

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

PRIEST

S

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 16. NO. 4.

FARGO, N. D., MAY, 1912.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

**FAIL?**

Fail? Fail? I do not know the word.  
And yet it seems that I have heard  
Some long faced, callow one  
Droned out the term with nasal whine,  
And with lugubrious shake of head,  
And solemn sorrow in the eyes,  
Say "Fail."

But men of truth and faith and heart,  
Who wage a war for public weal,  
May bleed, may die, may turn to carnage  
in the sun—  
The world may hiss the memory of their  
names,  
And yet they shall not, cannot FAIL.

The deed of love for fellow man  
Which the dull world deems only lost,  
Hath on its head a regal crown—  
Itself is victory.  
Fail? Wrong and greed and lust and  
death shall fail,  
But truth and life and love,  
Although they seem but weak and poor,  
Wear crowns of conquering triumph  
from their birth.

—W. G. Calderwood.

**LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, THEN  
ON THAT.**

SKETCH BY MRS. E. MCVEAN-ADAMS.

"No," said Mrs. Barker to her caller, "Methodist families do not, usually, play cards. We are doing it for Harry's sake. I am determined that my boy shall not be driven away from home for amusement. I would much rather he would be here, taking a hand at cards with his father and Mary and me than with bad boys, hiding away in some haymow and deceiving us. So that is why we have taken up playing cards."

Harry Barker, grown older, went out from his cold and narrow hall bedroom into the great, strange city, where he was determined to show to the folks at home his real ability, to keep straight and to make his fortune. He gazed curiously at his unfamiliar surroundings. Early evening was the most lonely hour for the country boy. Suddenly a screen was pushed aside from a door before him, revealing a vista, back into an inner room of the saloon. Four men were seated at a table, playing cards. As he looked a moisture dimmed the boy's eyes, and through it he saw his home. Supper was over. The red cover was spread upon the table. The lamp was bright. Mary had brought the cards, and she and father and mother were sitting down to play and missing him. Thus drawn by the purest emotions the boy quickly entered the place, the first place in the big city which seemed like his home.

Only a few weeks later Harry, who had always been obliging to the neighbors, did an errand for the friendly barkeeper. He carried small parcels to a house in another part of the city, at midnight. The package contained "Knock-out drops." The young girl in whose drink they were dissolved died. The keeper of the wine room to which he had been lured implicated the bar keeper and Harry when arrested.

Because of his youth and evident innocence of criminal intent, Harry was given a short sentence. But he is behind the bars, he wears the prison stripes, he sleeps or lies bitterly brooding in a grave like cell from which the latest inmate was taken to the prison hospital with advanced tuberculosis.

"Yes," said Mrs. Chapin to her friend, "we keep up family worship. It takes

**W. C. T. U. INSTITUTE AT VALLEY CITY CHAUTAUQUA.**

The Institute will be conducted every morning from ten to eleven o'clock, by the State President, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, and the State Treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Heidel, assisted by prominent temperance workers of the state.

The Institute will be organized Friday July 12. Mrs. F. W. Heidel will speak on "Implements of our Warfare," W. C. T. U. Day, Saturday July 13.

Thursday July 18—"The Corner Stone of the W. C. T. U.", Mrs. E. C. Widdifield, Leal, state superintendent department of Evangelistic Work.

Friday July 19—"How to Enlist the Women who Come to us from Foreign Lands," Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, Fargo, state superintendent department of Work Among Foreign Speaking People.

Saturday July 20—"Alcohol in Medicine," Dr. J. Grassick, Grand Forks, President State Board of Health.

A few features of the Assembly program which will be of special interest to white ribboners are given below:



SCENE AT VALLEY CITY CHAUTAUQUA

will be one of the great days of the assembly and a rallying time for the temperance forces of the state. Miss Candis Nelson, state superintendent department of Franchise, and a member of the faculty of the Valley City State Normal School, will speak in the morning on "The Civic Education of Women." In the afternoon Captain Richard Pearson Hobson, who for clear cut oratory and keen logic is unsurpassed on the American platform, will give his famous lecture on "The Great Destroyer." Bishop Robert McIntyre, a peerless orator and well worth going miles to hear, will speak in the evening.

Monday July 15—"The Press—How to Use It," Mrs. F. H. Wilder, Fargo, State Superintendent Press Work.

Tuesday July 16—"Temperance Measures Before Congress," Mrs. E. Preston Anderson.

Wednesday July 17—"Mothers' Round Table, conducted by Mrs. L. M. Wylie, state superintendent department of Nurture and Mothers Meetings.

effort, when we are all so rushed, but we do it for Billy's sake. His father says it does not do him much good, he is so fidgety and impatient he can hardly stay on his knees long enough to join with me in repeating one or another of the beautiful prayers in the Bible. But I want him to remember, when he is a man, when his home and his parents are gone, that his home stood for all that was pure, lovely and holy."

Billy Chapin, grown older, went out from his cold and narrow hall bedroom

A. C. L. S. C. Round Table will be conducted every day at 5 o'clock. A daily class in Domestic Science will be conducted by Miss Nellie W. Farmsworth, head of the department of Domestic Science and Art of the Valley City State Normal School. Health lectures will be given by Dr. William S. Sadler and Dr. Lena K. Sadler, o

Chicago. Among the lecturers are Col. G. W. Bain, Hon. Caleb Powers, Rev. Ernest Wray O'Neal, Judge Frank P. Sadler, Governor John Burke, Dr. Bradford Knapp and Warden F. O. Hellstrom. The North Dakota poet, James W. Foley, will read, and sermons will be preached on the Sabbath days by Bishop McIntyre and Dr. O'Neal.

The entire program is an unusually strong one, Chautauqua Park is an ideal place for camping and the expense is nominal. For complete program and all particulars in regard to camping, write to the secretary, Mr. F. E. Osborne, Valley City.

into the great, strange city, where he was determined to show to the folks at home his real ability, to keep straight and to make his fortune.

He gazed curiously at his unfamiliar surroundings. Early evening was the most lonely hour for the country boy. Suddenly a door was opened before him and strains of melody gushed out. "I Surrender All, All to Thee my Blessed Savior, I Surrender All." As he listened a mist dimmed the boy's eyes and through it he saw his home. Supper

was over. The red cover was spread on the table. The lamp was bright. Father, mother and Anna were sitting down to family worship. Anna had brought the Book and the singing books. Father's favorite, "Take Time to be Holy," was sung first and then mother started the tune "I Surrender All." They were missing him. O, that he were kneeling there beyond mother, where he could not reach Anna's braids. How could he have been so remiss, so ungrateful for such gentle ministries?

Thus drawn by the holiest emotions, the boy quickly entered the place, the first place in the big city which seemed like his home. It was the lecture room of an old church, left lonely among the business blocks down town. There the homesick boy found a home. There he soon surrendered all to his blessed Savior. There he began to do errands for the friendly pastor with the man's patience and the boyish heart, errands of mercy which added a rich practical experience to Billy's fresh devotion and consecration.

And year by year, from one responsible position to another, he grew into a tower of strength, a power for good, a successful, Christian business man. Home-maker, is your home one of these? Which one?

**TREASURER'S REPORT**

Receipts of treasury March 15 to Apr. 15, 1912.

Church Ferry, dues, mem., state pledge.	\$13 40
Leal, pledges	8 00
Bisbee, dues	70
Bismarck, dues, pledges	5 30
Bay Centre Union, dues	9 70
Devil's Lake, dues, pledge	12 80
New Rockford, dues	8 40
Mohall, dues	4 20
Hoppe, dues	3 50
Pennington, dues, mem.	16 70
Lovell Union, dues	9 10
Braddock, dues	3 50
Minnewaukan, dues	2 00
Mrs. Breckinridge of Reeder, rep.	15
12th Dist., state pledges	25 00
Valley City, dues	5 60

To THE UNIONS:

The National Treasurer sent me the amounts which this state has paid into the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund since 1905. It will be of interest to all. It is as follows: 1905, \$93 00; 1906, \$72 00; 1907, \$67 83; 1908, \$101 00; 1909, \$141 00; 1910, 162 30; 1911, 115 50.

So far this year I have received but \$63 35. Just this statement alone should spur those on who have not sent in their contribution to this fund. Let us not fall behind this year.

Don't let your members scatter for the summer before their dues are collected. Please keep me busier this spring. —MRS. F. W. HEIDEL, TREAS.

**SECOND DIST. CONVENTION**

The second district will hold its annual convention at New Rockford on May 22, 23, 24. Let each Union in the district select their delegates and send names to Mrs. Anna Hudson, New Rockford. We organized our district at New Rockford, we have been royally entertained there since that time, now let us accept this invitation with full delegations, good reports, and prepared to make this the best of all our good conventions.

Subjects of vital importance will be presented in addresses and for discussion. —MRS. L. M. DELAMETER, Sec. —MRS. M. A. GARRY, Pres. —COR. SEC.

## WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Mrs. Necia Buck,  
EDITOR IN CHIEF.  
Mrs. R. 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 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; I can't do it right to do, and what I ought to do, by the grace of God I will do.

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

All manuscript for publication must be in my hands by the 18th of each month. Send all communications to:

Mrs. R. M. POLLOCK,  
Fargo, N. Dak.

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

MAY, 1912.

### STATE OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Valley City.  
Vice-President and Acting President—Mrs. Necia Buck, Starkweather.  
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. B. H. Wylie, Drayton.  
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Florence B. Connor, 321 Lincoln Ave., Minot.  
Treasurer—Mrs. F. W. Heidel, Valley City.

### DEPARTMENT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Secretary Young People's Branch—Mrs. Margaret Lundquist, Fargo.  
Secretary Local Temperance Legion—Miss Georgie M. Chambers, Curch Ferry.  
Associate Secretary L. T. L.—Miss Effie Holbrook, Pleasant Park.  
Secretary Willard Union—Mrs. L. L. Muir, Hunter.  
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Health and Heredity—Mrs. Isabella A. Morey, Ojala.  
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Fairs and Open Air Meetings—Mrs. Ida Sparks Clarke, Fairmount.  
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Legislation—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Valley City.  
Franchise—Miss Canidus Nelson, Valley City.  
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### MOTHER'S DAY PROCLAMATION.

Amid the stern realities of life there comes to us all with the recurring spring-time, tender emotions of sadness or of joy evolved from the very essence of our being. It refreshes the best that is in us, when the blossoming year revives the memory of long ago, and touches with either tear or smile a live chord of other days. We can then see through our separate vistas in the past a vision of some sheltered fireside, however humble, where the tendrils of our hearts are entwined. The loved one of our youth are there; and in the center, smiling a benediction on us and on the p'ymates of our childhood, is the gentle face of our mother. Whether she remained to guide our wavering footsteps in the path of right; or whether she is only a vague fond recollection reaching out to us from our infancy, the name of mother brings with it the most sacred influence in our lives. To contemplate even in reminiscence the loving care of one's mother, resolves us all in kindlier feeling toward our fellows, and determines us to live better and nobler lives. No one can be wholly bad who sometimes reverts in memory to his mother; for he knows that her love is unselfish and eternal, and that whether she is here or elsewhere her spirit is watching over him, and the thought has a gentle refining influence.

To reflect occasionally on that far off image of child at its mother's knee, back in the early morning of our lives, strengthens a people in the virtues which emanate from the hearthstones of the land and gives stability to a nation. Our custom of observing the second Sunday in May as "Mothers' Day" is in harmony with the loveliest, happiest season of the year, sweet with the perfume of flowers and vocal with the song of birds; and in loving recognition of the mothers of our country, I hereby designate and proclaim

SUNDAY, MAY 12, 1912,

Mothers' Day, and recommend that it be observed by appropriate mention in Church and Sunday School and in the home. Let those far away gladden mother's heart with an affectionate letter and some token of love; and whether far or near let us each pay to mother our tribute of love and respect, and with kind hearts and willing hands lift her burdens and make smooth her pathway along the years.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Dakota, at the Capitol, at Bismarck, North Dakota, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1912.

JOHN BURKE,

Governor.

The one who has time to see and report all the evil in others usually has no time left to recognize his own faults. —Lillian M. N. Stevens.

We earnestly hope our readers will take note of the scarcity of state news in our May Bulletin and at once sit down and write what your Union is doing. What helps or interests you will help and interest every other White Ribboner in the state. Send news and send it often. Emulate the Press Supt. of the Fourteenth district, she sends in news every month.

### FROM MRS. BUCK.

DEAR COMRADES:—

All round the world hearts have been saddened and sympathies stirred as never before, as day by day the tragic story of the sinking of the Titanic, with its freight of precious human lives, has been unfolded. Among the many homes made desolate is that of Mrs. H. F. Chaffee of Amenia whose husband went down with the ship. Mr. and Mrs. Chaffee were both life members of our organization. The hearts of all white ribboners will go out in sympathy to this sister so sadly bereft.

Miss Chambers again entered the field, April 8th, giving one week to First district before returning to Fifteenth. Crary, Calvin and Sarles Unions were visited, and a new Union of eleven active and two honorary members was organized at Clyde; the following officers were elected: Pres., Mrs. Sophia Brosterston; Vice Pres., Mrs. Mary Mc-

Kay; Sec'y, Mrs. Pearl Lucas; Treas., Mrs. Mary Hobbs. Munich was also visited and we trust some seed was sown in this most needy field. Meetings were held at Hope, where an L. T. L. of 30 members was organized, I regret that I have not the names of officers of this newest L. T. L. Page, Absaraka and Casselton were visited. At Casselton a Y. P. B. of 14 members was organized in the high school with the following officers: Pres., Verna Sorenson; Vice Pres., Beth Lockhart; Cor. Sec'y, Ida Miller; Rec. Sec'y, Martha Taubert; Treas., Esther Fowler. The Casselton Reporter has this to say of her meeting: "Miss Georgie Mar Chambers, representing the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, spoke before a large audience in the Presbyterian church, Wednesday evening. Miss Chambers is a very bright and attractive young lady, full of energy and enthusiasm, and her address was really a gem, the salient points of temperance and suffrage being tersely stated and thoroughly illustrated. She closed with a recitation of 'Patsy' that held and thrilled the listeners. Some idea of her work can be gained from the fact that she spoke in Casselton five times during her one day's stay."

Miss Pearl Kirk, Medal Contest Trainer, began work in First district, March 23d, and has been busily engaged ever since; she is meeting with splendid success, two contests have been held at Cando, two at Bisbee, one at Perth and two are to be held at Rock Lake, May 3d and 4th, when she closes her work in this district. Two much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of contest work. The new Union at Clyde is the outcome of a contest taken there by the ever active Calvin Union. The Clyde people, thru this contest, became so interested in W. C. T. U. work that they wrote for an organizer.

We are fortunate to have these two young women in the field and it is up to us to keep them busy.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the Union Signal issue of May 30th is to be a Suffrage Number, designed to be of special help to those who are engaged in suffrage campaigns. Orders that reach the Signal office by noon of May 27 will be filled at the special price of \$1.25 per 100 or \$5.00 per 500. This is a splendid opportunity to help along the suffrage work in our state and we hope every Union will see that a copy is placed in every home in this vicinity and it will be well to do a little reaching out into other localities.

The Signal of April 18th prints the chorus of the new campaign song "A Saloonless Nation in 1920," written by John G. Dailey. This song can be procured from National W. C. T. U. for ten cents per copy.

Would it not be a good idea for district officers to send for copies of this song to be used at district conventions; used in connection with the reading of Mrs. Steven's proclamation, and the Hobson Joint-Resolution, it ought to create enthusiasm that will help us on to the desired goal, "A Saloonless Nation in 1920."

Yours lovingly and loyally,  
NECIA E. BUCK.

### IN MEMORIAM.

REV. M. V. B. KNOX, D. D.

Martin Van Buren Knox was born in Schoon, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1841, and entered the "Land that is Fairer than Day" March 13, 1912.

For five years he served in the civil war, rising to the position of Captain, but laying the foundation of the disease which followed him all his after life. With an eager thirst for knowledge he secured a liberal education, attending various

institutions of learning and graduating from Baker University, Kansas, where he later became Professor of Science. After taking a post-graduate course at Boston University, he was called to the presidency of the Red River Valley University, at Wahpeton, N. Dak., now known as Wesley College, at Grand Forks. Dr. Knox was one of the pioneers who blazed the way in this new state of ours and laid, broad and deep, foundations for righteousness. He was a natural educator and his influence is largely felt today. Possessing an unusual strength of character, he was yet tender and true in his affections—an ideal husband and friend.

About eight years ago Dr. and Mrs. Knox returned east and have since resided in Stoneham, Mass. Dr. Knox was the author of several books and his greatest work, "The Religious Life of the Anglo-Saxon Race," will soon be published.

Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, Pres. of Mass. W. C. T. U., says of him: "Dr. Knox was a broad gauge man. He early wanted to give his life to the mission field but the physicians forbade. His interest in the W. C. T. U. was largely based upon its catholicity. He loved his own country well enough to imperil his life for it, but he loved all lands and counted himself one, with all, in their upward rise toward righteousness. Away back in the nineteenth century, Frances Willard used to speak of him as that 'twentieth century man.' He belonged to the best, in all ages, past and present. He wore the white ribbon around the world." We, in North Dakota, remember him with gratitude for his brotherly and helpful attitude towards our work and for his composition of our State Song. To Mrs. Knox, now corresponding secretary of Mass. W. C. T. U., who was, for many years, officially connected with the work in our state, North Dakota white-ribboners extend sincere sympathy.

### MRS. MARY M. GROVER.

A keen sense of personal loss came to the writer with tidings that Mrs. Mary M. Grover had gone to her heavenly home. Yet, apart from the sorrow, was a thrill of joy as in thought of her beautiful spirit, made perfect through suffering, released from its prison house of pain, entering through the gates of pearl into that city which lieth four square, and standing in the presence of the King whom she loved and served.

Mrs. Grover came to Lisbon in 1895 as the bride of Mr. Harley S. Grover, and the same year was made president of the Lisbon Y. From that time she was closely identified with our work serving as president and recording secretary of the local Union, and as state secretary of the Young Woman's Branch of the W. C. T. U.

She had rare executive ability, was a dignified and graceful presiding officer, possessed a charming personality and a lovely spirit which irresistibly drew people to her.

She was catholic in her sympathies, and broad in her charities; she had the love that thinketh no evil and in her tongue was the law of kindness. Her life was ideal in its relation to her home, to the church, to the W. C. T. U. and to the busy world with its sorrow and need.

It is one of the mysteries which only eternity will solve, why one so gifted and so greatly needed should be laid aside for years of suffering and called home in her early prime.

Our sympathy and prayers are with the bereaved husband, who has been one with her in all her work, whose care and devotion prolonged her life and made happy even the weary days of suffering.

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON.



THE SALOONKEEPER CATCHES NO FISH WHILE THE TEMPERANCE SUN IS SHINING.

#### L. T. L. COLUMN.

Dear Little Legioners:

Another month has passed, and I wonder how many have started flower beds for the sick folk and shut-ins. You have not written me about it, so I have to guess. Your secretary would be much more pleased to be able to say, "I know," than "I guess."

Already half of our year has gone. Have you really LIVED it? If so, how? The national secretary has called for a report of this half year, but how am I to report? By guessing? No. Each L. T. L. is requested to send me a written report of all work done, number of Young Crusaders taken with actual gain or loss, number of members with actual gain or loss, and amount contributed to the Anna A. Gordon Missionary fund since Oct. 1, 1911. Also kindly state if your Legion was organized before or after Oct. 1, 1911.

All reports must be in my hands May 15th. Do not neglect or delay reporting. Kindly let every mother union see that this message is heeded.

I am sure you have all been studying our cartoon, and now that we are thru with the business part of our letter, we shall talk about it. First you will want to know by whom it was contributed. The artist is Mr. Roy Dunbar of Cando, one of NORTH DAKOTA'S young men. Now, little Legionaries, all together:

Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!

North Dakota!

We're awake!

Watch our state!

Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!

North Dakota!

We are sailing the sea of life, you and I. Our boats are set adrift when we are born; our parents are at the helm guiding them until we are old and strong enough to steer for ourselves.

The sea is full of currents, whirl pools and big waves, and it takes strong muscles to always keep our little boats safe. How many can think of some strong current in our lives that pulls you away from the harbor for which you are steering? Sometimes it is our little playmates who have formed the habit of swearing. Then the current of swearing catches and pulls us a little out of our pure course.

Next to this first current are stronger ones that will pull us farther away. I can see them in the cartoon. Look closely. There are the currents of attractions—cider, pop, cigarettes and cigars. Sitting on the wharf is the saloon-keeper watching our little boats, our lifeboats. We are as fish to him, and he seeks to snare us for his business.

We are caught in the current of swearing. The saloon keeper throws out a hook and line baited with a cigarette. We stoop to pick it up, are caught in that current, and are drifting. The cigarette creates the appetite for liquor. We first taste cider, then beer, whisky, etc., until we awake to find we have been drifting toward the awful whirlpool of intemperance with its accompanying vices.

When we started out we had a sword with which to fight. Our muscles were strong because no liquor or tobacco had entered our bodies to undermine our

strength; we had hardened our muscles in the exercise of steering our boat.

We see the whirlpool just ahead, we grasp the helm, but are too weak to turn the boat around. It is drifting closer; we pick up our sword to fight off these evil habits that have shackled us like bands of iron, only to find our muscles too flabby and soft to handle the sword, which is called conscience. Then a big wave of destruction sweeps over us and our frail bark is wrecked. The saloon-keeper now baits his hook to catch another fish to take our place.

How did that big wave ever happen to strike us? In the first place, our parents did not give that boat the right start when they set it adrift. Perhaps they did not man it sufficiently with Hows and Whys. Perhaps they had allowed their boat to be pulled a trifle by these currents, and the ripple from that little pebble hit us. This ripple is sometimes called heredity.

In the second place, we did not keep our sword of conscience sharp, and as each current touched us it grew duller.

In the third place, we took our hands from the helm. Then the saloon-keeper, King Alcohol's agent, baited the hook with attractions, and gave our idle hands something to do.

In the last place, we lost sight of the goal. God gave us our lives to use for Him, and a home with Him in heaven is our goal. He has given us the light of the Temperance Sun to help guide us to that goal. From this beautiful sun are the little rays which are of the Loyal Temperance Legion. We are to keep shining just where we are, to keep our hands on the helm of the word of God, to keep our sword of conscience sharp, and be strong. Then the saloon-keeper catches no fish while the Temperance Sun is shining.

Yours in loving service,  
GEORGIE MAR CHAMBERS.

#### FIELD NOTES.

14th DISTRICT—Our district secretary, Mrs. Etta Miller of Ellendale, believes in acquiring knowledge whenever possible, so is completing a Normal course, begun some years ago, and expects to graduate in June. The president of that Union, Mrs. Tibbets, has also taken up by gone work and is teaching school. Hurrah, sisters, for these progressive women. They report regular meetings with smaller attendance, but are doing good work. Stirum's next meeting is for April 25, have had them quite regularly, in spite of the winter season. Bowen Union meet each Saturday afternoon, nowadays, that their teacher members may attend. Cogswell members, some of them, have been ill, but have done something in having W. C. T. U. topics discussed at club meetings, which are well attended. We hope to hear more from that Union soon. We are expecting Miss Georgie Chambers into the district soon for a course of lectures. The Sargent County Sunday School Association meets in Forman, April 20, 21, with Mr. and Mrs. Snow as speakers, their earnest work for temperance is well known. We would urge the printing of temperance news and timely articles of the wide scope of the W. C. T. U. in the local papers and the establishment of a "column" where possible—and please do not give up until you have tried nine hundred and ninety-nine times. Let us remember Paul's words: "I can do all things thru Christ, which strengtheneth me." Miss Taylor, our district vice-president, was injured in a wreck on the Soo last month but not seriously. The silver medal contest and social, at Dunbar school No. 1, was a success. The contestants, upper grade pupils from three schools, were well matched as to natural talent, and their recitations exemplified the Christian Temperance Union of their song and also the pledge chain which hung over them. Harry Marcellus won the medal, by a small margin, reciting "A Boy on Prohibition." The other contestants each received souvenirs and a year's subscription to the Young Crusader, a monthly published by the National W. C. T. U., of which such contests are a department. The recitations and songs by other pupils, from several schools, were much appreciated, also a recitation by Elinor Johnson of Forman, who is the owner of both silver and gold medals, won at such contests. The sale of the supper baskets brought \$13.60 and a pleasant social time followed.

BISMARCK—The W. C. T. U. silver medal contest was held at the M. E. church. A good sized audience attended. There were six contestants: Margaret Welch, Maud Miller, Julie Budlong, Margaret Weatherhead, Alwin Hughes and Esther Staley. All the girls recited with much credit to themselves and had the undivided attention of an appreciative audience. Doubtless, impressions were made for good in the lives of those who listened to the earnest and oftentimes forceful presentation of temperance doctrines. Miss Welch won first place, Miss Miller following closely with but one-half point less. The medal was presented, with appropriate remarks, by Judge Burke. The W. C. T. U. presented all the girls with flowers, in recognition of their splendid effort. It will be remembered that all the contestants are school girls, who gave their time freely, besides their school work, a fact which is much appreciated. The program was interspersed with music by Peck's orchestra, and Mrs. Barnes delighted the audience with a fine solo.

#### FROM MRS. WYLIE.

MY DEAR SISTERS:

In imagination I see your familiar faces and want to have a little talk with you about our work. With the return of spring, and life and activity everywhere, I trust we shall all awake to new zeal and consecration in a cause which is worthy of our best endeavor.

I have just received a letter from our National Correspondent, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, asking me to write her about our spring and summer plans for holding the old and gaining new members, and hoping we may "make good" by the close of Convention year. One state secretary has written her—"You may count on our state for 1912. Our president will report to the Portland Convention, the largest increase in membership we ever made." What shall I say to her? Can they count on us, too?

Already seven months of our W. C. T. U. year have gone and there have been reported only the following gains—82 active members, 15 honoraries, 8 Wild lumber members, 8 members for Y. P. B., 115 for L. T. L.

It may take most of these gains to compensate for the number we lose every year, by removals. What can we do during the next five months? Let every woman who wears the white ribbon DO SOMETHING. It will take the united effort of every one of us to insure success. There is no reason for indifference because we have prohibition in our constitution. There is also the danger of losing it and that danger may not be far away. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Dakota must not be caught napping. It has meant so much to the state all these years—it must not mean less as the days go by.

I will tell you confidentially, because I think you ought to know, that our work has been hindered all year for lack of funds. The reason is apparent and yet money can be found for other things. Although salaries have not been paid, not a word of complaint has come from your officers, who are giving the greater part of their time to the work. They will continue to do so, regardless of remuneration, but I know you do not favor or such a state of affairs. An extra effort should be made to collect dues for every member and to gain new ones, to pay all pledges already made for state work and, if possible, to secure some extra donations. There are people of wealth in our state who would make us liberal gifts, if their sympathy could be enlisted. Perhaps some of them would become life members. We know you will do your best and fully sympathize with you, in the effort.

I have just received a new supply of literature and shall be ready to fill all orders for local unions or for district conventions. Our literature fund enables us to send you these leaflets free, though we shall be glad to receive postage on the same.

And now, dear comrades, I wonder if we are leaning hard enough on the Everlasting Arms these days, if we are drawing sufficient strength from the only source of our supply. As the sap forces its way into every living branch and twig, bringing to beauty every leaf on the tree, I am reminded of what we, as living branches of the great Vine may accomplish, if we abide in Him.

Yours, with sincere affection,  
BARBARA H. WYLIE.  
Drayton, N. D., April 25, 1912.

#### FIELD NOTES

#### W. C. T. U. INSTITUTE AT DEVILS LAKE CHAUTAUQUA.

The Twentieth Annual Assembly of North Chautauqua opens June 29 and continues in session until July 14. There is no more beautiful and interesting spot in North Dakota than Devils Lake, upon the shores of which North Chautauqua has been built. The steady growth and its many improvements attest to its popularity, it is an ideal place to spend the summer vacation. To white ribboners an added interest is found in our Annual Institute, which this year opens July 2 and closes July 12. The following is an outline of the program which will be in charge of our state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, assisted by other state officers, and superintendents. Temperance Rally Day holds many attractions. The suffrage question will be discussed and an address on the subject given by Rev. Quigley of Drayton, who will also assist in the evening entertainment. Our ever popular tried worker, Miss Georgie Mar Chambers, will be there and so will "Patsy." The usual reception will be given at Baldwin cottage and the address of the evening, by Col. Bain, of whom it has been said: "He has done more good than any other man on the American platform," brings the day to a close.

#### W. C. T. U. INSTITUTE.

OPENING DAY—JULY 2nd.

10:00 A. M.—Organization of Institute, Appointment of Committees, etc. The Purpose of the Chautauqua Institute.—Mrs. Anderson.

JULY 3rd.

10:00 A. M.—Our Working Tools—The Union Signal, Young Crusader, Temperance Books and Leaflets.—Mrs. Barbara Wylie.

TEMPERANCE RALLY DAY—JULY 5th.

10:00 A. M.—What Must North Dakota Women Do to Win the Ballot—General Discussion.

3:00 P. M.—Address, "Women as Citizens,"—Rev. Quigley.

4:00 P. M.—Reception at Baldwin Cottage.

7:30 P. M.—Entertainment in Auditorium.

Vocal Solo—Rev. Quigley.

Reading, "Patsy,"—Miss Georgie Mar Chambers.

Address, "If I Could Live Life Over,"—Col. Bain.

JULY 6th.

10:00 A. M.—Winning the Children. The Loyal Temperance Legion.—Miss Chambers.

Scientific Temperance Instruction.—Mrs. Lillie B. Smith.

JULY 8th.

10:00 A. M.—Do We Need the Initiative and Referendum?—Mrs. Lillie B. Smith.

JULY 9th.

10:00 A. M.—Shall we Adopt the Kansas Plan and Repeal the Druggist Permit Law?—General Discussion led by Mrs. Buck.

JULY 10th.

10:00 A. M.—Alcohol in Medicine—Dr. J. Grassick.

JULY 11th.

10:00 A. M.—Penal and Reformatory Work.—Mrs. Jean Mc Stevens.

JULY 12th.

10:00 A. M.—Mothers' Meeting, How the W. C. T. U. Has Helped Me to be a Better Mother—General Discussion.

#### A MOTHER SHOULD KNOW.

1. That alcohol retards the physical and mental development of children.

2. That alcohol leads quickly to fatigued, and causes dullness and inattention in school.

3. That alcohol promotes disobedience to parents.

4. That alcohol causes sleeplessness and nervousness.

5. That alcohol endangers the moral nature of the child.

6. That alcohol weakens the resistance of the body and thus favors attacks of disease.

7. That alcoholism prolongs the duration of sickness.

8. That every nickel spent for spirituous drinks would far better be used for strengthening food, milk for example.

9. That the greater part of all mentally diseased, idiots, and cripples have to thank the alcoholism of their parents and grandparents for their pitiable condition.

## WHEN ALL THE WOMEN WANT IT

BY ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Opponents more and more fall back upon the plea that the ballot ought not to be granted until all women want it, or at least until the majority of women ask for it.

Neither all men nor all women have ever been unanimous in wanting anything. Even the desire for life is not universal, since every year some people commit suicide. The proposition that the ballot should not be granted until the majority of women want it seems more plausible on its face. Let us consider it candidly.

In the first place, why should there be two standards of ethics in this matter for men and women? It is notorious that large numbers of men are indifferent to the right of suffrage. Published statistics show that, except at presidential elections, the majority of the men who could register and vote do not generally do so. Often the total vote of a city or county represents only a fraction of the male population. At one election in Gosnold, Mass., not a single vote was cast. The same thing recently happened in a Michigan township. In spite of the most strenuous efforts by the political parties to "get out the vote" through brass bands, campaign oratory, personal work, and the most fervent printed appeals, so many men stay away from the polls that every year a bill is introduced in some state legislature to impose penalties upon men who neglect to vote. These bills are uniformly voted down. Where the majority of the men are indifferent, their indifference is never cited as an argument for disfranchising the more public spirited minority. The suffragists believe that if only one properly qualified woman wishes to cast her vote, the indifference of any number of other women is no good reason why she should be deprived of the opportunity.

If, in the case of women, it were conceded that the matter ought to be decided by majority rule, then it ought to be decided, as other questions put to vote among men are decided, by the wish of the majority of those caring enough about the matter to vote upon it. This is never proposed by the anti-suffragists, and is the last thing to which they would be willing to consent. Upon that basis the suffragists would carry it every time.

The anti-suffragists claim to represent "the majority of women." This claim is distinctly untrue. There is a great deal of indifference among women, but, as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe said, "Of those women who take any lively interest in the question either way, the vast majority are in favor." This has been demonstrated wherever the matter has been brought to a test.

In every state in the Union, where petitions for and against suffrage have been sent to the legislature, the petitioners have invariably outnumbered the remonstrants, and have generally outnumbered them fifty or a hundred to one. The same thing was demonstrated on the only occasion when an official vote on the question was taken. In Massachusetts in 1895 both men and women were invited by the legislature to vote yes or no on the question, "Is it expedient to grant municipal suffrage to women?" An influential Man Suffrage Association was formed which covered walls and fences throughout the state with large posters urging women to vote no. Yet, in 238 out of the 322 towns of Massachusetts, not one woman voted no. Out of about 575,000 women in the whole state who might have voted in the negative, only 861 did so, or less than one sixth of one per cent. On the women's vote, every county and every congressional, senatorial and representative district went for suffrage by an overwhelming majority—on an average about 26 to 1. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe said of the negative vote: "It will be said that this did not show the whole number of women opposed. This is true. But it showed with absolute accuracy the number of those women opposed who really believed that the right to vote implies the duty to vote." No others could complain that the gift of the franchise would impose upon them an unwelcome duty.

The vote showed that two-thirds of the men were either indifferent or in favor. But, as the 33 per cent who voted no outnumbered those who voted yes, their verdict was properly taken as that of the men who cared enough about it to express themselves. The figures of the women's vote ought to have been taken as equally conclusive as to the wish of those women who cared.

As it becomes increasingly hard to

defeat woman suffrage on a square legislative vote, there are increasingly numerous attempts to dodge the issue by proposing to take a vote of the women themselves upon the question. These propositions in recent years have been voted down by every legislature in which they have been raised; but the shape in which they are brought forward is significant. The proposal always is that, if a majority of all the women in the state vote in favor, it shall be considered an indication that women ought to have the ballot, and if not, not.

In most states when any set of men want to amend the constitution they are only required to show that more men favor the change than oppose it. Two or three years ago four constitutional amendments were submitted in New York. The vote showed that only about 25 per cent of the voters wanted these changes, while 75 per cent were either indifferent or opposed. Yet, since less than 25 per cent were actually opposed, all the amendments were declared carried. In the last debate on woman suffrage in the Massachusetts legislature it was pointed out that a constitutional amendment had sometimes carried when only 10 per cent of the men in the state voted for it. No state requires that a majority of all the men who could register and vote shall vote for an amendment, in order to carry it. A few states require a majority, not of all the votes cast on the amendment, but of all votes cast at the election. It is said that none of these states have ever been able to carry at a general election any amendment whatever, no matter how slight the opposition to it: simply because a majority of the men voting for governor do not take the trouble to vote even for the most popular amendment.

A member of the New York legislature, thinking that it is at present too easy to amend the constitution, lately tried to make it harder. He proposed to require that an amendment should receive not a majority vote of all the men in the state who could have voted, but a majority of all who actually did vote at the election, but 35 per cent of the number actually voting for assemblymen; and even this did not pass the legislature. If any one should propose to require for an amendment a majority vote of all the men in the state who could register and vote, his suggestion would be dismissed with ridicule. People would say that such a measure might as well be entitled, "A bill to make it forever impossible to amend the Constitution of New York State." Yet it is this impossible condition which it is seriously proposed to require of women.

Some men say with sincerity that they are willing women should have the ballot whenever the majority of women want it; but the declaration is often made in pure hypocrisy. This was demonstrated on two important occasions. In the territory of Wyoming, women enjoyed full suffrage for twenty years. Ninety per cent of them voted. Wyoming was then about to come into the Union as a State. A Constitutional Convention elected by men and women framed a constitution in which equal suffrage was included by an almost unanimous vote. The constitution was submitted to the voters, men and women, and was accepted by a large majority. It then went to Congress for approval. It had been shown beyond a question that in Wyoming the majority of the women wanted to vote. Yet the opponents of woman suffrage in Congress first tried to have the woman suffrage clause stricken out bodily. Failing in this, they tried to have the woman suffrage clause submitted again to a vote in Wyoming, not as a part of the whole constitution, but separately; and how submitted? To a vote of the women alone, so as to make quite sure that the majority of the women really wanted it? By no means, but to a vote of the men alone, the women to be allowed no say in the matter: and this vicious proposition came very near carrying in Congress.

The second occasion was in Washington Territory. The territorial legislature gave women the ballot in 1883. The women used their ballots in large numbers, and in such a way as to antagonize the vicious interests. When Washington was about to come into the Union as a State, these interests became very solicitous to have the women disfranchised. It was generally recognized that, if women had a vote in choosing the members of the Constitutional Convention, and had a vote upon the acceptance of the constitution afterwards, it would be impossible to get rid of woman suffrage. New judges of the Ter-

ritorial Supreme Court, hostile to equal suffrage, had been recently appointed from Washington, D. C. A gambler who had been convicted by a jury partly composed of women brought suit to have the woman suffrage law declared unconstitutional. The Territorial Supreme Court so decided, on the ground that the bill had not had a sufficient heading. It had been headed, "An Act to amend Article so and so, Section so and so, of the Code." (More than a dozen other bills passed by the same legislature had been headed only by Section and Article, and a little later, when an attempt was made to overturn one of these other laws on the same ground, the Territorial Supreme Court unanimously decided that a heading by Section and Article was sufficient.)

After the woman suffrage law had been declared unconstitutional on the ground of an insufficient heading, the Territorial Legislature reenacted the law, giving it a full description in the heading; but the Supreme Court was determined to abolish woman suffrage. Upon a test case made by a bartender's wife, they again declared the law unconstitutional, this time on a totally different ground. The court held that it was beyond the power of a territorial legislature to enfranchise women. In the Organic Act establishing the Territory, Congress had said that at the first territorial election persons with certain qualifications should vote, and at the later elections, such persons as the territorial legislature might enfranchise. The court decreed that Congress did not have it specially in mind that the Legislature might enfranchise women, and that therefore they could not do so—although the legislatures of several other territories had given women full or partial suffrage, and the constitutionality of it had never been questioned. Five-sixths of the women of Washington had voted at the last election before they were disfranchised. The opponents of woman suffrage clearly thought that the majority of them wanted to vote, or they would not have taken these high-handed measures to keep women from having any say as to whether they should retain the right to vote or not. Neither in the case of Wyoming nor that of Washington was there a word of protest from any of those persons in the East who make a speciality of opposing equal suffrage, and whose favorite slogan is that the wish of the majority of women should be decisive.

Evidently, in their case the statement is purely hypocritical. But it is made in good faith by others. But the aggregate of the successive changes that have been made in the legal rights of women during the last century is greater than the change now proposed. There is less difference today between the position of a woman in Colorado and a woman in New York than between that of a New York woman of today and a New York woman of a hundred years ago. Then women were practically shut out from almost all occupations except housework and sewing, debarred from all but the most rudimentary education, forbidden by public opinion to speak, or write, or organize (in Susan B. Anthony's youth most people looked upon it as unmanly even to join a temperance society). A woman was unable, if married, to control a cent's worth of her own property or earnings, and had no rights whatever over her own children during her husband's life, or after his death if he had chosen to bequeath them away from her. All the changes that have been made up to this time are now appearing. Yet it is a simple historical fact that each one was secured not by a general demand from a majority of women, but by the arguments entreaties, and "continual coming" of a persistent few. In every case the advocates of progress had to contend not only with the conservatism of men, but with the indifference of women, and often with active opposition from some of them.

Women as a sex are not belligerent, and under whatever conditions of injustice or hardship they have been placed, the majority of them have never protested.

Human nature is conservative, and it is fully as conservative in women as in men. The persons who take a strong interest in any reform are always comparatively few, whether among men or women.

Many changes for the better have been made during the last half-century in the laws, written or unwritten, relating to women. Everybody approves of these changes now, because they have become accomplished facts. But not one of them would have been made to

this day if it had been necessary to wait till the majority of women asked for it.

## TEACHERS SHOULD KNOW.

1. That no alcoholic drink, whether beer, wine, or distilled liquor, contains any nourishing or strengthening value worth mentioning.

2. That the alcohol contained in all spirituous drinks is a poison which impairs the vital processes of the cells and tissues of the body and therefore injures the health of the user in proportion to the strength and amount.

3. That alcoholic indulgence causes serious acute and chronic diseases of the vital organs particularly the heart, liver, kidneys and stomach.

4. That the use of alcohol makes one more liable to contract infectious diseases, the destructive tuberculosis and syphilis.

5. That alcohol in every form and amount is particularly injurious to children because of their growing bodies, and is to be absolutely withheld from them.

6. That the use of alcohol disturbs mental faculties and markedly interferes with the ability to receive mental impression—the child's ability to learn, and therefore,

7. Every use of alcohol by the child influences unfavorably the results of instruction, it renders the pupil disobedient and refractory.

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