

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 16. NO. 8.

FARGO, N. D., SEPTEMBER, 1912.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

THE HEART'S WISH

A little more Cross and a little less creed,
A little more beauty of brotherly deed;
A little more bearing of things to be borne,
With faith in the infinite triumph of morn.
A little less doubt and a little more do
Of the simple, sweet service each day brings to view. —Selected.

THE DUTY OF SUNDAY SCHOOL IN TEACHING TEMPERANCE

(Read at the 18th District Convention by Mrs. Geo. Poland, vice president of the district.)

Who can fathom the heart of a boy? Who can place the value of one of our girls or estimate the worth of a human soul? I wonder how many of us, when we stand before a class in Sunday School even give one thought to the magnitude of the responsibility which rests upon us. We read in a certain book of a maiden lady who had a most rigid and unswerving conscience which stood by her all times as the personification and embodiment of duty to urge her on to the performance of things necessary but distasteful. Whenever anything unpleasant presented itself to her to be done, this same Duty stalked in and insisted on its performance until the deed was accomplished. If we turn to Webster to find out the meaning of the word duty we find this "That one is bound, by any obligation, to do." Now by what obligation are we bound to teach temperance in the Sunday School? Has the child who sits before you in the Sunday school any claim upon you for temperance teaching? Does duty stalk by your side when you rise before your class of young men and women on temperance Sunday? For answer let us turn to the last chapter of John where Christ said to Simon, "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?" And he answered "Yes Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee." Then Christ gave him the commission, "Feed my lambs." There are three words which might be used here with the word duty; the pleasure, privilege and great opportunity.

Can you think of anything finer or bigger to do than to help a soul to expand and grow white and good and strong and to instill the principles of right living into the mind of a boy or girl?

I remember once, some years ago, in my home Sunday school in Iowa of standing before a class of boys and looking into their faces and I wondered what the future would write upon them; how many would grow pure and sweet and strong and fine by following that which is helpful and uplifting.

These boys and girls come to us in the Sunday school and it is our duty and our pleasure to implant ideas which will tend to help them in their growth upward. I think the Sunday school teacher who has a class of young boys or girls or little children has the advantage of one who has an adult class on Temperance Sunday. In an adult class it seems like sowing grain in a field which has already grown up in all sorts of plants—be they weeds or grain. The soil and moisture go to feed the old plants, while the new seeds are left to dry out or die. The little new minds are so alert, so fresh, so full of all elements of growth that once let a good rich, plump

seed of temperance principles drop into them and behold what a fruitful plant is produced. You know the farmers tell us that altho a plant needs enough room for its own growth and development, yet if too much space is left vacant it will grow up in weeds so let us be careful to sow plenty of seeds of the right sort and cultivate them well.

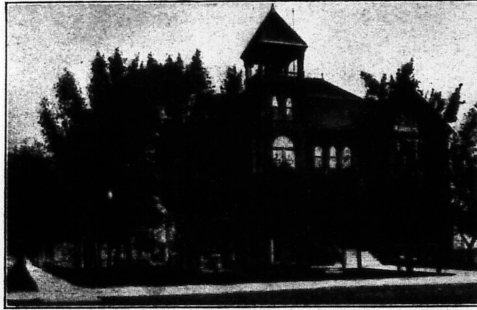
One thing which makes it most distinctly the duty of a Sunday school teacher to teach temperance, is the lack of temperance teaching in the homes. It is amazing—it is appalling to think of the number of homes in which temperance principles are not taught to the girls and boys. How old do you think a child must be to take notice of the fact that his father's breath is heavy with the odor of liquor? That he is a bit unsteady when he walks—how long

found that the underclothes were actually sewed on.

The next morning the enraged parent came to the school armed for conflict and said to those in charge, "I do not want my children to have a bath, in the fall I leave them that way till spring so they not take cold and then I take them off. I do not want you to take them off again."

Do you send your children to Sunday school wrapped about with ignorance or lack of home training and influence and then leave that Sunday school teacher to strip them of these and cleanse their minds and cloth them anew with temperate ideas?

Then there is another thing to be considered. It seems to me almost criminal negligence for a teacher to come unprepared to a class of boys and girls especi-



COURT HOUSE, DEVILS-LAKE, 1912 CONVENTION PLACE

ally when a temperance lesson is to be taught. There are many ways in which a truth may be impressed if one has thought it out in a way to make it impressive. In these days when we have charts showing the effects of alcohol on the system it ought not to be necessary to show that strong drink and the goodly cigaret should be avoided. There are so many places of business are frequented by the man who drinks, it would be possible to impress that fact by showing that a man must have a steady and a clear brain to guide the train of the freight of human lives. That a man must be clear headed and his mind in good working order to do good service in a bank or a large mercantile establishment. And where an appeal to the senses falls with a child, he may often be reached through the medium of pictures. You know there are more senses than one and all these senses may be used in making clear a needful lesson.

How many boys do you think Judge Lindsay would have to deal with if the parents and teachers did their whole duty? Why do we not try to understand them as he does and get at the cause before we condemn the effect?

In connection with this I recall a small item I noticed in the White Ribbon Bulletin. A minister had been preaching to a group of prisoners confined in a jail when one of them said to him "Why do you talk to us like this? A large per cent of us are here because of crimes committed while under the influence of liquor. You lock us up and let whiskey go free. Why not lock up whiskey and let us go free? That would be removing the cause instead of trying to remedy the effect."

I have a sister who is a teacher in the public schools in a beautiful suburb of Chicago and she has told me of some of the large city schools where children from the poorer district are sent. They find it necessary to have baths established in the basement and many a child is sent to this department to be made fit for the day. One morning the children from a certain home were sent to the bath room and when the attendant attempted to help them disrobe they

The mothers and fathers should join hands with the Sunday school teacher in giving instruction in the things which lead to manly and womanly development. Slavery was abolished as a fearful menace to our country. It was done with tears and agony and blood shed. Now we are going through another bitter conflict in which thousands of our husbands, sons and brothers, yes, and our daughters also are being sacrificed. The Sunday school and the home are the places in which to train for temperate and pure minded citizens, and when our citizens are trained in this way, the result will be temperate and pure minded nation. May God hasten the day when this shall come to pass.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts of Treasury July 15 to Aug. 15, 1912.

18th Dist State work	\$25 00
Mrs. C. O. Gullen, Souris, Willard dues	1 00
Bowen Union, Memorial	2 00
Dazy-2 Willard dues	2 00
Leal dues	7 00
Dale dues	1 00
Bismarck dues	1 40
Niagara pledges, dues, minutes	10 00
Wyndmere pledges, dues, minutes	11 30
Craty, Memorial fund	2 41
Hankinson dues	70
Mrs. Nemeyer, McHenry, Willard dues	1 00
Buford dues	4 90
Englevale dues	4 20
Bisbee dues	2 80
Amenia, Life Mem. Mrs. Vaughn	10 00
Fairmount, dues state work	17 00
Kintyre dues	1 40
Oakes dues	11 90
Mohall dues	1 40
Bethel Union dues, pledges	14 00
Valley City dues, pledges	9 40
Miss McGillon State work	5 00
Fargo dues	25 90
Leeds dues	5 90
Hettinger dues	4 90
Preston Union dues state work	14 20
Lisbon dues, pledges	22 90

Mrs. F. W. HEIDEL, TREAS.

L. F. L. PICNIC

The Fargo Loyal Temperance Legion planned to celebrate Miss Gordon's birthday with a picnic; but the circus came that day, and since one can attend a circus only on the one day, it was decided to have the picnic later. Several days have been set for picnic and every time it has rained on the day picked out, but the Loyal Legion is persevering and would celebrate for Miss Gordon sometime, and so on the morning of Aug. 27, about twenty of the members and Mrs. Shaver, the Supt. met in Island Park. Such fun as the children had wading in the cement pool of running water and playing games; but the most fun was getting dinner when tablecloths were spread on the grass and the girls set the table. The baskets were loaded with all kinds of good things and the girls made "the table" very inviting, meanwhile the boys were bringing water and hanging our banners to the trees. The L. T. L. yell, or part of it, was given whenever anyone went by. Mr. Emerson H. Smith stopped and talked to us about the teaching of Anti-Narcotics in the schools. Mrs. Wilder talked to the children about Miss Gordon and her work. The children marched through the Park carrying the local banner and the State banner at the head of the procession.

Shortly after noon a light rain fell, but the picnic was a success for all of that.

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

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Mrs. Necla Buck,

EDITOR IN CHARGE.

Mrs. R. M. Pollock,

MANAGING EDITOR.

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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; what I can do, I ought to do, and what I ought to do, by the grace of God I will do.

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

All manuscript for publication must be in my hands by the 15th of each month. Send all communications to
Mrs. R. M. POLLOCK,
Fargo, N. Dak.

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SEPTEMBER 1912.

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FROM MRS. BUCK.

Dear Comrades:

In another column appears full details in regard to the State Convention at Devils Lake. We feel fortunate in being able to offer a program with so many interesting features. We expect this to be one of the very best conventions we have ever had. We trust that every union will send a full delegation, in this way only can the local unions receive the benefit of the State meeting. Questions of importance will come up for discussion and decision. We need the help and council of every white ribboner.

Remember the day of prayer, Sept. 13. Let us pray for power and wisdom to make this meeting tell for righteousness in our state and that it may bring to each of us a great spiritual uplift.

You will all be glad to know that our beloved president is recovering nicely, after having undergone a serious operation at Riverside hospital, Valley City. Let us give thanks to our Heavenly Father and pray that her recovery may be complete and her life be spared for many years of service for the cause to which she has already given so much.

Miss Chambers has met with her usual good success in her work in First District. Since the convention at Stanley she has organized seven unions, one Y. P. B. and one L. T. L., also visited the unions at Des Lacs, lectured at Max and Ryder, in Sixth District, and held a two days institute at Douglas, where she was the guest of Mrs. Marks, first president of First District. The institute was said to be the best thing ever held there. Three active and two honorary members were gained for the Union at Douglas. The new unions organized are as follows:

Powers Lake—20 members, officers to be elected at later meeting.

Wildrose—7 active and 1 honorary members; Pres., Mrs. Anna E. Palmer; Vice Pres., Mrs. Ruth A. Peterson; Cor. Sec'y, Mrs. W. H. Bird; Rec. Sec'y, Mrs. E. L. Osborne; Treas., Mrs. A. Baldwin.

White Earth—7 members; Pres., Mrs. Gertrude Smerud; Vice Pres., Mrs. Lillie Hutchins; Sec'y, Mrs. Emma Noble; Treas., Mrs. J. Bolyard

Berthold—18 active and 1 honorary member; Pres., Mrs. Mary C. Pond; Vice Pres., Mrs. F. C. Walther; Cor. Sec'y, Miss Jennie E. Abbott; Rec. Sec'y, Mrs. Chas. Feldman; Treas., Mrs. W. E. Tucker.

Lonetree—8 active and 2 honorary members; Pres., Mrs. Luella Gunter; Vice Pres., Mrs. J. H. Burkhardt; Cor. Sec'y, Miss Susie Etter; Treas., Mrs. John Kassens.

Balfour—14 active and 10 honorary members; Pres., Mrs. Ed. Smith; Vice Pres., Mrs. T. B. Lennan; Cor. Sec'y, Mrs. G. W. Hoefs; Rec. Sec'y, Miss Gladys Nichols; Treas., Miss Sadie Kezar.

Belden—12 active and 7 honorary members; Pres., Mrs. A. E. Lande; Vice Pres., Mrs. Lillie Jarrell; Cor. Sec'y, Mrs. Ada Schuler; Rec. Sec'y, Miss Anna Olson; Treas., Mrs. Pearl Ehrhard. This union is located at a country point, fifteen miles from Stanley. The members, having read an account of the Stanley convention, became interested, wrote and phoned repeatedly, asking for an organizer to be sent them. Mrs. Wilson, the president of Fifth District, and Mrs. Flath, Cor. Sec'y, went with Miss Chambers and assisted in the organization. A Y. P. B. was organized at Stanley and one was to have been organized at Berthold, but the meeting could not be held on account of heavy rains. An L. T. L. was organized at Des Lacs—Pres., Miss Sallie Varnis. Miss Chambers came home from Stanley for a short vacation before taking

up the work of the L. T. L. demonstrations for State Convention.

Mrs. Nelson is again in the field doing most faithful work and asks the prayers of all white ribboners. May God bless abundantly the labors of these who go forth day by day as reapers in the great fields that are indeed ready for the harvest. Hoping soon to meet you face to face,

I am lovingly and loyally yours,
NECIA E. BUCK.

23rd ANNUAL CONVENTION

W. C. T. U. of North Dakota, to be Held in the Court House at Devils Lake—Sept. 27-30, 1912.

Extensive preparations are being made for the entertainment of the State W. C. T. U. convention to be held in Devils Lake, Sept. 27-30.

The meeting promises to be the best in the history of the organization, so far, although one of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions in the state was held in Devils Lake, twelve years ago. Since then the Convention city has made rapid advancement along all lines. It is one of our leading railroad centers and possesses fine hotel accommodations. The Commercial Club joins with the local union in arrangements and thru its president, Mr. Fred P. Mann, welcomes the white-ribboners. The comfortable and commodious homes of the city will be open to their guests, a good time is in store for all who attend.

The executive committee will meet Thursday, Sept. 26th, at 10 a. m., and all members are urged to be present.

The regular sessions will be held in the court house, beginning Friday morning, Sept. 27th, at 9 o'clock with opening consecration service, conducted by Mrs. F. M. Wanner, of Jamestown. On Sunday, services in which all the churches unite will be held morning and evening, and the fine, large opera house has been secured, in order to accommodate the crowds. Dr. C. C. Cregan, president of Fargo College, well known and highly respected throughout the state, will speak Sunday evening, while Rev. F. L. Watkins, secretary of the State Enforcement League, will give an address in the morning.

As usual, the first evening, welcomes will be received from the various organizations of the city, and Mrs. Necla E. Buck, acting president of the state union, also president of First District, in which Devils Lake is located, will give her annual address. An informal reception will follow.

Saturday evening will be young people's night and an L. T. L. demonstration will be conducted, under the direction of Miss Georgie M. Chambers, state secretary of the L. T. L., who will spend some time in the city, previous to convention, drilling the children. The Young People's Branch will be represented by Miss Mary A. Cosgrove, of Wheatland, who will give an address on equal suffrage—and by Miss Ethel E. Halcrow, of Bowesmont, who will speak on "What Prohibition Has Done for North Dakota."

On Monday evening an illustrated lecture of unusual interest will be given by Mrs. Almema Parker McDonald, of Chicago, and it is hoped that all delegates will plan to remain for this closing and very important meeting.

Devils Lake is noted for its musical talent, many of whom will assist on this occasion. The fact that the music is in charge of Mrs. Mary H. Haig is sufficient proof that this part of the program will receive proper attention.

A dominant note, in this convention, will be equal suffrage. Saturday afternoon Miss Candis Nelson,

of Valley City, State Supt. of this department, will give an address on "Home and the Ballot" and Mrs. R. M. Pollock, editor of White Ribbon Bulletin, who has done so much to promote this work—will speak on "The Legal Status of Woman."

State superintendents will present their work in short presidents this year and district presidents will tell of encouraging things in their respective fields.

Fraternel delegates will be received Saturday afternoon and at this time Rev. W. A. Snow will bring a message from the State S. S. Association. The usual banners and prizes will be awarded Saturday evening.

Those expecting to attend should send names at once to Mrs. A. M. Powell, Devils Lake—chairman of entertainment committee. Names of promoted comrades should be sent to Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, Fargo.

A New Attraction

For the first time, in the history of the State union, a distinguished representative from National Headquarters, Miss Addie A. Austin, is to be present with a supply of W. C. T. U. literature, and various publications. Miss Austin will have her supplies on display in a room at the court house during convention. This will be a rare opportunity for delegates to purchase for themselves and their unions and it is hoped that all may come prepared to take advantage of it.

Mrs. Julia D. Nelson is again in the field and has organized a union at Luverne, a new town in 15th district, with the following officers: Pres., Mrs. R. L. Curry; Cor.-Sec., Mrs. W. R. Jordan; Treas., Mrs. Wm. B. Woyak.

Dear Comrades, don't forget to pay dues and pledges in time, send reports before Sept. 15, and above all, pray for the success of our work.

It is now generally known that our beloved Mrs. Anderson underwent a severe major operation in the hospital at Valley City, Aug. 20, but we are all devoutly thankful that she passed thru the ordeal safely and is now making good progress towards recovery. White-ribboners everywhere will pray for her complete restoration to health.

Your comrade in service,
BARBARA H. WYLIE.
Drayton, Aug. 29, 1912.

HE STICKS TO THE BOYS

While General Baden Powell was in America he told Colonel Livingstone, the president of the American Boy Scouts, of his conference with King George. Naturally it was desired by his sovereign that he devote his life to the army, but when he had returned from the war, a hero of the battlefield on the African veldt, he felt that his real life must be devoted to the Boy Scout movement. He so informed the King, but as a loyal subject he bowed as he said, "I leave it to you, your majesty, what shall it be?"

"The army," replied the King.

"Then I am to abandon the English boys. Who is going to take up the task?"

The King reflected a moment and then replied: "Stick to the boys, Baden-Powell."

In that moment by the wish and command of his sovereign, the lifework of Baden-Powell was determined, consecrated and confirmed.

TO YOUNG WOMEN.

"JAC" LOWELL

Despise not that which the world calls The Domestic Life. Learn to master it as you would an art, for an art it is. Remember that no home is complete which lacks a true woman, and that the true woman is she who can make a home by her very presence and abilities.

Remember that Grace, Beauty and Tenderness go hand in hand with Work, Service and Fortitude, and never for one moment forget that she who can fill one humble home with love and cheerfulness is greater than any Queen who ever graced a throne!

ANTLER Y. P. B.

The Antler Y. P. B. was organized in May, 1911. Number of pledged members, 29; number of paid members, 12; number of regular meetings held, 12; money collected at program meetings, \$32.55; pledged for State Enforcement League, \$5.00; money paid to cyclone sufferers, \$18.00; money taken in at social \$15.15. We are now holding regular meetings, twice a month, and are studying "Alcohol and Health."

TENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Hettinger, N. D., Aug. 9, 1912.
Dear Co-Workers, Over the State, Greetings: I feel it a duty to send you a short report of our convention, held at Reeder, July 25-26.—Reeder is in the southwestern part of the state. The Tenth District convention met at Reeder, July 25-26, with all the officers and as many delegates as our laws accord, present, also some visitors, and what is best of all, some MEN. While only two unions were represented, still the work is in better shape than a year ago, our members are very much alive and it seemed like one great family had come together with one aim—namely for God, and Home and Every Land. We had Mrs. Dryden, of Stewart, with us, she having to ride 30 miles across country to Rhame, thence to Reeder by train. She is very enthusiastic in the work and her talk was instructive.

Mrs. Greenup, our district president, who has been away all winter, came home just in time for the convention. Mrs. Breckenridge, vice president, assumed the duties and presided at the convention. There was a good attendance at all meetings and I will make special mention of the question box. Each one present was to write a question pertaining to the work. Mrs. Dryden had charge of this and it was very interesting. Convention closed Friday night with a silver medal contest by seven little girls. The two days seemed all too short. Mrs. Breckenridge and her noble helpers, of Reeder and Hettinger, are to be congratulated on their success.

The district officers are as follows: Pres., Mrs. Greenup, Hettinger; Vice Pres., Mrs. Ulwelling, Reeder; Treas., Mrs. Davis, Reeder; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Fair, Hettinger; Sec., Mrs. Frundie, Reeder; Supt. Mothers' Meetings, Mrs. Johns, Hettinger; Supt. L. T. L., Mrs. Breckenridge, Reeder; Supt. Flower Mission, Miss Mary Fair, Bucyrus; Supt. Contest Work, Mrs. Steel, Reeder.—Yours in the work, Mrs. Fair, Cor. Sec., Hettinger, N. D.

14TH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Sturim, July 1st.—The annual convention of 14th Dist. just passed and was a grand success. About 30 registered but many more white ribbons were present. Our Grand Gold Medal contest was fine. Four young ladies and one young man took part. All did well but the medal was awarded to Miss Viola Lawson, Fairmount, Richland Co. Our second evening was given over to music and a recital by Miss Pearl Kirk, who pleased the audience very much, and we are to have her back soon to do some drilling of classes. Our people generally opened their houses and entertained to the best. Each hostess thought her guests the best and vice versa.

A unique feature and something quite new was a Baby Health Contest, conducted by Dr. Saylor of Cogswell. According to his decision Elizabeth Margaret Campbell (our own union was cot) was winner. Our young people helped greatly in music, giving as one number the new "Saloonless Nation in 1920," which is very good. No more. Yours for temperance—Mrs. C. G. Black.

11TH DISTRICT CONVENTION

The first annual convention of the 11th district of the W. C. T. U. was held in Bismarck June 20, 21, Mrs. L. E. Heaton acting as president. The organization was completed and officers elected. Miss Georgie M. Chambers was the speaker of the evening meeting and closed by reading "Patsy," written by Kate Douglas Wiggin. The convention closed on the evening of the 21st, all feeling encouraged. The following officers for the district were elected: Pres., Mrs. L. E. Heaton, McKenzie; Vice Pres., Mrs. H. C. Fish, Bismarck; Cor. Sec'y, Mrs. Bowden, Bismarck; Rec. Sec'y, Mrs. R. Mable, Bismarck; Treas., Mrs. N. L. Norton, McKenzie.—Mrs. R. Mable, Cor. Sec.

LETTER FROM SUP'T SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

Dear White Ribbons:

This is the time for you to begin your Scientific Temperance Instruction work. If your union has not had a superintendent for this department of work, appoint one at your next meeting. The superintendent should meet the teachers and get acquainted with them as soon as possible after their arrival in town. Interview the principal of the school and see if there is a definite time and place in the curriculum of the school for this subject. If there is not ask the local school authorities to see that it is granted.

Examine the text books in physiology and hygiene to see that they are accurate and abreast with the present day investigation as to the nature and effects of alcohol and tobacco. The National Superintendent each year publishes the state text books and recommends the best then published.

Furnish The Temperance Educational Quarterly to your teachers. The memory gems for the school room should be placed in the hands of the teachers, also the posters and scientific charts. The pledge cards for total abstinence should be presented to all teachers for signing and should, when signed, be sent to the National Superintendent for use in the National Convention.

A teachers' reception should be held every year, and the superintendent should visit the schools and keep in close touch with all of its interests. The nomination and election of good women for members of the school board should be emphasized.

The prize essay contest should be instituted as a regular part of the year's work. This is intended to show how thoroughly the subject has been taught and how fully the child comprehends the teaching. It is also a means of interesting the whole community in the subject of temperance. For this contest a local prize may be offered for the best essay written in any grade, or the best examination passed in the eighth grade on "The One Hundred Questions," which is Teachers' Leaflet No. 5.

The State offers \$10 for the best high school essay on "The Value of Total Abstinence." Twenty-five dollars for the best college essay, this to be known as "The Mrs. L. B. Chamberlin College Prize."

The National Department gives a National prize for the best essay written in the eighth grade, the high school and college. "Be up and doing," dear sisters.—Lillie B. Smith.

REPORT OF NIAGARA.

The Niagara union has had three very pleasant and interesting meetings this summer, by holding them in country homes, Mrs. Walter Pickard, Mrs. Henry Link and Mrs. Anna Kirk were the hostesses. Those attending enjoyed an auto ride, a pleasant visit, and interesting programs. Subjects discussed were "Danger of Giving Patent Soothing Syrups to Children," "The Public Drinking Cup," "Injustice to Children," "What Has the W. C. T. U. Done?" and the report of the 10th District Convention, held in Grand Forks May 23.

Three new members are reported as the result of those meetings. Owing to the rush of harvest work it was thought best to hold the next meeting in town, but we hope to have two more in the country before cold weather.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Hall, the editor, Mrs. Anna Kirk is filling a half column in the Petersburg Record, each week. The paper has a large circulation around Niagara. A member of the Niagara union, Mrs. Henry Jopling, may be present at the National Convention, as she expects to spend the winter in Medford, Oregon.

Our president put a few pennies into the treasury by taking a picture of the meeting at Mrs. Link's and selling post cards at ten cents a piece.—Niagara W. C. T. U. reporter.

WHY CHURCH MEMBER SHOULD BELONG TO THE W. C. T. U.

When asked to give an answer to the question "Why should a church member belong to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union?" A local minister replied at once, "Why, because a church member should support everything that is good and if the W. C. T. U. isn't good I'd like to know what is." This simple

answer seems reason enough why every earnest church member should belong to our union, but perhaps by thinking a little further we may find other more specific reasons.

On first thought I should say that every church member should belong because the W. C. T. U. is an organization that works for the up-building of Christ's kingdom in such a specific way, in working to destroy that greatest foe of the church, the liquor traffic—that it would seem that the church members were not seriously enough interested in the work of Christ if they did not give their support to this special work. It seems to me that the W. C. T. U. is as much a part of the church member's work as the work of any other organization in the church. Surely there is no other organization with a more noble purpose. Some church members may say that the church as a whole stands for the destruction of the liquor traffic, and is working to that end, and they therefore ask why there need be a special organization? It is true that the church should oppose every individual or scheme that upholds the liquor interests, but it is sadly true that the church as a whole does not do the active work in this line that it should. It would be impossible for a church to use the forceful methods employed by a special organization such as the W. C. T. U. because of the dissension that would arise among its members. The average church member is slow to realize the great responsibility that he should feel concerning the destruction of this great evil and it is necessary that there be an active organization which may employ radical methods of work against these radical evils. The average church is slow to adopt any such measures.

Another specific reason why every church member should belong to the W. C. T. U. is the fact that the Union breaks down denominational lines, and through its organization women of all churches can unite to work against this greatest evil. Surely there should be a joining together of forces to destroy this common enemy of the home and family, and the work of such an organization can not be more effective because of the union of all classes and creeds.

The W. C. T. U. seems indispensable to the church. It works to save the church's own inheritance—the whole of the unsaved. How deplorable is the fact that so many of the victims of this liquor traffic come from Christian homes and from the Sunday schools of the church. It is said that in foreign countries the drinking habits among the so-called "Christian" church members is so great, that the work of the Christian missionaries is seriously handicapped. Among the Mohammedans, if one of their number is seen drunk, the common remark is that he has become a Christian. In the face of these facts, can an earnest church worker fail to realize his responsibility? Yet the appalling fact remains that of the twelve million church women in the United States there are but three hundred thousand who are members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Does this mean that they are not in sympathy with the work? Do they think that a special organization among Christian women is not necessary for the more perfect work of destroying the evils of the drink habit? Surely it is rather that they have not thought seriously enough concerning their responsibility and the need of the W. C. T. U. in having every Christian woman enrolled in order that the union may be more successful in its work. If asked if the work of temperance, the majority of these women would not agree that they did, but they would perhaps reply that they did not belong to the Union in order to work against the evils of temperance. Possibly, too, they would admit that in "Union there is strength," yet they would fail to recognize that by uniting their own individual efforts with those of others just as vitally interested, the work of the Temperance union would be advanced. Many of these church women who are not members of our Union are not members because they say that they do not believe in the pledge of total abstinence. It is hard to realize that a "Christian" can take such a stand in the face of the deplorable results of such an attitude.

Many who have failed to be merely moderate drinkers, and the many who through their moderate drinking have caused others to become physical wrecks and drunkards, ought to be a warning to any who may take this attitude, and should make them decide to join themselves to this band of women who are recognized by all as total abstainers.

Surely the church women who do not belong to the Union for this reason are not church members in name, and are not true followers of the Christ who asks that we give him the maximum of service in physical energy, mental activity and moral health.

The majority of those who hear this paper are no doubt "White Ribbons" already, and it is for us to realize that we must lend our energies more fully to the great work before us, in trying to win the greater proportion of these 12,000,000 women of the various church denominations to unite with us in the world-wide movement of destroying the greatest enemy of the church and Christ, the demoralizing and dehumanizing effects of strong drink.

MRS. HULDA LANG,
HOPE, N. DAK.

EFFECT OF ALCOHOL.

Dr. T. Alexander McNicholl of New York makes the following statement that 1,000,000 babies under 2 years old have died in the United States during the past century—as a result of the drinking habits of parents. This is about 85,000 lives annually sacrificed because of the parental fondness for alcoholic stimulants.

Dr. McNicholl has made a life study of this question. While the figures he gives out are so startling as to be almost unbelievable—the prominence of the man making them will insure their serious consideration. The doctor was formerly surgeon at the Red Cross hospital in New York. Some years ago he was appointed by President Roosevelt to make a special study of the effects of alcohol and narcotics. No other man in this country is better qualified to speak authoritatively on the toll that liquor annually levies on the lives of the American people.

In an address before the American Medical Society Dr. McNicholl stated that within fifty years the population of the United States increased 330 per cent.—while the number of insane and feeble-minded increased 950 per cent. These figures are shown by the government census of 1910. Dr. McNicholl says practically all this frightful weakening of the mentality of the race is due to alcohol and narcotics in various forms. Within five years the birth rate of the nation has fallen off 33 1/2 per cent. Dr. McNicholl attributes this also in part to the excessive use of alcohol and narcotics by parents.

Statistics compiled by Dr. McNicholl in his own practice were produced. They showed that 90 per cent of the children of parents who are total abstainers are normal—while only 7 per cent of the children of alcoholic parents were absolutely normal. In ten families of drinking parents Dr. McNicholl discovered that the taint of degeneracy ran through three generations. He also found that there were five children of drinking parents died—as against one of parents who were total abstainers.

Dr. McNicholl's figures thoroughly justify his conclusion that alcohol and narcotics are the chief cause of race suicide—and the direct cause of most of the imbeciles who fill homes for feeble-minded and lunatic asylums.

His remedy is the treatment of alcoholism the same as other forms of epidemic diseases are treated.

This remedy is rapidly winning the support of all scientists. Alcoholism is far more dangerous than smallpox. The alcoholic should be segregated and treated as the man with leprosy. He is a menace to society. If his malady is neglected, he soon becomes a public charge—and adds to the burden imposed upon self-respecting men and women for the support of delinquents. The time is passing when a drunken man is laughed at. He is now regarded as a tragedy. It is little wonder that thinking women take a stand against liquor drinking—and deplore the practice of some fashionable women who drink publicly with men. A drunken father is bad. A drunken mother seems even worse—for the world looks to its women for moral support.

Dr. McNicholl's astounding statements about the effect of alcoholism upon the children of drunken parents will be an eye-opener to the student of eugenics. In passing upon the health of applicants for marriage, it would seem that physicians would do well to regard alcoholism as one of the worst possible diseases.

"Take your part with perfect and abstract right, and trust God to see that it shall be expedient."—Wendell Phillips.

WHY WOMEN WANT

THE EQUAL BALLOT

A Suffrage Leader of North Dakota Gives Many Good Reasons.

[From the Cokato (Minn.) Enterprise, August 8, 1912.]

Women ask for their enfranchisement on the ground of simple justice. It is right; it is just.

We believe it to be in accordance with God's thought of the human family for women to have a ballot share in the government they support and obey.

The Bible says: "In the image of God created He him. Male and female created He them. And God said let them (not him) have dominion over the earth."

God certainly intended to use woman as well as man. He appointed Huldah to be a prophet and Deborah to be a warrior, just as He appointed men at other times. He said, through the prophet Joel, "I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy and also upon the servant and handmaid will I pour my spirit."

The Declaration of Independence says: "All political power inherent in the people." Women are people. "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Women are governed. "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Women are taxed.

Our government was founded on the principle of eternal justice. And the principles upon which a home is established ought to be practiced in that home.

Why ask a woman to obey a law she has no voice in making? Why make her a citizen when it comes to paying taxes and obeying laws, and treat her as an idiot and an imbecile when making laws and levying taxes?

Women are treated worse than Indians. If an Indian or a negro owns a dog and pays taxes on the animal, he can vote. She might own the world and the fulness thereof, and it would not help her to the ballot. If a woman owned ninety-nine hundredths of the property in Minnesota, the men who owned the remaining one-hundredth could tax her as often, and as much as they pleased, within the limits of the law, and she could not hinder them. Why this injustice? No man would willingly consent to the same oppression.

The women of Minnesota bear a large burden of taxation. Their money helps support the public schools—the bulwark of our civilization. They help build streets and highways and public buildings. Their money goes to defray the expenses of the legislatures, pays the salary of the governor and public officials, and all the expensive machinery of the state.

Is this fair? That is the only question of weight. If only one woman in the state of Minnesota asked for the ballot, her appeal should not be denied. However, not one but thousands of women are asking. On no other subject have so many petitions been submitted to congress and legislatures as this. And in all reform movements those who actively work are only a small fractional part of those who believe but are passive, and who enjoy the fruits of the victories.

When the women of Minnesota shall arise from their knees and go forth to vote as they pray, think you the home will be forgotten? Think you the saloon will live long to menace the home? Nay, verily!

IDA SPARKS CLARKE.
Fairmount, N. D., Aug. 6, 1912.

(Mrs. Clarke is an extensive landholder in both Minnesota and North Dakota, and is an active suffrage and W. C. T. U. leader in the latter state, which should render her opinions and ideas of value.—Editor.)

The head of a Chicago business college recently stated at an Anti-Cigarette Meeting that of the five thousand students that had passed through his school he had many bright students who had been tobacco smokers, but that he had never had a good student who smoked cigarettes. He said further that his ear was at the telephone a large portion of the day and that the most frequent request made to him by employers was that he should not send them cigaret smokers.

DRINK AND INSANITY.

The Commissioners in Lunacy for England and Wales estimate that there are about three insane persons who come from an apparently sane stock for every one whose family history contains a record of insanity. This does not mean, however, that in only one case out of four is insanity inherited. The question of hereditary transmission, as the commission report shows, is much too complicated to be settled by these first-hand figures. In many instances where no positive insanity can be found in the family, marked "instability of the nervous system" can be discovered—and the commonest cause of this ancestral instability of the nervous system is alcohol. A hard drinker, in short, though himself escaping lunacy, may transmit a tendency to insanity. Aside from the question of heredity, "two other factors," says the commission, "stand out prominently in the history of insane persons. These are the toxic agent alcohol and mental stress." The stress that is prolonged—as worry, anxiety, sorrow—results in insanity much more frequently than does sudden shock. And of all known agencies for producing worry, anxiety and sorrow, none probably is quite so effective as alcohol.

OPINION OF A PHYSICIAN

"A good deal has been said about the evil of cigarette smoking, but half the truth has never been told. I have watched this thing for a long time, and I can only and deliberately say that I believe cigarette smoking is as bad a habit as opium smoking. I am talking now of boys. A cigarette fiend will lie and steal, just as a morphine or opium fiend will lie and steal. Cigarette smoking blunts the whole normal nature. It has an appalling effect upon the system. It first stimulates, and then stupefies the nerves. It sends boys into consumption. It gives them enlargement of the heart, and sends them to the insane asylum. I am a physician to several boys' schools and I am often called in to prescribe for palpitation of the heart. In nine cases out of every ten it is caused by the cigarette habit. Every physician knows the cigarette habit. I have seen bright boys turned into dunces and straight forward, honest boys made into miserable cowards by cigarette smoking. I am not exaggerating. I am speaking the truth—the truth that every physician and nearly every teacher knows." Dr. C. A. Clinton of the San Francisco Board of Education.

GOOD FOR HIM

A fifteen year old girl in a neighboring town, who was in the habit of making the trains and flirting with the traveling men, succeeded recently in landing a beau.

She gaily consented when he asked to walk home with her. Her newly found acquaintance asked to be led to her home and upon arriving there, boldly rang the door bell. Her mother came to the door and Mr. Traveling Man delivered a short lecture something like this: "Madam, here's your little girl. I picked her up at the depot, a place where girls should not go alone unless on business. She is a daughter at home about the age of this one. I am away from home a great deal and don't know for certain whether my daughter meets trains and flirts with the trainmen and passengers or not, but if she does, I hope some one will do that which I have done for you—take her home to her mother."—Selected.

QUOTATIONS FROM LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS.

The world is moving away from the darkness of perdition, toward the light of God.

Never rehearse the good you have tried to do. If it is worth anything it will report itself.

The heart of humanity, so closely akin to the heart of the infinite Creator, is wonderfully kind.

The smallest soul is the one that has never had any exercise in reaching out to help other souls.

To love one's self goes a long way toward establishing the Kingdom of God in one's own heart.

To cater to one's self at the expense of others is to make a bed of thorns on which some day to lie.

The only failure that can come to the Christian reformer is the failure to adhere to that which is right.

JUVENILE COURT

The modern juvenile court and probation system, according to reliable authorities, is doing a noble and beneficial work in many of our cities. Recently an interesting statement came from Milwaukee, where over four hundred probationers of the juvenile court were summoned before Judge Neelan just before last Christmas. He erased their names from the juvenile docket. A number of boys had been on probation for three years, and most of them had made good in six months. These boys had been under the supervision of the probation officers during the time of their probation. The officers had watched, counseled, instructed, and helped the boys. Probation had a deep meaning for the boys. It involved a chance for useful and honorable manhood and womanhood instead of almost certain ruin through the stigma of prison or reformatory and the influence of prison companionship.

We are informed that it is the judgment of many of the juvenile court judges that in very many cases the children are more sinned against than sinning, and the wonder is not that they are bad but that they are not worse.

Some judges have adopted the plan of citing the parents into court to show why they should not suffer instead of the child when punishment is necessary or when an offense is committed that would entail punishment. That this is proving to be a salutary lesson in parental responsibility is the testimony of judges who have followed the plan.—Central.

A DRY BUSINESS

As a reformed drinker was telling his life at an open-air meeting—telling of his own transformation—and the blessings that had come to him through total abstinence—he was interrupted by a shabby, half-tipsy man.

"Away, man, it's a dry business yer teetotal," was his first exclamation.

"It's all that, friend," retorted the speaker.

"When I was like you, down at the heel and out at the elbow, banking my money with the publican, I had scarcely a pair of boots to my feet, and suffered much from cold and wet. Now, since I gave up drink, I'm never without two pairs of boots, both water-tight. Yes, man, it's a dry business, teetotal.

"But more, friend, when I was in the 'wet' brigade, I had only one coat, and a poor thing at that. Now I have several, and a waterproof and an umbrella into the bargain. So that instead of being at the mercy of the elements I can walk abroad in the hardest rain without discomfort. Yes, it's a dry business, teetotal!"

"That's not all. When I was drinking I was an outcast without a copper to rub against another, without a home, and sometimes without a roof overhead, save the open sky. Now I have a goodly home, and not a few comforts, not to speak of something for a rainy day." Yes, it's a dry business, teetotal!"—The Vanguard.

BALLOT IS GOOD TOOL

Rev. Anna H. Shaw writes: "A private letter received this morning from a friend says: 'A friend of mine whom I tried in vain to convert to woman suffrage last year writes me from San Francisco, where she says she has been working for social betterment: "The woman's vote has helped to throw out of office our objectionable men, whom all our best forces have fought for the past twelve years." It shows that there is more active power in the ballot in one election, when exercised by the women of a community, than in all their silent influence in twelve years of hard work. The ballot is a good tool with which to work politically.'"

BONES AND BONES

"There are three kinds of temperance bones," said a lecturer the other day, "wish bones, jawbones and backbones." The wishbones are those who are forever wishing the cause and its adherents Godspeed but never lend a helping hand; the jaw-

bones do much loud temperance talking but expend little energy in pushing it along; while the tireless workers form the backbones of the movement that means on to victory.—Ex.

Have you looked up the indifferent member, the stay-away member, the "too busy" member and all other members who need a "stirring up" to meet the obligations and opportunities which are theirs to "agitate, educate and organize?"

"A great battle for the right and a great opportunity come but once in a generation. The old man who took no part in settling the slavery question missed the chance of his life. The young man who takes no hand in settling the Prohibition problem will count for a cipher in his generation, and discount himself in the eternal future.

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