

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 16. NO. 3.

FARGO, N. D., APRIL, 1912.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

THREE LESSONS.

There are three lessons I would write,
Three words as with a golden pen,
In tracings of eternal light,
Upon the hearts of men:

Have Hope! Though clouds environ
round,
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow—
No night but has its morn

Have faith! Where'er thy bark is driv-
en—
The calm's disport, the tempest's
mirth—
Know this: God rules the host of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have love! Not love alone for one,
But man as man thy brother call,
And scatter, like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these words upon thy soul—
Hope, faith and love—and thou shalt
find
Strength when life's surges maddest roll,
Light when thou eves were blind.
—Schiller.

WORK AMONG RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Motto—"The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in."—Psalm 121.

Prayer—Daily at noontide.

In this rapid age, when a President of the United States travels nearly the number of miles it would take to go around the world in a few weeks, including stops for speeches, banquets and receptions:

When the demand for suburbanites is to get into the large cities in the shortest possible space of time, and they go rushing under ground and water, over hills and valleys and through the air, each morning and evening by hundreds of thousands;

When we demand our letters brought to us in cities every hour of the day from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.;

When policemen must be at all times within call of everybody;

When firemen must live, "as it were," with hats and boots on, ready to rush at a moment's notice—we can to a small degree realize the responsibility resting upon these millions of men, and that they must have clear heads and steady nerves, to serve in these important capacities. And what would we do without this care?

On July 4, 1828, the cornerstone of the first American railway (the Baltimore and Ohio) was laid with imposing religious ceremonies.

In 1908 (and they steadily increase each year) the passengers carried by the railroads were over nine hundred million—we are indeed a much-traveled people! And it must take hundreds of thousands of careful, earnest men to look after all this throng. The railroad employes in that year (and they also have increased since then) numbered one million, four hundred and fifty-eight thousand, two hundred and four in the United States, and there were then 233,677 1/2 miles of railroad, which did not include Alaska, Hawaii, or the lines classed as terminal companies and switching.

The other four industrial armies of this department of National W. C. T. U., had we space to follow their development from their commencement, would

also be a story of wonderful interest up to the present time, when they also number millions of men, who are mostly voting men and can give us help in the struggle and victory of getting National Prohibition.

Few people realize the great magnitude of this department, numbering the most millions of industrial men of any department of the National W. C. T. U. Compare it with the "soldiers and sailors" department, that also being a class of men, but much smaller size. The enlisted strength allowed by law of the navy of the United States is forty thousand, five hundred. And for the army the law provides that the total enlisted strength shall not at any time exceed one hundred thousand, making for the U. S. army and navy together, only one hundred and forty-four thousand, five hundred men, while the railroads of the United States have over a million and a half of employes, and the policemen, postmen, firemen and street car men, millions more.

This railroad department is doing much good, and I chronicle here a few of the many things the earnest, true women interested in this department have done, so that others may "go and do likewise."

They have organized Gospel and temperance clubs, opened reading and rest rooms, temperance restaurants, held Gospel meetings, social and literary entertainments, visited the sick in hospitals and homes, held special services in shops and at headquarters, distributed hundreds of thousands of pages of good Christian and temperance literature each year, given flowers, delicacies and clothing when needed; distributed Bibles, Testaments, books and leaflets. On cold nights served hot coffee to firemen at fires, placed cribs in terminal railroad stations, that tired mothers may rest by having a comfortable place for the little one; erected drinking fountains near street car terminals, and many other kind, good things these devoted women do to help lift, or lighten the daily burdens and responsibilities of life.

The progress of prohibition the past few years has had its influence upon the railroad world, until practically every railway system in the United States demands temperance of its employes, and the railway companies are doing a good personal work among their men, and are helping them to be more temperate. They enforce the rule that no intoxicants shall be used by employes while on duty, nor shall they enter places where liquor are sold.

I am told the official journals, namely: "The Erie Railroad Employers' Magazine," "The Locomotive Engineer," "The Switchman's Journal," "The Conductors' Monthly," will not print liquor advertisements. Temperance hotels are becoming more and more patronized by railroad men, when they can be found. Some States have a law making it an offense punishable with fine for drinking intoxicants on trains, and dining cars will not serve it in passing through prohibition territory. The railroad companies consider intoxicants a menace to life and property, and every year adds to the number who stand for the right, and our cause of temperance is advancing through the railroad department.

A pleasant word, a kindly act, as we go on our way, will help us, each and every one.

"One never shifts their burden to one side, to help a struggling neighbor they have met, but it grows lighter."

This department is one in which our

dear Miss Willard was greatly interested, and considered of much importance. All ye, who read these lines will you not help us to do more to reach out farther to accomplish greater things as the years go on, for "The supreme hours, unnoted come; unfelt the turning tides of doom" and "We shall not pass this way again," and so any good that we can do must be done at once.

"Our lives are mostly in the power of other lives, and each of us is bound to be his brother's keeper."

Will you not, with earnest endeavor help us?

It is to the direct interest of all who travel, all who hold railway shares, all who send or receive merchandise by railroads, all who receive mail, all who receive protection by the police, all who have protection from fire, all who go up and down upon the street cars, to help in this work. For tremendous advantages are reaped by the employes having clear heads and steady nerves.

I am yours for earnest, devoted work,
EVALYN GRAHAM,
National Superintendent of the Department of the W. C. T. U. "Work Among Railway Employes."

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

Tuberculosis is the most widely spread and deadly disease that affects humanity. It causes one death in every ten and one death in every four between the ages of twenty and fifty. Thus it finds its victims at the active working age and carries off young man and woman just entering upon the serious work of life. No age, however, is exempt.

Tuberculosis is seldom, if ever, inherited. It is infectious, which means that it is communicated from the sick to the well by live germs—"tubercle bacilli"—and is fostered by bad living, impure air, darkness, dirt and dust.

When you have a Cough lasting a month or more, Loss of Weight, Afternoon Temperature, Night Sweats, Run Down Feeling, don't delay, for delays are dangerous. Get the best advice obtainable—the best you can get is not any too good.

CONSUMPTION IS COMMUNICABLE.

It is given by one person to another. No new case can arise except from a previous one.

The germs are contained mostly in the sputum. This gets dry, is ground to dust, gets into the air, is inhaled and a new case is thus produced. It may also be caused by drinking the milk of tuberculous cows.

CONSUMPTION IS PREVENTABLE.

Since it is caused by a germ found in the sputum, the surest way of preventing infection is to kill the germs in all sputum or spit of every consumptive. You may have consumption and do not know it. If you have consumption, don't give it to others by spitting. If you have not, don't let others give it to you. Don't spit yourself and don't let others do so. The habit is as dangerous as it is disgusting. If prevention prevents, why not prevent?

CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE.

If you have reason to suspect that you have consumption, consult a physician at once. Early diagnosis means cure. Late diagnosis means too often a life cut off in the midst of its greatest usefulness.

Better be told one hundred times that there is no danger than once that it is too late.

Live in fresh air day and night. Eat

plenty of good wholesome food. Avoid exertion, overwork and worry. Have constant medical attention. The dividing line between those things that hurt and those things that do not is so dim that a sick person is not able to decide which is best.

Shun Quacks and quack medicines.

WE NEED YOUR HELP.

Remember that more people die from this disease in North Dakota than from any other cause. Of 5,506 deaths recorded in our state in 1909 10, 415 were due to Tuberculosis. Valuing a human life at \$5,000, this means an actual loss to the state of over \$1,000,000 per year.

Why not prevent this preventable waste? Every consumptive wants to get well. Eighty five per cent of them can get well if shown how.

Help us to show them how!

The North Dakota Anti-Tuberculosis Association aims to conduct a campaign of education that will enable every man, woman and child in our state to become so well informed on the established facts pertaining to tuberculosis that they may intelligently, rationally and successfully combat its progress. To this end we desire to enlist the sympathy and cooperation of all individuals and agencies that have to do with the moral, social and economic uplift of our people.

For literature, information, plans, programs, etc., apply to officers:

J. Grassick, M. D., Pres., Grand Forks.
Dr. Fannie D. Quin, Sec'y, Bismarck.
Mrs. J. E. Stevens, Treas., Grand Forks.

HEALTH AND HEREDITY.

Dear District and Local Presidents:—I wish to recommend to you the state Anti-Tuberculosis Exhibit. It is one good way of holding a "Health" meeting and striking telling blows against alcohol and patent medicines, and for right living.

It is an open door of opportunity which I trust you will not fail to enter. The exhibit and speaker will come to you free of charge and furnish literature for distribution. It is not difficult to interest people and arrange for a meeting. It is not necessary to have a union in a town to arrange for one of these meetings, just confer with the doctor or minister or Ladies' Aid or Missionary Society and you will find them willing to cooperate.

We speak from experience, having tested the matter. The schools closed and the teacher and pupils attended and the principal of the school gave a short practical talk after the lecture, emphasis being placed on the individual drinking cup.

It is a splendid opportunity to reach the parents as well as the young people and teachers. The school houses can be used in the rural communities and the exhibit will make an entering wedge for the social center work which may be followed by meetings on Physical Culture, Purity, Medical Temperance, Health and Heredity, etc. It also gives a fine opportunity to bring before the people the question of Medical Inspection in the public schools and the installation of individual communion glasses.

Dr. Grassick of Grand Forks is president of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association and Mrs. J. E. Stevens is treasurer and lecturer. Address Mrs. Stevens at 1224 University Ave., Grand Forks, and she will supply you with literature, advertising posters, etc.

Remember the watchword of our sainted leader was "Enter every open door."
ISABELLA A. MORREY, Ojata,
Supt. Health and Heredity.

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 advancement of the W. C. T. U. work 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 15th of each month. Send all communications to
Mrs. R. M. Pollock,
Fargo, N. Dak.

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

APRIL, 1912.

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Vice-President and Acting President—Mrs. Necla E. Buck, Starkweather.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. B. H. Wylie, Drayton.
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THE UNION SIGNAL

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"'Tis weary watching, wave by wave,
And yet the tide heaves onward;
We build like corals, grave by grave,
Yet pave a path that's onward.
We're beaten back in many a fray,
Yet newer strength will borrow;
And where the vanguard rests today,
The rear will camp tomorrow."

THE SALOON.

It fights under cover of darkness and assassinates the characters that it cannot damn, and it lies about you. It attacks defenceless womanhood and childhood. The saloon is a coward. It is a thief; it is not an ordinary court defender that steals our money, but it robs you of manhood, and leaves you in rags and takes away your friends, and it robs your family. It impoverishes your children, and it brings insanity and suicide.

It is an infidel. It has no faith in God; has no religion. It would close every church in the land. It would hang its beer signs on the abandoned altars. It would close every public school. It respects the thief, and it esteems the blasphemer. It fills the prisons and the penitentiaries. It despises heaven, hates love, scorns virtue. It tempts the passions. Its music is the song of a siren. Its sermons are a collection of lewd, vile stories. It wraps a mantle about the hope of this world and that to come.—Billy Sunday.

Rev. Watkins of the Enforcement League of North Dakota investigated, when in Washington, the amount of liquor sold in prohibition and non-prohibition states: In the nine prohibition states, he said, there had been shipped in 20,000,000 gallons of liquor annually, representing a per capita consumption of one and a quarter gallons as against the average consumption in the United States of twenty-five gallons per capita.

In these nine states there are many people who ship liquor in for their own use and not for sale. In North Dakota Mr. Watkins believed the amount sent in for sale was not as great as in any other state, and that the per capita consumption is less.

Under present conditions, maintained by the federal attitude on the question of shipping liquor into "dry" states, it was not a question of shutting out all liquor, but of reducing the traffic to the minimum. The greatest aim is to bar liquor from the place where it is illegally sold.

The average blindpigger receives, probably a cask of whiskey on Tuesday, and on Saturday a case of beer, and his patrons sneak into his place at night to partake. Public sentiment in North Dakota, he said, had reached the state where the appearance of two cases of beer on a dray causes more adverse comment than the unloading of two carloads of beer into a saloon in a saloon town.

One drunk on a Saturday afternoon in a prohibition city causes more horror than do a score of reeling, staggering drunken men in a saloon city.
The lawless cannot stand to be watched, and the speaker said that secret vigilance committees could be a great force in assisting in the work of prosecuting violators.

The prohibition law is a terrible weapon which can be wielded by a few organized men in each community. There are none too cunning, he said, to escape constant vigilance, and all violators of the law, in places where the enforcement of the measure is maintained, sooner or later will be caught.

FROM MRS. BUCK.

DEAR COMRADES:—
Inquiries are coming in regard to speakers for district conventions and in some districts convention plans are well under way. At the mid-year executive meeting it was decided not to employ National workers for district conventions but to depend entirely on local and state help. The general officers plan to attend conventions and to have one of their number at each meeting. Miss Chambers will be in the field and will attend conventions in the western part of the state, completing organizations where necessary, we hope to have all territory organized and placed on a good working basis this year. Suggestive programs have been sent to all district presidents, for any information in regard to dates, etc., for the eastern districts, write Mrs. Wylie—I will endeavor to answer all inquiries in regard to the work in the western districts.

The Chautauquas at Devils Lake and Valley City will be conducted by the general officers assisted by state superintendents and others. Congressman Richmond P. Hobson has been engaged by the Valley City association to give the address on Temperance Rally Day. The Devils Lake association has secured Col. Bain of Kentucky. The detailed program for the institutes to be held at both places will be given later.

The importance of emphasizing the work of the Franchise department at all these meetings cannot be overestimated. Petition blanks are being sent out by the State Superintendent, accompanied by instructions for their use. Let us try our activity along this line, demonstrate the real depth of our desire for the ballot.

The following item from the Union Signal contains food for thought: "Equal suffrage was granted to the women of China last week by the parliament at Nanking. It is said that the law will become effective immediately and that women voters will be subject to the same restrictions as men, must be able to read and write, must be property holders and at least twenty-five years of age." Isn't it about time we were getting in line?

One word more in regard to our official paper. The Union Signal issues each month a special edition, known as the Campaign Edition. It is designed especially for distribution and contains telling articles, facts and figures in regard to prohibition. It costs twenty-five cents per year. It has become immensely popular, some states having sent in subscription lists of one thousand or more. The monthly reports sent out by the superintendent of the department of circulation shows that the state of North Dakota has sent in a subscription list of three, moreover this same report shows nearly every month a decrease in the number of regular subscriptions. There is cause for real alarm in the above statement; nothing so clogs the wheels of progress as a lack of knowledge. If we are not informed in regard to our work we cannot carry on that work intelligently. To be informed we must of necessity read our official papers. More than this, the Union Signal is OUR property, the only paper that a majority of us have a financial interest in. Are we loyal, if we are not willing to pay the sum of TWO CENTS a week to help along our own enterprise? Let us give this matter serious consideration at our district conventions.

Miss Chambers was compelled to cancel her dates on account of trouble with her throat. She expects to be able to take up her work again April 8th.

Miss Kirk has begun her contest work in First District and will be

occupied there until about April 15. Any one desiring contest work done should write me at once.

We all rejoice that once again the ways of the wicked have been turned up-side down and that the Maine legislature, called in special session for the purpose of passing a local option re-submission bill, failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Lisbon Union was again called to mourn the loss of a faithful member when, on March 15th, occurred the heavenly home going of beloved Mary Grover for many years a prominent state worker and one who endeared herself to all who knew her. Our sympathy goes out to the family and friends so bereft. We realize that earth is poorer and heaven richer for the passing of this sweet spirit.

NECLA E. BUCK.

JUDGE COMMENDS SUNDAY SCHOOL.

It would be hard to find a stronger tribute to the value of the Sunday School as a deterrent of crime than in the statement of a Brooklyn judge. In sentencing George H. Latt, a young man of nineteen, to a term in Elmira for burglary, Judge Fawcett said: "Of all undesirable professions that of burglary is the worst. No matter how good a burglar you may be, you will be caught and sent to prison sooner or later. I have seen your friends who wished to speak to me about you, and I find that all attempts to have you go to Sunday School have failed. In the five years I have been sitting on this bench I have had two thousand seven hundred boys before me for sentence, and no one of them was an attendant of a Sunday School. Had you gone there I am sure you would not be before me today." Every pastor and Sunday School officer and teacher should take notice of this testimony of Judge Fawcett and give it wide publicity, and every boy, including the larger ones, should renew his loyalty to this indispensable department of the work of the church. The Sunday School and church are to make good men and women and citizens in this world, as well as to prepare the soul for the services and enjoyment of another life. Let those who are discouraged at the slow progress of the church look at the glorious work of the Sunday School as a civilizer and savior. Let them read again the testimony of a most creditable witness to the value of the Sunday School to save from sin and ruin. The judge verified the truth of the good Book:

Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it. (Prov. 22:6.)

DEFIES THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

These remarkably brave and independent sentiments were voiced the other day by Premier Verren who is also leader of the forces of organized labor in South Australia: "God is not going to see the principles of society dropped by a few dirty beer barrels, and I am here to defend those principles. While I hold the position of Premier, no man need expect sympathy from me when he comes to me about the drink traffic. I am concerned to defend righteousness, truth and justice."

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer wrote: "The objections to the political woman and to the educated woman present some instructive analogies. Fifty years ago it was seriously believed that knowing the classics would ruin her morals, philosophy, her religion, and mathematics her health. In general, a college education would take away her desire to be a good wife and mother. To protect a carefully frail, the colleges were carefully closed against her."

DEAR LITTLE LEGIONERS:—

Last month we enjoyed a letter from our dear National Secretary, Edna Rowan, and I am sure we are harder at work than ever. We hope she may be able to attend our state convention. I wish each one of us might meet her personally and become enthused; she has enthusiasm to spare.

Miss Rowan in her letter spoke of the Anna A. Gordon Missionary Fund. In 1908 Azuma Moriya was appointed National superintendent of L. T. L. work for the Japan W. C. T. U., her expenses to be paid from the Anna A. Gordon L. T. L. Missionary Fund contributed by the legioners of the United States. Miss Moriya is an unusually bright and attractive young woman, and has proved herself most efficient in the work. On one trip lasting less than a month, Miss Davis, World's W. C. T. U. Missionary to Japan, and Miss Moriya gathered 1,680 children into the Loyal Temperance Legion. Everywhere she goes, legions spring up to bless Japan—not only today, but in years to come.

The past year old Mexico called out for us to come across the Rio Grande and help her. Of course we could not close our ears to this urgent appeal from so near a neighbor. The white ribbon missionary had no money with which to buy literature and supplies for loyal legions, so we again drew on our Fund and sent the necessary help. The Fund has been somewhat like the widow's cruse of oil of which we read in God's word, not failing, because you have been sending in your contributions, but it is diminishing and these calls are coming, so let each legion get busy at once and raise, either by gifts, entertainments, sale of post cards or some other way, a goodly sum and send to our State Treasurer, directing her to send it to the National Treasurer. The post card system was suggested to you in my personal letter. Write Mrs. Mollie Blount of Richmond, Mo., for the cards and let us send the proceeds to help our little sisters and brothers across the sea.

It has been my privilege to visit some of the Loyal Legions of the state this winter, one of them being the Fargo Legion. They sang, gave the rally cries, and before I left took up an offering for me to help the boys and girls of North Dakota. Let me give you their rally cry:

Saloons must go!
P-r-o, pro, h-i, h-i, b-i, b-i, t-i-o-n, tion,
PROHIBITION!
Down with wrong!
Up with right!
We'll fight evil
With all our might!
Every body listen, while we yell,
We're the FARGO L. T. L.
Boom! Boom! Boom!
Rah! Rah! Rah!
Loyal!
Temperance!

Legion!
Have you a rally cry? Can you give the state L. T. L. rally cry?
Rah! Rah! Rah!
Can't you tell,

We're the boys and girls of the L. T. L.
No Saloons within our state!
King Alcohol has met his fate!
PROHIBITION, that's the mission
Of the North Dakota L. T. L.!

Are you making a scrap book? Your secretary would like to have them for exhibition at our state convention. Put in them pictures, stories (original or clippings) and other things of L. T. L. interest you may be able to gather. The Young Crusader will help.

It will soon be time to get our flower beds ready that we may have bouquets to carry the sick and shut-ins.
Your secretary has written you a personal letter—have you answered it? It is not too late.

Will the Legion having the Loyal Temperance Legion banner please send it at once to me.

Winter is almost gone and we can see dear Spring coming to us with her golden sunshine to cheer out the flowers and animals that have been asleep all winter. It is nice to see everything waking up and it makes the animals that did not get to sleep happy; even we feel glad and welcome the sleepy heads joyously. The flowers, birds, and all animals belong to God the same as we do. We are pledged to protect them, not even to needlessly tread on a worm, and must help our little playmates to be kind also.

Once knew of a great love that existed between a mastiff and an Arabian pony here in North Dakota. The two could not be separated. Sometimes the dog had been sold to one party and the

pony to another, but the dog would always roam the prairie until he found the pony. Do you know of any love between people and animals here in North Dakota equal to that? Tell about in your scrap book.

Yours in loving service,
GEORGE MAR CHAMBERS.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Lisbon, N. Dak., March 16, '12.
To the Memory of Mrs. Mary M. Grover—Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has seen fit to call to himself our sister and co-worker, Mrs. Mary M. Grover, of Lisbon, N. D., how in humble submission to our Father's will; while our hearts are filled with sorrow for so zealous a worker. Yet we rejoice that the work accomplished through her untiring efforts have left their marks on the sands of time. Be it resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved husband and family, and we commend them to "Him who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," for comfort and consolation, in this hour of their deep sorrow and affliction.
Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be placed on our records, published in the local papers, and the White Ribbon Bulletin.

MRS. GEORGIA HYDE,
MRS. IDA MOORE,
MRS. MERI G. STONE.

Mrs. J. U. Hemmi, wife of Judge Hemmi of Jamestown, died Wednesday March 27 in the hospital at Warren, Pa., where she had been receiving treatment for some time. She had had several operations for cancer, but all that medical skill could do seemed to be unavailing to stop the advance of the disease. She went to her old home in Pennsylvania to be with relatives and friends, but her health failed rapidly and the end came sooner than anticipated by any one. Her husband and only son were with her.

Resolutions:—Jamestown, N. Dak., March 31.—Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our beloved co-worker in the W. C. T. U., be it

Resolved, that in the death of Mrs. Hemmi we have lost a valuable and able helper and friend, one who was ever ready with voice and pen to aid us in our great work, and whose presence during her long illness, we have sadly missed, and whose place in our hearts and the Union will be hard to fill.

Be It Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to parents and to the bereaved husband and son, also the daily papers, and placed on the minutes of our Union.

Signed—Mrs. F. Wanner, Pres.; Mrs. W. E. Boise, V. Pres.; Mrs. H. R. Tutbill, Sec.; Mrs. Henry Petter, Cor. Sec.; Executive Committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts of State Treasury Feb. 15 to March 15, 1912.	
Kintyre, Memorial fund and rpts.	2 50
Stuart, dues	2 80
Tyner, pledges, dues, reports	18 30
Hettinger, dues	1 40
Antler, dues	2 10
Lisbon, dues, mem. fund	9 00
Calvin, memorial and dues	25 10
Amenia, mem. and dues	1 35
Oberon, mem. and dues	2 00
Gilby, dues	8 40
Wydmore, dues and pledges	9 75
Reader, dues, mem.	70
Reader, dues, mem.	3 40
Portal, dues	70
Mrs. Mazie Stevens, 1 copy min.	10
A friend to state work	5 00
Hunter, mem. fund	2 00
Forest River, dues and mem.	12 50
Fargo, dues and mem.	9 25
Stirum, dues and mem.	3 40
Walhalla, dues and mem.	4 20
Grand Forks, dues and mem.	10 40
Grafton, dues and mem.	5 50
Devils Lake, dues and mem.	4 10
Northwood, dues	11 20
Page, mem.	2 00
Carrington, pledges and dues	13 50
Park River, dues and mem.	6 20
Minot, dues	2 10
Minto, dues and pledges	23 10
Mrs. E. C. Widdifield, 1 report	15
Stanley, dues	2 80
Fairmount, dues and mem.	4 80
From Miss Chambers' work	4 36
Hope, mem. and reports	4 70
Rolla, dues and mem.	11 10

Mrs. F. W. HEIDEL, Treas.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a recent meeting of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs: "No man or group of men has the moral right to endorse, regulate, or license an evil, even by legislation." The evil referred to in this case is prostitution, and the president of the federation, Mrs. George F. French, has this to say on this subject:

"I am not ready to believe that there are any considerable number of people in this state who are so thoroughly devilish as to be willing to gain their living by debasing Maine's best crop—her beautiful daughters. If you have truthful knowledge of any such person or persons, and will confer with this department, we will find existing state law enough to make their business unprofitable, and at the same time secure employment for them in a state institution where they need have no fear of losing their job.

"Legislation will not change a moral degenerate into a good citizen. At most it will simply throw wholesome restraints around him possibly fear of punishment may help him maintain an appearance of decency.

"The awful curse of moral leprosy in this or any other country will never be stamped out so long as the social order continues to maintain a double standard of morals, one for men and another for women. If the people are in earnest and intend to prevent this sacrifice of American girlhood, let them at once apply social formaldehyde to their own thinking, and see if, when the fumes have cleared away, they agree with us that a prostitute man is just as bad as a prostitute woman, and there are many more prostitute men than women. Their influence is more subtle and dangerous, because they still boldly frequent decent society. A man prostitute is more likely to burden society with blind, feeble minded, and syphilitic offspring than is a prostitute woman. This statement is given on the authority of medical and sanitary experts, who have devoted years of study to the ravages of the great black plague. If the white slave traffic exists in America today it is managed by men, exists for men, and is supported by men. The only sane way to combat this evil is for men to get busy and teach, preach, and live in accordance with the moral standards which are required of woman."

WHO SAYS IT?

Who says prohibition is a failure? The brewer and distiller? Yes, they say it. Who else says it? The saloon keeper and bar-tender? Yes, they say it, and say it a dozen times a day. The sot in the gutter? Yes, he says it, and he certainly looks like it was a failure. The man who violates the liquor laws? Certainly he says it, and does all in his power to make it so. The whiskey doctor and the whiskey druggist? Yes, and both of them are the chief abettors in their community of that very state of affairs.

Who says prohibition is a failure? The gambler? Yes, he says it, and he associates with the very set that would make it a failure. The whole set of boot-leggers, joint-keepers and blind-tiger men, they say it. Of course they do, and do their best to make it so.

What does the United States government say? Fifty miles of saloons closed in 1908, and the liquor bill less than the year before by \$217,000,000. That's going some. And in 1909 forty-one saloons closed in a day, sixty miles of them in a year, over two million barrels less whiskey drunk, and the estimated drink bill lowered to \$412,000,000.

Who does the liquor men say among themselves? Julius Liebman, the head of the United Brewery of the United States, in an address to the brewers in June 1909, said that the prohibition wave had curtailed the output of beer in the United States over five million barrels in eighteen months' time.

We shall do much in the years to come. But what have we done to-day? We shall give out gold in a princely sum. But what did we give to-day? We shall fill the heart and dry the tear. We shall plant a hope in the place of fear. We shall speak with words of love and cheer.

But what have we done to-day? We shall be so kind in the afterwhile, But what will we be to-day? We shall bring to each lonely life a smile, But what have we brought to-day? We shall give to each a greater birth. We shall feed fast faith a deeper work. We shall feed the hungering souls of earth. But what have we fed to-day? —Nixon Waterman.

FIELD NOTES.

LEAL—During November we held our Annual Dues Paying Social and had an enjoyable time. We have held our regular meetings every two weeks, usually, up to the present date. One time we meet to take up work under some department, and the next meeting following a mixed program of interest. We held a Willard Memorial service and a collection was taken for the work.—Press Supt.

ROLLA—The Rolla Union held a double medal contest on March 7th, when Miss Olive Olson won the medal for singing and Murvelle Harbaugh for speaking. Receipts \$29.80. We are holding a Mothers' Meeting March 26th, at Mrs. Markella's. We are inviting about forty of the mothers in the town, have a program and will serve light refreshments. I am sending a clipping from the Rolla Star, of our surprise to Mrs. Hunt, hope you will find room for it in the Bulletin.

MRS. HUNT HONORED.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. of Rolla prepared a pleasant surprise for Mrs. David Hunt, last Saturday, that being her 77th birthday. Early in the day they sent to her a handsome bouquet of white and red carnations. The local W. C. T. U., at eight o'clock, assembled at the Hunt residence where a very enjoyable impromptu musical and literary program was rendered. There were readings by Mrs. Beckard and Miss Riddle, Judge W. Hunt sang "The Holy City" and Miss Irene Stenson gave several piano selections. At the close of the program the guests sat down to a veritable banquet prepared jointly by the ladies and Mrs. W. Hunt. Judge Hunt prepared a handsome center piece for the table. After the banquet Mrs. Hunt expressed her hearty appreciation for the unexpected kindness. At twelve o'clock the ladies repaired to their homes with the consciousness of having participated in one of the most delightful social functions in the history of the Rolla Union. Mrs. Hunt is one of the most highly respected women in the community and reflects credit upon the organization of which she is a faithful worker.

14TH DISTRICT—The Hankinson Union held a Willard Memorial service in the Congregational church the Sunday evening of March 3d, at which their pastor, Rev. Getchel, gave a fine talk. We have no doubt as to where he stands on the temperance question," writes the president. They will send \$2.00 to the Memorial Fund. They have also circulated petitions of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill and sent letters relative to the Army Canteen. Bowen Union also held a Willard meeting at a school house the evening of Feb. 16th, of readings and sketches of her life and work. This was suggestive of the program of another evening at which one of their "men folks" gave a talk on the life of Washington. Both meetings were well attended, between fifty and eighty being present. Dunbar Union had a Willard program the afternoon of Feb. 25th, following a regular meeting of an organized Young Peoples' Bible Class, that meets every other Sunday, at member's homes. About forty were present and four new signers to the pledge were secured. The pledge chain of the Union Sunday school was carried by marching children, who recited "Saloons Must Go" and sang two songs. Forman had a good Temperance Day program at Sunday School, besides a stirring temperance sermon by Rev. Ross, 32 new pledge signers were secured. The Sargent county temperance secretary mailed 20 Prohibition Rally numbers of the Union Signal to Sunday School Supts. and pastors. These were sent by the Temperance Sec. of the State S. S. Association, for this purpose. We hope other Unions have petitioned or at least sent letters regarding the temperance bills in Congress. Everything helps, more than we think. It's not what we might have done, but what we do, that counts—with every deed, freighted with prayer. One more word: The district pledges are wanted. Our district treasurer writes that to date, March 15, Dunbar and Bowen Unions are the only ones that have paid theirs. Now don't wait any longer for "somebody else" to attend to them, but everybody hustle and see that both district pledges and dues of their Unions are actually sent to Mrs. E. M. Tyson, Hankinson. B. L. M., Press Supt.

FAIRS AND OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Dear Unions:—The outlook for the work of this department during the coming year is bright. Now is the time for each union to plan for open air meetings during the summer. A fair is only one kind of an open air meeting, whether it be a street fair, a state or county fair. Laws are frequently violated by illegal sale of intoxicants, by permitting gambling devices, immoral shows or the distribution of impure literature. Let the local W. C. T. U. consult with the directors of the fair boards and see that permits are not granted to fakirs.

Please give the same thought and preparation to the open air meetings as you do to your indoor meetings. At your meetings in the church you reach a few people, often members of the union, but at the open air meetings you meet those who never enter a church or hear a temperance lecture. The responsibility of reaching this class of people rests with the W. C. T. U. Will you neglect this responsibility? It has been well said that the W. C. T. U. is doing the neglected work of the church, but who will do the neglected work of the W. C. T. U.

During the month of April I shall send a plan of work to the president of each local union in the state. If you have no superintendent please appoint one and let me know what you plan to do. For the union sending in the best report before State convention, we will give a year's subscription to the Union Signal. For the best report of work done by the L. T. L. at Fairs and Open Air Meetings a year's subscription to the Crusader.

The Open Air Meetings are our "open doors." Will the W. C. T. U. not make an effort to enter? This never was a time when men were so willing to listen, or more willing to act and to co-operate in the work of civic righteousness. Let us have a W. C. T. U. booth at every fair held this year in North Dakota. Let every union hold at least one Open Air Meeting. Distribute literature, pledge cards, have rest rooms, lunch counters, nurseries. A Suffrage debate on a Saturday evening will call out every one for miles around, and thus reach an uninterested class of people. If the seed sowing is neglected we cannot expect to reap a rich harvest. We must reach the masses if victory is to crown our efforts.

Begin work now. And give a report of all work. Will my co-workers plan to make this the banner year, and may your superintendent hope for a good report for 1912?

Yours for service,
IDA SPARKS CLARKE,
Fairmount, N. D., March 31st, 1912.

WOMAN'S WORK FOR PEACE.

America still has about 6,000,000 illiterates, and we pay our average school teacher less than an average street sweeper. Yet with ignorance, recklessness, waste, preventable disease, accident and crime attacking our fair land on every hand, we are spending our chief thought on possible enemies over the sea, and are spending over two-thirds of our federal revenue on past war and preparations for future war. We have only thirty-two cents left of every dollar to spend on national necessities and constructive work.

The women of this country are responsible equally with men for its defence. The great army of underpaid school teachers who save this republic from the rule of illiterate mob; the mothers and nurses who are preserving the health of children, fighting dirt and vice and poverty—these are a thousand times as great a defence of this dear land of ours as all its navy. The women fighting against real enemies that fill our cemeteries with graves; the dreadnoughts face no enemies that yet exist, and they will soon go their way to the junk heap.

What our country does depends largely upon that half of it which Professor Munsterberg says is leading in all the interests of culture. Will the women of this country, more privileged than any other woman in the world, rise to their great opportunity, stand in the danger that threaten us and use their powerful influence to stifle vain ambition and the inversion of logic defense and danger? Never before were women so privileged to take a part in the shaping of the world's history.—Woman's Journal.

FROM SUPT. OF FRANCHISE.

To the Local Unions of North Dakota:—What are we going to do about suffrage for the women of our state? In another year our legislature will be in session and ready to do something for us. If we wait until the eve of the state assembly of law makers and then begin to agitate our cause, it will be too late. Let us get busy now.

What can we do? At least as much as the old lady who went to war with the poker and when asked what she could do she replied, "I can show which side I'm on." As unions we can do more than this. We should study our own form of government and the status of women before the law. We should hold suffrage meetings that contain entertainment as well as instruction. Debates and contests should be worked up, with some sort of laurels to the winners. The press should be used incessantly—keep the question before the public.

We should by all means use the petition. Every Union in the state should bring or send in a long list of names—especially of the voters, asking the legislature to submit to the voters of the state an amendment to the state constitution which shall enable women to vote.

Our sister states are making a brave effort to compel all legislative candidates, regardless of party affiliation, to pledge themselves for women's suffrage before the coming primaries. Let us in North Dakota do the same. The states who have won out in enfranchisement of women have not sat down and waited for it to be thrust upon them. They have used every legitimate means to accomplish their aim. It is estimated that Washington spent \$15,000 in her triumphant campaign. Thousands of press notices were published; hundreds of cuts were made; suffrage columns were regularly run; suffrage pages, supplements and even entire editions were gotten out; but the women's help in cleaning up Seattle has more than paid the bill.

Progress is the spirit of the age and its promotion should be our greatest concern. Any effort to block democratic forms of government means retrogression. Yours to contend in the interests of women's economic and political independence,

CANDIS NELSON,
State Supt. of Franchise,
109 Fifth Ave., Valley City, N. D.

DOROTHY DIX ON WOMAN'S BALLOT.

Women Ought to Vote, Because—

Taxation without representation is tyranny, whether the individual who pays the taxes wears trousers or girls' coats, and because all just government must rest upon the consent of the governed.

Women form one-half of the population, and as long as they have no voice in the government they are held in servitude. It is not just that, merely by reason of sex, one-half of the people of the country should rule the other half.

It is folly to say that women are represented by the votes of the men of the party. No man is willing to sacrifice his suffrage and let his father or brother vote for him.

Women should vote because they are unlike men, because they have different aspirations, different needs, a different point of view, a different way of reaching conclusions. Feminine talents, which are invaluable everywhere else in life, should be equally useful in politics.

Women should vote because every question of politics affects the home, and particularly affects the women in the home. Out of the woman's housekeeping allowance, which has not increased, come the increased profits of the beef trust, and the milk trust, and the sugar trust and the canned goods trust. If women had a say in making the laws, they would have long ago clipped the wings of the predatory combinations that have increased the cost of living so greatly.

Women should vote because their vote would supplement men's, and, while he looked after the big things, they would look after the little things. The man might interest himself in making his country a world power, the woman might would see that the street cleaner did his duty so that her children might not be killed by diphtheria.

Women should vote because they would look just as much at the candidate as they would at the platform upon

which he stood. It is practically impossible to put the party yoke on women. This has been proven in the States in which women have suffrage. When a clean man was put upon either the Democratic or Republican ticket and a corrupt man named on the other ticket, the woman vote invariably has flopped over to the good man. It was the women of Denver, irrespective of party, who kept Judge Lindsey in office after the party committees had turned him down, and thus enabled him to continue his great work of child saving.

Women should vote, if for no other reason than because women, if they had a chance, would be just as potent a factor in politics as they are in religion. They would compel men's interest in the subject.

Everybody knows that if women ceased going to church, shut up all the missionary societies and preachers' aid societies, nine tenths of the churches would have spider webs growing across their doors inside of a month. Practically all of the men who go to church and contribute to religious causes do so at the instigation of wife, mother, sister or sweetheart.

The majority of good men are responsible for the rottenness of politics and for our plundered and misruled cities, because they are careless about voting, and often do not trouble to vote at all. Women would have a better civic conscience, and if they were given the ballot they would not only vote themselves, but their husbands and brothers and sons did.

It is often said that if women had suffrage, it would increase the number of votes cast without affecting the result, as every woman would vote like her husband, or her brother, or her father. The chances are that the influence would work the other way, and men vote with their women folks.

In America the majority of girls are given a better education than boys. They go to school longer, and they read more after they are out of school than young men do. There are also millions of middle aged women banded together in all sorts of study clubs all over the country, and it is folly to claim that these women are not as well qualified to understand any political question as their husbands are.

That all women would not vote wisely, that they would be swayed by eloquence, by the personal charm of the candidate; that even the ballot would not bring the millennium to women, is freely conceded. But the majority of men are Republicans or Democrats for no better reason than that their fathers were before them, and this is still a very badly governed world. Yet no one would advocate that man's most precious right—the right of suffrage—should be taken away from him.—Dorothy Dix, in San Francisco Examiner of August 14, 1908.

WOMEN WILL USE THE BALLOT.

This illustrates the fallacy of the contention that if granted the ballot the women will not use it:

During the ten days from the primary elections until November 9, registration was the chief business in Los Angeles. There were 62,000 new enrollments, making a total of about 170,000. Between October 10 and November 9, 1911, over 73,000 women registered; the anti-suffragists came forward as eagerly as did the suffrage workers. Those persons and papers which had formerly shrieked the loudest against suffrage pleaded the strongest for women's support. The women's vote proved to be conservative, but whether sufficiently so actually to have altered final results is not probable.

At first thought it would seem to be regrettable that the initial test should have come at such a crucial moment; but considered further, it was an excellent thing in that it forced women to take an immediate interest in public affairs of vital importance. The searchlight Socialism has thrown on the conduct of municipal affairs has roused the city as nothing before ever did. It has cried "Sleep no more" to all Los Angeles. Therein has it won a great victory, and its ideal has been made real—in service to human kind.—M. Louise Grant in February Twentieth Century Magazine.

There are not enough drunkards' wives in Kansas City, Kan., to keep the home founded by Carry Nation going, and the property may be given back to her heirs. That "distressing" condition was admitted by P. W. Goebel, president of Associated Charities. "It's no use denying it," Mr. Goebel

said, "the home is a failure. We can't find any drunkards' wives to live in it. What is to be done about it? Nothing, so far as I can see. If our laws discourage the making of drunkards' wives, there isn't anything we can do."—Kansas Prohibitionist.

THE BIRD OF EXCUSE.

The bird of excuse has two wings; one of them is called I, and the other one is But. Do you doubt this? Listen to the next self-excuses when you ask ladies to join the W. C. T. U.

"If I had the time, I'd join. But—"

"If I were not so busy in the church, But—"

"If Mrs. Snapp were not at the head, I might, But—"

"If Mrs. Strong would go into it it might do; But—"

"If I did not have so many children, I would, But—"

"If it were not for my health, But—"

"If I had the money, I would; But—"

"If we had not tried so many times, But—"

"If I did not live so far; But—"

Meanwhile women busier than these others, with large families and little means to go upon, are a strong force in the W. C. T. U. which goes to show that other women can do the same, if they just think so.

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