



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 16. NO. 9.

FARGO, N. D., OCTOBER, 1912.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

## ANNUAL ADDRESS

Delivered at Devils Lake by Mrs.  
Necia E. Buck, Acting President  
North Dakota W. C. T. U.

It is with genuine pleasure that in behalf of the First District I extend a word of welcome to the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the North Dakota Woman's Christian Temperance Union. But once before, have we been thus honored—when the 1900 convention met in this city also. To me that was a memorable meeting for I then attained the goal of my ambitions—to attend a state convention. It was not easily done. The famous Farmers' Line, the only railroad in the world built, owned and controlled by farmers, had not then been built, automobiles were not so plentiful as now; the Devils Lake Commercial Club, which now leads the Northwest as good roads demonstrators, was not then organized. The mud was deep and awful, but nothing daunted, we carried the baby and drove the thirty miles. It did not seem so much of an undertaking, when on reaching the convention we found that two men and their wives had driven 125 miles to attend. A glance over the minutes of that convention reveals the fact that of those on the official board at that time only three serve in that capacity at the present time, Mrs. Anderson, then, as now, president; Mrs. Garry, president of Second District; and Mrs. L. M. Wylie, a department superintendent. Not one of them is present at this convention, this being the first convention in the history of the State organization at which Mrs. Anderson has not been present. Mrs. Emma F. Vail, then retiring corresponding secretary and Mrs. Emma Van de Bogart, editor of the White Ribbon Bulletin, two of the sweetest spirited and most consecrated women who ever served our organization, have passed to that haven of rest from which there is no returning, leaving with us sweet memories of their love and devotion to our cause.

Well deserved promotion has come to others, Mrs. Anderson for many years having served the National as Recording Secretary, and Mrs. McKinney, who was at that time president of the First District, is now president of the Provincial Union of Alberta and vice-president-at-large of the Dominion organizations. Many others have gone to other fields of labor; each one having left their impress on the work in our state.

My first memory of the convention city dates back to the quarter century mark. In the spring of 1887 Devils Lake just escaped being the jumping off place; the railroad having but very recently been extended westward. Our friends still blushed to address us at the Satican City, which was then a town of 500 population, wild and woolly in the extreme, evidently trying hard to live up, or down, to its name. In this ambition it succeeded fairly well for many years, having the unenviable reputation of being a wide open town; but a better

day dawned; the cause of righteousness works slowly, but always surely, and today public sentiment in favor of law enforcement and a clean town is stronger than ever before. In 1900 the population was 1,100, the census of 1912 shows an increase to 5,500 or over 400 per cent in twelve years. Its fine public buildings, the court house, where thru the courtesy of the county officials, we hold our conventions, the public library, postoffice, opera house, public school buildings and school for the deaf are valued at over \$500,000. The assessed valuation of all property is over \$1,000,000. Its business houses rank well with any in the state, a railroad center, in the famous Lake Region, which is unsurpassed as an agricultural district, and situated near our beautiful inland sea and North Chautauqua, an ideal place for summer homes and summer camping, it is a very desirable location either for business or residence, but after all the chief asset of Devils Lake lies in the 1,015 pupils enrolled in its public schools an asset so valuable that no price can be placed upon it, and herein lies the city's greatest opportunity and its greatest responsibility; to build for these boys and girls an environment that will give them the right ideas of citizenship and safeguard them against evil, to so govern the city that they shall grow up with respect for law and government. The first duty of every city as well as every state and nation is the conservation of its child life and the protection of its homes.

We may well point with pride to North Dakota's legislation along these lines. We had enrolled in the public schools of the state in 1910, 135,203 pupils. The majority of these boys and girls have never seen an open saloon. The man who sells liquor either as a blind pigger or a boot-legger is to them an outlaw. The business of liquor selling, however conducted, is to them dishonorable, the seller disreputable, and to say of a man—"he drinks"—places him away below par. Thus our prohibitory law places a safe guard around the youth of the state making it as hard as possible for them to become victims of the liquor habit. Scientific temperance instruction laws provide for the teaching of the evil effects of both alcoholics and narcotics to all children in the public schools. An anti-cigarette law forbids under heavy penalty the selling or giving of tobacco in any form to boys under eighteen years of age and also provides for the arrest and punishment of boys under twenty who are found smoking in public places; a physical education law provides for training of the body as well as of the mind; a child labor law and a law providing for the Juvenile court have also been passed. While some of these laws can doubtless be improved upon we rejoice in the gain that has been made and would like to mention here the fact that Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson has been present at every session of our state legislature except one and has had a great influence in the passage of these good measures and in the maintenance of our prohibitory law. The good people of North Dakota owe more to the patient,

enduring devotion of the leader of our organization than will ever be realized until the book is opened above. Our laws permit the reading of the Bible in the public schools and recently through the State Board of Education the Bible has been made an elective in our High School course and credits are given as for other branches. As far as we know North Dakota is the first state in the Union to take this important step and we are proud of the fact.

Francis E. Willard called the Woman's Christian Temperance Union organized mother-love and that mother-love has been made manifest in the forty or more departments through which we carry on our work, the majority of which deal directly or indirectly with child-life. Why? Because we have come to realize more and more that the formation of good character yields better results than the reformation of bad character. Only 16 per cent of those who go wrong are ever reclaimed, 52 per cent of old conversions are made by the age of 16, 84 per cent by the age of 20, and 96 per cent by the age of 24 and only 4 per cent after that age. More and more we realize, too, the great responsibility that must shortly rest upon these boys and girls who are so light heartedly pursuing their studies today.

This above all is an age of progress and action; we are living at a tremendous pace, but the spirit of the times breathes commercialism, materialism and a deadly irreverence and indifference to the finer, deeper things of life. Only now and then as in the Titanic tragedy do we catch a glimpse of the real heroism in the hearts of men and women when life is stripped of the tinsel that glitters and attracts and endures but a day. We boast of our prosperity, forgetting that it is right-ousness, not prosperity, that exalteth a nation. We are building up great institutions some that are good, many that are evil, great problems face us that cannot be solved in a day. Many believe, and the great unrest and dissatisfaction among the masses of the people would indicate, that we are approaching a great crisis. We who are on the scene of action to day must shortly pass on and another generation must determine which of our institutions are worthy to endure, which must die, to solve the problems that our mode of life has placed before them, to meet the crisis, whatever it may be, whenever it may come. The present responsibility, however, is not theirs but ours. What preparation are we giving these young people upon whose shoulders we must place this heavy burden for their future responsibilities? What ideals are we placing before them? Are we, in the home, the church, the school, the city, the state, the nation, by precept and example instilling within the hearts of these young people the moral fiber that will enable them to face life and solve life's problems. Fathers, mothers, pastors, teachers, citizens, for not one is without responsibility, let us think deeply over this question; it is not a light one for the perpetuation of our civilization depends upon it. If they are receiving the training mentally,

physically and spiritually that will fit them to meet the future and conquer it for righteousness, our nation is safe, if not the future historian will record the fact that our republic proved a failure. Great forces are at work for the destruction of our youth and the real problem of the day is not the high cost of living, the tariff or the trusts, but the salvation of the child.

### THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Foremost among the forces of evil which are despoiling our homes and robbing the nation of its youth is the liquor traffic, which forms the most formidable trust that exists under the stars and stripes today. It has a capitalization of \$771,516,000. The cost of material for the manufacture of all liquors for one year is \$139,199,000. There are employed by the manufacturers 62,920 laborers to whom is paid annually \$45,252,000 in wages. The wholesale value of one year's output is \$592,352,000, for which the people of the United States pay at retail \$1,883,633,425, which is the direct cost to the nation. Careful estimates place the actual cost, direct and indirect, at \$5,000,000,000, adding to the direct cost of \$1,883,633,425, the cost of caring for criminals, 90 per cent of all crime being due directly or indirectly, to liquor, the care of the insane, 50 per cent of insanity being due to liquor, the care of the paupers, imbeciles, etc., 75 per cent of which is due to liquor, loss thru non-production by citizens who through drink are incapable of average production and the waste of material and labor used in the manufacture of liquor.

These are large numbers and not many of us can think in billions or millions; a few comparisons may help to impress upon us the enormous amount involved. The direct cost of the liquor traffic would last year have paid our national debt of \$1,015,784,338 and we would have left over the neat sum of \$837,869,087. Of the entire amount of money in circulation in 1911, which was \$3,214,002,506, nearly two thirds passed through the saloon keeper's till. The paid capital of all the National banks in 1911 was \$1,019,633,152, \$30,066,038 greater than at any previous time, yet the drink bill would pay this and have enough left over to pay the total public school expenditure for two years. The direct cost of the liquor traffic for the last ten years, or the direct and indirect cost for the last three years, exceeds by \$2,000,000,000 the value of all the gold produced in America since its discovery 420 years ago. There is no end to the comparisons that may be drawn, but what does the liquor traffic give in return financially for all this outlay? In 1911 they paid in internal revenue \$219,647,625. This is absolutely all the nation gets out of a business which costs us care for \$5,000,000,000. As a business proposition it does not look promising.

The liquor interests would have the farmer believe that if prohibition prevailed it would be most disastrous to his interests. Statistics show, however,

(Continued on page 3.)

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

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

Mrs. Necla Buck,  
EDITOR IN CHIEF.  
Mrs. E. M. Pollock,  
MANAGING EDITOR.

Subscription price, per annum.....25c  
Extra copies, 2 cents each.

**OBJECT**—To promote the advancement of the W. C. T. U. work 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.

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

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

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

OCTOBER 1912.

## STATE OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Jamestown.  
Vice-President—Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, Fargo.  
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. H. Wylie, Drayton.  
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Necla E. Buck, Markham.  
Treasurer—Mrs. F. W. Heidel, Valley City.

## DEPARTMENT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Secretary Young People's Branch—Miss Pearl Kirk, Wyndmere.  
Secretary Loyal Temperance Legion—Miss Georgie M. Chambers, Churchs Ferry.  
Secretary Willard Union—Mrs. L. L. Muir, Hunter.  
Work Among Foreign Speaking People—Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, Fargo.  
Health and Heredity—Mrs. Isabella A. Morey, Ojata.  
Purity and Mother's Meetings and White Ribbon Recruits—Mrs. L. M. Wylie, Valley City.  
Medical Temperance—Mrs. Edna F. Salmons, Cass.  
Rescue Work—Mrs. A. L. Woods, Gr'd Forks.  
Scientific Temperance Instruction—Mrs. Mrs. Lillian Smith, Thompson.  
Sunday School Work—Mrs. Ella Morris Snow, Fargo.  
Union Signal and Temperance Literature—Miss Mae H. Crow, Hewesmont.  
Medal Contests—Miss Emma Lockwood, Valley City.  
Physical Education—Mrs. I. A. Burley, Cavalier.  
Bureau of Publicity—Mrs. F. H. Wilder, Fargo.  
Anti-Narcotics—Mrs. Mary H. Haig, Devils Lake.  
Evangelistic Work—Mrs. E. C. Middfield, Mead.  
Associate Scandinavian Churches—Miss Jetta Jensen, Fargo.  
The Bible in the Public Schools—Mrs. F. M. Wanner, Jamestown.  
Proportionate and Systematic Giving—Mrs. Alice May Goheen, Sherwood.  
Sabbath Observance—Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, Fargo.  
Penal and Reformatory Work—Mrs. Jean McNaughton Stevens, Tower.  
Social Meetings and Letter Days—Mrs. H. H. Aaker, Fargo.  
Fairs and Open Air Meetings—Mrs. Ida Sparks, City of Fairmount.  
Flower Mission—Mrs. Laura N. Plummer, Minnewaukan.  
Legislation—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Jamestown.  
Fristie—Miss Candis Nelson, Valley City.  
Christian Citizenship—Mrs. Carrie E. Madison, Cando.  
Historian—Mrs. E. M. Pollock, Fargo.

## THE UNION SIGNAL

For everybody. All the Prohibition, Temperance and Reform News every week. Price \$1.00 per year. Sample free. Address The Union Signal, Evanston, Ill.

## THE YOUNG CRUSADER

A Temperance Paper for Boys and Girls Profusely Illustrated.

Premiums to Club Raisers.  
25 cents per year; single copies 2c each; per hundred \$1.75; foreign subscrip'n 37c  
Sample copy and new premium list free. Address  
THE YOUNG CRUSADER, Evanston, Ill.

**Coffin Nails: The Story of Jane McGregor.** A rosary of facts strung on a thread of fiction interspersed with pathos, humor, and adventure, by Mrs. Rosetta B. Hastings, state superintendent of Anti-Narcotics in the Kansas W. C. T. U. Price, paper, 50c; cloth \$1.00. Published and for sale by The Dispatch Publishing Co., Clay Center, Kansas.

## HOARY TYRANT KING ALCOHOL

Of all the tyrants of passion to which human frailty ever swore allegiance, there is none whose rulership is so physically, morally and mentally enslaving and menacing to manhood and self-respect as that of the old, hoary, tottering tyrant, King Alcohol. While an impaired and breaking down body may still leave the mind in possession of powers to engender humanizing and intellectual efforts—as witness a blind John Milton and Michael Angelo, a hunchbacked Alexander Pope, and a dyspeptic Thomas Carlyle—the decay of the mind wrecks the entire man, both mind and body, writes Dr. Axel E. Gibson in an exchange. Alcohol by acting directly on the mind, dislodges the individual from his moral center of gravity, unbalances his judgment and leaves him sooner or later as an unreasoning, demoralized and devitalized being.

Sentiment and moral suasion are not sufficient to stir up the unfortunate victims of this vice to a full realization of the seriousness of their situation. Facts must be presented—naked, tangible, irrefutable facts. We must approach the enemy in his own stronghold and assail him with his own weapons.

We are often met by the argument that alcohol as a drink generates warmth and strength, and above all serves as a valuable stimulant. Nothing, however, is more erroneous. The sensation of bodily heat, to which a drink of whiskey on a cold day is accredited to give rise, is based on the quality found in alcohol to open a way for the warm blood stream to the surface tissues of the body. The moment the cutaneous vessels become filled with blood a wave of warmth is felt to pass over the body—only, however, to disappear a few moments later unless a new drink is indulged in.

Old, wise Mother Nature, always provisional, and far-seeing, has given to the vital processes of the body a perfect system of economy. Under the influence of cold the skin is made to contract its vessels so as to prevent the normal and indispensable heat of the body from passing out of the system the moment the blood stream sweeps through the cuticle and becomes exposed to the cold, absorbent, surface tissue. The sensitive and more highly organized interior viscera, such as the heart, intestines, lungs, brains, spinal cord, etc., are thus kept warm at the expense of the coarser and less readily deranged structures of the skin. Now, in place of assisting nature in this ingenious scheme which, for the prolonged maintenance of life is absolutely necessary, the consumer of alcohol thwarts her efforts and wastes his bodily resources in unreasoning wantonness. He may to some extent be compared with a person who after having heated up his apartment to a point of normal temperature, throws his doors and windows wide open to the withering cold of a winter's blast. Indulgence in alcohol as a stimulant against cold, opens the capillaries of the skin and sends out into mid air the reserve fund of warmth which is intended to surround and protect from cold the interior high-strung vital organs. Here the sensation of internal cold which always follows as soon as the effect of the drink is passed off, a sensation which often leads to cyanosis and alcoholic poisoning. It is on the basis of this fact that in polar expeditions all indulgence in liquor is strictly forbidden.

Probably one reason for the pernicious action of alcohol is that it is upon the "night side" of nature. Fermentation rudely interrupts the normal life cycle of the grain or seed and sets up instead a destructive decomposition. This vibration introduced into the living organism cannot but induce similar vibrations, therefore its effect is always injurious in every respect. Unprejudiced tests have shown that those who partake of it are less capable of both physical endurance and mental exertion.

The progressive drunkard soon begins to exhibit the old characteristic

marks of flabbiness and looseness of excessive tissue. The cause of this phenomenon lies in a physiological process equally simple and impressive. As is well known, the blood, among other important things, contains two kinds of blood corpuscles—the red and the white. While the functions of the red are to exchange oxygen derived from the lungs, for carbon dioxide, derived from the combustion going on in the bodily tissues, the functions of the white blood corpuscles consist in removing and causing to be eliminated from the system all broken-down and effete tissue. Bacterial invasion, ulcerated tissue, inflammatory elements, are all cleared out promptly and diligently by this vitally so important blood corpuscle.

Now if on the microscopic slide we bring a drop of alcohol in touch with a white blood corpuscle outside the body does it almost instantaneously succumb to the destructive influence of the alcohol. A numbness steals over the blood corpuscle, which at once ceases to exhibit its normal activity and soon dies.

The effect which alcohol has on a white corpuscle outside the body in no way differs from its effect on the corpuscles inside the body.

## AN ENEMY OF THE FARMER.

The claim that the saloon helps the farmer in disposing of his grain is easily disproved. The total amount of the farmers' grain used by the liquor traffic amounts to only two or three per cent of his total output. The liquor traffic kills at least 80,000 persons a year. Eminent physicians state that the average life of the drunkard is shortened at least ten years. That makes 800,000 people now dead who would be living, except for the liquor traffic.

It would keep a good many farmers busy raising the food to supply the needs of 800,000 people, and also the wool and the cotton to clothe them. It would take a good many boot and shoemakers, clothing makers and house builders to supply the needs of 800,000 people.

Then the drunkard, his wife and children do not get enough to eat. Many moderate drinkers spend money for drink that ought to go for the necessities of life. If all of these people would get enough to eat, it would demand more of the farmers' products than are used by the liquor traffic. If all the people of the country were to eat an extra pound of meat each week, which would be only a slight increase, allowing one bushel of corn to produce five pounds of beef by feeding it to cattle, it would require 800,000,000 bushels of the farmers' corn to produce that extra amount of meat, and according to the liquor traffic's own figures it uses only 36,000,000 bushels of the farmer's corn.

When the liquor traffic is wiped out the question will be with the farmer, not what he would do with his grain, but how will it be possible for him to supply the demands that will be made upon him for the products of the farm.

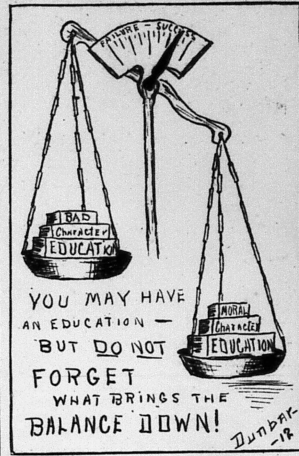
We are in receipt of two new books from Forbes & Co., Publishers, 443 Dearborn St., Chicago. Both are interesting for the general reader. "Cutting it Out" was published in Saturday Evening Post. "Fake Modesty" is a plea for sex education.

## GIVE COURAGE, LORD.

I, too, had courage to contend with wrong  
Through the wild night.  
I have defied decrees of fate and, strong  
Against the plays of chance, have waged  
the fight.

And when in morning glow life, love and joy  
Danced beckoning by,  
I turned me from the hope, I chose the  
strife—  
'Twas short, 'twas sharp—and did re-  
nounce, deny.

I trod—though thorned with pain, beset  
with fears—  
Steep, stony ways;  
But give me courage, Lord, to live the  
years,  
The long, long years of uneventful  
days? —L. B. Bridgman.



DEAR LITTLE LEGIONERS:—  
The cartoon this month speaks for itself. Study it carefully.

I have just returned from the state convention and bring you greetings from the white ribboners of North Dakota. During the session they arose en masse and gave the Legioners the white ribbon salute. They are looking for great things from us, and we must profit by the lesson of the scales.

Your secretary's report showed 12 new L. T. L.'s this year, with a gain in membership of over three hundred. Fargo L. T. L. again carried home the banner for the most paid members, having 52. Who will win the banner next year?

The Hope L. T. L. reports the largest number of Young Crusaders taken. They are the most alive and active of any L. T. L. in the state, and I believe the cause is because they have so many of their working tools—The Young Crusader.

Valley City reports the largest enrolled membership.

Your secretary was re-elected for another year, and she is yours in loving service. She could best serve you if you would write her a personal letter telling her your aims for the coming year, your needs, etc. Let us march forward, and never once glance backward.

Yours in His service,  
GEORGIE CHAMBERS.

We know of no better way to bring the convention to those who were not privileged to be at Devils Lake than to publish in full the address of Mrs. Necla E. Buck and the very full report of Mrs. B. H. Wylie. The convention was full of good things, and we were all glad to be there. Time was needed for many fine reports were crowded out by the full program; yet we fail to see how anything could have been left off without distinct loss to the convention. All regretted that our dear president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, was not strong enough for the trip, but we all rejoice that strength and health are slowly coming back to her.

## TRAINING THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Home-Training Bulletins thus far are:

- No. 1. The Cigarette Smoking Boy.
- No. 2. Teaching the Boy to Save.
- No. 3. Training the Girl to Help in the Home.
- No. 4. Assisting the Boy in the Choice of a Vocation.
- No. 5. A Better Crop of Boys and Girls.
- No. 6. Training the Boy to Work.
- No. 7. Teaching the Girl to Save.
- No. 8. Instructing the Young in Regard to Sex.

These are sent free for 2c postage each, or ten or more of any one at 1c each. Address Wm. A. McKeever, Manhattan, Kansas.



## ANNUAL ADDRESS.

(Continued from page 1.)

that the breweries and distillers use less than two and one-half per cent of the five leading grain crops, and for every bushel of grain used for liquor forty-four and three-fifths are used for legitimate purposes. Turn the capital of the liquor interests into the production of the necessities of life and the farmers market will undoubtedly be improved for the liquor traffic is a robber of both industry and labor, for they employ fewer laborers to the amount of production than any other industry and return to the laborer less for every dollar of product. To illustrate: The whole value of all liquor products is \$592,000,000, the wholesale value of cotton goods but little more—\$628,000,000. But the liquor industry employs 62,920 persons, while the cotton industry employs 378,000. Again, United States census statistics show that seven leading industries return an average of twenty-three cents to labor for every dollar of product while the liquor traffic returns seven and two thirds cents. If the \$139,199,000 dollars worth of material used to manufacture liquor were manufactured into bread and retailed at five cents per loaf it would bring about \$300,000,000. Out of every dollar spent for beer seven cents goes to the wage earner and ten cents to the farmer; out of every dollar spent for bread sixteen cents for wages and thirty-seven cents goes to the farmer for his raw material. Out of every dollar spent for whisky eight tenths of one cent returns to the wage earner and four and nine-tenths goes to the farmer. The grain wasted in making alcoholic liquors last year would have made nearly six billion loaves of bread—enough to have given one loaf every day for a year to 15,000,000 families. Turn from the financial side of this question and consider the finished product of the liquor traffic and the raw material of the liquor traffic. 100,000 of our citizens, saloon finished, each year fill drunkards graves. 100,000 boys form the raw material that the traffic demands to fill up the ranks of those who have fallen. Gaze in pity upon the processions of widows and orphans, bereft that the coffers of the liquor interests may be filled. Bow your heads while the agonized prayers of America's motherhood go up to Almighty God that their boys might be saved from the murder mills of the liquor traffic. Listen to the wail of the 2,500 babies that were last year overlaid by drunken mothers; in horror gaze on the picture of the father who crazed by drink held up his own one day old baby and before the eyes of his agonized mother beat out its brains with his fist. Think of the unprepared soul of Rosenthal hurled into eternity by guards who, hardened criminals that they were, could not shoot him down in cold blood until they had drawn courage from the bottle. Thank your Heavenly Father that neither you nor your friends were on that Delaware, Lackawana and Northwestern train when by the hand of a drunken engineer fourteen were hurled to death. The world is not large enough to hold the written history of the crimes, accidents, pauperism, insanity, imbecility, cruelty and misery of this arch enemy of the human race.

That the American people will allow this outrage to continue is inconceivable. Agitation, education and organization are doing their work and an enlightened public opinion is demanding the overthrow of the tyrant who has placed upon society a burden that has become unbearable. Many forms of regulation have been and are being tried, but people are awakening to the fact that the liquor traffic cannot be regulated, that it is a lawless institution and just as readily defies or evades the license law as the prohibition law, and already over 70 per cent of our people live under some form of prohibition, the most satisfactory plan thus far being constitutional prohibition for the State. The testimonies of State leaders where this has been tried are almost universally in its favor. Ex-Governor Glenn of North Carolina says: "I come from a State where we have driven the liquor traffic out and there is no grass growing in the streets of any of our cities or towns, now the State is entering upon an era of prosperity the like of which she never has known; she is gaining in leaps and bounds, and this is attributed to State-wide prohibition. Crime had decreased 50 per cent, as is shown by the fact that

forty prisons in the State are empty and idle." Governor Lee Cruce of Oklahoma bears this testimony: "The prohibition law is a desirable law from every standpoint. Looking at it from the moral viewpoint, it tends to better citizenship and better government. From this economical standpoint, it is clearly demonstrated that it means homes, better food and better clothing for thousands of women and children in this State." Governor Stubbs of Kansas says: "Prohibition serves the child as well as the man; it is for the wife as well as the husband; it is for society as well as the individual; it is for the government as well as the governed. In Kansas it pays the doctor his bills, the lawyer his fees, the pastor his salary. It helps the milkman, the farmer, the baker, the butcher, the grocer, the newsboy, the dentist, the book-store, the tailor, the dressmaker, the merchant and the manufacturer. Opposition to it has practically ceased in every quarter." Our own good governor, John Burke, who has so staunchly supported our prohibition law, says: "Business reasons alone are sufficient justification for the enactment of such laws, but there is the greater reason that it elevates the moral tone of the country and removes temptations from the path of our weaker brothers, who, on account of their weaknesses need the use of all their God-given faculties in the great battle of life." Testimonies such as these, and they might be multiplied again and again did time permit, are strong evidence of prohibition's growing popularity. Three States, West Virginia, Arkansas and Colorado, vote on the question at the November elections, with good prospects of success for prohibition.

There is a growing feeling among temperance people that what has proved so successful in the States would be a good thing for the Nation, and our slogan is "A Saloonless Nation in 1920." An entering wedge was inserted when December 4, 1911, Captain Richmond F. Hobson, congressman from Alabama introduced in the House of Representatives a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale and importations for sale of beverages containing alcohol. We believe that it is quite possible that before the year 1920 the liquor power will have been outlawed by our federal government and that as a nation we will have wiped away the stain of the legalized rum power that is a greater disgrace to us than slavery ever was, and this shall have been accomplished not through bloody war, but by the white ballot in the hands of the citizens, male and female, of this our beloved country, and again we will lead the world in a great reform.

### THE SOCIAL EVIL.

So closely allied with the liquor traffic that it may well be considered a part of it is the social evil which saps the life blood of our nation and fattens on the despoiled virtue of boys and girls. Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University, in an address before the National Educational Society said: "If we are going to keep this civilization of ours, we are bound to fight to the death this whole white slave traffic and the whole red light district, which are both immediately and directly connected with the liquor traffic. Because nine tenths of the saloons are simply open doors to the red light district is one of the greatest reasons why we should fight them as public nuisances. There is no duty more pressing in our great cities, there is no duty more pressing throughout the country than to prevent this spread of infections. Then we must have to meet the question of commercialized vice. None of the great evils would long exist were it not for the money back of them. Without the financial backing there would be no saloons, no red light districts. Therefore, all our great battles of reform must be against commercialized wrong and commercialized vice. You must teach these things in the schools." The National Superintendent of Rescue Work reports that "according to authoritative estimates some 55,000 daughters of American homes and 15,000 alien girls are the prey each year of the procurer in this shameful traffic in women. They are hunted, trapped in a way that would even marriage being resorted to 'break them in to a life of shame'; they are sold for less than swine and held in slavery worse than death." There has been great activity against this shameful disease, drastic laws by the Federal Government and by the various States

have been passed and already much has been accomplished, but a tremendous work remains to be done. We are just beginning to realize the widespread prevalence of infectious diseases due to immorality and the terrible dangers, moral and physical, that threaten the children in the public schools. Three causes contribute to the fearful extent of this evil: First, it is commercialized, the saloons are feeders for the red light districts and official grafters encourage their existence and share in their profits. Second, our double standard of purity that demands virtue of the woman and laughs at it in a man, that scorns the fallen woman as an outcast, and with rankst inconsistency receives her partner in sin as a respectable member of society. Third, the criminal negligence of fathers, mothers and teachers in failing to impart to boys and girls the knowledge that will prevent them from becoming contaminated. Nine-tenths of the boys and girls who are impure become so through ignorance for which their guardians are responsible. The child should be carefully instructed from the time it is able to ask questions as to the truths of life and never left to gain this knowledge from misformed or vicious companions.

### TOBACCO TRUST.

Another great destroyer is the tobacco trust, like the liquor traffic firmly entrenched in our national government for the reason that it pays an internal revenue tax which in 1911 amounted to \$30,453,373.87. The total cost to the consumers of tobacco in its various forms was approximately \$600,000,000, twenty dollars expended by the people for every dollar received by the government, another of Uncle Sam's nice little business deals. \$600,000,000 in one year gone up in smoke bringing to no one any value, depriving women and children of necessary food and clothing. There is nothing to be said in defense of the tobacco habit; no sane man tries to defend it but mainly a man who claims to be sane, while calmly puffing at a pipe or cigar, enveloped in a cloud of smoke and smelling to heaven, sagely remarks, "My son, never learn to smoke, it's a bad habit," and he may, growing righteously indignant, go so far as to remove his pipe from its cozy corner long enough to say, "You young rascal, if I ever catch you smoking I'll thrash you good." Consistency, thou art a jewel, and thy name is not always—Woman.

Of the evil effects of tobacco on the human system there can be no doubt. He who runs may read. It lays the foundation for nearly every nervous disorder known, enfeebles the heart and the digestion, is a frequent cause of insanity and blindness. Not only does it demoralize the physical system, it also affects the morals and is a sin that physicians declare is visited with dire results upon the children, thousands of whom die prematurely as a result of the parents' indulgence, while thousands more drag out a miserable existence from a like cause.

While tobacco is harmful to adults it is more so to growing boys and especially to those who use it in its most baneful form, the cigarette. The American Tobacco Trust claims that in one year it made, clear profit, from the sale of cigarettes alone, \$4,000,000. For the last ten years the number of cigarettes manufactured in the United States, according to the Internal Revenue Department, has averaged 4,000,000,000 per year. Add to this the number that are manufactured by the consumer as they are used and you have a faint idea of the number of "coffin nails" used. Benjamin B. Lindsey, the famous juvenile court judge, says, "I have known in the juvenile court, in ten years and in that time I have had to deal with thousands upon thousands of boys who have disgraced themselves and their parents and who have brought sorrow and misery into their lives, and I do not know of any one habit that is more responsible for the trouble of their boys than the vile cigarette habit." No pure minded, honest, manly, brave, gentle boy will smoke cigarettes. Physicians declare that the habit blunts the whole moral nature, that cigarette fiends lie and steal just as morphine fiends will. It stupefies and blunts the mental faculties. A cigarette smoker rarely, if ever, graduates at the head of his class and thousands of bright boys never finish their course at all. It interferes with the physical development, affecting mind and nerves. No boy who smokes, physicians declare, will ever be as strong as he otherwise would be. The president of a great university who has dealt with thousands of boys and young men

says, "The boy who smokes cigarettes does not need to worry over his future—he hasn't any." All these things are taught today in our public schools and yet boys still smoke. Why? Chiefly because men do and herein lies the great difficulty in solving the problem of the boy and the cigarette. Then upon the tobacco users of today rests the responsibility for the destruction of an army of boys that but for this habit might become useful citizens.

Then let us turn our tobacco fields into corn and wheat fields; instead of cigar factories let us have boot and shoe factories; use the pipes for kindling wood; clear away the filthy spittoons and let us breathe God's untainted air once more and save the boys. The government of the United States has prohibited cigarettes at West Point and Annapolis on sanitary and moral grounds. Many colleges prohibit their use, almost every state has some legislation either regulating or prohibiting their use. Let us continue to agitate and educate and some glad day King Nicotine will be on the run as King Alcohol is today.

### SUFFRAGE.

We believe that the ballot in the hands of the women will hasten the overthrow of these and other evils. Great reforms come slowly. It is over 70 years since this movement began but at the present time it is going forward in leaps and bounds. I am not going to present any argument for equal suffrage—it is not necessary, there is no argument against it. It used to be quite the fashion to have debates on this question—they have gone out of date for the reason that it is well nigh impossible to get any one to debate on the anti side. What in days past looked like quite reasonable and really formidable arguments have long ago lost their force and the only people now who can give real and consistent reasons for their opposition are the liquor and social evil element, who in self preservation oppose the movement, and the business corporations for whom two and one-fourth million little children are wearing their lives away in factory and sweat shop.

Results are after all the best arguments and where the suffrage has been tried it has made for better homes and purer politics. At the fall elections over 1,000,000 will have the privilege of the ballot. The question will be submitted to the people this fall in Kansas, Wisconsin, Oregon and Michigan. The movement was defeated in Ohio's constitutional convention where the liquor interest were most active in opposition.

Another great political party has declared for suffrage and whatever the fate of the party may be the campaigns for suffrage will receive great impetus. In our own state where this movement has been urged for many years women for the first time were seated in a political convention and had a part in framing the platform of the party. We are strong in the faith that the coming legislature will consider favorably a measure to submit the question to a vote of the people.

### EVANGELIZATION.

We have barely touched on these evils, and what is being done to combat them. We firmly believe in educators and legislators that are safeguarding our young people, making it as hard as possible for them to do wrong and as easy as possible for them to do right; nevertheless we fully realize that real salvation comes only through Jesus Christ, that to be safe the child must be brought into close communion with Him who was tempted yet was perfect in all His ways.

Over the life that is hid in Jesus sin has no power. Let us then above all "tell the old, old story" in such a way that those of whom he said "suffer them to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven" may early consecrate their hearts and lives, for this alone makes perfect citizenship.

What will become of the children?

Oh, who will gather them in—  
In from the highways and byways,  
In from the hotheds of sin?  
Who is now seeking the children;  
The little ones going astray?  
Oh, who will care for the children  
Who wander so sadly today?

Who if not I who should love Him,  
Him who was once but a child,  
Him who so tenderly blessed them,  
Saying in accents so mild,  
"Suffer the children to come unto me"  
Oh, are we keeping away  
Any whom we should be winning  
Back to His Kingdom today?

**REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.**

It seems only a little while since we parted at the Jamestown Convention. A year—once so long—is now so short, too short for all we want to do. As our vision enlarges and we catch new glimpses of the possibilities of life, we covet more time and more ability to make the best of them.

Your secretary is expected to give a record of the year's work, but that is a difficult task. A few statistics we have gathered, it is true, but these are mere suggestions of what has been done and do not reach the real heart of the matter.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is helping to make better homes for the children, wiser mothers for their training and safer paths for their feet. In its many-sidedness, this organization touches every avenue of life. No woman is so wide-awake, so progressive, so altruistic as our white ribboners. When the men folk want women as delegates to their political conventions, W. C. T. U. women are their first choice. We are interested in politics, to be sure, as those who love their country must ever be, but our aim is to put principle above party and men before machines. We do not think former days were better than these, but we sometimes wish for a return of the time

"When none were for party, but all were for state,  
When the rich man helped the poor man  
and the poor man loved the great,  
Then the lands were fairly portioned—  
then the spoils were fairly sold—  
The Romans were like brothers in the  
brave days of old."

The year has brought many encouragements. It is interesting to note that the work has been sustained and our membership increased largely through the efforts of our own women—only one National worker having been employed. The work of organization has been carried to the Montana line, the border town of Buford having an active union.

**FIELD WORK.**

Last October, Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher, National Y. P. B. Secretary, gave us three weeks of valuable service. While speaking in the Indian School at Wapeton, where she re-organized the Y. P. B. with 46 members, a government official was so impressed by Miss Mosher's address, that he promised a district for a special temperance day in all Indian Schools, the W. C. T. U. to provide the program. The flourishing Y. P. B. organized by Miss Mosher at Jamestown College, and the re-organization of the Antler Y. P. B., are especially worthy of mention. Miss Mosher gave in all, 19 addresses.

All through the year, with an occasional rest, our own Miss Chambers has been a field, using every opportunity for the promotion of our work. She will tell her own story in detail, but I want to express our appreciation of this bright young worker, and to thank you all who received her so kindly and made her work possible. A brief summary shows 7 months spent in the field, during which time she organized 4 districts, 11 unions, 12 L. T. L.'s, 4 Y. P. B.'s, gaining 104 active members and 47 honorary—60 young people and 349 children—giving 206 addresses and traveling 4,000 miles.

Miss Nelle M. Osmun was employed at last convention to do Indian work. She began by visiting the Turtle Mt. Reservation, where she discussed Scientific Temperance Instruction with the teachers. She organized local unions at Fessenden and Deering, and re-organized at Drake.

Later in the year she visited Ft. Berthold and Bismarck Indian Schools, making addresses and distributing literature. We are glad that through Miss Osmun's efforts, we have been able to do something for the Indian work this year.

Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, president of Fargo Scandinavian Union, has spent six weeks in the field this summer, making over 400 calls, organizing 3 unions, securing more than 100 new members and distributing literature, both English and Scandinavian. This is certainly a splendid record for such a short time, and we are very thankful that Mrs. Nelson is able to give us this assistance.

Miss Pearl Kirk, our efficient Medal Contest trainer, returned to us late in the year, but has done excellent work in First District, and we can heartily recommend her to any wishing to carry on the contest work.

**THE DISTRICTS.**

Fifteen of the Eighteen districts in the State are well organized and this year held successful conventions. The general officers attended, wherever possible, enjoying the privilege of meeting the workers. Miss Chambers was present at 5 conventions, and assisted in various ways.

Mrs. J. G. Dryden, of Stuart, spoke at Tenth district convention. It is very gratifying to note the interest in the western part of the State. Several changes have taken place this year among our district presidents. We welcome Mrs. Effie M. Stromswold, of Minot, president of the Fourth district; Mrs. Clara Wilson, of Stanley, president of the Fifth; Mrs. L. E. Heaton, of McKenzie, president of the Eleventh; Mrs. Jno. DuVall, of Edgely, president of the Thirteenth; Mrs. E. H. Wilder, president of the Fifteenth, and Mrs. J. J. Knaben, president of the Seventeenth district. We regret to lose from the State, Mrs. A. Heyward, formerly president of Seventeenth district, who has removed to California.

Mrs. M. A. Garry, of the Second district, has been absent in Montana several months, but returned for her district convention. We are glad that Mrs. Laura F. Greenup, of Hettinger, has returned to Tenth district, and is again its president.

Third district deserves the honor for most local unions reporting.

**DEPARTMENT WORK.**

The State Superintendents have been busy in their various departments. Several have sent out circular letters to the unions. The evangelistic principle, which underlies all our work, has been emphasized by the superintendent, Mrs. Widdifield. The Medical Temperance department has published special articles in White Ribbon Bulletin, and at the State Medical Association, literature was furnished the physicians. Mrs. Lillie B. Smith has been doing a great work in her department of Scientific Temperance Instruction. More Essay Contests have been held than ever before and thousands of young people have become interested in the subject, through this means. We are fortunate in having a State Supt. of S. S. work who is constantly in the field, and thus comes in close touch with the temperance work being done in the various Sunday Schools. The Superintendent of temperance literature, including Union Signal and Young Crusader, has made a good record, and the Press Supt. has silently, but powerfully, made her influence felt.

That we need an Anti-Narcotic crusade, no one who has observed the prevalent use of tobacco by boys, will deny. The State W. C. T. U., impressed by this fact, has offered a prize known as the Margaret A. Boyd Memorial Prize for the best essay on "The Effects Of Tobacco." Mrs. N. J. Walper, our superintendent of this department, has been busy with these essays, and the result will be announced later. In the department of Penal and Reformatory work, our superintendent, Mrs. Stevens, has been doing what she could to help the fallen, while Mrs. Woods, of the Rescue department, has also been busy. Under the able leadership of our State Superintendent, Miss Nelson, we are beginning an active crusade for equal suffrage, and are ready to help every honest effort in this direction, no matter by what advanced. As superintendent of legislation, Mrs. Anderson has wisely directed our efforts along this line. When measures of vital importance were pending in Congress, our women were active in petitioning on their behalf. Rev. James Anderson, of Valley City, ably represented us at Washington last March at the hearing on the Kenyon-Shepard Bill. Arrangements are being made for a fine W. C. T. U. exhibit at our State Fair at Bismarck next month, the same to be in charge of the members of Bismarck union.

**CHAUTAUQUA INSTITUTES.**

Institutes were held at three Chautauqua assemblies. At Valley City and North Chautauqua the general officers were in charge, while at Mouse River Loop, the work was carried on by Miss Georgie Chambers and Mrs. Alice M. Goheen. At each Institute, the superintendents present spoke on their department work. On our special temperance days, Mrs. B. Laythe Scovell, of Minn., gave the address at Valley City, and Col. Geo. W. Bain, of Ky., at North Chautauqua and at Mouse River Loop. Rev. G. H. Quigley, of Drayton, gave an address on Equal Suffrage at North

Chautauqua. Receptions were held and literature freely distributed.

**LOCAL UNIONS.**

We report this year 131 local unions, including Y. P. B.'s, with a paid membership of 2036.

We believe we have the largest Scandinavian union in the United States—the Fargo Scandinavian—and are very proud of its record. The fact that this union, in this age of change, has maintained its membership of 150, is proof that some aggressive work has been done, and we understand that much credit is due to Mrs. J. M. Johnson, who gained 20 new members again this year. The reports of the two Fargo unions were such an inspiration to me I was tempted to read them in full, to you, but thought it might not be quite fair to the smaller unions, whose opportunities are more limited. The department work done by these two unions is wonderful, and shows what earnest, conscientious women can do. Fargo First works 17 departments, while Fargo Scandinavian raised \$148.00 for mercy and help alone. Bethel union has fine meetings in the country at the homes of members. Lunch is served and honoraries are present. Literature is distributed. Bisbee has undertaken purity work. Devils Lake has gained 18 new members and distributes much literature. They have been unusually active, especially the last two months. Preston conducts an L. T. L. Carrington held a union service a few Sundays ago, at which they presented each person with a bouquet of flowers, tied with white ribbon. The president, Mrs. Heinmiller, suggests the observance of such a day in August, when flowers in North Dakota are at their best. Heaton has a good subscription list to Young Crusader. Flora has distributed literature. Minnawaukan prepares special program for mother's meetings.

Antler, Deering and Upham are working for law enforcement, Roth has tried to create temperance sentiment among young people. Towner has put out slot machines and made a specialty of Medal contests. Minot has co-operated with pastors to obtain better Sabbath observance. Mohall succeeded in preventing drugstore from securing permit. Portal helped in law enforcement and raised funds for cleaning up the town. Williston maintained column in paper, headed to school, druggist permits. Reeder has held in Medal contests. At a picnic supper in the country each member told how she earned one dollar. Hettinger has helped to enforce the law. McKenzie distributes literature. Valley City has three subscription clubs to Young Crusader, has helped in law enforcement.

Jamestown has specialized on Franchise and Scientific Temperance Instruction. Leal takes Young Crusader for teachers and has made a specialty of L. T. L. Lisbon has encouraged State's attorney in enforcement of law. Stirum has been active in law enforcement and also entertained District convention. Wimbledon tried to stop Sunday baseball.

Wydmers has prepared programs for meetings. Each member of the Amenia union takes the Union Signal. Hope paid for 18 State reports and started an L. T. L. Hunter, in spite of many hindrances, has gained 11 members. Mrs. Muir's L. T. L. numbers 55.

Grand Forks union has successfully conducted the Essay contest at University, has been active also in department work. Niagara has increased its membership and is doing good work. Northwood had Essay contest in school. Grafton distributes literature and has home-made programs for meetings. Park River has undertaken Essay and Medal contest work.

From the sale of post-cards Minto union realizes about \$10 a year. Forest River makes a specialty of Mother's meetings. Hamilton and Cavalier distribute literature and try to secure law enforcement. Dayton maintains column in local paper, has held Mother's meetings. Toner distributes literature and members generally take the Union Signal. Walhalla prevented prize-fight pictures from being shown.

**SPECIAL MENTION**—First union to report, Forest River; second, Mohall; third, Walhalla.

Best report received from country union, Bethel.

Largest union in State—First, Fargo Scandinavian; second, Fargo; third, Cando.

Largest L. T. L. membership—Fargo. Largest Y. P. B. —Antler. Greatest number regular meetings—Amenia and Lisbon each 26; Mohall, 25.

Greatest number public meetings—Portal, 7.

Most literature distributed—Fargo, 78,502 pages.

Best college essays, Miss Ethel Halcrow, Mr. Ned Porter, of the University.

Best high school essay, Hazel Melaa, Northwood.

Best essay from grades, Eugene Patton, Casselton.

Best essay on anti-narcotics, Liulla Johnson, Park River.

Best teacher's essay, Prof. William Hodge, Chaffee.

For literature, we have spent \$70.18, and 130,290 pages are reported distributed by local unions.

B. H. WYLIE.

**WITNESSES FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE.**

"Touch the goblet no more! It will make thy heart sore to its very core."—Longfellow.

"Show us something of body, brain or soul, that alcohol cannot spoil."—Will Carleton.

"I am a total abstainer, because I have always felt that I had a better use for my brains."—Edison.

"I never use it, I am more afraid of it than Yankee bullets."—Stonewall Jackson.

"Temperance puts wood on the fire, meat in the barrel, flour in the bin, money in the purse, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the constitution."—Benjamin Franklin.

**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.

**CASSELLTON REPORTER**  
CASSELLTON, N. D.

Neat Job Work for W. C. T. U. on Short Notice at Moderate Rates and First Class Up-to-Date Style

OFFICE HOURS:— Graduate University  
Mornings 9 to 12, of Pennsylvania.  
Aft. noon 1:30 to 5:30.



Phonics: Suite 404  
Office 123L, de Lendrecie Block,  
Res. 123K FARGO,  
N. DAK.

**DR. ELLA HULL,**  
OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

200 Broadway. Fargo, N. D.

Rob't M. Pollock James Wendell Pollock

**POLLOCK & POLLOCK**  
LAWYERS

Suite 304  
deLendrecie Bldg. Fargo, N. D.

TO "MAIL ORDER" PATRONS—As exclusive buyer in all lines of Merchandise, I solicit your patronage.  
**SPECIALTIES**—Oriental Bugs, Pianos, Piano Players, Victor Talking Machine and Records.  
Also agent for Vegetable Silk Hosiery and Underwear.  
Enclose stamp in letter of enquiry.  
No Charges.

MRS. J. W. THOMPSON,  
345 W. Sixth St. St. Paul, Minn.

J. H. Rindlaub, M. D. Elizabeth Rindlaub, M. D.  
M. P. Rindlaub, Jr., M. D.

**DRS. RINDLAUB**  
—SPECIALISTS—

**EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.**  
FARGO, N. D.

deLendrecie block, Opposite N. P. Depot