

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 17. NO. 2.

FARGO, N. D., MARCH, 1913.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

## THE MASTERY.

BY GEORGE KLINGLE.

Master where leadest thou?  
Mark thou thy cross upon my brow.  
What wouldst thou have me do?—  
show me the way:  
What is thy plan for me this day?  
What wouldst thou have me do be-  
fore the night?  
Lead on: I follow thee to left or  
right!  
Where leadest thou? I cannot see—  
Touch but my hand: I follow thee.

## SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE IN- STRUCTION.

Thompson, N. D., Feb. 17, 1913.  
Dear White Ribbon Sisters:

As this is the time when the legis-  
lators are giving us our laws it is  
well to remember that the "efficiency  
and permanency of prohibitory leg-  
islation has ever been dependent up-  
on the education of the voting  
majorities as to the nature and ef-  
fects of alcoholic liquors."

The boys and girls in our public  
schoolrooms today will soon be the  
voters. Let us do our part in in-  
sisting that the teaching of temper-  
ance physiology and hygiene be as  
painstaking, thorough and system-  
atic as possible.

LILLIE B. SMITH.

## THE PRESENT STATUS OF TEXT-BOOKS IN PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE TEACH- ING OF THE NATURE AND EFFECTS OF NARCOTICS.

The First Requirement—The text-  
book must be strictly scientific and  
accurate concerning the nature and  
effects of alcohol and tobacco, as  
well as of all other narcotics.

Second Requirement—The text-  
book must be up-to-date in its use of  
scientific experiments and of illus-  
trations. It should also have an im-  
personal and natural approach to  
the subject of Narcotics.

Third Requirement—The text-  
book must be carefully graded so that no  
repetition of statement occurs, and  
thereby the subject become dry and  
uninteresting. Each grade should  
consider an entirely different phase  
of the nature and effects of narcot-  
ics, the other phases being intro-  
duced only as is necessary to keep  
the entire subject in mind.

Fourth Requirement—The text-  
book must be of interest to children.  
It should not be a compendium of  
dry facts written in an uninterest-  
ing way or simply strung together,  
but it should be attractive both in  
the form of its presentation and in  
the subject matter introduced.

Hygiene in the Lower Grades—  
The text-book in the hands of the  
teacher who gives oral instruction  
should combine the teaching of the  
nature and effects of narcotics, with  
sensible rules of conduct. These  
rules for life should be formed by  
children before they are able to com-

prehend the important truths of  
physiology.

The Text-books which now best  
fulfill these requirements—The Gul-  
lick Hygiene Series of Text-books  
best fulfill these requirements from  
the fourth grade through the eighth  
grade. In the first volume, alcohol  
is discussed in its general relation to  
health; in the second, as a factor in  
injuries and accidents; in the third,  
in its relation to the community as a  
whole; in the fourth, in its effects  
upon the bodily organs; in the fifth,  
in its relation to the character and  
morals. As Charles McKenny, Prin-  
cipal of the Milwaukee Normal  
School, says, "The writer of the Gul-  
lick Hygiene Series of text-books  
has the true child's instinct." The  
books are of intense interest, sci-  
entifically accurate, teaching the sub-  
ject of temperance naturally and  
have no repetition of statement.

Text-books for the first three Pri-  
mary grades—The little child is best  
reached through a story. "The  
King and His Wonderful Castle" is  
a story showing the effects of nar-  
cotics upon the bodily organism.  
"Some Living Things, First Lessons  
in Physiology," by Ella B. Hallock,  
particularly emphasizes the Good  
Health Club and constantly holds up  
the advantages of abstinence. "Phy-  
siology and Hygiene for Children,"  
Robert and Andrew Eadie, are books  
prepared by experienced teachers  
who are in hearty sympathy with  
temperance instruction.

Text-books for the Higher Second-  
ary Schools—"The Advanced Physi-  
ology and Hygiene" by Conn and  
Budington has great positiveness of  
teaching concerning the nature and  
effects of narcotics. The evil ef-  
fects from the use of alcohol and  
tobacco as well as from other drugs  
are pointed out concisely and direct-  
ly. The nature and causes of com-  
mon diseases are also discussed, and  
the purpose of the book seems to be  
to make the high school student in-  
telligent in regard to his own health  
and the health of the community.

Other Text-books not Especially  
Recommended—In pointing out the  
best text-books in physiology and  
hygiene which treat of the nature  
and effects of narcotics in the best  
possible way, great care should be  
taken not to be confused as to the  
truth of there being other and ex-  
cellent text-books already in use in  
the public schools. These should be  
carefully examined and their strong  
points recognized and wherever such  
a book is already in use no attempt  
should be made to change it. But  
when a change of text-books is to  
be made the best possible text-book  
on this subject should be secured.

EDITH SMITH DAVIS.

## WHY HOLD A PRIZE ESSAY CONTEST?

EIGHT GOOD REASONS.

1. Because the essay is an excel-  
lent means of proving how much  
the child has really comprehended

the teaching concerning stimulants  
and narcotics.

2. The essay is a form of ex-  
pression which calls for clear, con-  
cise statement. This is greatly need-  
ed concerning the effects of narcot-  
ics upon the human system.

3. The essay demands logical  
reasoning concerning the benefits to  
be derived from total abstinence.

4. The essay leads to questioning  
and investigation outside of the  
school room.

5. A prize essay contest awakens  
interest in Scientific Temperance In-  
struction, not only in the school  
room, but in the homes of the com-  
munity.

6. The committee selected for  
judges are obliged to carefully  
weigh the value of the statements  
of the pupils.

7. The teachers see that the sub-  
ject, Scientific Temperance Instruk-  
tion, is of more interest to the  
community than any other subject  
taught in the schools.

8. The essay is directly in the  
line of all thorough teaching where  
"Precept must be upon precept;  
line upon line; here a little, and  
there a little" and is one of the  
forces which makes dominant the  
truth concerning alcohol, which  
alone can sweep from the face of  
the earth the legalized liquor traffic.

## WEEK OF PRAYER.

Lord's Day Week—The Week Fol-  
lowing Easter Week, March 30 to  
April 6, inclusive.

Civilization has followed in the  
wake of the Gospel. The rise and  
fall of civilized nations has been co-  
incident with their observance or  
non-observance of Christian teach-  
ings. No other command in the  
Bible is more definite or explicit  
than "Six days shalt thou labor,  
etc." "Remember the Sabbath  
Day, etc." Christ's own example  
and teachings further emphasized  
the need for proper observance of  
the Lord's Day.

History has proven that a Sabbath  
is necessary for the State as well as  
for Religion. It is at the founda-  
tion of the social structure. Good  
citizenship and social well-being  
grow out of the observance of one  
day in seven which man may spend  
in the worship of God, in the fur-  
therance of family life, and in spir-  
itual achievement and physical rest.

The State has as much right to  
establish a six-day-week as it has to  
establish an eight-hour-day. The  
nation and the individual need the  
Sabbath, more than ever before in  
the history of the World. The  
stress of modern life demands it.  
The Constitution provides for it;  
"All men shall be secured in their  
natural right to worship Almighty  
God, according to the dictates of  
their own conscience." "Liberty de-  
mands that men shall be as free to  
worship as not to worship." Every

encroachment upon the Christian  
Sabbath should be regarded with  
apprehension since it is an institu-  
tion necessary for our spiritual, so-  
cial and physical well-being.

The week following Easter week,  
March 30-April 6, inclusive, will be  
observed as the 35th annual World's  
Week of Prayer, for the better use  
of the Lord's Day.

Urge Pastors to preach special  
sermons upon the importance of the  
Lord's Day. Ask Church officials,  
S. S. superintendents, presidents of  
W. C. T. Unions, and young peo-  
ple's societies to arrange special  
programs during Lord's Day Week,  
for discussion of Sabbath Observ-  
ance.

Request the influence of all per-  
sons for the enforcement of present  
Sunday laws and seek to raise the  
standard for a sane and wholesome  
observance of the Sabbath.

## SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM.

(Let each number be brief—no  
talk over ten minutes.)

1. Hymn—"Oh Sabbath! 'Tis of  
Thee" (leaflet No. 2.)

2. Scripture Reading and Lord's  
Prayer.

3. Six One Sentence Reasons Why  
the State Has a Right to Legislate  
for Sunday Closing (given by six  
different people.)

4. Paper—What, in Our Town,  
are the Greatest Enemies of the  
Sabbath.

Brief Talk—By a Business Man—  
Value of the Sabbath to Working  
Men (leaflet No. 8.)

6. Hymn—(all standing)—"God  
Opens Wide the Gate to Heaven"  
(leaflet No. 2.)

7. Short Address—"The Sabbath  
for Spiritual, Intellectual and Spir-  
itual Growth" (leaflets No. 2, 3, 4, 9,  
10, 19.)

8. Announcement by the Leader  
—"What the W. C. T. U. is Doing  
to Promote Better Sabbath Observ-  
ance."

9. Pledge-Signing.

10. Hymn and W. C. T. U. Bened-  
iction.

MRS. SUSAN MCWHIRTER OSTROM,  
Nat'l Supt. Sabbath Observance.

## PUBLIC WELFARE DEMANDS REMEDY.

"The habit of drunkenness and  
the evils attendant upon it have al-  
ways received a considerable deg-  
ree of attention from the law-making  
power. And when we consider the  
poverty, misery, ruin and wretched-  
ness which intoxication entails upon  
its unhappy victims, and the un-  
speakable woes which must be en-  
dured by helpless and innocent be-  
ings dependent upon them, and also  
the frequent crimes and disorders  
produced by the same causes, we  
may measure in some degree the  
necessity for a legislative remedy, if  
one can be found. Every considera-  
tion connected with the public wel-  
fare imperatively demands it."  
—Supreme Court of Maryland.

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

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Elizabeth Preston Anderson  
EDITOR IN CHIEF.

Mrs. R. M. Pollock,  
MANAGING EDITOR.

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**OBJECT**—To promote the advancement of the W. C. T. U. work of North Dakota in all its departments, and to do in our power to bring the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law.

**STATE MOTTO**—I am but one, but I am one: I can not do everything, but I can do something; what I can do, I ought to do, and what I ought to do, by the grace of God I will do.

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

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

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## TO A NINE-INCH SHELL.

(This poem came to the New York "World" office on a crumpled piece of soiled paper. It was signed "P. F. McCarthy," and the author's address was given as "Fourth Bench, City Hall Park.")

Whether your shell hits the target  
or not,  
The cost is five hundred dollars  
a shot.

You thing of noise and flame and  
power,

We feed you a hundred barrels  
of flour

Each time you roar. Your flame  
is fed

With twenty thousand barrels  
of bread.

Silence! A million hungry men seek  
Bread to fill their mouths again.

There are some good programs outlined in this Bulletin. We trust the unions will aim to give at least one program to young people of Y. P. B. Each program is so important. Let us do work in as many as possible.

Newspapers are giving space to the statements of Dr. Frederick A. Busher. He says "alcohol in modest quantities is as much a food as sugar or other carbohydrates." He comments on failure of prohibition: "From recent statistics it is learned that the American people today, instead of consuming one and a half gallons of alcoholic beverages per capita, consume one and a half gallons of pure alcohol per capita every year." Had he taken the trouble to look up statistics of the prohibition states he would have found that in them alone is to be found the low average of a little more or less than a gallon of alcoholic beverages (not alcohol) per capita.

Last June at the Eighteenth district convention an excellent paper on "Medical Temperance from a Physician's Standpoint" was given by its author, Dr. J. J. Walker, of Cavalier. In the November issue of the White Ribbon Bulletin this same paper was published under the name of Dr. Grassick. How this odd mistake occurred the editor does not know, but takes this belated opportunity to apologize and express regret that such a thing happened. It is little enough recompense to give a vote of thanks and proper recognition when a busy physician gives his time and talent to aid our cause. We certainly appreciate Dr. Walker's effort and assure him he has aided the whole state as well as the Eighteenth district.

Mrs. Frank Goodwin, in a recent debate before the people's Forum of New York, claimed that women could not safely vote because of their extreme affectability. "Out in the state of Washington," she said, "one little girl who had cast her first vote for Roosevelt was so keenly affected by his defeat that she went insane and had to be removed to an asylum."

This called out from Miss Klatschken an annihilating reply. She said: "There was a man out in Milwaukee who couldn't even contemplate the possible election of Roosevelt, so he shot him. It seems to me that the girl did better than the man. Shrank lost his mind before election, but the girl managed to keep hers until after!"

This naturally brought down the house.

"King Alcohol" costs the American people a sum exceeding \$20 for every one dollar it pays back into the public treasury.—Union Signal.

## CASSETON REPORTER CASSETON, N. D.

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

## THE BLACK PYRAMID

All organized temperance work	\$ 1,100,000
Home and foreign missions	\$ 21,000,000
Church work	\$ 194,000,000
Furniture	\$ 175,000,000
All public education	\$ 440,000,000
Sugar and molasses	\$ 225,000,000
Woolen goods	\$ 250,000,000
Boots and shoes	\$ 335,000,000
Cotton goods	\$ 380,000,000
Sawed lumber	\$ 495,000,000
Iron and steel	\$ 560,000,000
Bread	\$ 720,000,000
Tobacco	\$ 945,500,000
Intoxicating liquors	\$ 2,175,000,000

A diagram showing the annual cost of intoxicating liquors and tobacco as compared with other articles. Compare the small topstone with the immense rock at the bottom.

## PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

Dear Comrades:— We are rejoicing over a telegram received from Congressman Helgeson announcing the good news that Congress passed the Webb-Kenyon interstate liquor bill over President Taft's veto by a vote in the senate of sixty-three to twenty-one, and in the house of representatives of two hundred and forty-four to ninety-five. This is the greatest victory ever won over the liquor interests in our National Congress and it is won after a battle of thirty years. Let us thank God and take courage. My faith is strong to believe that this marks the dawning of the day of National Constitutional Prohibition which must be the goal of our endeavor from now on.

We have also great reason to rejoice that we have after twenty years effort won our first victory over the American Tobacco Company. The cigarette bill introduced by Mr. Northrup, prohibiting the selling or giving away of cigarettes, cigarette papers or wrappers, has been passed by both houses and signed by the governor. The snuff bill has passed both houses. The senate has ratified amendments made to strengthen the bill and it only remains for the house to do the same. The sensational disclosures made in the trial and conviction of Ben Ness, acting agent for the American Tobacco Company, for attempting to bribe members of the house to kill the snuff bill, reveal some of the methods the American Tobacco Company have used in years past to nullify and defeat cigarette and snuff legislation.

Mr. Emerson's bill making bootlegging a crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary has passed both houses and been signed by the governor. This bill is far reaching in its scope and application. It was said by one man that if this bill passed the only place a man could sell liquor would be in an airship or a balloon.

The bill prohibiting the use of the public drinking cup, after being defeated once in the house, has finally passed both houses.

The liquor inspection bill which was asked for by all the temperance organizations of the state was defeated in the house Saturday by a vote of forty-nine to fifty-nine, three absent and not voting. This measure would greatly have assisted in the enforcement of the prohibition law. It was opposed by the German American Alliance, which organization is credited by common report as being the mouthpiece of the Minnesota brewing interests.

A number of bills have been introduced to make it easier for the druggists to sell intoxicating liquor. The senate and the house have each killed one of these bills and we trust the others will meet the same fate. An attempt was made to substitute the Kansas law which does not allow the druggists to sell for any purpose for the Helgeand bill repealing the druggist permit, but this was opposed by the druggists and a majority of the senate temperance committee. The Kansas law is absolute prohibition. It has been in operation there for four years and has proved to be highly successful.

House Bill No. 228 declares any place where gambling paraphernalia is kept or where persons resort for the purpose

of gambling to be a common nuisance. It has passed the house. A number of other excellent measures have passed one house and are pending in the other. I will write of these and give a general summing up of the work accomplished in my next letter.

Initiative and referendum bills are still pending in both houses, but undoubtedly some legislation of that kind will pass before the end of the session.

More than three weeks ago the senate passed the three suffrage bills which were before it. Since that time they have been peacefully reposing in the Ways and Means committee of the house, which committee has appropriately been termed the grave yard committee. The house by vote ordered Senate Bill No. 8 out of the committee and placed it upon the calendar. It will probably come to a vote tomorrow and we believe it will pass. I understand the other bills are to be reported out and we hope Senate Bill No. 157 which is the regular constitutional amendment will also pass.

The splendid address given at the State Enforcement League Convention by our state superintendent of Franchise, Miss Candis Nelson, on the theme "Woman's Right to the Ballot as a Defense to her Home" was published in the Bismarck papers and we believe had a most excellent effect. Mrs. E. M. Darrow, president of the state Votes for Women League, and Miss Rankin, field worker for the National Women's Suffrage Association, were here several weeks working for suffrage. Miss Rankin is a bright, attractive young woman and the Votes for Women League is to be congratulated upon having a woman at its head with such a charming personality, clear brain and quiet tact as is Mrs. Darrow. They both won friends for the cause.

Since the Enforcement League convention I have had the great happiness of having our corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wylie, with me. You who know her will realize what a help and comfort she is. Mrs. Wylie is writing a report of the Executive Committee and the Enforcement League Convention so I will not speak of these most interesting meetings.

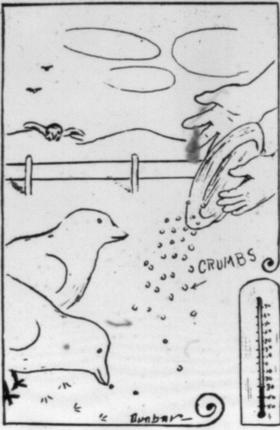
The Scandinavian Total Abstinence Society is well represented here by Mr. T. F. Tuft and Mr. John Siverson. The State Enforcement, The Scandinavian Total Abstinence Society and the W. C. T. U. are working in perfect harmony.

We greatly appreciate the fact that the State Enforcement League has its headquarters here at Bismarck, and that it has as its superintendent a man as wise and careful, patient and persistent as is Mr. Watkins.

Mrs. Mazie Stevens, president of the Sixteenth District, is here in the interests of the State Anti Tuberculosis Society working very successfully for health measures.

We have just learned of the peaceful home going of Mrs. Buck's aged father, Mr. Haig, and our hearts go out in loving sympathy to her who has been such a faithful and devoted daughter and who will miss so greatly the one to whom she has tenderly and loyally ministered for many years.

Yours in white ribbon bonds,  
ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON,  
Bismarck, N. D., March 3, 1913.



### L. T. L. COLUMN.

#### Dear Little Legioners:

When George Washington was a soldier some of his men were encamped in New Jersey near the town of Morristown. Not far from the town was a farm owned by Mr. Wick. The daughter of Mr. Wick, named Tempe (probably short for Temperance), was the owner of a very fine horse, and on this beautiful animal it was her delight to ride over the roads and through the woods of the surrounding country.

Of course Tempe did not feel afraid of the Redcoats as long as the brave American army was encamped so near. During her long rides she and her horse became well acquainted, and grew to love each other.

One fine afternoon, as Tempe, was slowly riding homeward, within a mile of her house, she met half a dozen soldiers in Continental uniform and two of them, stepping in front of her, called upon her to stop. One of them seized her bridle and ordered her to dismount.

They expressed their satisfaction at the fine points of the animal, and told poor Tempe they wanted it. They were going to break camp and thought good horses should go into the army, and people who stayed at home, and expected other people to fight for them, ought to be willing to do what they could to help in the good cause, and at least give their horses to the army.

At last the man, thinking she would dismount, let go the bridle. Tempe suddenly gave her spirited horse a sharp cut with the whip, dashed between two of the soldiers, and before they could comprehend what had happened she was off and away.

As fast as they could run, the men followed her, firing their guns into the air, thinking to frighten her and make her stop, but she swiftly sped away from them.

When Tempe reached her home she did a queer thing. She did not ride toward the barn, but dashed through the gateway of the large yard, and sprang from her steed. She looked down the road; but the men were not in sight. Without stopping an instant she took her horse to the back door, and led him boldly into the house.

She took him through the kitchen, and then into the parlor; and from the parlor she led him into a bedroom on the lower floor, which was usually used as a guest room, but which never before had such a guest.

The room had but one window, and the shutters were closed. There was no entrance to it except through the door which opened from the parlor. The door was quickly closed and Tempe stood with her horse in the darkness.

When the soldiers reached the farm, they went to the barn. They searched high and low, near and far; but no sign of the horse could they find. Of course, they never once thought of the animal being concealed in the house, and Tempe's dear horse remained a carefully attended guest in the spare room of the

Wick house for three weeks.

When the cavalry moved away from their camp near Morristown, no one of them rode on that fine horse on which they had seen a girl gayly cantering, and which, when they had been about to put their hands upon it, had flown away, like a butterfly from under the straw hat of a school-boy. When the troops were gone, the horse came out of the guest chamber and went back to his stall in the stable; and that room in which he passed so many quiet days, and the door through which the horse timidly stepped under the shadow of that hospitable roof, are still to be seen at the old Wick house, which stands now, as it stood then, with its shaded yard and the great willow tree behind it, on the pleasant country road by which we may drive from Morristown to Mendham by the way of Washington Corner.

Who will furnish the next true story about some animal?

I know two things no animal will touch, but man will—tobacco and alcohol. The animals know they are poisons, and know enough to let them alone.

GEORGIE CHAMBERS.

### FIELD NOTES.

CANDO—Early in the W. C. T. U. year our union gave a reception to the city and county teachers during the Institute session. We were also visited about this time by Mrs. Julia Nelson, who succeeded in adding several names to our membership roll. In November our annual soliciting from business men was done, \$119 was raised, and was used in paying of state pledges. \$5 was also sent to the Florence Crittenton Home. Much work has been done by the Flower Mission Supt., Mrs. L. J. Gjere, seldom a week passing without some sick-room being cheered by these silent messengers of God. In December the "Dues Social" was held at the home of the treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Pile. More dues were received at this time than in any previous year. At Christmas a beautiful hand-painted plate was presented to the president, Mrs. Salmons. On Jan. 24th a very interesting social meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Rev. H. S. Harris. During the last week of January Miss Georgie Chambers who was visiting in our city spoke at the school, the Sunday schools and Sunday evening gave a lecture at a union meeting of the Lutheran, Congregational and M. E. churches, held under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. We are very proud of the success of Miss Chambers and pray that her health may be restored abundantly.

HUNTER—Hunter union is still alive and growing, though we are not doing all we would like to, because our workers have so many other duties that claim a share of our time and strength. Our teachers are a great help to us this year. Prof. Beitler we count our most active honorary and at the first meeting of the new year he read a very valuable and helpful paper on "Health Precautions in School," which he consented to have published in our local paper, the Hunter Herald, so that all who subscribe for that periodical had the privilege of reading it. It was decided to have our meetings monthly instead of bi-monthly as heretofore, and hope by special efforts to make each meeting a marked success, both in program and attendance, to compensate for the loss and we are making a great effort to interest those who do not belong. Just now we are passing through an unusual epidemic of measles and therefore at our last meeting, though very ably planned by our hostess, Mrs. McLachlin, with excellent music and refreshments, only twenty members and visitors could be present, but Miss Maude Walker, one of our high school teachers, and a graduate of the University of Minnesota, gave a very excellent talk on the topic of the day "What Can We do to Make Our Union More Popular," which has given us much food for profitable thought. Our plans for Miss Willard's Memorial were greatly upset and changed by the prevailing sickness,

but we hope to carry them out a little later and our two dollars will go on at once.

HEATON—Our union observed Frances Willard's "heavenly birthday" with an appropriate program, Sunday evening Mrs. H. C. Barber, district vice president, presided and led in prayer; Mrs. C. I. Turner read the Crusade Psalm. Words of appreciation quoted from eminent temperance workers were spoken by Mesdames Prang, Saunders and Brace and Mesdames Mary H. Barber and W. H. Thurston told of the use of the "Memorial Fund." The pastor told of his personal acquaintance with Miss Willard during the "Red and White Ribbon" campaign in Saginaw, Mich., 39 years ago, and later at Petoskey, Mich., in 1887, and of her spirit of consecration and devotion to the uplift of humanity. Mrs. R. Prang sang "My Mother's White Ribbon" and Mrs. W. L. Tupper sang "How Beautiful to be with God." The choir sang several appropriate temperance songs and the large congregation joined in singing "The Victory May Depend on You," and other appropriate songs. An offering was taken for the extension of W. C. T. U. work.—Mrs. E. E. Saunders, Sec'y.

WEST FAIRVIEW—Mrs. Olen Hanson, one of our oldest members, who now lives in Minnesota, was here on a visit last fall. She paid her dues and said she wanted to be a member of our union so that she could wear the white ribbon. (There is no union where she lives.) Our union held a ten cent dinner this winter, netting \$450 for the Fargo home. A Memorial social was held on Thursday evening, Feb. 13. Our union is to hold meetings in the evening till spring work starts. We find it a very good plan for the country.—Mrs. Ina Hakanson, Supt. of Press Work.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—Yes, your Press Supt. has moved, but is perched for a time in Forman, prior to a possible longer flight, and may be somewhat "on the wing" this summer; will help when possible. The unions are a bit slack in reporting. We expected a report from Stirum for last month as well as from several others, but it is not yet. The former have regular meetings and are all "thar youst the same." Bower meets every two weeks, sometimes day times and sometimes evenings. The Literary of that vicinity gives them charge of every third program. Also, Forman had a meeting Feb. 12th and one for the 21st. Are talking of medal contests thereabouts—if we can get Miss Kirk down this way. Our W. C. T. U. speakers live on just water and feed, same as the rest of us; so don't let us worry about their "entertainment" but let's keep them busy among us.—Press Supt.

Students at Harvard, at Cornell and elsewhere are urging that they ought to be allowed to vote. They are not satisfied with exerting their "indirect influence." They take no stock in the doctrine that the ballot is not a privilege but a burden. They petition, they protest, they agitate; and there is a general feeling that their demand is just, and that some way should be found to comply with it.

The students are not asked to prove in advance that their votes will purify politics, promote temperance, lessen divorce, abolish the social evil and bring in the millennium generally. No one hints that the excitement of the presidential contest may lead them to neglect their studies. None of the time-honored bugbears are called into service in their case, but their discontent is looked upon as legitimate, and the attorney general of New York recommends an amendment to the constitution allowing college students to vote under regulations such as are provided for soldiers absent from home.

We do not grudge it to the students, but why not extend the same fair play to their mothers?—Woman's Journal.

All alcohol and all things of an alcoholic nature injure nerve tissues.—Sir Wm. Gull, Physician to Queen Victoria.

### Young Peoples Branch

My Dear Y. P. B's—This month I am giving you the program for Y. P. B. Day as arranged by Miss Mosher, our Nat'l Y. P. B. secretary:

PROGRAM FOR Y. P. B. DAY  
APRIL 26, 1913

Decorate with royal blue and white—the Branch colors.

10:00 a. m. Music. Prayer. Bible Reading.—The Young People of the Bible."

11:00 a. m. Prayer for our World Workers: Miss Swankie Cameron, Ruth Davis, Flora Strant, Mrs. Thompson and others.

11:30 a. m. Prayer for the National, State and Local Workers and for the Young People in our Colleges.

12:30 p. m. Light Lunch.

1:30 p. m. Opening Exercises, 2:00 p. m. Playlet—"Visitors at the Y. P. B. School." (Price 5c.)

2:30 p. m. Address—"How can the W. C. T. U. help the Y. P. B.?" Recitation—"It is you, my Dears." (Union Signal, Sept. 12, 1912.)

3:00 p. m. Debate—Resolved, "That work for young people is the most important work of the W. C. T. U." Music.

4:00 p. m. Address—"Does our town need a Y. P. B., and what work could it do?" (Use "The Community's Need of a Y. P. B." and other leaflets. See the Union Signal, June 13, 1912.)

4:30 p. m. Book Review—"The Y. P. B. Year Book for 1913.

4:45 p. m. Appointment of a Committee to organize a Y. P. B.

5:00 p. m. Adjournment.

8:00 Medal Contest, Social or Address.

This program can be altered of course, to suit the local workers, if desired, but I earnestly hope that every Y. P. B. and every W. as well, will observe this day.

It may be for the W. a chance to make an open door for a Y. organization. Will not each union in the state consider this matter thoughtfully and prayerfully and then go forward in your work for the young people? Get the cooperation of the young people's church organizations and make of this day an occasion of unusual interest to your town people and an awakening to the need of more active temperance work.

The young people are ready. They can be interested if they are simply given an arrest of thought.

The many departments of work open to the young people in the Y. P. B. make it one of the broadest of young people's societies. In addition, these meetings can be so conducted as to satisfy the need for a literary club or one of sociability, and by keeping prominent in all their meetings the "temperance" truths it is really a "Three in One" club.

Your secretary recently organized an enthusiastic Y. P. B. in Hamilton, with Miss Violet Morrison as leader. If these young people go on as earnestly as they have begun we are sure to hear great things from them.

Yours faithfully,  
PEARL KIRK.

VALLEY CITY, Feb. 17, 1913.—The Scandinavian W. C. T. U. held their monthly meeting in the M. E. church Feb. 4. Rev. Jackopsen of McVillie was present and gave a very interesting talk on the life of Frances Willard, also on Frances Willard Hall, where he had spent so many blessed times, when he was a student at Evanston. Six new members were added to the union at this meeting. Mrs. Olsby served lunch and a free-will offering was taken that amounted to seven dollars, which will be sent to the Frances Willard Hall. The flower mission has been taken up by the union this past year and lots of flowers have been sent to the poor and sick in the local hospital and other help given when needed, thru the Scandinavian W. C. T. U. How can one pray Thy kingdom come, and then go on and vote for rum?—Mrs. O. Brudevold.

**FROM MRS. WYLIE**

Dear Comrades: The Enforcement League convention which was held here in Bismarck, Feb. 18 and 19, was one of the best and most enthusiastic in the history of the organization. The convention was welcomed by the Rev. Bruce E. Jackson for the churches, Mr. F. A. Williams for the city, and by his honor, Gov. L. B. Hanna for the state. Mr. R. B. Griffith, president of the League, made fitting response. The chief address of the evening was by Mr. P. J. Youngdahl of Minneapolis, superintendent of the Anti Saloon League. On Wednesday morning Dr. J. M. Walters of Fargo, in a fine, optimistic address on "The Signs of the Times as to the Battle With the Liquor Traffic, declared that anyone who calls himself a follower of the living God and shows any pessimism as to the future ought to be ashamed of himself. Yet the speaker advised us to get our fighting togs on as there's some fine fighting just ahead. A new conscience is being awakened, young men are lining up on the right side, daily papers and magazines are taking a stand, the churches are getting together on the proposition and the enemy is fighting for his life.

Dr. W. M. Hotchies superintendent of the State Insane hospital at Jamestown, in a very practical address treated the subject of Eugenics. He showed the necessity for the discontinuance of that class of people who have nothing to hand down to posterity and emphasized the fact that the clergy and the medical profession should unite to give the people more light on these matters. Rev. A. C. Hacks gave a strong address on "Manhood, or the Four Vices," classifying the latter as cigarettes, gambling, the liquor traffic and prostitution.

Greetings from the state W. C. T. U. were ably voiced by our president, Mrs. Anderson, and by Mr. T. F. Tuttle for the Scandinavian Total Abstinence society. The faithful and courageous work of the superintendent of Enforcement League, Rev. F. L. Watkins, was most highly commended, as was also that of his noble wife. In a very strong address Mr. Watkins showed that the work of the league is to convince the violator that he is never safe to sell intoxicating liquor in North Dakota, and to convince all the people that the law can be enforced. In places where the law is poorly enforced it is an official problem. It is a slander on the people to call it a matter of public sentiment. But our great state is altogether too large a field for Mr. Watkins to cover. He needs more helpers. At present there are in his office 200 requests for assistance in law enforcement. It takes time to attend to so many. Mr. Watkins showed the great need of men who will stand by when the trial for violation of law comes up.

We, in the W. C. T. U., were very proud of our state superintendent of franchise, Miss Candis Nelson, and the splendid address she gave on woman's suffrage from an economic standpoint. She showed that it is not a question of whether women wanted the vote or not—it's a duty they owe to the state, "and the state is only the home at large." Miss Nelson showed that two classes of women were opposed to suffrage—those who have good homes and good husbands and care nothing for those who are not similarly situated, and second, those who have plenty of money and plenty of time and are seeking only for ease and pleasure. Miss Nelson spoke of the millions of working women and home-makers who realize the need of the ballot to help better conditions. Her address was very highly commended and published at length in the Bismarck papers.

Rev. G. B. Newcombe, superintendent of the Society for the Friendless, gave an address on "The Millstone," making a strong plea for the hand capped class of society. The report of the treasurer, Mr. R. M. Pollock, showed the great need of the League for more money. The work that may be done is greatly limited by the lack of means.

On Wednesday evening the opening song service was in charge of Mr. W. J. Arnold. The address of the evening on "Regulation and Segregation, or Prohibition of Vice," by the Rev. Marion D. Shutter of Minneapolis, chairman of the vice commission of that city, was an unusually strong presentation of the subject. Dr. Shutter speaks from a wide experience in combating the social evil and sees in the prohibition of vice its only cure.

**THE MID-YEAR EXECUTIVE MEETING.**  
Several of our women came a day or two ahead in order to attend the Enforcement League convention. On the morning of February 20 we met in executive session with the president, Mrs. Anderson, in the chair. The other officers present were the treasurer, Mrs. Heidel, and the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Edna D. Marks was present from the Sixth district, Mrs. Estelle Taylor from the Thirteenth, Mrs. F. H. Wilder from the Fifteenth, and Mrs. Mazie Stevens from the Sixteenth. Miss Candis Nelson represented the board of superintendents.

The invitation of Lisbon for the next state convention was accepted and arrangements made for the same. The executive committee will meet on the afternoon of September 23, convention also opening that evening and closing on the afternoon of September 25. It was decided to give a picture of the general officers to every union gaining ten new members or doubling its membership; also, to pay half the fare to the National convention for any district president whose district gains 100 new members, and full fare for any gaining 200 new members. April 20th has been set apart as Y. P. B. day and unions are urged to observe the same, using prepared program. In view of the small response on the part of teachers and normal students, it was decided not to offer the usual prize for essays written by them.

District presidents are urged to encourage their unions in holding local institutes, also to push the campaign edicts of the Union Signal, which is only 25 cents a year. Plans were made for work at chautauqua assemblies and at district conventions. We are happy to announce that our national L. T. L. secretary, Miss Edna Rowan, will be with us in June. Miss Rowan is one of the brightest young women in all our work and a general favorite everywhere. We are also fortunate in having in the state at present our round-the-world missionary, Miss Alice Ruth Palmer, who is pastor of the Congregational church at Cayuga, and will be available for work this summer. We shall be glad to hear from those who desire the help of either of these efficient workers. In view of the fact that all parts of the state are represented at the university, and that Miss Halcrow, secretary of the Y. P. B. there, is giving much of her time to the work, district treasurers are urged to collect pledges made toward the maintenance of this work. Miss Pearl Kirk is busy holding contests in the First district and meeting with fine success. We shall be glad to hear from other districts who want her help.

Since we last wrote we regret to say that our faithful editor, Mrs. R. M. Pollock, has had a severe illness. The sympathy of all our readers will go out to Mrs. Pollock with best wishes for her recovery. On the evening of February 25, after a brief but severe attack of pneumonia, the aged father of our recording secretary, Mrs. Buck, was called to his reward. Mr. Haig has been for many years confined to his room, but has borne his affliction with true christian fortitude and sweetness of spirit. After the long years of waiting, we can but rejoice with him that he has at last won his crown. To his devoted daughter and other relatives the sincere sympathy of White Ribboners is extended at this time.

It has been a new and interesting experience, and one which I have appreciated, to be here with Mrs. Anderson for the last two weeks, watching the legislature make laws. Yours loyally,  
BARBARA H. WYLIE.  
Bismarck, March 1, 1913.

**AN EASTER MEDITATION ON THE LORD'S SUPPER.**

Jesus Christ said, "I am the resurrection and the life." He was going into the Valley, and through the gate of death that leads to immortality, nevertheless His body was not to see corruption—Acts 2:27. He came to bring us life, eternal life. He saved life; He breathed life; He raised the dead; His touch brought life; disease and corruption fled at His word. He was eternal truth and immortal life.

He left a memorial to His followers, to keep His memory green and His mission ever before the world. It was to say always to the world, "In remembrance of me." Take this symbol that represents My body, and this drink that represents my blood, and as ye take it remember that I suffered that you might have life, life, life eternal. What did He give them at that last supper that would serve as an emblem of His body? "He took bread," the staff of life, bread that nourishes and strengthens. What kind of bread? Unfermented bread that had never been leavened (corrupted by the decay of fermentation,) bread without any taint of decay in it. We know this because it was Passover week when leavened bread was never found in the house of a Jew, and the guests were Jews. "He took the cup," what cup? The cup containing the "Fruit of the vine" pure and sweet like the bread, containing no taint of the death of ferment or leaven, and as He took the unleavened "Fruit of the vine" and gave to His disciples, He said, "This is My blood shed for you, for the remission of sin." His blood means life, it was shed to give life, ETERNAL LIFE. There was no death in that cup, no chemical alcoholic death, to tempt the weak brother to his fall, there was no danger in the bread that nourishes and the "Fruit of the vine" as God gave it to us, pure and sweet, will never lure a soul down to death.

But the Christ that came to give life, and whose body and blood is a symbol of life, invites to His memorial table the rich, the poor, the strong, the weak, the tried and the tempted, and as we eat we give thanks for the Bread of Life, and for the sacrifice that purchased it for fallen, sinful men. Do not tell us that Christ, the Life Giver, ever put in the hand of mortal man the modern alcoholic wine of our day, the wine that His word says "bites like a serpent and stings like an adder," bringing we and some to a myriad of human beings—there is no life in it in that cup, but death, moral and eternal. Do not tell us that Christ, a Jew, broke the law of the Passover, a crime which was punished by being "cut off from Israel" by giving leavened wine to his guests during Passover week.

No, do not tell us that Christ established a supper memorial to be observed to the end of time and served to the guests that which, if the weak ones take, will cause them to fall into sin. The fact that the New Testament account of the establishment of the "Lord's Supper" does not use the word wine, but "fruit of the vine," is proof that fermented wine was not used, as alcohol or ferment is never a fruit of vine, tree or shrub (ferment is the death or corruption of the fruit.) Isa. 65:8 says: "The new wine is found in the cluster, a blessing is in it." No alcohol was ever found in the cluster, God never created alcohol. It is always procured when the thing God created for man's good is decayed and corrupted. "O, the blessedness of the invitation, "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest." Come and find peace, no distress, come and find safety, no danger, come and find life, not death.

How terrible is the responsibility of those who presume to place on the table of the Lord the modern wine of commerce, strong to tempt and destroy the weak, the same drink that the saloon keeper hands out over the bar to nerve the criminal for deeds of evil or to destroy his manhood and make him an outcast.

No, that drink contains not the element of life but death; it utterly fails as a symbol and lures many a soul to destruction. Jesus himself said, "Whosoever shall offend (stumble) one of these little ones that believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he were cast into the sea."—Mark 9:24.

Should we not be consistent and keep the command of God as given in the law of God, Lev. 10:9-10: "Do not drink wine or strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of

the congregation lest ye die; it shall be a statute forever throughout your generations; and that ye may put difference between holy and unholy, and between clean and unclean." There is a difference between the "fruit of the vine" that nourishes, and the alcoholic wine that destroys.

This leaflet can be obtained of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union building, Evanston, Ill. Price 2 cents each; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

**SUFFRAGE WILL PROMOTE COM-PANIONSHIP.**

"I believe many men go to the saloon, club, lodge and devil, because of the weak, rapid, insane, unintelligent little-tattle of empty-headed women who have no interest beyond the wash tub, caramels or poodle," said the Rev. Dr. Augustus E. Barnett of Philadelphia, rector of the Church of Our Redeemer, who used to be opposed to equal suffrage, but has become a convert. In a recent sermon he put in some sledge-hammer blows for equal rights.

"I do not believe one-half of the race should be disfranchised because of sex," he said. "Men have been more concerned about property than lives. Our politicians have been so busy receiving letters and drafts and telegrams from Mr. Archbald that they have had little time and less inclination to look into the working of the white slave traffic, poisons in our foods, and the pitiable conditions under which five million women are earning their bread, under the serfdom and bloodsweat of our industrial system.

Go to the countries and states where women vote, and you will find they have flushed the filth from politics, bettered economic conditions, mitigated the cruelty of the industrial system.

"How will it affect the woman who is at home? Will it be more difficult for her to leave her scrubbing, baking or sewing to go to the polls than for John Wannamaker to leave his store or Taft to journey from Washington to Cincinnati? Will it be less interesting for a man to hear his wife's opinion of some candidate or measure than about the lost kitten, the prizes of the bridge whist party, Mrs. Smith's new feather boa or Parisian gown. Mr. Slantbrow's coming lecture on "The Dangerous Length of hatpins," or the latest thrills at the "movies?"

"Many men do not marry, and many people prefer to pay alimony rather than live with the woman they have married, because they do not find the broad, sensible, human companionship they crave. "Let us get rid of the idea that a woman is a camouflaged female, needing the mothball of masculine solicitude, to whom it is to be sedulously denied all right to consider and solve the large problems that so vitally affect the home life."—Woman's Journal.

OFFICE HOURS:— Graduate University  
Morning, 9 to 12, of Pennsylvania.  
AFTERNOON, 1:30 to 5:30.



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