

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 17. NO. 3.

FARGO, N. D., APRIL, 1913.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

"IF."

S. B. McManus, in the Ram's Horn.

I wonder if 'twould matter much  
If I some day should fold my hands  
And never more a task should touch  
So long as in the glass the sands  
Should run for me—I wonder would  
The world be just as fair and good.

If I some day should stay my feet  
That know the path of duty plain,  
And selfish, wander from the heat,  
The hurts of soul, the cries of pain,  
And pamper self in solitude—  
Would I be missed for my lost good?

If I should some day steel my heart  
To answer neither plead nor prayer,  
Refuse to do my little part,  
Of my best good refuse to share,  
With some one who was sick and poor;  
Be deaf to cries outside my door—

Would all these count for very much?  
Or would some little place in life  
Be yearning for a soothing touch  
To calm the restlessness of strife?  
Would some one miss me if I stayed,  
Or from: the path of duty strayed?

I need no answer to my thought,  
No one need tell me aye or nay;  
The answer comes unbid, unsought—  
It is to live from day to day  
As 'twere the last with God in sight,  
And love and kindness infinite.

## MEDICAL TEMPERANCE.

Dear Sisters—

The year of 1913 is rapidly passing and the question is what are we doing in the Department of Medical Temperance?

The Primary object of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is the overthrow of the liquor traffic. Every department is intended to focus upon that point. As few local unions can devote much attention to all the departments it is wise to study carefully what branches of work are most needed in a locality and what will be likely to give the greatest results for the time, labor and money expended.

Is it not true that every community is in need of the knowledge which comes through the Department of Medical Temperance? Is there a city, village or hamlet in the country where alcoholic liquors are never used as home remedies in sickness by the advice of some physician? Is there a union in existence any where that can truthfully say, "No person in our town uses alcoholic patent medicines or morphine soothing syrups or cough mixtures containing opium, or headache powders that depress and weaken the heart, or cocaine catarrh cures, or soft drinks containing drugs?"

IF THERE IS NOT SUCH A PLACE THEN THERE IS NOT A UNION FREE FROM RESPONSIBILITY BEFORE GOD FOR THE OPPORTUNITIES AFFORDED

IT BY THIS DEPARTMENT. This department which does so much to enlighten the public as to the dangers of medication with alcohol and other powerful drugs that may lead to a disastrous craving or may gradually undermine the constitution or permanently enfeeble the mind.

This department not only helps a local Union to conserve the health and life and money of a community by exposing dangerous and fraudulent "patent" medicines and drugged soft drinks, but it also brings to the local Unions the teaching of distinguished physicians of America and Europe who believe that all forms of disease can be more satisfactorily treated without alcohol than with them. These teachings are powerful arguments against any resort to alcoholic drink either as beverage or medicine and they remove the last reasonable excuse for any use of these drinks. And what means so much to the people of North Dakota, they help to strengthen our prohibitory law and hasten the time when the Permit Law may safely be removed from off our statute books.

Women sometimes refuse to join the W. C. T. U. because they think they must keep liquor in the house as a family remedy. The literature of this department given courteously will show how dangerous is the resort to whisky slings and will teach a better way. The little pamphlet "Safe Remedies" is excellent to put in such homes, also the leaflet "Medical Men and the Alcohol Question."

We have a great field for usefulness in this department and I trust we may use it to its fullest extent in the year 1913.

Loyally yours,  
MRS. EDNA F. SALMON.

## SUGGESTED PROGRAM

Devotional exercises with special prayer for this department.

STUDY:—"Alcohol, the Young Man's Greatest Enemy." Cut two leaflets of this name into sections, number these, and pass them around to be read by the members.

"PATENT MEDICINE QUIZ." Have enough copies of this leaflet so that each member may have one, or write out the questions and pass around the answers cut from two copies of the leaflet.

DISCUSSION WITH PREPARED LEADER:—"How can we promote the cause of total abstinence and prohibition in our town through Medical Temperance work?" Leader should give the suggestions of this plan of work, with whatever else seems best adapted to her community.

DISCUSSION (BRIEF):—"A new question on the report blanks is: How many of our members do not use alcoholic liquors as medicine, including alcoholic patent medicines? Is our membership sufficiently educated in medical temperance truth to enjoy this question?"

Close with prayer by different members, asking definitely for light and guidance and courage from the Holy Spirit for earnest work in Medical Temperance education in your town. Distribute the leaflet, "Alcohol Hinders Business Success," and ask each receiver of it to mail it or hand it to some man whom it may help.

The "Patent Medicine Quiz" is supplied free to state superintendents of the United States for all local unions by the National Superintendent, also copies of this plan of work. The other leaflet for program can be had by sending three cents to State or National Superintendent, but it is better to send ten cents and get samples of all the new leaflets for 1913.

## CORRESPONDENCE STUDY COURSE ON ALCOHOL

By request a Correspondence Study Course on the two books, "Alcohol and the Human Body," by Sir Victor Horsley, the great London surgeon, and "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," has been prepared by the National Superintendent. This course of study was approved by a committee appointed by the National Executive Committee to examine and report upon it. It consists of twelve lessons upon each book. The cost for the two books and the recitation questions, the examination of the answers, and the diploma will be only \$3.00. Those now owning the books will have the Course for \$1.50. In W. C. T. U. classes taking the course with the recitations examined by the leader, and marked, and then sent on to Mrs. Allen for re-examination, the cost for the recitation blanks, examinations and diploma will be only \$1.00 for each person, exclusive of the books.

It is suggested that unions pay for one member and have her use a few minutes at each meeting for a while, telling the main points of what she is learning. This will make the meetings interesting and provide one well-equipped student of the alcohol question for each union. The study may be taken up at any time, and pursued slowly or quickly as desired. There is no time limit on it.

Persons interested will please write to the National Superintendent.

## THE PRIZE BANNER FOR 1913

For 1913 the banner will be awarded to the state which reaches the largest number of physicians and nurses with literature opposing the use of alcohol in medical practice. This can be done by lending, or presenting the department book, "Alcohol, a Dangerous and Unnecessary Medicine," or by sending the 5-cent physicians' package, or any of the leaflets approved by the department.

In competing for the banner, leaflets must be ordered through the National Superintendent so that she

may know exactly what is being done, and aid with counsel if necessary. For all literature send to Mrs. Martha M. Allen, Forest Hill Gardens, Long Island, N. Y.

## TREASURER'S LETTER.

Valley City, March 17, 1913.  
Dear Treasurers:

With the middle of March our fiscal year is half gone. Have we done half our year's work? The treasury is in dire need of funds. Very few unions have paid all their pledges. In that honor roll will be found 1st District, Calvin, Leal, Tyner, Lisbon, Amenia, Mohall, 15th Dist. Those who have paid all pledges except for minutes are Mayville, and Forest River. Those who have paid some of the pledges are Jamestown, Grand Forks, Valley City, Fargo, Niagara and Heaton. I have taken the above items from the returned pledge cards from last fall. Several unions have paid into the different funds who did not send in their definite pledges.

The following unions have paid \$2.00 into the Memorial fund unless another amount is given: Amenia \$3.60, Cooperstown, Dunbar, Bowen, Lisbon, Tyner, Valley City, Cando, Thompson, Valley City Scan, Leal, Mayville, Hope, Jamestown, Hamilton, Rolla, Cavalier \$3.00, Niagara, Calvin, Forest River, Fairview, Heaton \$3.00, Devils Lake, Bismarck, Hunter, Hillsboro, Leeds, Forman, Grafton, Bay Center.

I have received dues for 551 members of the women's unions, dues for 16 members of Y. P. B. and L. T. L. dues for 70.

I hope these comparisons will not seem disagreeable to anyone. I mean them just as a mid-year statement to let all know what is to be done in the next six months. It is hoped though that none will wait till the last of the six months but be diligent now.

Yours earnestly,  
MRS. F. W. HEIDEL.

President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University, in an address before the City Club of Boston, on January 16, said: "The lasting of the white race is involved in the question of the social evil. We must remove this evil, or this country will not be ruled by the race that is now here. The family life of the white race is at stake in its purity, healthfulness and fertility. We have tried the policy of silence and the policy of segregation, but there is no cure except the observance by men of the same standards that almost all races demand of their women."

Militarists clamorously assert that war is good because it "makes work for all." But even the threat of war is shown to have the contrary effect. There are 25,000 out of work in Vienna, and half of them are starving. —New York Call.

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

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Elizabeth Preston Anderson

Mrs. R. M. Pollock,

MANAGING EDITOR.

Subscription price, per annum.....25c  
Extra copies.....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 and beverages, 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.

APRIL 1913.

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## THE UNION SIGNAL

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

## THE YOUNG CRUSADER

A Temperance Paper for Boys and Girls Profusely Illustrated.

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

THE YOUNG CRUSADER, Evanston, Ill.

## For Literature and Supplies

—ORDER OF—

Nat'l Woman's Christian Temp. Union,  
Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

Make money orders payable to National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

I know a place where the sun is like the gold,  
And the cherry blooms burst with snow,  
And down underneath is the loveliest nook,  
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.  
One leaf is for hope, and one is for faith,  
And one is for love, you know,  
And God put another in for luck—  
If you search you will find where they grow.  
But you must have hope, and you must have faith,  
You must love and be strong—and so—  
If you work, if you wait, you will find the place  
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.  
—Ella Higginson.

Since the present Legislature met—the first since women were enfranchised—Oregon papers have repeatedly commented upon the increased friendliness shown toward bills for the benefit and protection of women.

Colorado, Oregon and Utah have lately passed mothers' pension bills. The Utah law provides that a mother with children dependent on her shall receive \$10 per month toward the support of the first child, and \$7 per month for each additional child.

We are confident that the responsibilities of the franchise will prove an intellectual uplift to womanhood as a whole. And we are just as confident that, as the better elements of womanhood rise to the occasion—as woman always does—the moral effect will be felt upon our manhood, our country and all the world.—Augusta (Me.) Journal.

We all rejoice that our legislature passed the two good equal suffrage bills, also we appreciate the courtesy of our governor in giving the pen with which he signed the bill to our own Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson. The first battle is won, but the long siege with but little organization and no finances is before us. But each in her place must do her part and we shall win. Literature must be distributed and every voter won over to our cause. This will be a personal campaign and theories and prejudices must be overcome. There never has been any valid objection to women voting. Not one of the terrible things predicted has ever come true in places where women vote. We know that we can use this added power for the good of ourselves and our state.

## DIRECT INFLUENCE IS WHAT TELLS.

An officer of the National Consumers' League writes to The Woman's Journal: "The District of Columbia voters' eight-hour bill was killed by delay in the Labor Committee of the House of Representatives. It passed the Senate by the efforts of Senators La Follette, Works, Jones and Atlee Pomerene. The bill was killed by the dilatoriness of Mr. W. B. Wilson, Chairman of the House Committee on Labor, who has since been promoted to the Cabinet by President Wilson. He delayed reporting it to the House until too late for a vote upon it.

"Congress passed the dredgers' eight-hour bill. Dredgers are men and voters and their bill was backed by the American Federation of Labor, a nationwide organization of voters. The National Consumers' League, which backed the women's bill consists largely of non-voting women."

## PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

Dear Comrades:

History is making rapidly these days. Never was there a time when there was greater need for us to be wide awake and at work, for the passing moments are indeed golden.

You have all read in the daily press of the victory for suffrage in the closing hours of the legislature. The regular constitutional amendment—Senate Bill No. 157—passed late Thursday, March 6 without a dissenting vote. This was not for lack of opposition, but because the lawmakers who were straining every nerve to get through a heavy calendar did not realize, or at least the opponents of the measure did not realize, what it was until after the vote was announced. Even Speaker Fraire, who is opposed to woman's suffrage, voted for the bill. The next day Representative Owens moved to reconsider the vote by which Senate Bill No. 157 passed, but Representative Hjeltnad promptly moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. This motion carried and so the passage of the measure was "clinched."

Senate Bill No. 8 was made special order for 3 o'clock on Friday the last day of the session. The galleries were filled with ladies. Speeches were made for and against the bill. Representative Campbell spoke at length against it making a plea for the home. Representative Wardrop who spoke for it brot out the fact that the gentleman who pleaded so eloquently for the home was an old bachelor. There were 77 votes for the bill, 29 against it, 5 absent and not voting. That evening a group of women gathered in the Governor's office to witness the signing of this bill, which took place at 8:35 p. m. Governor Hanna presented the pen with which he signed the bill to your president, who presented it to Mrs. E. M. Darrow, president of the Votes for Women League. Mrs. Darrow, in the name of the League and in recognition of the twenty year's fight the W. C. T. U. has made for suffrage in the North Dakota legislature, returned the pen to the president of the W. C. T. U. The most cordial relations exist between these organizations, and this splendid victory was won by all the forces working together in perfect harmony.

Under Senate Bill No. 8 the question will go to the voters in the fall of 1913, and to carry must have a majority of all the votes cast at that general election. This means a tremendous campaign with every woman at work. The fact that 1913 is not a presidential year, and that the tide of sentiment for equal suffrage is steadily rising all over the country, is in our favor. In case we should fail to get a majority of all the votes cast, we have the regular constitutional amendment, Senate Bill No. 157 on its way, and must get it through the next legislature. It will then go to the voters in 1916 and will require only a majority of the votes cast on the question.

This is the situation, now for the battle. The first step to take in order to win, is to increase our membership. This spring and summer ought to see our present fighting force doubled. Please make a systematic canvass for members at once. When you have done this faithfully, then make your plans deep and broad to create an overwhelming public sentiment in your community in favor of suffrage. Have public meetings, parlor meetings, suffrage teas, suffrage debates and medal contests. No. 14 of the Medal Contest books is devoted to suffrage, and many people may be reached through these contests. The press of the state is friendly, use it. Supply your press superintendent with suffrage papers and literature from which she can cull news items, facts and figures. She should write these in her own language. Never send clippings to a newspaper. Condensed, breezy items will always be accepted—a few every week will do more good than an occasional lengthy article. Appropriate a generous sum for suffrage literature and

distribute it wherever people gather—at state, county and street fairs, farmers' institutes, chautesauquas, teachers' institutes, camp meetings, women's clubs, ministerial associations, conferences and synods. Find women or men in the country, in places where there are no unions, who will distribute literature—we should have one in every voting precinct. Send names and addresses to us and the State W. C. T. U. will supply them with literature and directions for work.

Please keep these plans on file, others will be added later but these should be thoroughly worked first.

I will endeavor briefly to finish the account of the legislative work, which was begun in the March White Ribbon Bulletin. The six druggist permit bills, any of which if passed would have made it easier for druggists to evade the prohibition law, were all defeated—some of them after hard fighting in the committees. The gambling bill which declares any place where gambling paraphernalia is kept, to be a common nuisance, passed. The victory over the American Tobacco Company was completed by the passage of the snuff bill—in addition to the anti cigar bill, reported last month. After failing to bribe the members of the legislature to kill the snuff bill an attempt was made to steal it on the last day of the session. Two excellent laws providing for the removal of officials who fail to do their duty, were passed. One provides for removal by the Governor, the other for removal by the district court. A number of splendid health measures were passed—the public drinking cup is prohibited; the inspection of cold storage plants provided for; second hand furniture must be disinfected before sold; tubercular meat must be labeled; habitual criminal, a defective person or one afflicted with tuberculosis in its advanced stages or any contagious venereal disease, is prohibited and another bill was passed to prevent the procreation of criminals and defectives by providing for the sterilization of such inmates of public institutions.

A bill was passed to make the election of state and county superintendents of public instruction non-partisan. A teachers' retirement and pension fund was provided for. Fire escapes must be placed on all school houses of two or more stories. School houses to be built in the future must have play grounds of from two to five acres. Domestic science will be taught in all schools after 1914.

The Ployar-Blakemore initiative and referendum bill was defeated. The Gibbons and Overton bills which are conservative measures were passed. I will write more of this in another letter.

There has been considerable criticism in the newspapers of the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly. I have been somewhat familiar with our legislative assemblies for the past twenty years and I believe this will compare favorably with any of them. I am inclined to think that in years to come it will have the distinction of having done more for the moral welfare of the people than any which preceded it. It has passed legislation to protect the youth of the state from the deadly snuff and cigar. It has provided for the better enforcement of the prohibition law and for the breaking up of gambling resorts. It has taken some steps to stop the procreation of criminals, diseased and defective classes, which means that the men and women of the future will not be handicapped as they are today. It has passed more legislation for the protection of the health of the people than any other and to crown all has made it possible for the voters of the state to give to women the ballot.

Yours for justice to all,  
ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON,  
Jamestown, N. D., March 28, 1913.

He who drinks is deliberately disqualifying himself for advancement. Personally, I refuse to take such a risk. I do not drink.—WM. H. TAFT.

## 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



L. T. L. COLUMN.

Dear Little Legioners:

When Benjamin Franklin was 7 years old, some of his friends filled his pockets with coppers. Having passed a boy on the street who had a whistle, and being charmed with its sound, he sped to the toy shop and immediately offered all his money for one. Then he went home and went whistling all over the house, much pleased with his whistle, but greatly disturbing the family. His folks, understanding the bargain he had made, told him he had given four times as much for it as it was worth; reminded him of the good things he might have bought with the rest of his money; and laughed at him so much that he cried with vexation.

As Benjamin Franklin grew up he met many, many people whom he thought gave too much for their whistle.

When he saw one too ambitious of court favor, sacrificing his time, his repose, his liberty, his virtue, and perhaps his friends, to attain it, he said to himself, "That man gives too much for his whistle."

When he saw another fond of popularity, constantly employing himself in political bustles, neglecting his own affairs and ruining them by that neglect, "He pays, indeed," said he, "too much for his whistle."

If he knew a miser, who gave up every kind of comfortable living, all the pleasure of doing good to others, all the esteem of his fellow citizens, and the joys of benevolent friendship, for the sake of accumulating wealth, "Poor man," said he, "you pay too much for your whistle."

When he met with a man of pleasure, sacrificing every laudable improvement of the mind, or of his fortune, to mere corporeal sensations, and ruining his health in their pursuit, "Mistaken man," said he, "you are providing pain for yourself, instead of pleasure; you give too much for your his whistle."

If he saw one fond of appearance, or fine clothes, fine houses, fine furniture, fine equipages, all above his fortune, for which he contracts debts and ends his career in a prison, "Alas," said he, "he has paid dear, very dear, for whistle."

And so, dear boys and girls, old Prince Nicotine and King Alcohol always make us pay too much for our whistle.

Prince Nicotine sells us our first whistle, the cigaret, cheaply and we think it a good bargain, but alas, it costs us our character. Think twice before you pay too much for that whistle.

Last month your secretary was in Cando and organized a club of twelve boys into an L. T. L. We had a splendid afternoon of story telling, games and peanut hunting, and peanut eating. The first letter received is from this very much alive club, and it would do you all

good to meet with them some afternoon. Here is the letter as received:

Cando, March 10, 1913.

Dear Friend:

I hope you are well. We all wish you could be with us next Saturday when we meet at the club. We're getting along fine with the club. We are sending for club pins. We are going to meet in the basement of the church next time. Well, I do not know anything more to say, so goodbye. Your friend,

STERLING ALGUIRE, Sec.

FIELD NOTES.

One evening last month 65 of the Oberon gentlemen and gentlewomen gathered at the commodious and beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Baldwin for the purpose of observing the memorial of Frances E. Willard, re-creating and gathering anew the helpfulness of that consecrated life. First we listened to the sweet and solemn strains of the piano discoursing "Love's Mysteries." Then the scripture promise of the resurrection of the life everlasting. After that a prayer to the Heavenly Father who cares alike for the living and the dead. America's greatest woman, her birthplace and forest home was given by Mrs. Garness. Miss Willard's hope for all the world, by Mrs. Thomas. Her reasons for woman's suffrage, by Miss Whitcomb. The last word spoken by this great woman were to her comrades in the crusade: "It has been a great fight and they'll never know what we have been through. Oh, how I want our women to have a new conception of religion. It is a religion of peace, and tell them not to forget it is a religion of patriotism. We White Ribbons have set up to be patriots, we have fought amid much ostracism. Tell our White Ribbons to study the New Testament. I love the New Testament. No human being ever conceived as he should what the New Testament means by loyalty to Christ. As Miss Willard looked lovingly at one of Hoffman's life size pictures of Christ she said, "He can do everything for us, I'm so safe with Him. He has other worlds and I want to go." As she was passing through the portals of that other world she said, "It is the same beautiful world." We closed with singing her last words, "How beautiful to be with God." Then the program changed and a debate on "Votes for Women" took place. The professor of the high school, Mr. Rishpaugh, took the affirmative, and Mr. Cook, the banker, took the negative. Both made telling speeches. A vote taken on the woman question revealed the fact that many more present were in favor of "votes for women" than were against it. Also there was a jolly time discussing the refreshments and the woman question together. 88 was one of the immediate results.

Leal.—Dear Editor: Leal has not gone to sleep if we have been quiet awhile. We held our usual "Dues Paying Social" which we hold the close of each year, and added a few more members to our membership list. We observed Frances Willard Memorial Day by having an entertainment and taking a free will offering. We also observed Union Signal Day by having appropriate readings and taking subscriptions for the Union Signal. We hold our meetings every two weeks regularly and every other meeting take up Supt. Dept. work. While we may not be great in numbers we are very much alive.—Supt. Press Work, Mrs. F. B. Smith.

Churches Ferry Union has been too busy doing things to send in a report. A room has been furnished at the Florence Crittenton Home, the 863 being raised in various ways. On election night lunch was served, and one day a special meeting was held when each member contributed a dollar and gave her experience in earning it. One lady 73 years old did a washing and ironing to earn her dollar. Frances Willard memorial services were held in the Methodist church, the English Lutheran and Norwegian Lutheran uniting. Mrs. Lotie Noltemier, the president, presided, and the three ministers each gave an address, the choir rendering special

music. Miss Georgie Chambers gave a brief sketch of Miss Willard's life. Miss Pearl Kirk gave a fine recital on Jan. 28, and organized a contest class of eight girls. The contest was one of the best ever held here and there was not a poor speaker. Miss Lila Erickson carried off the medal. Miss Kirk's work deserves the highest praise, and Church's Ferry recommends her to any union wanting a good contest. Meetings are being held regularly and it is hoped much more can be accomplished before the district convention.—Scribe.

Stirum W. C. T. U.—Dear Bulletin: Our union not having been mentioned by you for some time, and fear some may think we do not exist any more, but this is far from the truth. We had a very fine district convention here last June and were highly complimented for the cordial manner in which we entertained, and we raised more money than was expected, so that we were entirely out of debt and some in treasury, which does not always happen in the district. Our work is often hindered by too much work for the men and also by stormy weather, but we generally are able to make up the meetings we skip. Two of our last meetings were with especial mention. One in February, at the home of our local treasurer, Banker Cole. Our subject was Scientific Temperance, and our teacher in higher department, Mrs. King, belongs to our union and brought in her regular school work as an example of what was being taught each week. I assure you it was very interesting, and together with White Ribbon songs, poems and general scientific temperance, made a very interesting program. Then came the social hour and a six course 6 o'clock dinner of such good things as our hostess is famous around here. One new member gained. The first of March we had our Frances Willard Memorial service at the school house, at which time we had some of the school children read selections from our chieftain's life. We took a silver offering, part of which we immediately put into a picture of Miss Willard to be hung in the school room. Two new members went home wearing the White Ribbon for the first time. Of course the 82 will be sent as usual to increase the Memorial fund. Our next meeting will be a Neal Dow memorial at the home of Mrs. Peter McKucher. This will be a victory meeting in honor of the passage of the Webb bill, as well as the good news that this will be a temperance administration. W. J. Arnold was here about ten days ago and spoke to a very full house. He is surely a temperance worker. Our minister, Elder R. V. Fyles, is also a strong temperance man.

Rolla.—The annual social of the Rolla W. C. T. U. was held on Thursday evening of last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Markell. There was a large attendance of members and invited guests, Judge C. W. Buttz, State's Attorney Vernet, and the teachers of the Rolla public schools having received special invitations. Mrs. Richard Hesketh acted as president of the evening, and after a brief address, stating the objects of the organization, announced the following program: Piano solo, Miss Irene Stenson; Reading, Miss Babcock; Hymn, Rolla union; Reading, Miss Dodge. At this point, dissected cards were passed around and from them partners were selected, for a "guessing" contest. Lists of thirty-two questions relating to the Bible were then distributed and about twenty minutes were given for the answers. Dr. Beede then read the correct answers, the contestants marking their own papers. Several papers were complete with the exception of one question. After refreshments, consisting of sandwiches, pickles, cake and coffee had been served, Judge Buttz made an able address on the enforcement of the prohibition law of the state. His attitude on this question is fair and reasonable. Judge Buttz also spoke on the importance of juvenile courts. State's Attorney Vernet courteously declined to make any remarks, stating that he preferred to be judged by what he did rather than by what he said.

The evening's entertainment closed by two vocal selections by Miss Vera Markell. The meeting was one of the most successful ever held in Rolla by the W. C. T. U. The memorial service for Frances Willard which was held Sunday evening at the Methodist church under the auspices of the local W. C. T. U., drew an audience which filled both the auditorium and the lecture room. The program as published was carried out with one or two changes. The music, readings and addresses were all good, and unquestionably strengthened temperance sentiment in this community. The collection amounted to \$112.00.

Preston Union.—On Wednesday, February 26th, the W. C. T. U. of Preston Union decided to hold a membership contest. Mrs. Amy Stuart was chosen leader on one side, and Mrs. A. L. Day on the other. They chose up sides and Mrs. Stuart's side won by one member. Mrs. Day's side obtained 11 new members and Mrs. Stuart's side 12 new members, making a total of 23 new members. It was decided that the losing side should entertain and hold a banquet for the winning side. Saturday, March 8, was the day for the feast at the home of Mrs. Andrew Hockinson in Ontario township.

Beaton.—To The White Ribbon Bulletin: The pleasant home of Mrs. H. C. Barber, our district vice president, was visited last evening by a company of 17 ladies and 15 gentlemen, in honor of the anniversary of the birth of the Father of Prohibition, and to discuss various phases of the temperance question. After singing and prayer, Mrs. Knute Alfson read a "Sketch of Neil Dow," and Miss Louise Steathing a reading on "Dow, the Father of Prohibition." Henry Saunders sang "The Bird with a Broken Wing." Rev. E. E. Saunders told of recent national and state legislation and present status of the liquor business. Mrs. C. I. Turner sang "Miriam." General remarks followed on the Webb-Kenyon bill and its bearing upon the granting of government licenses in dry territory, etc. Miss Ida M. Skretting sang "Victory is Coming." Dr. J. L. Dach gave a practical and interesting talk on "Alcohol From A Medical Standpoint," showing that the use of alcohol for "snake bites" and most other ills is unnecessary. Mrs. R. Prang sang "There's a Shadow on the Home," and "Is It Safe for the Children?" Miss Lucile Barber sang "The Little Dog Under the Wagon," and the company sang "Wind the Ribbon Round the World," and other appropriate selections. Three active and two honorary members were added to our membership roll for the present year. Sandwiches and cake with coffee and "Adam's Ale" were served. Everyone present gave a short reading, humorous and otherwise, and a delightful time was enjoyed. Mrs. E. E. Saunders, Sec.

"A HANDSOME MAJORITY."

Vermont has just adopted eight constitutional amendments. It is announced that all were carried by a "handsome majority," and some of them two to one. Yet the figures show that about five-sixths of the men in Vermont were "either indifferent or opposed" to all those amendments.

About one-sixth of the male Vermonters wanted the changes. Less than one-sixth objected to them, and so they are adopted. In Vermont, as in most other states, the indifferent do not count. But the opponents of equal rights call upon suffragists to show not only that more women favor suffrage than object to it—this is the case everywhere—but that those favoring it outnumber both those who object and those who do not care. This is a plain attempt to gamble with loaded dice. Why should an indifferent woman carry so much weight when an indifferent man carries no weight at all?

One of the most striking arguments for temperance reform is to be found in certain cold, dispassionate statistics issued by the U. S. Census Bureau. These figures show that intemperance was responsible for practically one fifth of all the divorces granted during the twenty years between 1887 and 1906, inclusive.—Literary Digest.

## AMERICAN MEN THE BEST.

The general indignation against the insults to the suffrage parade and the prompt order of Congress for an inquiry emphasize afresh the difference between the way in which women are treated in America and in England. For years before Mrs. Pankhurst became militant, hooligans had disturbed peaceful suffrage meetings, damaged halls where they were held, jostled and endangered the speakers, and gone unpunished. On one occasion tubes of sulphuretted hydrogen were thrown on the platform among the ladies; on another, a sack of rats was opened—but the women were not stampeded. For militancy of the mildest sort, such as asking a question at a public meeting, innumerable women have been brutally beaten, have been flung down stairs, kicked, and stripped of half their clothing; their hair has been deliberately twisted and torn out by handfuls; many have been injured for life.

### OUTRAGES ON "BLACK FRIDAY"

On "Black Friday" (Nov. 18, 1910) and the following Tuesday, merely for trying to make their way to the House of Commons and the Prime Minister's office with a petition and protest, several hundred women were mauled by the police with a savagery that throws the conduct of the Washington police utterly into the shade. Dr. C. Mansell Mullin, vice president of the Royal College of Surgeons, said in an open letter to the press:

"The women were treated with the greatest brutality. They were pushed about in all directions and thrown down by the police. Their arms were twisted until they were almost broken. Their thumbs were forcibly bent back, and they were tortured in other nameless ways that made one feel sick at the sight. I was there myself and saw many of these things done. And I have since seen the fearful bruises, showing the marks of the fingers, caused by the violence with which the women were treated. These things were done by the police. There were in addition, organized bands of well-dressed roughs, who charged backwards and forwards thru the deputation like a football team, without any attempt being made to stop them by the police. They contented themselves with throwing the women down and trampling on them."

### AMERICAN GIRL TELLS OF SCENE

Miss Elizabeth Freeman, an American girl who was present, said in a letter to Dr. Anna H. Shaw, published in The Woman's Journal of Jan. 7, 1911:

"I never saw such a ghastly sight in my life. My blood seemed to freeze, and all that was alive in me was a huge lump in my throat. Suddenly a policeman grabbed me by the throat pushing my head back till I thought my back was broken; and then I came to life, and the lump in my throat disappeared, and I became a human being determined to do my best to get to the House of Commons to demand justice for women. \* \* \* Policemen snatched our banners and broke them over our backs. I was footballled from one policeman to another. I saw a gray-haired woman holding on to the railings and a policeman thumping her on the back. I recognized Mrs. Cobden Sanderson. Turning, I saw a policeman with his fingers round Mrs. Pankhurst's throat. I slipped my fingers in his 'duty' band and held on for all I was worth. He let go of Mrs. Pankhurst and turned his undivided attention to making a cork-screw of my arm, until he had me on my knees, and then he kicked me, and then took me into custody. Then an amusing thing happened. A friend has dubbed me 'Lady Betty from Across the Water,' and, when she saw me being dragged down the street, she called out, 'Bravo, Lady Betty!' and I was released at the next corner and told to go home. (Snobbery, but a joke on them.) \* \* \* I came off with two dislocated toes, a badly sprained wrist and three sprained fingers, but not a sprained conscience."

### INVESTIGATION WAS REFUSED

There was a very general belief among

the women that the police on this occasion had acted under instructions from the Home Secretary (Winston Churchill.) There was a strong public protest, though nothing like what has now arisen in the United States over indignities far less serious. More than a hundred witnesses offered to testify to the outrages, and the Home Secretary was urged to order an investigation. Mr. Churchill had the nerve to refuse. It was in consequence of this affair that Hugh Arthur Franklin, the nephew of the Postmaster General, attacked Mr. Churchill with a dog-whip.

### WOMEN WERE INDECENTLY HANDLED

After this sort of brutality had gone on for years and nobody had been punished for it, is it any wonder that a section of the women exchanged their mild methods for violent ones? Miss Elizabeth Freeman, in the letter just quoted, says that one of the women hurt in this affair had always been strongly opposed to militancy. Like many of the other women, she was handled by the police not only with great barbarity but with shocking indecency. Miss Freeman adds:

"This woman was the first to return to Caxton Hall for stones to break windows (of government offices), saying that as a mother of a woman, her body was sacred, and she could not allow herself and other women to be exposed to such treatment by policemen under control of the Home Office. She is serving a two months' sentence for breaking a window, showing clearly that a woman's body does not count for as much as a pane of glass. Then they tell us to be mothers, to bear more children, yet when we want that symbol which helps to make laws to govern children and go to ask for it, that body which is supposed to be for the bearing of children is handled in a ghastly manner, and some of the women have been injured in a way that may make it impossible to bear that precious burden."

### ANTIS STRUCK FIRST BLOW

Opponents of equal rights are trying to gloss over the mob violence which is being committed against women in England, on the ground that these things are "reprisals." But such things had been going on for years before the women began to do them. It was not the suffragettes who set the example of violence. However much we may regret that they should have followed it, we must not let our opponents forget that the anti suffragists struck the first blow—a long and cowardly series of blows—before the women became militant. The same spirit shown by the hooligans at Washington has been rampant among the hooligans in England for a long time back, and has had the connivance of the authorities—in some cases their encouragement; while here, everybody implicated in the misbehavior at Washington is trying to crawl into a hole and to draw the hole in after him.

Give us American men, every time!

—A. S. B.

Iowa has dealt the liquor traffic a body blow in three drastic measures. One abolishes the free lurch in saloons; another prohibits their establishment within a specified distance of a public library, and the third makes it illegal for brewers and refiners to control them.—White Ribbon Banner.

### STUDY THE SUBLIME.

Sad, indeed, is it to see how men occupy themselves with trivialities and are indifferent to the grandest phenomena, care not to understand the architecture of the heavens, but are deeply interested in some contemptible controversy about the intrigues of some of the queens of the past, are learnedly critical over a Greek ode and pass by without a glance that grand epic written by the finger of God upon the strata of the earth.—Herbert Spencer.

## ANOTHER BLOW AIMED AT THE TOBACCO TRUST.

### BULLETIN No. 2.

Many of our best writers give the cigarette and the cigar a prominent place in fiction. The smoking man is depicted in most of the stories in magazines.

Because we educate largely through the eye, we must stop this, else the education is degrading.

Publishers of magazines are anxious to please, and when they know thousands of thinking women do not approve of the smoking hero, this creature will disappear.

PLAN—We will take twelve magazines, read them carefully—when we find a man or a woman, described as using tobacco, write to the publisher. Call his attention to the date of the periodical, the title of the story, and the name of the writer.

Say as many good things as can truthfully be said about the story, in a very polite manner, tell them how objectionable the smoking part is, and that it adds nothing to the interest, and is bad education for our young people. Make the commendation strong, and the condemnation, very kindly, but forceful.

Use nice, but not necessarily W. C. T. U. stationery. We want these men to know that not only our own organization, but others condemn this vicious education, so we must ask men and women not members to write.

To make any impression 10,000 letters must be written during the month of May. Flood the publishers with letters. Every white ribboner ought to write to at least one magazine, those interested will write to many.

Dividing the United States by the Mississippi river, the women on the East will take the following publications: Atlantic Monthly; Blue Book; Popular Magazine; Cosmopolitan; McClure's Magazine and American Magazine. The women on the West of the river, the Saturday Evening Post, Everybody's Magazine; Woman's Home Companion; Good Housekeeping, The Delineator and Pearson's Magazine.

This does not mean that a woman may not write to her favorite magazine. The plan is suggested so that none of the twelve may be neglected;

When you get a reply, write me a postal about it, and be sure to report in full to your State Superintendent of Anti-Narcotics.

WILL YOU DO THIS? I am sure it will help.

Use the same plan with cartoons showing smoking men, writing to the cartoonist.

June 22nd is Anti-Cigarette Sunday. Determine your Sunday School shall observe this day. Signed: MRS. E. B. INGALLS, 5250 Westminster Place, St. Louis.

### WHO AM I?

I am the avowed friend of labor; the savior of those who toil.

To the oppressed I say: "Partake of me, forget your poverty and remember your misery no more."

I take the hard earned dollars of the workers and give them nothing of value in return.

The money given me yields only misery and wretchedness.

I claim to nourish the hungry, while I take the bread out of the mouths of their children.

I claim to satisfy the thirsty, while I create an unequal, chafing thirst.

I claim to heal disease, while I undermine the health of my victims.

I claim to stimulate the mind, while I dethrone the reason.

My slaves boast of their personal liberty, while the fetters with which I bind them grow constantly stronger.

Under my influence the loving husband and father may take the lives of those whom he holds dear; for I transform a kindly affectioned man into a very fiend.

All these things I do for the glory of the great god profit, whom I serve continually.

I am the chief vassal of Profit. I am Alcohol.

## TO KEEP MONTANA WET.

Collier's: The following is a letter written by the Montana Protective association, made up of all branches of the liquor trade in that state, to a firm that manufacturers a substance used to a considerable extent in bar-rooms:

The state legislature is now in session, and the first bill introduced into the senate was one proposing the altering of our constitution so as to permit the women of Montana to exercise the right of franchise. If women are given the right to vote, there are several counties which in our opinion, can be voted dry at once. This will materially affect your trade here.

There is also another bill, which provides for the closing of saloons at 11 o'clock at night until 6 in the morning and all day Sunday. Notice has also been given of several other bills which, if not defeated, will practically annihilate the trade in Montana. We are in the midst of a dangerous fight. We are doing all we possibly can to defeat this legislation, and we respectfully submit that it is the duty of firms doing business within the state to assist us in the fight, which means to them the conservation of their business and the retaining of their existing accounts.

The local wholesalers and retailers are working unanimsly to maintain for Montana the proud position of being the wettest state in the union. This takes money. Hence we again draw your attention to our communication of Dec 18 and respectfully ask you to kindly render us financial aid as indicated in said letter.

The present sweeping interest in temperance reform cannot be disconnected from the process of temperance instruction which has been going on in our country for years.—Herbert Welch, Pres. Ohio Wesleyan University.

If men will engage in the destructive traffic; if they will stoop to degrade their reason and reap the wages of iniquity, let them no longer have the law-book as a pillow nor quiet conscience with the opiate of a court license.—Theodore Frelinghuysen.

Wine is like anger, for it makes us strong, Blind and impatient, and it leads us wrong, The strength is quickly lost, we feel the error long. —Crabbe.

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