

WATERBORN BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 16. NO. 5.

FARGO, N. D., JUNE, 1912.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

THE FLOWER MISSION.

Into the homes of sorrow and distress
The rare sweet flowers go to bud and bloom,
And with their own bright lives make glad a while
The lives that wither in perpetual gloom.
Poor hearts that ne'er behold beautiful things:
And tired hands that stretch themselves in vain
For joys that ever from their grasp take wing.

To these the flowers on their missions go,
And breathe a fragrance fraught with new sweet life,
And cause an atmosphere of joy and peace
To enter even mid scenes of pain and strife.
Sweet buds of beauty! how they seem to say,
"Cheer up! there are kind hearts and true;
And though your path seems overgrown with thorns,
Yet life hath flowers yet in bloom for you."

A thousand blessings on the kindly hands
Which pluck the fragrant flowers for the poor!
A thousand blessings on the kindly feet
Which falter not, but go from door to door
And leave, with tender loving charity,
The sweet joy-breathing gifts of love divine!
Who knows what endless flowers of grace and truth
The Flower Mission may hereafter twine?
—Anon.

N. D. ENFORCEMENT LEAGUE.

F. L. WATKINS.

The Titanic has done its awful work. The catastrophe is over. Maledictions against its officers will not raise the dead or restore them to loved ones. Investigating committees may locate the blame but not loosen its grip of death. The cry of horror arising from millions agast at the price of negligence, the human toll collected that speed records might be broken and ship companies boast to the world of quick transportation, may lead to the better protection of the future mariner, but these cannot undo the past or turn time back to that hour that mistakes and negligence may give back from a watery grave 1600 precious lives. History cannot be unwritten; tragedy cannot be obliterated; the incident, so far as it relates to the undoing, is closed. Its merit, if among the wreckage of ship, home, hopes, ambitions, friendships or loves, we may find any, is in its message to a proud, selfish, money-crazed, material mad age that measures life in terms of money and material success rather than character and moral achievement.

It is too bad that accidents cannot be foreseen, but men will be careless with human life that selfishness blinds men to the obligations of human safety and that such chances will be taken with human life. It is too bad that where human lives are involved that governments do not provide for inspection, and that inspectors get careless and allow ships to put to sea with inadequate protection to passengers. But it may be said with certainty that this disaster was not intentionally caused, it was not done with knowledge and premeditation, the

Titanic with 1600 souls aboard was not purposely steered, full steam, straight toward doom. And it is some amelioration of the tragedy that the world is horrified, that there is universal sympathy, that the most selfish and greedy stop a moment, pale and agast, at the awful tragedy, that the president of the United States and congress hasten to investigate, that the officials whose negligence caused the disaster are arraigned, and already throughout the civilized world precautions are being taken against a recurrence of such disaster.

A GREATER TRAGEDY.

I now turn to the consideration of the Greater Titanic tragedy. According to authentic statistics, 100,000 people die every year of alcoholism or meet their death at the hand of the drink traffic. Allowing one day for passengers to board the Titanic, six days would be required for the trip, and during this time 1644 people have gone down to death through intoxicating drink. To be sure these unfortunates were not huddled together on the deck of a great ship; they were not thus given the chance to show their manhood and win the world's plaudits for heroism. They died alone in brothels, gutters, hovels, alleys, sanitariums, and what a stretch of imagination might call a home. They died amid the disgrace, physical degradation, poverty and moral indecency incident to the ship that carried them down. They did not, like men, stand back and give place to women in the lifeboats, they dragged the women down with them in their licentious drunken orgies, if not this, they surrounded them with hunger, cold, rags and shame. The men on the Titanic went down like men, singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee," the men on the Greater Titanic went down mentally befogged, crazy with delirium, damning and cursing, having lost all that is precious in life and of hope for the future. As tragic and awful as death was on the Titanic, there were some compensations. Wives, mothers and sweethearts looked on in mild regret, yet with pride, and will look back gathering much of comfort from brave, manly heroism. All these compensations are denied those of the Greater Titanic. No comfort accrues from thoughts of the victims except that they are dead. There is no manly heroism to look back to. There are no ameliorating compensations to those who go down in these inebriate ships or to those who loved them and were broken hearted at their loss.

And this is not all, for since the Titanic began to load its human cargo, three ship loads have been carried down by the Greater Titanic. And these were not accidents, they were foreseen. It was not simply carelessness with human life or taking chances, it was known, willful, premeditated murder. Not even that nations might be crowned with commercial glory, but that a few might make easy money and become rich. They know that thousands are to die at their hands and with malice and forethought to deal out intoxicating liquors, they have urged, enticed, lured and dragged on to the ships, by and with the consent of State and National governments, men and women, when all engaged or in sympathy with this infamous, life-destroying business knew that the ship was not seaworthy and must go down with its precious cargo. Ships had gone down every six days with 1644 souls on board for years, yet other loads were deliberately started and purposely headed full steam straight toward doom.—Bismarck Settler.

THE POLICY OF SILENCE.

MRS. WOODALLEN CHAPMAN.

The policy of silence, of refusal to give children the truth in response to their honest questions, is the one that has maintained for generations. It may well be called the radical habit. What has been the result? With no definite instruction, generation after generation has grown up with no definite ideals along these lines. Life in this direction has continued to be very largely a life of impulse instead of a life of self-control. It was supposed, indeed, that self control was practically impossible for one-half of the human race, and hence we have had what is known as the double standard of morals.

Strange that human beings should think that the great Creator would so endow a portion of His children as to make it practically a physical impossibility for them to render obedience to His moral law; yet this seems to have been for many years the belief of a large share of mankind. "Physical necessity" was supposed to be man's all-sufficient excuse for his persistent immorality.

What do we find today as a result of this life of impulse, this continued attitude of leniency toward the moral transgressions of men? We need but to read the figures that our statisticians give to get a glimpse of what this means to the nation of today, and will mean for the nation of the future.

Each year in our country 770,000 boys enter their sixteenth year and so many are said to cross the border-line from boyhood into manhood. What a glorious army that would be to contemplate! Could they but pass before us, we would gaze with pride at their sturdy figures, their glowing cheeks, their bright, clear eyes, and look forward with confidence to the day when, with judgment and self-control well developed, these strong young citizens shall take up the burdens of our great nation with health unimpaired, with strength and courage undiminished, with clear brain and steady hand—they will be equal to any task, however vast its dimensions or intricate its complications.

But, alas! we learn that this great army does not advance with unbroken ranks into the domain of responsible citizenship and onward toward the heights of maturity. Four hundred and fifty thousand—almost two-thirds—of this great army are doomed to become the victims of two of the most terrible diseases known to the human race, and ninety thousand of these, be it understood, will be twenty-one years of age—in other words, before they have reached years of judgment and discretion.

Dare a man claim any longer that it is his own business if he transgresses moral law? Do not these figures show it is, most vitally, the nation's business, whether those upon whom its very existence depends are thus dissipating their forces, rendering themselves public charges instead of national bulwarks?

It is not so much for the sake of the present that we must look into these matters. It is not so much for the sake of our own welfare, but for the welfare of our children and our children's children. We owe a duty to the future from which we cannot well escape, and it calls us today bravely to face the situation of the present in order that we may take our part in bringing about the most desirable conditions in the future.—Extract from "The Moral Problem of the Children."

FROM MRS. WYLIE.

DEAR COMRADES:

At the urgent request of the Manitoba W. C. T. U. our state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, went to Portage la Prairie early in May, to attend the provincial convention which met in that city. Mrs. Anderson gave an able address showing the fallacy of the Gothenburg system, advocated by some who call themselves the friends of temperance. She also spoke twice on the Convention Sunday and her addresses were greatly appreciated. We were proud of our worthy representative and glad to send her to be a help and inspiration to our Canadian sisters.

It gives us pleasure to announce that Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, of Fargo, president of the largest Scandinavian union in the state, or in the U. S., has consented to do field work for us during a part of the summer. Mrs. Nelson will visit among the Scandinavian women, enlisting their sympathy in the work and organizing a union wherever practicable. While she does not intend to hold public meetings, she is well qualified to assist along any line. Mrs. Nelson will begin early in June and devote the remainder of the month to work in 16th and 17th districts. Where there is a union it is expected that entertainment will be furnished. Those wishing to secure Mrs. Nelson should notify me at an early date.

NORTH CHAUTAQUA ASSEMBLY is offering many attractions this season. An unusually fine program has been prepared, a very important feature of which is our W. C. T. U. Institute. Baldwin Cottage will be open to white-ribbons and others during the entire season—June 29-July 14. We hope to meet many of you there. It would be worth your while to come for our Rally Day—if for nothing else. In the morning, at the round tent, a general discussion on "What Must North Dakota Women Do to Win the Ballot" will be of interest to us all. When I read of what they did in California and what they are doing in Ohio, Kansas, Oregon and other states, I felt that we, in North Dakota, are only playing with the subject. One thing we can do this summer is to circulate the petition—blanks already sent us by our State Supt. of franchise, Miss Candis Nelson. On our Rally Day—at 3 p. m., in the auditorium, Rev. G. H. Quigley, of Drayton, one of the ablest speakers in the state, will give an address on the subject—"Woman, a Citizen." In the evening Mr. Quigley will again favor us with a vocal solo and Miss Chambers will read for us. Col. Geo. W. Bain, the peerless Kentucky orator, will give his celebrated lecture, "If I Could Live Life Over." The usual reception at the Cottage will take place in the afternoon.

Yours for North Chautauqua,
BARBARA H. WYLIE.
Drayton, June 1st, 1912.

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

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

Mrs. Necla 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 run but 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 be true, 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.

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JUNE, 1912.

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THE UNION SIGNAL

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER

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THE YOUNG CRUSADER, Evanston, Ill.

For Literature and Supplies

ORDER OF—

Nat'l Woman's Christian Temp. Union,
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.
Make money orders payable to National
W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

The Loyal Temperance Legion is the most important work of the W. C. T. U.—and the most neglected. Help us with the July 20th picnic and give us a place on your district convention program.

At the national convention North Dakota pledged 500 subscriptions to The Young Crusader. Unless the Unions start a Crusader Campaign we are not going to "make good." This paper is published monthly, is only 25 cents a year, has a Scientific Temperance and Anti-Cigarette page each month. All grade teachers should have it, and it should be in every home where there are children. Start your campaign at once, and in sending in subscriptions kindly ask that credit be given the State L. T. L. secretary.

One most important gain may positively be ascribed to woman suffrage; the increased political intelligence of the women; and this is a great gain, not only as it broadens the women's lives, but in its influences on their children. "The women want to know what they vote for," emphatically says an Idaho minister. "Woman suffrage has been a great educator for all our women," says a Colorado man. "They realize their responsibility, and they study hard, and converse upon political themes. They are much more self-reliant, they are better fitted for all their duties than they were ten years ago." In many localities they have formed political clubs of their own. Woman suffrage makes elections more expensive, but it is a grand school for the mothers of the republic.

"A SALOONLESS NATION IN 1920."

"This new slogan of the anti-liquor forces has caught the popular fancy, and will echo and re-echo from Atlantic to Pacific until in 1920, with ballots plenty, a saloonless nation we shall be." Temperance and religious organizations have rallied to its call, talking it, singing it, legislating toward it. The Christian Endeavor hosts are pledged to 'a united but bloodless revolution for a new Declaration of Independence, a saloonless nation by the Fourth of July, 1920, the three hundredth year from the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.' The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, through the proclamation issued by our National President, Lillian M. N. Stevens, prophesies that within a decade prohibition shall be placed in the constitution of the United States, and to that end has called to 'active co-operation all temperance, prohibition, religious, and philanthropic bodies, all patriotic, fraternal and civic associations, and all Americans who love their country.' Already has the first gun for national prohibition been fired by the introduction by Congressman Hobson on the opening day of the present session of Congress, of a joint resolution for a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. Victory depends on the concerted action of all the forces opposed to the liquor traffic, and to secure this devoutly to be desired consummation there must be carried on an aggressive and persistent education of old and young by pedagog, pulpit and press."—Union Signal.

Peace, Purity, Total Abstinence and Prohibition—on these four "hang all the law and the prophets" of the temperance reform, as understood by the W. C. T. U.—Lillian M. N. Stevens.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

Dear Comrades:—There are some points in the officers' letters in the May number of the White Ribbon Bulletin that ought to have our serious consideration.

The treasurer reported \$63.75 paid into the Willard Memorial Fund. It is now more than three months since the memorial meetings were held, and this report shows that but 32 unions have responded to the only call made by the National W. C. T. U. for financial help. I shall be very much ashamed of North Dakota if this be the final showing. I cannot but think that every union if the state intends to loyally remember our great leader and at the same time help in the magnificent work being done by the National W. C. T. U. to make this a prohibition nation, by sending at least \$2 to this fund. It is probably due to carelessness on the part of some local treasurers that this money has not been sent in. At your next union meeting, please see that your contribution to this fund is sent to the state treasurer, if it has not already been done.

The corresponding secretary's letter makes it clear that the work has suffered all the year for lack of funds. Officers' salaries have not been paid and there is not money to aggressively push the work.

My sisters, these things ought not to be. There is plenty of money in this young prohibition state. The savings banks deposits per capita are larger in this state than other that I know of—\$18 for every man, woman and child. Last Sunday night a severe rain storm came up during church services and continued until midnight. The next morning I went into the church and saw row after row of seats filled with dainty creations of ribbons, lace, flowers and feathers, representing in value hundreds of dollars, mere adornments for the head, not needed when the weather is fine and of absolutely no use when protection is needed. There is no great lack of money for the things we want. There are few, if any, White Ribboners in this state who cannot pay their dollar dues promptly, and also contribute something for state work. Yet, according to the treasurer's books, less than half of the White Ribboners of the state have paid their dues and very few pledges have come in for state work.

I feel free to say a word in regard to salaries, as I have not been drawing a salary for the past few years. There is no organization that gets so much work done for so little money. In all men's temperance organizations the salaries paid are five times as great for the same amount of work done. I am not making a plea for larger salaries, although the work done is well worth it. But when we pay so little we ought at least to pay it promptly. We would not think of paying a girl work in our kitchen two thirds of a year without paying her anything, and yet we are allowing our state officers to give us most faithful service and not particularly concerning ourselves as to whether they are paid or not. If every local treasurer promptly collected dues, and promptly sent in dues and a pledge for state work to the state treasurer, all obligations would be met and the work given a new impetus. Every local union and every White Ribboner is responsible. Will you do your part now?

Another item in regard to finances. Our organizing fund was in such a state of depletion at the beginning of the year that it was thought we could not afford to bring in speakers from outside. You doubtless understand that the organizing fund is kept up by ten cents from the dues of every member that is sent to the state treasury, and also the entire dues of life members of the State W. C. T. U. If all members had paid dues this would only give us about \$200. We must depend mainly upon life memberships to replenish this fund and thus make it possible to send speakers and organizers all over our great state. I have just called up the treasurer over the telephone to enquire how many life memberships had been paid in this year, and was astonished to hear the reply, "Not one."

Will not every union secure at least one life member within the next month? There are people in every community who would be willing to help along our great work by paying ten dollars to make themselves or some of their friends life members of the W. C. T. U.

I shall watch the treasurer's report with great interest to see how many of you respond to these appeals. Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting many of you at the Valley City and Devils Lake Chautauquas next month, I

am, yours for promptness in meeting our financial obligations.

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON.
Valley City, N. D., May 28, 1912.

FROM MRS. BUCK.

Dear Comrades:—In these busy days when the tasks outnumber the hours three to one, it is good to remember that "He giveth power to the faint; and to them that have no might he increaseth strength. Even the youths shall faint and be weary, and the young men shall utterly fall; but they that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; and they shall walk and not faint."

The month of June promises to be a month of activity in W. C. T. U. circles. Seventeenth District Convention meets at Graffton, June 10-11; First District at Rolla, June 12-14; Ninth at Kintyre, June 18-19; Eleventh at Bismarck, June 20-21; Eighteenth at Cavalier, Fourteenth at Sirum and Fourth at Mohall, June 25-26; Twelfth at Leal, Third at Towner, June 27-28; Fifteenth and Thirteenth have not sent in exact dates; Fifth is preparing to meet in Stanley in July; Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth will arrange meetings later; Sixteenth and Second have already held successful conventions. These meetings must surely prove a mighty force for progress in our work. Let us pray that the spirit of the Blessed Master may abound and new consecrations mark each meeting.

Programs of Devils Lake and Valley City Chautauquas have been received and are interesting enough to entice anyone to attend. The western part of the state is to have its own Chautauqua this year. It is to be held in Mouse River Park, which is situated in the Mouse River Loop, near Mohall. The very best talent has been engaged, and the program is of unusual strength and interest. The mornings are to be devoted to religious work, and three dates—July 12, 13 and 14—have been given the W. C. T. U. to present their work. Miss Chambers will be an attendance and have charge of the work.

Miss Chambers has been at work in the Fourteenth District for four weeks and, under the direction of Mrs. McCrory, has canvassed the district thoroughly. She has organized several Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s, reorganized and revived several unions. A list of these organizations, with names of officers, will be given in our next issue. Miss Chambers is now at work in the Ninth and Eleventh, where she will attend district conventions.

Miss Osmun will resume work among the Indians on the Berthold Reservation, about June 1st.

Mrs. Julia Nelson, State Superintendent of Work among Foreigners and President of the Fargo Scandinavian W. C. T. U., the largest Scandinavian union in the United States, will begin work in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Districts June 1st. We consider it very fortunate for our cause that Mrs. Nelson has been persuaded to do field work and we look for good results, for she is noted for her perseverance and ability to carry through successfully whatever she undertakes. Districts having large foreign populations should write Mrs. Wylie, who is arranging Mrs. Nelson's dates.

The new catalogue of temperance literature and organization supplies is a thing of beauty to everybody and a joy forever to those who believe that much good may be accomplished by the distribution of literature. It might be well to have a supply of these catalogues for your district convention. Send to the National W. C. T. U. Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

We trust it may be possible for each district to send in at least one life membership from their conventions, the entire amount of every life membership fee goes into the organizing fund and enables the state to push the work of organization.

Five hundred subscriptions for The Young Crusader were pledged at our National Convention. So far only a very small part of this pledge has been redeemed. Can you not roll up a big subscription list for this excellent little paper at your conventions? And be sure that all subscriptions are credited to Miss Chambers.

On May 27th, after a long and severe illness, the Angel of Death released the spirit of J. W. Salmons, and he passed "Out of the Shadow-Land" into the Great Beyond. The sincerest sympathy of all White Ribboners is extended to Mrs. Salmons in this hour of deep sorrow and loneliness.
Sincerely yours, NECLA E. BUCK.

Young Peoples Branch

IMPORTANT—BIG DAY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Dear Friends:—For some time I wanted to send you a word of greeting and good cheer, and I am now, through the columns of the State papers and of The Union Signal, urging our workers everywhere to observe the 26th day of June as a special Young People's Branch Day. May I not urge each local W. C. T. U. in your state to hold a meeting for young people on that date, inviting them to be present, help on the program, and if possible organize them into a Young People's Branch. There are young people in every community who have never signed a pledge nor had any definite temperance training. Then there are the sons and daughters in thousands of our white ribbon homes, some of whom have never yet enlisted in our white ribbon ranks. May we not make this a special time for each W. C. T. U. mother to invite her own children and her young friends to come and join our band. If each W. C. T. U. Woman would gain just one new member for the Young People's Branch, what a mighty host we should be training for future work. From all over the country word comes to us that the young people are ready and willing to be organized, if only some one will give them the opportunity and act as a general secretary. This is one of the most important lines of our work and will give better returns for the effort expended than almost any other branch of it. I believe you will find June 26 an especially good time to organize as the schools are closed and the young people looking about for something to do. During the summer they can emphasize our work through the social meeting department, with lawn parties, picnics, piazza gatherings and camping excursions, and they can prepare for a temperance play or a medal contest, to be given later. In the fall they will be ready for definite, earnest work. If you organize, please see that the dues are collected and the Branch reported at once, so that we can follow it up with proper helps. Please also see that just as many as possible subscribe for The Union Signal. If they cannot take the weekly edition they can have the number which contains Y. P. B. news each month for 25 cents per year.

The following is a suggestive program for such a meeting and all the material necessary for the program will be sent to you for 10 cents if you will write to the National W. C. T. U. Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.:

Music.
Scriptures—Ecclesiastes 12.
Prayer. Solo.
Words of Welcome from W. C. T. U. President.

Selections from Leaflet—"Social Influence of Young Abstainers."

Reading—"Wanted, Clear Brained Young Man." (Union Signal, May 9, 1912)

Reading—"Why a College Young People's Branch." (If yours is a college town.)

Recitation—"A Call to Girls." (Union Signal, May 9, 1912)

Short Talk by a W. C. T. U. Worker—"The Young People's Branch: What It Is and What It Can Do in a Community." (Secure materials from Y. P. B. Year Book and The Union Signal.)

Appeal for Members.

Organization. (See Year Book and The Union Signal March 14, 1912, p. 4.)

Refreshments and Social Hour.

Mrs. Scovell is anxious that you should plan to organize, as soon as possible, in the colleges of your town. May we not all, with one accord, unite to make this the greatest day we have ever had in the Young People's Branch. I shall be glad to send any further information. Don't forget the date—June 26.

RHENA E. G. MOSHER.

The capital that employs 100 men in making boots and shoes if transferred to the manufacture of liquors would employ but EIGHT men, and so throw eleven-twelfths of the men out of work. If the money spent for drink in the United States were transferred to the purchase of the 20 chief comforts of life, it would give the farmer five hundred millions more for raw materials—wood and flour and leather and the like—and would give employment to a million and a third more men, besides those put out of business by the suppression of the liquor traffic.

L. T. L. COLUMN.

Dear Little Legioners:—Plans are being announced for a picnic rally of the children under the L. T. L. or W. C. T. U. direction in every city, town or rural neighborhood. These plans should, of course, include a great subscription campaign for the L. T. L. and children's paper, The Young Crusader. July 20 is chosen for the picnic in honor of Miss A. A. Gordon, World's Secretary of the Loyol Temperance Legion, and also editor in chief, The Young Crusader. Let us show our appreciation of the years of devotion which Miss Gordon has given to our work for the children by showering her on July 20 with Crusader subscription flowers. Please set the work going at once.

A good plan will be to appoint captains in each legion, and among children where there is no legion. Choose sides, and see which side can secure the most subscriptions. Let the report of the captains be one of the features of the July 20 program, and give special honors to the winners.

It means a great deal for our work to gather the children together for an L. T. L. or W. C. T. U. picnic. It will perpetuate the interest thus created if each child is a reader of The Young Crusader for the coming months. The June Crusader will give suggestive program and helpful hints for the July 20 picnic. Please follow out these plans. They should result in the organization of many new Legions.

When your plans for the subscription campaign are perfected please write to the Circulation Manager of The Young Crusader, Evanston, Ill., giving name and address of each captain and telling how many are taking part on each side. The manager will send a little "Crusader Campaign" souvenir to each one. When sending in subscriptions ask that credit be given your State Secretary. After the picnic please write me all about it, and to the Legion sending in the largest number of Young Crusader subscriptions I shall give "The Story of Frances E. Willard" by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt, which is written especially for children.

Yours in loving service,
GEORGIE MAR CHAMBERS.

GLIMPSE INTO KANSAS' LEDGER

Figures may be uninteresting, but when they are studied carefully they are more convincing than general statements of facts. C. W. Trickett, special assistant attorney general of Kansas, said recently in his address on "Our Greatest Enemy," as reported in the Atchison Church Visitor: "A saloon is either a good thing or a bad thing. If it is a good thing the records of the state will show it. There are 2,300,000 persons in Missouri and 1,690,000 in Kansas. If the saloon has made more money for Missouri, your cities should show it in improvements. There are a number of cities in Missouri of more than 5,000 inhabitants without paved streets. I defy anyone to find a city of 1,500 population in Kansas which does not have paved streets and an electric light plant.

"A short time ago I got the records of Jefferson City and found that the tax rolls showed the total assessed property in Missouri is \$1,650,000,000. In Kansas where we have had prohibition for thirty years the amount is \$2,750,000,000. In thirty years, from the poorest state in the country, it has come to be the richest. A few years ago, during the panic, Kansas banks sent \$50,000,000 to the East, but Missouri did not send a dollar. Kansas has organized more banks in the last five years than any other state. In Missouri there is one motor car for every 10 farmers, one for every thirty five in Iowa, and one for every five in Kansas.

"Kansas has paid proportionately twice as much for education as has Missouri.

"One dollar and forty-eight cents was the amount per capita spent by Kansas for liquor in the last ten years, while the figures in Missouri reached \$24.

"Think of it, in the last twenty years it has spent \$1,650,000,000 for liquor—an amount equal to its taxable property. In that time Kansas has spent but \$50,000,000."

If each person attended properly to his own work there would not be so many overworked and weary ones. But I like to think that there is to be a time here or hereafter when there will be a Heavenly equalization of all forces, and the love of God will make ashamed the shirker and make glad the worker.—Lillian M. N. Stevens.

FIELD NOTES.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.—The executive committee of the 14th district met at Forman, May 11, at the Congregational church, Mrs. McCrory, president, presiding. The attendance was small but a program for the district convention to be held at Stirum, June 26-27, was arranged and considerable other business done. Miss Georgie Chambers was present, on her way thru the district, and the committee was much pleased with her work and consecration to the cause. Miss Chambers addressed a public meeting of the W. C. T. U. following the business meetings, as did also Rev. G. J. Ross and Rev. A. H. Beer, whose hearty assistance was of much value to Miss Chambers' work in Forman. She addressed both the Congregational and M. E. Sunday schools on the 12th and Rev. Beer, of the latter church, gave her his pulpit for the evening service. She addressed the high school and a meeting of older and young folks the next day. An L. T. L. was organized with Miss Mary Bowen as president. Four new members gained for the W. C. T. U., one of whom, Miss Gladys Bowen, was chosen president, will be of much help to the Forman union. Miss Chambers is doing splendid work among us. At Wahpeton she addressed a large crowd and spoke at the high school, addressed the school at Wyndmere, also an evening address at Stirum, and at a meeting organized an L. T. L. of 37 members with Miss Bessie Shaw as president—addressed a large crowd at Oakes and organized a Legion there of 48 members with Miss Ethel Savold as president. She gave an address at Nicholson and after leaving Forman addressed a parlor meeting and organized a Y. P. B. of 20 members at Hankinson, May 17. She had Fairmount, Havana and Ellendale on her list, to arrive at the latter point on the 24th. We would say to all, may God bless these christian young people who have lead out in thus joining in this, His work, and also all those who help Miss Chambers everywhere. From Ellendale comes word that Rev. Clara Babcock preached her farewell sermon May 12th, resigning her pastorate there owing to ill health. We understand she goes to her former home in Canada for needed rest. Her absence will be keenly felt, she was Supt. of the Purity Dept. of the district. May her splendid life be spared yet many years for work among us. Now it is for everybody of "us" to do up and pay up all they have meant to do—before our district convention—and be there.

LISBON.—As the readers of the White Ribbon Bulletin probably know death has come to the Lisbon W. C. T. U. and taken from our ranks many of our ablest workers, but God has been very good to us, in that for so many years we have had the influence and encouragement of those of our number who have gone on before. Several new members have been added to the local union and the good work still goes on here. We have held two meetings each month which have been well attended and very helpful. Essays have been written by public school students and prizes awarded to Vera Lamson and Esther Luquist. I believe everyone of our members is a reader of the White Ribbon Bulletin and all profit by it.—Yours loyally, Mrs. C. W. McBride.

PAGE.—In Memoriam—Mrs. William Barry of Page, N. Dak.

"Death is the moment when pains cease, When Christ says 'Come' and all is peace."

On the morning of March 27th, 1912, she answered to that call, and went to be "forever with the Lord." She had a short illness of six days, caused from a paralytic stroke. She was a charter member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Page, which was organized by our State President, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson. She was a faithful and active member to the last. Multitudes will recall her sunny face and sweet counsels. She had a rare faculty of drawing people to her and her rich christian experience enriched everyone who knew her. The sympathy of the W. C. T. U. is extended to the sorrowing ones.

Massachusetts received \$3,850,845 45 in 1910 for liquor licenses, and paid out \$9,255,576 25 for helping people ruined by strong drink. Good business, that.

WHAT?—Loyal Temperance Legion PICNIC.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts of treasury April 15 to May 15, 1911:

Leal, dues.....	\$ 1 40
Upham, mem. fund.....	75
St. Thomas, dues.....	10 50
Hope, state pledge.....	15 00
Edgely, dues, mem. fund.....	29 30
Drayton, dues, pledges, reports.....	44 30
Miss Chambers.....	5 82
Niagara, dues.....	4 20
Gilby, dues.....	2 80
Clyde, dues.....	7 70
Flora, mem. fund.....	2 00
Valley City, Willard U. dues.....	2 80
Preston Union, mem. fund.....	2 00
Fargo Scan, dues and pledges.....	101 00
Bisbee, pledges, dues.....	5 70
Cavaliere, dues.....	11 90
Bottineau, dues.....	4 20
Valley City, pledge, mem. dues.....	17 60

Mrs. F. W. HEIDEL, Treas.

THE WHITE RIBBON.

A W. C. T. U. woman was spending a few days in a goodly city, establishing her son and daughter in school. One morning as she closed some business with a teamster with a friendly word and smile, he said: "Its like a letter from home to see your white ribbon. Mother always wore one. * * * Yes, home is far away in Nebraska. Your's is the first ribbon I have seen since I came to this great strange city. * * * Thank you, I shall be braver for the right." His eyes were wet and so were the lady's. She said: "That paid me for wearing the ribbon for a life-time, never to miss it a day or an hour."

In the midst of a law-enforcing campaign of a Western city, the marshal said to the president of the union. "I wish you would take off your white ribbon."

"Why?" she asked.
"It is the only thing the officers of are afraid of," he answered.

"Then I'll wear two," she said.

Whether in jest or remonstrance, he voiced a deep feeling.

The union of a little town resolved to have its picture taken and went in a body to the photographer's. The saloon-keeper saw them moving down the street and was panic-stricken. He locked up his saloon and took refuge in a neighboring store, exclaiming: "There's something to pay. A lot of women are marching down the street, every one with a white ribbon."

Helen L. Bullock, National Superintendent of Purity, tells the following:

"A Saloon-keeper in a small town had openly violated the law by selling liquor to minors and keeping open bar on Sunday. He was prosecuted by the union and for years did better. But at length began again. One day a member of the union met him and said kindly: 'We learn that you are again violating the law, and we shall surely be obliged to prosecute you if you continue.' Much to her surprise he replied: 'Oh, you can't scare me now, for I don't see a white ribbon on one of your women once a month; I am not afraid of women who don't wear their white ribbons.'"

"How so easy to keep this open letter for total abstinence and prohibition circulating! Is that the reason we neglect it?"

The head of a large family rode fourteen miles one day to pay her W. C. T. U. dues. Her garments and her hands were taworn. She said cheerily: "I can't attend the meetings, but it is worth more than a dollar a year to me to wear the ribbon before my children." Today her eldest son and eldest daughter are in the Y work.

"As I was fumbling in the closet the other day," said a daughter with tenderness choking her voice. "I came upon an old dressing sack of mother's, and smoothing it out to hang up, found the white ribbon. That touched the spring of life."

With loving pride the daughter tells how no garment of her mother's—work-dress, lounging-robe, parlor-gown, street-suit or wrap—was ever finished till it had the badge of white sewed on. And when she "fell asleep" the white ribbon was gleaming on her breast. Verily, "being dead, she yet speaketh."

Yours is this winsome, beautiful open letter, "known and read of all men." Will you circulate it?—Emma E. Page in West Washington Bulletin.

I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to the light I have.—Lincoln.

HOW MRS. JONES DID PRESS WORK

EVA MORLEY MURPHY.

"Good morning, Mr. Editor. Your office seems to be a veritable beehive for industry. I came in this morning to see if you would let me help you a little on the 'Times'?" and Mrs. Jones smiled brightly at the somewhat puzzled expression on the face of the grim and grizzled old editor of the "Smithville Weekly Times."

The grim features relaxed somewhat by a twinkle in the old eyes as they measured the trim figure in the spotless white gown. "You know the place we give beginners, and the terms usually applied to them. You do not exactly look the character," he said.

"O, you can keep your 'imp.' I am not wanting to displace him; although a glance around this office does make a tidy housekeeper wish she could have the job long enough to wash out the office towel at least."

The grim features relaxed into a grin. "But, jesting aside," continued Mrs. Jones, "I would like, very much, to have the privilege of filling one column of the 'Times' each week with temperance news and items of interest. The women of our local Woman's Christian Temperance Union have asked me to serve as press superintendent, and I have promised to do so if you will give us space in the 'Times.'"

"Well, Mrs. Jones, I will frankly say that I should be very glad to give a column each week if I knew it would be filled with up-to-date news and interesting items on this live topic, but—my experience has been that you women fail to send in copy half the time and the other half it is late. The attempts made heretofore by this Union hardly warrant me in subjecting myself to the annoyance of having to 'fill in' at the last moment with anything handy."

"But, Mr. Editor, you have never tried ME as editor of this column. Please let me try it. I'll agree that you may cut out any W. C. T. U. column for good the very first time I fail to supply you with copy two days before press day."

"That's fair. All right, I'll do that. But, remember, it was your own bargain and I shall hold you strictly to it."

Later in the day Mrs. Jones daughter, coming into the family sitting room, asked, wonderingly, "What are you going to do with these big envelopes, mamma?"

"These are to be files for clippings, May. See, I am labeling them 'State,' 'Nation,' 'Foreign.' I shall be very glad if you will help me by clipping any items of temperance news you find in the newspapers and putting them into the proper envelope, always with the name and date of the newspaper penciled on the margin. Look at these others and tell me if you can guess what these are for."

"Pretty, sixteen year old May read slowly: Anti Narcotics, Health and Heredity, Medical Temperance, Suffrage, Sabbath Observance—then she broke off to exclaim, "O, you have one for each department of the W. C. T. U. work. Why, mamma, we shall not be able to pick up a newspaper that will not have something to put in your envelopes."

"While entertaining her Sunday school class of boys later in the week, Mrs. Jones showed them her envelope files and asked their assistance, also; and thereafter no Sunday passed that did not bring to her a dozen or more clippings, and the boys read her column eagerly, because they helped."

"At the meeting the following week Mrs. Jones said to the president of that organization: "Mrs. White, may I have a synopsis of your paper on 'Systematic Giving' for our W. C. T. U. column in the 'Times'?"

Mrs. White was not a member of the Union, and she replied in a surprised tone: "Why, certainly, if you wish it. But I thought your column was only for temperance news." Whereupon that very excellent missionary leader had her eyes opened to the breadth of the work done by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as never before. Her interest, too, was awakened, and she accepted an invitation to attend the next meeting of the Union, with the result that a new name was added to the roll of membership.

At the instigation of this very live press superintendent, the superintendents of the other departments, at various times, visited the ministers of the different churches of the town with requests to preach sermons on Sabbath Observance,

Purity, Mercy, Christian Citizenship, and so forth, asking that when they found it convenient to do so that they would let the editor of the W. C. T. U. column know, so that she could arrange to have some one report the sermon for her column. Ministers are usually alive to their opportunities. None failed to respond to these requests.

Dr. Hunter, the old physician of the town, was surprised one morning that Mrs. Jones, with notebook and pencil in hand, who asked for an interview on the subject of alcohol in medicine.

"Why, Mrs. Jones, when did you become a reporter, and for what paper are you reporting?"

Mrs. Jones found it necessary to tell him about the W. C. T. U. column and asked if he had not noticed it. Yes, he had noticed that there was one. "But I am a busy man, Mrs. Jones," he said, in an apologetic tone, and Mrs. Jones knew he had not read it; but he consented to answer her questions, which she had carefully written out in advance, and grew quite animated in giving his theories on the subject. Mrs. Jones knew that these same theories did not correspond to his practice, always; but, being a wise woman, she also knew that they would be very much more apt to agree with his practice in the future if he would put himself on record in this public way as having them. Later, she secured articles on "The Danger of Alcohol in Tuberculosis," "The Effect of Cigarettes on the Physique of the Growing Boy," and similar health topics from the older doctor, and also an occasional article from the younger physicians, who were glad to tell of the "latest" discoveries concerning alcohol in medicine.

The leading merchants, the overseer at the factory, the superintendent of the machine shops, contractors and others who employed men and boys, were interviewed by this indefatigable press superintendent as to the qualifications wanted in their employes, and the fact brought out that drinkers and cigarette users were below par in the labor market. The interest the town took in these matters, because of the personal views of its own citizens, leaders in various departments of labor, was a great stimulus to the workmen, and of untold value to the boys.

Whenever a member of the union had prepared a specially good paper, or failed, or any subject, Mrs. Jones never failed to report it. This resulted in more care and greater effort in preparing programs.

Mrs. Jones went herself, or got some other member of the Union to go, to every "teachers' meeting" and reported all matters suitable to her column, in any of the papers and discussions. The result of this was that she was herself invited to give talks at these meetings on temperance, the cigarette habit, etc. Right here appeared another evidence of her foresight and wisdom. Instead of always responding to these invitations herself, she often procured this honor and opportunity for some other member of the Union, with the result that the stock of the union began to ascend in a surprising ratio. The town began to find out that these quiet, unassuming women had knowledge and power and influence, hitherto undreamed of. It was a question whether the town was more surprised than the women themselves.

"Mrs. Jones," said the "Times" editor, one bright wintry morning several months after her first interview, "do you think you could use two columns in the 'Times'?" You have made such a bright, newsy column, and our readers appreciate it so much, that if you wish I will let you have two columns on the front page."

This speech almost took her breath away. But being a long-headed woman, one who was accustomed to think twice before speaking, and also having the spice of daring, and the intuition to feel the psychological moment, she replied: "What will you pay me for reportorial work on your second column?"

It was the editor's turn to gasp, but he saw he was dealing with a woman who could not be imposed upon, and laughingly answered, "Well, I think it will really be worth about two dollars a week to me to have you continue this work."

"It's a bargain," she replied. As she reported it at the next meeting of the Union, she ended it by saying: "One will be worth four dollars a year. What a lot of beautiful things we shall be able to do with all that wealth!"—Our Messenger.

WHEN?—On July 20th.

WHAT NEW JERSEYITES THINK OF PROHIBITION MAINE.

A Lambertville girl said: "We girls traveled through Maine one summer and were amazed at the unfeeling courtesy of all classes and the pleasant voices and cleanliness of the poorer people. We remembered that Maine is a prohibition state. Away from alcoholic drink men were able to develop the best that was in them."

"Father and I," said another, "were delighted with our bright, clean, little hotel on Sebago Lake. Father said he was so glad that it was a temperance house. Our host laughed as he told us that all hotels in Maine were that. We had forgotten the prohibition law. From Sebago we went to Portland. Strong temperance man as father is, he tried to get a drink—but in vain. Even the druggists refused to sell a drop of whisky for use in case of positive sickness. We were convinced that prohibition does prohibit."

"My brother," another said, "is a traveling man. He says that drink cannot be had in the smaller places. Even in the large cities the stranger must learn the ropes from a friend before he has an opportunity to imbibe. During the past five years there were but thirty-three murders in Maine. In high-license local option Massachusetts there were four hundred and twenty-four."

Another said: "During the month I spent in the 'Pine Tree State' I visited Portland, Southwest Harbor and Bar Harbor, and saw all that was to be seen. Nowhere did I smell any alcoholic drink or see anyone under its influence. A Portland gentleman told me that the prohibition laws are enforced as other laws are. Men sell liquor, steal and murder, and we wish none of the laws against any of these crimes repealed."

"My hostess in Southwest Harbor was the happy mother of six children—two high school boys, a college student, two busy daughters and a married son. None had ever tasted liquor. "One afternoon we took a walk and reached the harbor just as a steam launch had upset with its four passengers. All were rescued, but two were nearly dead. A summer visitor suggested whisky. The wise Maine people wrapped the sufferers up in blankets and gave them hot coffee."

A Paterson teacher added: "I used to laugh at 'W. C. T. U. cranks.' After spending ten summers in Maine, I speak of the W. C. T. U. with the greatest respect. Prohibition has worked wonders. Many of the best teachers in New Jersey, Massachusetts and Georgia are Maine girls."

SWEARING REBUKED BY IRONY

Rev. Albert M. Hyde, of the Porter Congregational Church of Brockton, Mass., astounded the public by announcing that in the coming Sunday sermon he would give ten reasons why every respectable, thinking man should swear just as often and as hard as he can. At the service he gave the following ten reasons for swearing: 1. Because it is such an elegant way of expressing one's thoughts. 2. Because it is such a conclusive proof of taste and good breeding. 3. Because it is a sure way of making one's self agreeable to one's friends. 4. Because it is a positive evidence of acquaintance with good literature. 5. Because it furnishes such a good example and training for young boys. 6. Because it is just what a man's mother enjoys having her son do. 7. Because it would look so nice in print. 8. Because it is such a good way of increasing one's self-respect. 9. Because it is such a help to manhood and virtue in many ways. 10. Because it is such an infallible way of improving one's chances in the hereafter. Some of the sober, old-fashioned people who do not expect their pastor to be trivial or funny, or who do not have in them the sense of humor, sarcasm or irony, thought the minister was in earnest and favor of swearing. Some said to themselves there was so much nonsense and ridicule of parts of the Bible nowadays in some pulpits, that they may expect any surprise. The irony of Dr. Hyde was the most powerful rebuke of the folly and sin of blasphemy. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.—Ex. 20:7.

—Christian Herald, May 15, 1912, p. 515.

WHERE?—In some nice shady grove.

LET THE BOYS GO FREE.

Some time ago the following incident appeared in The Christian Home:

"One Sunday morning a minister was requested to teach a lesson of Christian courage to a class of convicts in the prison chapel. He had scarcely begun when a prisoner asked permission to speak to him.

"Are you a Christian?" "Yes," was the surprised reply. "And a minister of the gospel?" "I am."

"And you have come down here to tell us the meaning of Christian courage. Now, see here, most of us fellows were brought here by strong drink. You look us up and let strong drink go free. Why don't you let us go free?" "The reason you don't do it is because you haven't got the Christian courage."

Many a tortured mother-heart, many a sin-bound prisoner, pleads: "Lock up strong drink, and let our boys go free." Isn't it about time in this "land of the free" and "home of the brave" that our boys have a chance for true liberty?"—The Expositor.

Let us work and pray that there may come to the church and to the hearts of the people of our own and of all nations a great and Christ-like desire to revive and regenerate a desire instinct with new devotion and life.—Lillian M. N. Stevens.

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