir Edward Clark, a great Soudan physician said, "I am speaking solemnly and carefully in the presence of truth and I will tell you that I am considerably within the mark when I say to you that, going the rounds of my hospital wards today, seven out of every ten owe their ill health to alcohol."

In answer to the question, as a rule, other things being equal, do you consider the habitual user of intoxicating beverages as good an insurance risk as a total abstainer? Forty insurance companies answer "No," with a list of reasons like the following: "Drink ruins health," "Excessive use injures system and shortens life," "Moderate use lays foundation for disease," "Because of far greater death rate," "Reduces expectation of life nearly two-thirds," "Use effects heart, stomach, liver and kidneys."

King Alcohol loves a shining mark and has effected the ruin of thousands of the brightest intellects of all ages, making them incapable of filling their place in the world and being the benefit to mankind that God intended them to be. Its effect upon the brain is apparent to all who have ever seen a drunken man or watched the downward course of the moderate drinker. Thomas Edison says, "I am a total abstainer, I always felt that I had a better use of my head." Dr. Lorenz, the famous Austrian surgeon, gives the following testimony: "I am a surgeon, my success depends upon my brain being clear, my muscles firm, and nerves steady. No one can take alcoholic liquor without blunting these physical powers that I must keep on edge. As a surgeon, I must not drink." Forty railroad companies demand total abstinence of employees, refusing to entrust the lives of passengers and the property of the road to one whose brain



is in danger of being befuddled by alcohol. An increasing number of great business firms make the same demand. President Taft says: "He who drinks is deliberately disqualifying himself for advancement. Personally, I refuse to take such a risk, I do not drink."

"No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God." These words sound the death-knell to everyone who tampers with the wine cup. The centuries that have come and gone since this edict was given have only proved how impossible it is for the drunkard to inherit that kingdom which is a kingdom of light, of joy and eternal peace; for the drunkard's deeds are deeds of darkness, he brings no joy, knows no peace. There can be no place in that kingdom where there is no sorrow, no tears, no death for one who brings to himself and upon who love him and are dependent upon him naught but sorrow, tears and death.

Dr. Alexander MacNicholl of New York sums up the whole matter in the following words: "Alcohol antagonizes every manifestation of life, stamps every tissue with the seal of disease, depraves the morals and destroys the soul. Instead of the 'elixir of life and the fountain of immortal youth' it is the essence of depravity, the grave of hope and the advance agent of death." The only rational conclusion is that the man who would preserve himself, body, brain and soul, who would protect his home and give his children a clean inheritance and who would fill his place in the world's work must live a life of total abstinence.

#### WORLD WIDE OUTLOOK.

The situation in Canada is encouraging. Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, with the exception of the cities of St. John and Halifax, have prohibition. The coast of Labrador is under the same regulations. Of one thousand municipalities in Quebec, seven hundred are under prohibition. In England legislation comes slowly, but years of agitation have brought about a great change in sentiment. The king and queen take deep interest in the temperance reform and the children of the royal family are brought up on temperance lines. The Duke of Connaught, who has recently been appointed governor general of Canada, is a total abstainer and is president of the Royal Temperance society of the army.

For ten years there has been a decided decrease each year in the amount of beer consumed in Germany. The number of breweries have also decreased, over 300 being closed in one year. For a number of years, temperance lecturers have, from time to time, been delivered under official auspices, on the German warships. Emperor William, for many years a total abstainer, speaks strongly in favor of temperance in the army and navy.

France is awakening to the situation and there is a strong temperance sentiment developing. Temperance teaching in the schools is being introduced in both France and Italy. The first Russian anti alcoholic congress met last year and resolved: "That it is the opinion of the First Russian Anti alcoholic congress that the only way to combat drunkenness is by total abstinence."

Nearly one-half of Norway's cities are now under prohibition. Forty daily papers support the principle of total abstinence. In the present Swedish parliament there are 138 teetotalers. This parliament recently appropriated an amount equal to \$555 to the educational work of the W. C. T. U. (U. S. legislators please take notice) During the national strike in 1909 prohibition was put into effect temporarily from August 4th to 31st. Official statistics for the city of Gothenburg show that during August 1909 there were 847 arrests for drunkenness, while in August 1909 there were but 113. From September 1st to 7th, 1908, 198 arrests; during the same period in 1909 only three arrests. On September 8th the public houses were again opened and from the 9th to the 19th of September there were 259 arrests. In the Plebiscite on prohibition taken in 1910 the total vote against prohibition was only 16,613, while the vote for prohibition numbered 1,878,519. This is of especial interest as the Gothenburg system of governmental control of liquor has been so long and thoroughly tried in Sweden and by the voice of the people pronounced a failure.

China recently sent a petition, signed by 130,000 Chinese, asking relief at the hands of the British government from the Indian opium imports. An agree-

ment has since been reached whereby England regulates the amount of opium imported in the same proportion that the local production is abolished.

Iceland, the first country to enact prohibition, is described as morally the purest country in the world. The people are total abstainers, they have no rum, no illiteracy, and with 85,000 population have only one jail. In Belgium, 20,000 saloons have been closed within the last ten years.

#### THE SITUATION AT HOME.

It is our privilege to lead the world in this the greatest movement of our times for the uplift of humanity. In addition to the eight states that have state wide prohibition there are 50 cities with a population varying from 5,000 to 175,000 under prohibitory law, while two thirds of the rural districts are under local prohibition. The liquor question was a prominent issue in the 1910 election of twenty five states.

Whatever the outcome of the controversy in Maine may be, the resubmission of the question has brought about the greatest educational campaign we have ever had. One of the most hopeful things about the campaign was the great army of school children organized to fight the liquor forces. The young campaigners of today will be the voters of Maine tomorrow and in their hands the prohibitory law will be safe. The defeat of state wide prohibition in Texas July 22 was no nearly a victory that the liquor forces were less jubilant than the prohibitionists as is indicated in the following comment by the Brewer's Review of August 1st: "The Texas result is a victory for the wets which comes nearer being a defeat than a genuine victory. To the country at large it will go out as a practical prohibition victory, and the moral effect will be decidedly unwholesome." The fight for a white state is still being vigorously carried on. The same question will be submitted to the voters of West Virginia in November 1912; Oklahoma retained her law by a 30,000 majority while Alabama substituted local option for prohibition. Indiana took a backward step by repealing her county option law. The liquor traffic is fighting for its life, and we must expect many strenuous battles before its final overthrow is accomplished. Whatever the final decision in Maine may be, the close vote will encourage the liquor forces to attack the prohibition law in other states. It behooves the people of North Dakota to be awake to the situation. We need not fear the anti prohibition sentiment within the state but if the battle ever comes we will have to do as Maine had to do, combat the combined liquor forces of the United States; and the weak spot in our armor was made plain during the proceedings of the 12th legislative assembly: it is the low ideal of citizenship of many of our politicians and their supporters. We can thank God, however, for the remnant that is ever to be found standing boldly on the side of righteousness, and North Dakota has its Christian Citizenship also. Many good measures were passed strengthening our prohibitory law. We have cause to be grateful for the earnest effective work of our president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, and her able assistant Mrs. Mazie Stevens; and especially thankful to our governor, John Burke, for his veto of the infamous Cashel bill and for his splendid stand on all questions involving the enactment and enforcement of righteous laws.

The Enforcement League and the Scandinavian Total Abstinence Society are doing great work throughout the state. F. L. Watkins, who succeeded in cleaning up the Missouri Slope, in his wide field as the State Secretary of the Enforcement League, has formulated plans that we believe will be very helpful in the better enforcement of the law, and our union should be ready to cooperate with him in his efforts for better enforcement.

#### MEDICAL TEMPERANCE.

We believe that a vigorous campaign of education and agitation along the lines of Medical Temperance will go far to solve our greatest problem—the drug-gist permit. Kansas has amended her law so that no alcoholic liquor may be sold in the state except for mechanical purposes. If physicians prescribe alcohol they cannot charge for it; the whiskey drug stores are eliminated and the law is giving excellent satisfaction.

This would seem to be the final solution of the problem for us and to pave the way for this the facts in regard to alcohol as a medicine should be put before

the people and especially before the medical profession of the state.

Great changes have taken place in recent years in regard to the use of alcohol as a medicine. Many physicians do not prescribe it at all and the national superintendent of this department, Martha M. Allen, has collected hundreds of testimonials like the following:—I think the medical profession could get along perfectly well without the use of alcohol except, of course, as it is used in the manufacture of drugs. I do not suppose I have used a pint of alcohol in the last ten years. I think the tendency of the medical profession throughout the country is to give up alcohol in the treatment of disease.

In the hospitals of the United States the amount of alcohol used has been reduced from one-half to two thirds in the last ten years; many hospitals exclude its use altogether. Prominent among these are the Frances E. Willard Temperance Hospital of Chicago, the East Cross Hospital of New York and the Battle Creek Sanitarium of Battle Creek, Mich. Resolutions discouraging the use of alcohol as a medicine have been passed by two state medical associations and by one state society of trained nurses.

#### SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

"Almost, but lost" was the sad fate of the suffrage bill introduced in the 12th Legislative Assembly. The efforts put forth for its passage were educational and a surprising amount of favorable sentiment was developed. We are not discouraged but will keep up the agitation and confidently expect better treatment from the next legislature. Washington has been added to the list of states granting full suffrage and some good reform work has already been done by the women of the state. The unions are taking a course of study in government; it would be a wise thing for our citizens to take such a course and to be prepared to use the ballot intelligently when it becomes our privilege. Woman suffrage bills were introduced in more than half the state legislatures during the past season. Amendments granting full suffrage have been submitted to the people in Kansas, Oregon, California, Wisconsin and Massachusetts. The Old World leads the New in this reform, however, fifteen foreign countries having granted full suffrage to women.

#### PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

Have the nations awaked today?  
Have they seen the vision afar?  
Have they seen with dire dismay,  
The terrible torments of war?

It would seem that the dawn of universal peace is breaking. It was a great day in our history when the arbitration treaties were signed by representatives of three great nations, Great Britain, France and the United States. Germany, Italy and Holland are now considering similar treaties with the United States. With these great powers united for the peaceful settlement of all future disputes, war becomes an improbability and the civilization of the world has been immeasurably advanced.

A great number of national and international gatherings have been held during the year, the most notable of which was the World in Boston, a great missionary exposition. Exhibits were made showing the growing evils of intemperance among heathen races, and the infamous traffic in liquor, tobacco and opium that is being forced upon these helpless millions by so called civilized nations. At the church conferences, Sunday School, Christian Endeavor and other young people's conventions and assemblies the question of temperance was one of the most important under discussion and ringing resolutions in favor of total abstinence and world wide prohibition were passed. The Methodist church emphasized its convictions by a gift of \$10,000 to help the cause in Maine, the Presbyterian General Assembly granted their temperance committee \$500 for literature for free distribution. Christian people are awakening and uniting as never before for the complete overthrow of King Alcohol.

The year in the state has been one of activity. Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovell gave a month to College Y. P. B. work, organizing young people's societies in several of our colleges. Through her work a splendid opportunity was given us by the State University in granting us space in their library for temperance books and periodicals. Twenty dollars was expended in this work and an opportunity is still open for anyone to contribute suitable books for this purpose. The legislative work occupied the greater part of the winter. The unions

gave ready response to requests for help in this work, which will be reported by Mrs. Anderson.

May 3d Mrs. Harriet D. Hall of Illinois began work in First District and gave two months to work in the eastern part of the state, closing her work at Chautauqua where she conducted our ten days institute and delivered an address on Suffrage. Mrs. Alviria McDonnell gave three weeks work in the south-western part of the state in June. Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace began work June 1st, attending all the eastern District Conventions and conducting a ten days institute at the Valley City Chautauqua. Hon. Richmond Hobson, not being able to fill his engagement for Rally Day at North Chautauqua, F. L. Watkins, secretary of the Enforcement League, gave a very interesting address, while Col. Bain of Kentucky spoke at Valley City. One of our field workers, Miss Georgia Chambers, entered the field June 10th and has been working in the north-western part of the state. She has had splendid success, especially with the children, having organized Loyal Temperance Legions in many towns, and if leaders could have been found would have organized in almost every town she visited. We take much pleasure in commending her work and pray that more of our bright young women may hear the call and answer "Here am I, Lord, send me," as keenly as has Miss Chambers.

The great mass of the details of work done by the unions can never be reported, only the Heavenly Father sees and knows and to Him we can safely leave the results of our efforts, and with gratitude for the way He has sustained us in the past and trusting Him for the future, we may press on and on toward final victory.

Looking toward the work of the coming year I would recommend: That we continue our agitation for the ballot, believing that we can better protect our homes and make a better environment for our children through its possession; That for the protection of our boys we continue our work for a better anti cigarette law;

That we endeavor to build up a higher ideal of citizenship and to this end urge that the Bible be read in our public schools and good morals be taught from a Bible standpoint;

That we use our influence toward the employment of teachers whose habits of life are safe for our children to follow;

That we make special efforts along the line of Medical Temperance and if possible procure a National speaker who will place this subject before the State Medical Association at its next convention;

That we pray and search for consecrated women to lead the children in the L. T. L. and the young people in the Y. P. B., remembering our Lord's command to Peter, "Feed my lambs;"

That we send protests to President Taft by telegram and letter against our government through its cabinet or in any other way recognizing the International Congress of Brewers, to be held in Chicago October 15th to 20th.

There will no doubt be days of discouragement in this new year, days when it will seem as though the burden is too great, that the evil about us must overwhelm us, days when the clouds of despair will seem to darken the sunshine of God's love even though we know that it is always shining above. For these days I would like to pass on the thought in this poem and bid you be of good courage; the day of victory is already dawning.

#### YE SHALL BE COMFORTED.

Despair not in the darkest time—  
The dawning soon will be;  
Look up to Him with faith sublime,  
Who loves both you and me.  
Dry all your tears and weep no more  
O'er friends or friendships dead—  
Ye shall have joy more than before—  
Ye shall be comforted.  
Know this—God's promises are sure—  
Trust on through all the days,  
And ever patiently endure,  
With love and prayer and praise.  
With hope be ever in accord—  
With strength and courage tread;  
Your faith shall reap a glad reward—  
Ye shall be comforted.

Then fling behind thee selfish we,  
Find lonelier hearts than thine,  
Swift sympathy to others show,  
And teach God's peace divine,  
Learn how much joy for others' grief  
Ye may bestow instead,  
And ye shall find, with sweet relief,  
Your own heart comforted.

## FROM THE COR. SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Coming up today to our 22d annual milestone, we take a backward glance over the year's progress and report not all but a part of what has been accomplished.

First came Mrs. Bessie Laythe Scovell of Minnesota, now National College Sec. for the Y. P. B., who spent a month in our state, organizing 5 Y. P. B.'s in colleges, 5 in high schools, reorganizing two local unions, gaining many new members and putting a large sum into the treasury for the work of the Young People's Branch. The state union furnished these college branches with literature, including the Union Signal, Temperance Educational Quarterly, the annual address of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens and various other publications.

From May 3 to July 15 Mrs. Harriett D. Hall of Illinois was with us. Her report is as follows: No. of meetings 63, unions organized 7, reorganized 1, Y. P. B.'s, districts organized 2, active members secured 149, honorary 16, Willard 4. Those figures give but faint conception of the work done by Mrs. Hall.

Kansas loaned us, for the first time, Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, who came June 1st and remained six weeks. She addressed 9 district conventions, gave 20 other addresses and reorganized the union at Hamilton. Mrs. Wallace received liberal collections and left a nice balance in the treasury.

Mrs. Almena Parker McDonald of Illinois also came to us June 1st from the west, organized at Marmarth, Rhame, Gascoyne, Bucyrus and Shields, the latter being the only organization in 8th district. Mrs. McDonald also addressed the first annual convention held in 10th district.

Miss Jessie McKenzie gave us two months work after last Convention. She visited the Turtle Mt. Reservation and persuaded 14 of the Dunseith Indians to sign the pledge. She began work on Ft. Totten reservation but was obliged on account of her health to give it up. At present Miss McKenzie is in San Diego, Cal.

We are thankful indeed that our own Miss Chambers has been able to go into the field. She began work June 16th and has been giving good satisfaction. She has been in labors more abundant as you have seen from her fine report.

In April Miss Janet Adam, of Tower City, organized a union at Fingal. At Stuart, 30 miles from Beach, lives a former Indiana woman, Mrs. Grace H. Dryden, who succeeded in organizing a union in her home town in July. Mrs. M. A. Garry organized a union at Sheyenne and L. T. L.'s at different points in her district. Mrs. Blanche Marcellus organized at Dunbar. At Barton last month a union was organized by Mrs. U. F. Bruun, Edmond being the Scandinavian Home Mission in Chicago.

It is gratifying to know that through the combined efforts of these organizers some work has been done in every district of the state. There have been organized during the year 22 local unions, 14 Y. P. B.'s and 12 L. T. L.'s, most of which remain active.

Dues have been paid for 1967 members. Literature has been freely distributed. It has been impossible to count the pages. Suffice it to say that we have spent \$87.36 for literature this year—more than three times as much as the amount spent last year.

A new departure has been the placing of books on temperance and kindred subjects in the library of the State University, the \$200 being included in the amount just mentioned. But you can imagine how small a space is occupied by \$20 worth of books. Still there is room for many more and this is a golden opportunity which we should improve.

Many good things have been reported from local unions but we can record here only the special efforts. Cando considers their most important work mothering the Legion and Y. P. B. It has a paid Legion leader. Union Signal is furnished to every member's home, to the supt. of schools and the pastors of churches; the Young Crusader goes to each grade teacher.

Calvin's special work has been along the line of Legion and Medal Contests. St. John is still in the fight for law enforcement. Edmond being secured the curfew ordinance and supplies a reading room with literature. Oberon has specialized on temperance literature and Legion work. Towner has given special attention to Y. P. B. and Legion work.

Bottineau has done something for law enforcement. Sherwood has a strong band of White Ribbon Recruits. Minot

sends 52 subscriptions to Young Crusader. Hofflund union's president, tho ill for three months is bravely keeping up the work. Portal's special work, as usual, is law enforcement. Dale has specialized on Medal Contests. Reeder, Hettinger and Marmarth are making heroic efforts to maintain the work, in spite of crop failures. Reeder placed picture of Miss Willard in the public school, helped dispose of a blind pig and kept temperance literature in depot.

Bismarck union has renewed its zeal and is loyal to state plans. McKenzie has a good increase in membership; their department work is well sustained. Leal, Oberon, Minto and Hankinson each report 10,000 pages literature distributed. Jamestown has specialized on pledge signing, purity and mothers' meetings.

Valley City subscribed for Union Signal for high school teachers. Normal and Public library, Young Crusader for grade teachers, maintained a rest room at the fair, assisted at the Chautauque Assembly, did some law enforcement work, held essay contest in school and distributed 400 Anti cigarette blotters. Edgeley made a good gain in membership. Enderlin has made a specialty of flower mission work. West Fairview with 10 members takes 8 Union Signals. Strum's principal effort is mothers' meetings. Bowen union has gathered in the young ladies of the community. President Mrs. McCrory aims to have them take home something from each meeting that will be helpful through the week. Ellendale held a reception for new members. Hillsboro supplies a column in weekly paper. They succeeded in having dice boxes removed. Hunter's objective is juvenile work and mothers' meetings. Mrs. Muir has a Legion of 30 pledged members. Amania takes the Union Signal for each member of the union.

Fargo works so many departments that space forbids mention of them all. Their reformatory work is noteworthy and eleven conversions are reported. They also secured the closing of a Sunday vaudeville show and used their influence against having the Moorhead bartenders participate in the parade on Roosevelt Day.

Fargo Scandinavian added 50 members to their list as the result of a membership contest. Their department work is successfully carried on. World's Temperance Sunday was specially well observed. They meet twice a month and serve refreshments at every meeting. Their calling committee consists of eight ladies who have been very active. One of these, Mrs. J. M. Johnson, secured 29 new members and is thereby entitled to her railroad fare to this convention.

Niagara is starting a circulating library.

Bay Center lays emphasis on Sabbath observance.—Tyner on distribution of literature.

Cavalier is much interested in law enforcement. Drayton supplies teachers with Young Crusader and pastors with Union Signal. Numerous letters were written to the legislators. Boxes of clothing were sent to the fire sufferers in Minnesota.

### HONORABLE MENTION.

First report received was from our new union at Marmarth.

Best and most complete report—Fargo 1st, Cando and Fargo Scandinavian 2nd.

Greatest increase per cent in active membership—Fargo Scandinavian.

Greatest increase per cent in honorary membership—Fargo Scandinavian.

Largest Y. P. B.—Park River.

Largest L. T. L.—Fargo.

Greatest number regular meetings—Lisbon and Fargo each 27; Amania 26.

Greatest number public meetings—Lisbon 7.

Most Union Signals taken—Cando 66.

Most Medal contests held—Valley City Willard.

Most money raised, outside of dues—Cando \$600, Fargo Scandinavian \$379.50.

Most literature distributed—Fargo, 30,059 pages.

Letters of grateful appreciation have been received from Maine for assistance sent by North Dakota. We only wish it might have been more.

Their fight has been ours, to a marked degree, and will be ours more fully unless we, as a state, waken up to our responsibility for the enforcement of our splendid prohibition law.

"The liquor traffic depends upon debased manhood, wronged womanhood and defrauded childhood. It holds a mortgage over every cradle, a deed written in the heart's blood of every human life."—N. Y. Tribune.

## SUFFRAGE NOTES.

Whether the suffrage amendment in California carries on Oct. 10 or not, it is sure to get a bigger vote than in 1894. When a woman suffrage amendment was submitted in Kansas the first time, it received only 9,100 votes; the second time it received \$5,302. When the question was submitted in Colorado the first time it was defeated; the second time it was carried. In the state of Washington the first time it was defeated by a majority of 19,386; the second time it was defeated by a majority of 9,882; and the third time it was carried, by a majority of 23,623.

The governors of all five of the equal suffrage states—and one that just missed becoming an equal suffrage state last year—faced a great audience made up largely of men at the first big Votes for Women mass meeting of the season at Cooper Union in New York City on Sept. 16, and declared themselves one and all unequivocally for the enfranchisement of women.

Under the heading "Useful Enemies," the Chicago Tribune shows up the past connection between the unsavory Lorrimer and the leaders of the Men's Anti-Suffrage league in California. It says, that when such corruptionists come out into the open against women suffrage, their opposition ought to help powerfully to carry the measure.

The narrow election in Maine emphasizes anew the fact that, in deciding public questions of vital importance to women and the home, the wishes of a handful of men count for more than those of many thousands of women.

### "IT'S TOO MUCH WORK."

When Speaker Champ Clark lurled at the Christian Endeavorers assembled at Atlantic City that the "stay-at-home" was a bad citizen, he reiterated a solemn truth.

Staying at home from the polls in itself may not be an inexcusable sin, but the fact that such staying at home has given the scum element of your ward, township, county or state the opportunity to play a double added power, is a sin, pure and unadulterated.

When a woman has got breakfast, washed the dishes, dressed the children, fed the chickens, made the beds, swept, dusted and mopped, various rooms, cooked dinner and cleaned up therefrom, she may think it "too much work" to put on a fresh calico dress and drive over to the polling place to make a personal mark which would help decide for good or bad about the officers who are going to run her town or the teacher who may be procured to teach her children. She might not find it so hard to stand and talk over the fence with a neighbor, or she might. It would depend largely upon her measure of her own duty and power.

My dear mother, whose eyes or ear catches this, what measure do you put upon your power?

Does the welfare of your children deserve that you have power to use in their behalf?

Jane Adams says, "When we want to lay our hands on the little mechanism called the ballot it is annoying to have to stop in the midst of our charitable and social work and realize that we cannot pass important measures till we get the ballot, and that we must start grades and hold meetings, and maybe throw things before we get it."

That was a piece of fine oratory recently when a lecturer speaking of the drinking young man, said: "The railroads don't want him, the ocean liners don't want him, the banks don't want him, the merchants don't want him." Then referring to an advertisement of a saloon keeper for a bartender who does not drink, "the saloon-keeper does not want him." Turning with his most winsome smile to the audience, he said: "Now, girls, do you want him."—St. Paul Lutheran Messenger.

A Kansas farmer was asked by a brewery agent: "What are you farmers going to do without a market for your grain. If you close the brewery and saloons?" "Well," was the reply, "stranger, I don't exactly know; but I guess we will have to raise a few more hogs and a few less jaltibirds."

Governor Folk of Missouri, according to Lincoln Steffens, gave up the use of tobacco when he became Governor for the sake of his influence upon the youth of his state.

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