

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 16. NO. 12.

FARGO, N. D., JANUARY, 1913.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

A NEW YEAR'S PSALM.

I know not what of trial or of joy
May lie before me in the untrod way;
But yet I know sufficient grace is mine
For each succeeding day.

I know not whether there may partings be,
The rending of earth's ties that are
so sad;
But this I know, that rest for breaking
hearts
Is found at Jesus' feet.

I know not whether I shall serve Him
where
The praise of man sheds glamour over
toil,
Or in the lonely field of faith and prayer
Wait for the share of spoil.

I know not—yet I know that He plans all,
All that God chooseth is for ever best,
And this He gives to those who only seek
His will, and in Him rest.

So on His love I lay me down and say,
"God will be with me through the
coming year;

Lead me, O Lord, by thine own perfect
way,
With Thee I have no fear.

"Into thy keeping take my life, my love;
Thou art my portion, Thou, and
naught beside;

Dwelling within the secret place above,
My heart is satisfied.

"Until the day when, in the richer life
Of thine own House, I shall the ful-
ness prove

Of perfect bliss, and likeness to Thyself,
And everlasting love."
—Rhode Island Outlook.

LETTER FROM MRS. WILDER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17th, 1912.—
Dear Bulletin:—I will write a short
account of my trip up to date, or of that
part which may interest North Dakota
White Ribboners.

I was fortunate enough to find a very
comfortable room in a private home just
two doors away from Rest Cottage,
Evanston, and spent three delightful
days seeing the sights of Chicago and
visiting the places of interest in Evan-
ston. Of course the greatest pleasure
was in visiting National Headquarters,
Mrs. Parks, Cor. Sec'y, was there and
welcomed me very cordially. It is a
privilege to visit Rest Cottage, the great-
est interest and reverence being felt for
Frances E. Willard's Den, the place
where she did her work. In the fine
new Literature Building I found Miss
Addie Austin, who was with us and
greatly helped us at Devils Lake. She
was very kind to me and said she re-
membered the North Dakota convention
as an especially fine one, and the women
as bright and able workers. I anticipate
two pleasant days with her on my home-
ward way.

We reached Washington Sunday morn-
ing and attended the Mass Meeting in
the afternoon. The Belasco Theatre
was crowded and the audience seemed
heartily in accord with the W. C. T. U.
ideas. Mrs. Stevens presided and intro-



MRS. KATE S. WILDER
North Dakota Delegate to Washington

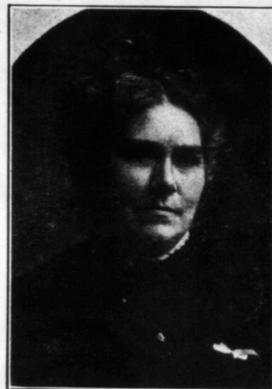
duced the other distinguished speakers,
among them Mrs. Mary Harris Armour
and Mrs. Florence D. Richards, whom
North Dakotans know. Mrs. Stevens
announced that all the Southern Prohi-
bition States were represented, but
none from the North and West, so your
delegate sent her a little note saying
North Dakota was there. She asked for
me then and gave me an opportunity
to make a few remarks from the floor,
and so North Dakota was heard from.
The Universalist church was well
filled at the evening meeting and at both
meetings there was a great deal of enthu-
siasm.

Monday morning by ten thirty the
Senate galleries were fairly well filled
and mostly by W. C. T. U. women from
all over the nation, although a saloon
man sat but three seats from me. The
opponents of the bill were very active in
delaying its presentation, but at 11:30
Senator Sanders of Tennessee delivered
a splendid address favoring our bill, and
he was followed by Senator McCumber
of North Dakota. Mr. McCumber is
gifted with a splendid faculty for clear
expression and he commanded the closest
attention from every one. He was
frequently interrupted by friends and
foes of the measure, and the debate was
good for our cause. Senator Kenyon
had but five minutes in which to start
his talk which will be continued Tues-
day morning. The sessions beginning
at 11 a. m. allow about one hour and a
half for the Kenyon-Shepard bill as the
impeachment case comes up at 1:30
each day.

The friends of the bill believe that
the sentiment of the Senate is favorable
to the measure, and that it will carry if
it can be brought to a vote.

Senator Gronna presented letters and
petitions from North Dakota. He told
me that he had received many from
Fargo and vicinity. The opinion seems
to be that the measure will carry in the
House. The session will adjourn Dec. 19.

Tuesday night the District W. C. T. U.
will give a reception at their headquar-
ters for the out of town delegates, and



MRS. ABBIE W. H. BEST

LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT.

Fargo, N. D., Dec. 25, 1912.—My Dear
White Ribbon Sisters:—We are all pray-
ing today for the passage of the Kenyon
Bill in United States Congress regard-
ing interstate shipment of liquors. Our
State Press Superintendent, Mrs. Wilder,
is in Washington and will well represent
us. If the measure does not pass we
will know that there is yet more work
for us to do, and we will BEGIN RIGHT
Now to use our limited influence in the
most telling way for all that will bring
us the desired protection of our prohi-
bition law, and aid in its enforcement,
always remembering that we do this for
home protection. We believe the ballot
in the hands of woman will be a great
means to this end; therefore, let us be
busy in informing ourselves upon this
question, that we may better impress
others of its great importance.

Did I get anything at National di-
rectly helpful to you? Yes! If I didn't
I was a failure as your representative.
I have tried in my other two letters to
impress you with the size, importance
and efficiency of our organization and
with the fact of its recognition by the
powers that be. In our National Presi-
dent's last address she said: "More than
ever is our organization loved and ap-
preciated by those who are interested in
the uplift of the people, and more than
ever is it feared and hated by the liquor
interests." What is it that makes our
country so great? Is it our grand lead-
ers? No! there would be no leaders if
there were none to follow. It is your
little union and you, the individual

on Wednesday there will be a banquet
in charge of the Anti Saloon League to
create favorable sentiment for the meas-
ure. Most of the delegates will leave
here Wednesday, but the North Dakota
delegate will remain for several days.
Sec. F. L. Watkins of the Enforcement
League arrived Monday morning and
will leave Wednesday night.

KATE S. WILDER,
Delegate to Washington from North
Dakota W. C. T. U.

member, and others like you, who make
this body great. What you do, what
you say, what you think, is of the great-
est importance. Therefore read the lit-
erature of our order, listen at the W. C.
T. U. meeting and to our speakers, then
think about it all. I know what the
result will be.

We are opposing a powerful and
wealthy organization so we must increase
both our members and our funds. Only
a consecrated membership can win.

Will not each one who reads this letter
gain one new member? Begin now to
work for this. How many are going to
try to gain twenty-five new members
and have her fare paid to the next State
Convention? I made it my business to
watch for the place where we might
gain recognition. We cannot well win
National honors by numbers, but we
can by proportion.

Are we going to try for two L. T. L.
Banners from National this year—one
for the largest per cent of L. T. L. mem-
bers paying dues to the State (ten cents
each)—another for largest per cent of
children of foreign born parents in
L. T. L. (England and Canada count)?
Get your dues in to the state for these
right away.

Will we try for a National banner for
the largest number of Mothers' Meetings
in proportion to the number of unions?
We can surely get this is we work for it
and report the meetings when held.

Now I wish each of you a very Happy
New Year and great prosperity for our
loved cause.

MRS. ABBIE W. H. BEST.

FRANCHISE PETITIONS.

To the Local Unions of North Dakota:

Please file all petitions on Franchise
with me not later than the first week in
January. I have not yet heard from a
large number of the unions. This
should be attended to at once.

Truly, CANDIS NELSON,
State Supt. of Franchise,
Valley City, N. D.

[This notice will not reach you before
the first week in January, but send the
petitions as soon as possible.—Ed.]

This clipping from the West Virginia
White Ribbon shows that their drug-
gists do not wish to use the drug busi-
ness as a cloak for blind pigging, as has
been the case in too many of our prohi-
bition states. When the West Virginia
Pharmaceutical Association pass such
resolutions as follows, it is time for tem-
perance people to not only commend
their attitude, but assist in securing
the legislation they desire. This resolu-
tion was passed unanimously: "That the
legislative committee be instructed by
the Association to use their best efforts
towards enacting a law at the next ses-
sion of the Legislature prohibiting the
sale of liquors in drug stores. We ad-
vise that if found necessary by the leg-
islative committee to call every member of
the association to Charleston to assist in
the passage of this act and further ad-
vise that every druggist take special
notice if such a call be made."

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

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

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

EDITOR IN CHIEF.

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.

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

JANUARY 1913.

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TO VICTORY WE WILL GO.

When we unfurled our banners,
We left all fear behind;
Determined on a conquest
That will surprise mankind.
CHORUS
And to victory we will go,
And to victory we will go, we'll go,
We'll go;
And to victory we will go.
We'll not be represented
By those who pay no heed;
So first we'll get the ballot,
Then elect the men we need.
We'll print our declaration
Upon our banners true;
Furnish it by Old Glory,
Our own red, white and blue.
We do not work for glory,
We do not seek for fame,
We're laboring for the Master,
We'll conquer in His name.

Places on this song, with music, may be had by addressing the author, Lucy E. Carlton, at Orth, Minnesota.

Almost everything becomes an argument against women voting; in the hands of illogical antis. In West Virginia, during the prohibition campaign, it was objected that the women injected their religion into politics. Why not? They certainly mixed well. Election in many cities of West Virginia was most spectacular—women by the hundreds in white and riding in white covered automobiles were marching and riding through the streets singing prohibition songs and pleading with the men for votes for prohibition. Great white floats filled with women and children were being driven through the streets of the city singing songs and prayer services were being held on the street corners and in the churches.—Fairmont West Virginian.

We write out in full a New Year's resolution for each of the unions of North Dakota to follow at once, and again throughout the year: Resolved, That as a union we will get busy and do something. Further Resolved, That we will send a report to the editor of our state paper at Fargo.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

DEAR COMRADES:

I trust the blessed Christmas tide has been to each one of you a season of refreshment of mind and spirit. It is at this time we go back to the unflinching source of all our joy and inspiration—the Babe of Bethlehem, who is bringing to this old earth, peace and good will toward men.

My wish for the new year is that this spirit of love and sacrifice may possess each one of our hearts, strengthen our hands and give us courage and enthusiasm to go on with our great work of helping to prepare the way for the full ushering in of His Kingdom.

Doubtless many of us would be willing to make even a great sacrifice for His sake. But I believe it takes the highest type of heroic devotion to cheerfully and patiently give to the commonplace service, the daily drudgery, the attention to petty details, all of which few know or care about but which are absolutely necessary to bring success to the work.

MEMBERSHIP

Our organization in this state has not been increasing in membership as it should to keep pace with the increased population and with the increasing needs and demands of our work. Let the watchword for the year be "Each one win one." Every member win and look after a new member, and every union be responsible for a new union. Is this too much to ask? Does the effort require too great a sacrifice to make? If not, I beg of you not to read this and straightway forget about it, but to act at once. I wish I could talk with you face to face and make you understand how much YOUR personal response means to the success of our work.

More people must be enlisted, more unions must be organized before we are able to do the educa-

tional work that needs to be done in every part of the state, that the young people in our schools and colleges may be grounded in the truths of temperance and prohibition, that the false statements put out by the liquor traffic, and sent broadcast over this state may be refuted, that a strong public sentiment may be created in every place which shall help the willing, and constrain the unwilling, officers of the law to perform their duty in the enforcement of the prohibition law and which shall make its influence felt in the legislative assembly, that no legislation shall be enacted that will in any respect weaken or endanger the prohibition law.

We have great need for money to carry on the educational work of our organization. Every new member, active and honorary, adds to our revenues as well as to our power and influence. I wish every District would employ a worker who would organize unions, Y. P. B's, L. T. L's, conduct L. T. L's thruout the District, visit from house to house for members, and meet with and encourage and help the unions. In the First District this plan has been started and they have a plan for financing it. Write Mrs. Buck for particulars.

LEGISLATION

The legislation asked for by the temperance forces this year is the liquor inspection bill, a bill providing for the removal of officers who fail to do their duty, a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of cigarettes and cigarette papers, and a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote on equal terms with men. Let your representatives know that you are interested in the passage of these measures and get influential men to write to them.

You all know of the effort that is being made to have passed at this session of congress the bill prohibiting the inter-state shipment of liquor into prohibition territory, and a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote on equal terms with men. Our representatives in congress have assured us that if the bill can be brought to a vote, it will pass.

A great mass meeting in the interest of this measure, called by the National President, Mrs. Stevens, was held in Washington December 15. Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, president of the Fifteenth District, represented North Dakota W. C. T. U. at this meeting also at the hearing in the Senate the following day. It is earnestly hoped that the bill will be brought up and passed after the holiday vacation. If this measure becomes a law and the liquor inspection bill is passed by our state legislature, with Mr. Watkins active in the work of the Enforcement League, we will have the law enforced as never before.

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

One of the most important days in our calendar is the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day, Feb. 17. I trust no union will neglect to observe this day and to send at least \$2.00, through our state treasurer, to this great missionary fund. This money is used to help in those states where campaigns are on for prohibition, to carry the gospel of temperance to remote sections of our country, to assist in the great work among foreign speaking people, colored people and Indians. North Dakota has never yet sent her full quota, \$2 for each union, to this fund. Last year we sent \$107.76. If every union had responded to this privilege and obligation we should have sent over \$200. Let us see if we cannot make it this year. This is the only appeal for money made by the National W. C. T. U. and we ought to answer it gladly and generously. Every ef-

fort is made to protect the unions from unauthorized appeals for money from within and without. No National or state superintendent should make appeals to the local unions for money without the consent of the state officers. Every union is asked and expected, by the state officers, to give to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund and to make a pledge for our own state work. I will tell you confidentially that I am head of a union which paid no pledge—for state work, gave nothing to the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, and yet responded to appeals for help from outside organizations. Other causes may be worthy, but we are organized to do our own special temperance work. There is a crying need in our work for more money than we have ever yet been able to raise. What would we think of a mother who sent food to a neighbor's children while her own were starving? Remember no other organization will do our work or raise money for it. We must do our own special work—or it will remain undone. As an organization our attitude toward every worthy cause should be one of cordial appreciation, but our machinery should be used to do our own work.

EQUIPMENT FOR WORK

In order to do our work intelligently, and to know its magnitude and needs every officer and superintendent in the local union should have The Union Signal, the State Minutes and the Annual Leaflet. The last named publication is only one cent per copy or 75 cents per hundred and should be put in the hands of every member, and given to the people whom you wish to interest. Send to the state treasurer for State Minutes, to the National Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois, for the Annual Leaflet. With this equipment including the White Ribbon Bulletin (which every member receives, if her dues are paid) and our splendid new National literature, it is not difficult to make every meeting full of interest.

May I suggest that this year we specially emphasize the educational phases of our work, in the local union, the mothers' meetings, the social meetings and the public meetings. Study our measures before the legislature, have suffrage and anti-cigarette programs, circulate temperance and suffrage literature, look after temperance teaching in the Sunday school and public school. See that teachers have the Crusader Monthly and that public libraries have The White Ribbon Bulletin, The Union Signal, The Temperance Educational Quarterly and temperance books, such as the new library edition of The Life of Frances E. Willard, by Anna A. Gordon; Alcohol and the Human Body, by Sir Victor Horsley; Alcohol a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine, by Mrs. M. M. Allen and The Breakdown of the Guttenberg System, by Mr. Ernest Gordon. It is not always necessary to donate these books and papers for often libraries will be glad to purchase them if they are brought to their attention.

Our treasurer has urged the paying of dues early in the year. Those unions that have not already held a dues paying social will find January a good month for this purpose. Every union should pay a pledge to state work as soon as possible. There are large demands on the treasury this month for printing State Minutes, stationery, etc. If the local unions are prompt it will enable the state to pay these bills promptly.

Will you please have this letter read at the January meeting of your union.

With all good wishes for the new year, I am,

Yours sincerely,
ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON
Jamestown, N. D., Dec. 28, 1912.

L. T. L. COLUMN.

Dear Little Legioners:

Christie I. Tingley has given us such a fine story about Balder the Beautiful that I am going to give it to you for our New Year story.

Once upon a time, according to an old tale, there was a boy named Balder. He lived far away across the sea and his father was the great god Odin. Balder was a very noble looking boy, more beautiful than any one in all that country and was as good as he was beautiful. Everybody loved him, but, of course, his mother loved him best. Her name was Frygga, and she was often worried for fear something might happen to him. She felt if any harm came to Balder it would surely break her heart. One day a sudden thought entered her head and she resolved to travel all through the world and ask everybody and everything to be good and kind to her boy. So away she went. She visited all the gods and spoke to them about him and they each promised never to do him any harm.

She spoke also to every man and woman she met and they were all glad to promise too, for who could help loving Balder? When she came to a river she said, "O water, please promise you will never drown my boy!" and the water promised. Later on she saw a fire burning and she cried, "O fire, promise me you will never hurt my boy!" and the fire promised too.

She talked to the trees of the forest and they were all kind to her, and even such things as gold and silver and iron were ready to promise, and the cruel diseases that kill so many people said they would certainly never attack the beautiful Balder. So Frygga went home feeling very happy and she told Odin her husband what she had done.

Odin was delighted and he said they must have a splendid festival on the plain to rejoice because their dear Balder was now so safe. The gods came together and had a glorious time and many a game did they play that day. There was one game that was truly funny. They put Balder in the middle of a circle and then threw golden balls at him. But the gold had promised never to hurt him so the balls stopped short at his feet. Then the gods, just for fun, shot arrows at him, but they were made from the boughs of the oak tree and the oaks had promised too, so the arrows flew over his head and did not touch him. The gods had a great deal of fun that day and made plenty of noise.

Frygga was busy at home and she heard the sound and wondered what it was. Just then an old beggar-woman came to her door and Frygga asked her if she knew what all the noise was about. The old woman told her and Frygga laughed because she understood perfectly well the reason why nothing would touch Balder. She said, "It is because I went through all the world and got everybody and everything to promise never to hurt my boy." "Everything? Are you quite sure?" asked the old beggar woman. "Yes, everything," Frygga answered. "Well," she added, "there was one thing I didn't ask, but it was so small it didn't matter." "What was that?" inquired the old woman. "It was only the mistletoe that grows in the oak by the gate of Valhalla," she said.

Now the old beggar-woman was really a wicked witch and as soon as she left Frygga she scurried away to do all the mischief she could. There was a very naughty fellow called Loki in those parts. He was always doing harm to somebody, and he hated Balder. The beggar woman told Loki about the mistletoe, and how it alone had not made the promise. Then Loki climbed up into the oak near the gate of Valhalla and gathered the mistletoe. He uttered some magic words and a strange thing happened. The crooked stalk of the mistletoe shot out into a long, straight stick and Loki made an arrow from it.

Then he hurried off to the place where the gods were playing their games. One was standing apart from the rest and

taking no share in the merriment. It was Balder's twin brother Hoder and he was blind. Loki went to him and asked, "Why don't you join in the game?" and he answered, "Because I cannot see, and besides I have no weapon to play with." "I will lend you my arrow," said Loki, "and will guide your hand so that you may shoot like the rest."

So Hoder took the arrow and Loki aimed it straight at Balder's heart. Whizz! and away it went through the air and its cruel point struck the beautiful boy and he fell dead. All the joy was turned into sorrow and all the laughter into tears. The mistletoe was the only thing that did not make the promise. It was so small and insignificant that Frygga had not thought it was worth while to bother about it. But it killed Balder.

The mistletoe is a plant, and it killed Balder. There is a plant nowadays that kills boys, but it isn't the mistletoe. In the leaves of this dangerous plant there are little sacks or bags which contain a poison. People dry the leaves and roll them carefully and put them in their mouths and some of the poison gets out of the tiny sacks into their bodies. I think you know the name of the plant is Tobacco, and its poison is called Nicotine.

There is another plant which is called the Yeast Plant and it floats about in the air. It grows very fast in sugary liquids like apple juice and grape juice and makes a poison called alcohol. Let us beware of these two plants, Tobacco and the Yeast Plant, and of their two poisons, nicotine and alcohol.

Very often people die from nicotine and alcohol. Hoder never intended to do that dreadful deed. He was blind, you know; he could not see what he was doing.

I wonder whether you can "see" the harm there is in strong drink and tobacco? If so, you will never touch either of them or offer them to anybody else. Instead of hurting other people as poor Hoder did by that sad mistake, you will help them in every way you can.

Yours in Loving Service,
GEORGIE CHAMBERS.

REMARKABLE DOCUMENT.

In the issue of the Western Christian Advocate of August 13, 1861, is a remarkable temperance document. It appears that the Hon. Edward C. Delavan of South Ballston, New York and at one time Secretary of State for New York had taken it upon himself to secure the signatures of the different presidents of the United States, that had served during his lifetime, to the following documents:

"Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony that ardent spirits, as a drink is not only needless, but hurtful; and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and happiness of the community; we hereby express our conviction that should the citizens of the United States and especially all young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit but the good of the country and the world.

- "James Madison,
- "John Quincy Adams,
- "Andrew Jackson,
- "Martin Van Buren,
- "John Tyler,
- "James K. Polk,
- "Zachary Taylor,
- "Millard Fillmore,
- "Franklin Pierce,
- "James Buchanan,
- "Abraham Lincoln."

It is a matter of great regret that Mr. Delavan had no successor to secure the signatures of our later presidents and thus have an unbroken chain of evidence against the arch foe of the human race.—The Christian Advocate.

"What a young man earns in the daytime goes into his pocket. What he spends at night goes into his character."—Theodore Cuyler.

LETTER FROM TREASURER.

Dear Treasurers:

In the December "Bulletin" I mentioned collecting of dues. Notice the sentence in Section 14 of the By Laws doesn't stop there, but says "and to devise ways and means to increase the funds of the union." There are many ways a local union can fill its treasury. The honorary member pays a dollar a year dues and the union sends no part of that to the state, all stays to work at home. The socials, teas, entertainments, contests, donations, subscriptions, etc., are all legitimate means of adding to income.

I know of one union, that, instead of a supper or social which would take the strength and time and substance of a few women who were the working ones in the church guild and other women's organizations, decided to ask each member for a 50c donation. A financial committee was appointed with the treasurer as chairman. They wrote a letter and had copies made of it. They cut holes the size of half dollars in oblong pieces of pasteboard, put strips of passepartout binding on either side, and sent one of these coin holders with a copy of the letter and an envelope to each member. This small outlay brought in about twenty dollars. Of course this plan could not be used often. Once in a while it is good to throw the burden on all.

Another of our duties is to keep the mailing list of the "Bulletin" correct. The treasurer is the only one who knows who pays dues. Each one who pays is entitled to a copy a year. The names of those members who die, drop out of union or move away should be sent to me so that I may notify the publisher to discontinue or change address. Doing my best it is a hard matter to keep all straight. Don't fail to send the names with dues. There is an improvement in this respect. If members fail to receive paper write me. I'll do my best to serve you. Your Servant,

MRS. F. W. HEIDEL.

Mrs. F. W. Heidel,
Treas. State W. C. T. U.,
Valley City, N. Dak.

Dear Mrs. Heidel:
Enclosed find check for \$10, for which please make my father, John W. Burnham, a memorial member of the state W. C. T. U.

He was one of the pioneers of the state, settling at Wheatland in 1878. He was a member of the legislature twice, the last time being the year North Dakota became a state.

He had special interest in the cause of prohibition and of woman suffrage. His army service lasted all through the Civil War and some months after, making 5 years in all, and he was a member of the Loyal Legion and the "Cincinnati" Society, one formed for and by descendants of Revolutionary officers.

On January 5th, 1912, he passed away at my home here in Fargo.

Sincerely Yours,
ELIZA B. MATTERS.

"Saloons or blind pigs?" This is the way it is frequently put, and we are asked which is worse, the licensed den where men drink openly, or the unlicensed den where they drink secretly. The answer is that the saloon regime legalizes the one and suffers from both, while the drys say "neither," and fight the evil in every form. Why not treat the lawbreaking rum-sellers as we do other lawbreakers? If the counterfeit-er should come to us and say, "Give me a license and I will manufacture my green goods on your best corner; if you refuse the license I will run my plant on the back alley," would you license him or send him to Walla Walla? If the saloon keeper comes with similar threat shall we give him similar treatment or shall we cringe and make the choice?

The amount of drinking is much reduced by taking away temptation to drink that proximity and opportunity afford.—W. H. Taft.

REPORT FROM 14TH DISTRICT.

"Ye scribe" has been waiting for more news to send, but when we saw the scarcity of Field Notes we repented of having waited so long. What's the meaning of "Bulletin," anyway, sisters?

Our district president, Mrs. McCrory, was at home but a brief time when she was called to the death bed of a sister in Iowa who yet lingered till November 9th, requiring much care. A special meeting of Bowen Union was called Dec. 5th to sign a Kenyon-Shepard petition, but stormy weather prevented. A "shower" for one of their girl members, of whom they have several, in honor of her approaching marriage, had a good day and crowd also. They paid \$2 to Memorial Fund and have 23 members.

Our good treasurer, Mrs. Tyson, has gone to Wisconsin for the winter. She broke two fingers of her right hand in September, by falling, but we are glad its use is recovered. She reports the W. C. T. U. rest room building of much service during their county fair week, which was cold and wet. The room was kept warm and a nurse was in charge. Literature was distributed.

Hankinson has lost another member, Mrs. Parslow, who has moved to Roseburg, Oregon. However, they have meetings regularly and still have 15 members. This fall their topics have been along the line of mothers' meetings. They have first rate helpers in Rev. and Mrs. Getchel. The former, in addition to other temperance work, is giving illustrated lectures which are full of witty temperance truth. He gave these in Gwinner, Dunbar, Forman and Havana last month, besides in Richland county and elsewhere.

Dunbar has lost one of its most faithful, Mrs. Hannah Anderson, who passed away Oct. 5th. She had been a sufferer for nearly a year from rheumatism resulting from cancer poison, the last five months unable to turn or sit up. Her Christian courage and cheerfulness was a marvel to all, and God has reckoned her among the "overcomers," knowing she did what she could. As she was a dear friend of the writer, may a pathetic little incident be recorded here? She was interested in a story in the C. E. World, "Crimson Roses," and waited for the last chapter. But she "slipped away softly" and we could but weep and console ourselves with the thought that far more perfect than the gift of any earthly love, she had found her "Crimson Roses." A memorial meeting, well attended, was held for her October 26th, and \$1.50 sent to the Willard fund in her memory.

Sargent county sends a staunch temperance senator to the state legislature, F. W. Vail of Milnor. Our district sent \$15 to help the fund to pay expenses of delegate to hearing of the Kenyon-Shepard bill in congress, which means so much to prohibition territory. Plans for Mrs. H. D. Hall to lecture in Sargent and Dickey counties got mixed during Mrs. McCrory's absence, and Cogswell and Forman prepared, met trains and lighted their churches, only to be disappointed. Other unions are busy we know and we shall hear from them next month.

That God never forgets our efforts for good, even though they apparently "fall through," is an encouraging thought for all us W. C. T. U. folks, and bids us good cheer for the future. Here is a good motto for the New Year:

"Then fare me well or fare me ill,
Be this my prayer, to do Thy will."
—B. L. M.

What state has the fewest criminals? Maine.

What state has the longest school term and the most high school graduates? Maine.

What state has the fewest rectors and the most owners of their homes. Maine.

What state has the most per capita in savings bank? Maine.

What state has the fewest women working for a living? Maine.

What State has the fewest children in factory labor? Maine.

DANGERS OF THE CIGARETTE HABIT.

Of the many evils that are present in today's society there is to my mind none that has fewer and weaker advocates than the cigarette. Even those who are moderate in its use are free to say that it is a bane to their lives. Perhaps the worst feature of the whole problem is that when the habit is once formed it is seldom broken; for few, and very few, are those who can break away.

In the present discussion I desire to show that the development of boys into cigarette fiends means the degradation of their minds, bodies and souls. I base this statement upon what I have seen as a teacher among boys for the last ten years and while among young men in college and from facts and statements gathered from noted authorities on this subject.

The cigarette is the worst and most poisonous form in which tobacco may be used. There is a prevailing opinion that this is due to the nature and composition of its paper and tobacco. This view is erroneous. It is true that cases have been found in which the paper and the tobacco have been treated with arsenic or morphine. These cases however are rather the exceptions than the rule. The paper is quite harmless and the tobacco is no better or worse than other grades of tobacco; the quality in each case depends upon the price. The real danger of the cigarette comes not from the composition of its paper or tobacco but from the fact that the cigarette smoke is inhaled. Did you ever see a cigarette smoker who did not inhale the smoke? Dr. C. H. Hubbell, for a long time president of the board of education of New York city and an eminent authority says "I have never known a smoker to begin the inhaling habit with a cigar or pipe but nearly always from cigarettes." What you have seen of cigarette smokers will verify this statement. Why do smokers of cigarettes contract the habit of inhaling the smoke? For this reason, that in cigarette smoking combustion takes place so close to the mouth that the smoke is inhaled as a consequence and because of the narcotic effects of the smoke the habit of inhaling is soon formed and is seldom broken.

By chemical analysis it is proved by medical experts that the cigarette smoke contains these three poisons: Co, Co₂, and nicotine. Cigar or pipe smoke may and does contain these same products Co, Co₂. But these gases are not inhaled immediately upon combustion and are thus diluted in the air. In the cigarette smoke these gases are inhaled immediately and without change. Co is the deadly coal gas which burns with a blue flame when starting a coal fire. Co₂ is a poison to the human system, and animal life can not subsist on it for more than a few minutes. In the pipe and the cigar the nicotine is collected in the stem of the pipe and in the material part of the cigar. In the cigarette the nicotine follows the smoke to the lungs. Thus in cigarette smoking there are three poisons that enter the lungs unbroken, namely, Co, Co₂ and nicotine. These poisons are drawn into every air cell of the lung; for it is well known that the cigarette fiend takes deep inhalations. From the lungs the poisons soon enter the blood and are thus carried to every organ of the body. The results and consequences are easily noted upon the typical cigarette fiend. The London Lancet, one of the most reliable medical journals published in the English language, says: "The most deleterious product in the combustion of cigarettes is Co, which is the deadly constituent of water gas and is present in comparatively large quantities. This is the poison that is responsible for the utter demoralization of that unhappy individual who has come to be known as the cigarette fiend." Dr. L. P. Clark, a well known neurologist of the Manhattan Institute State Hospital, says, in the Current Literature, "that he is convinced that the degenerate is an outcome of the tobacco, cigarette habit,

either in the individual or ancestry." The cigarette boy is easily detected. His physical appearance testifies to his habit. Wm. A. McKeever, M. A., Professor of Philosophy in the Kansas Agricultural College, tabulated the physical appearance of 2,500 cigarette boys. These are the terms used in describing them: "Sallow," "sore-eyed," "puny," "squawky voiced," "sickly," "short winded," and "extremely nervous."

David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University, has a more pungent way of describing them. He says that "the cigarette boy is like wormy apples that fall to the ground before they are ripe."

Such in brief is the physical, intellectual and moral consequence to the young boy who has contracted the cigarette habit.

Such in brief is the state of the boy who in his early youth is to begin the formative period of his life in the gaining of useful knowledge that would mean for his efficiency in his manhood and enjoyment of old age, consequent upon a well spent life. Towards this end the cigarette boy's efforts will prove quite futile.

In my experience as a teacher, and the same statement will be true with all teachers, that the cigarette boy never averages high in scholarship. As a rule he falls below grade in half or more of his subjects. He is not inclined to study and shows no disposition for any kind of work. In the Kansas State Agricultural college a record of scholarship was tabulated for 2,336 boys who were cigarette smokers. Out of this number six were reported bright, ten were average and 2,320 were poor or worthless. In the McCosh School, Chicago, Mary Darrow Olson made an investigation covering a period of three years. She found that she had 125 boys who used cigarettes. Nearly all of these boys were from 2 to 5 years older than the average age for children in that grade. 90 percent of these boys were hard to discipline and not more than 10 percent could keep pace with the class. Prof. A. H. Wilde, of the N. W. University, says that "the cigarette habit is manifested by carelessness and listlessness in the pupil's work; and general unreliability. I assume as soon as I learn that a student is a cigarette smoker that his scholarship will never be above the average and usually will be below." It might go on and show an endless amount of statistics in which the results are similar. They all go to show that the cigarette habit renders the mind unfit for intellectual work.

There is not only an absolute and a shocking loss of intellectuality of the boy who smokes cigarettes but there is a fearful loss in his physical vitality. Athletes are familiar with the rule that if they expect to do anything worth while in athletics they must refrain from the use of cigarettes or tobacco in any form. This in itself is proof that smoking lowers the physical vitality. I am unable to find any records to show that a cigarette fiend has won first honors for his school in a big and strenuous contest. The Literary Digest for December 30, 1912, published a statement of a well known physician in which he stated this, just before the Yale Harvard boat race: "I am sure Yale will be beaten for the coach permits men to use tobacco."

Facts show that the cigarette habit will mean to most boys a weak and puny body unfit for strong physical work.

The most important part of a human being is the character. But with the loss of mentality and the loss of bodily strength the moral part of man is very prone to capsize as well. In no instance is this more true than with the cigarette fiend. Of the hundreds of cases of truancy and delinquencies that came before the New York City board of education the president Dr. Hubbell said nearly all the incorrigible truants were cigarette fiends. Further investigation disclosed the fact that very many of these boys stole money from their parents or sold all sorts of articles that they could supply their cigarette craving. C. B. Adams, superintendent of the Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster, Ohio, states that "We have over a thousand boys here, most of whom use cigarettes. Can say that cigarette smoking is indirectly responsible for a great deal of crime and the cause of a large number of boys being sent to this school." Judge C. W. Stubbs states that since the juvenile court was established in Indianapolis, "I have had before me 1540 boys and girls, mostly boys, charged with offenses against the law. I find that in nearly every case where the offense charged

was of a grievous, criminal or degrading nature, the defendant was a user of cigarettes. Cigarette fiends come to think that an education is unnecessary and all kinds of work a nuisance."

G. Stanley Hall, president of the Clark University, states: "I have sent 1015 boys to the Chicago Parental School, a school for habitual truants under 14 years of age. 80 per cent were cigarette smokers."

There is no disguising the fact, and there need be no equivocation or mental reservation when I say that the cigarette is the cause of more wastings and wrecks among the boys of this country than any other factor. Go where you will and watch the boys in their gangs, and nearly every boy from seven to sixteen years of age belongs to a gang, and you will find that a large percentage of them are addicted to the cigarette habit. Even the rural boy is no longer exempt from the cigarette. It is only a short time ago when the cigarette was introduced in my home community. The cigarette was brought there by one of the boys who had attended business college in the city. After a short while a large percentage of the boys had contracted the habit. This is appalling when we realize that the cigarette in the United States dates back only a little more than 20 years.

Beyond that date its life history is found in such countries as Turkey, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies. It is significant to note that every one of these nations is characterized by low ideals of culture and refinement. The Chinese have lately been making a great campaign against the opium habit. They have in a great measure succeeded. But in doing so they have substituted the cigarette. The Century Magazine for March, 1912, states that the opium smoker needs less when smoking cigarettes. This is a proof of the striking resemblance or closeness of relation between the cigarette and the opium. The same fact is true in this country. Dr. W. S. Hall, professor of Northwestern University, says that at 25 our cigarette smoking youth is a confessed user of drugs. The cigarette therefore is a degradation to the youth intellectually, bodily and morally.

Success in these days on the part of the ordinary boy is not gained except by a strenuous struggle. Competition in every position of life is very keen and hard. There are numerous business houses all over the country that are unanimous in boycotting the cigarette smoker. Why shouldn't they? Testimony from all sources prove that the cigarette smoker is unreliable, a weakling in gray matter, muscle and heart. These are only a few of the houses that have closed their positions against the cigarette smoker: John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Larkin Company, Buffalo; the Globe Wernicke Company, Cincinnati; Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck; special deliverers of the Chicago Post Office, where over 300 boys are employed; the United States Steel Corporation, the wholesale hardware establishment of Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett, Chicago; the Tobey Furniture Co., and the Alexander H. Revell & Co., manufacturers. In the future there will be a great deal more discrimination than at any time in the past. The cigarette smoker is therefore placed against great odds in making a success in life. At least 90 per cent are doomed to failure.

What is the remedy? First, parents are the greatest factors. Parents, you have more influence with your children than any one else. Secondly, a strong and pure civic spirit that shall not tolerate the boy cigarette smoker on the street or elsewhere. Thirdly, enforcement of the anti-cigarette laws. Fourthly, by showing to the youth of the land the dangers of becoming a cigarette fiend. MAGNUS H. AYVARN, Park River, Supt. of Schools.

Ohio gained 858 members last year, and had 781 delegates in attendance at convention. What do you think of that? Almost as many as our whole membership. Far away Montana had 80 delegates. Our unions should hold entertainments or public meetings, or use some plan for defraying expenses of their delegates to the annual convention; it is not fair to expect them to pay their own expenses, unless they do so willingly. This is what keeps so many from the state convention. The work in this state needs the stimulus of the annual state convention. It is not too early to begin to plan for the next convention.—Selected.

SERVING THE BEER—RIGHT.

In one of the companies of a Wisconsin militia regiment are two students of Laurence College who are studying for the ministry. While the regiment was at Camp Douglas during the summer of 1910 some of the boys of the company thought to have a little fun at the expense of the two students. When the beer, which someone had sent to the regiment as a treat, was to be served, they asked their captain if the two students might serve it.

He said they might. The boys were jubilant, and served notice of the new duty on the two students. One of them refused to have anything to do with it, but the other—Private Keith—took the notice, which read, "The beer must be served on the grounds, and no man must get drunk," and said he would obey it.

He went to his lieutenant and asked him if the company might be held at parade rest while he served the beer. He was assured that it should be done. Keith then rolled the keg in front of the company, and knocked out the bung. When the beer had all run out he turned to his lieutenant, saluted and said:

"Lieutenant, I have served the beer on the grounds, and am sure no man is drunk."—Youth's Companion.

A clergyman says: "They may say I am in politics or not, for since Moses warned Pharaoh, Samuel stript Saul of kingly honors, Elijah punished Ahab, and Nathan rebuked David, the prophet of the Lord has been in politics with divine sanction, and will continue to be."

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