

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 17. NO. 5.

FARGO, N. D., JUNE, 1913.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

BUSINESS.

If "business" cannot thrive unless
It works a child to weariness,
If "business" to be "good" demands
The toil of little baby hands,
And takes the tiny child away
From sun and fields and merry play;
If "business" makes the young its spoil
And drags the mothers forth to toil
At tasks that rob her eyes of light
From bitter morn to gloomy night;
If "business" can't afford to give
A wage on which a girl can live,
But drives her out upon the street
To gain her clothes—and food to eat;
If "business" only thus can feed
By heartless shame and ruthless greed;
Then "business" is a foul disgrace,
A menace to the human race
Which should be fought with will in-
tense
Like some vast, spreading pestilence.
—Berton Braley in American Patriot.

AFFIRMATIVE OF DEBATE ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE, HANS- BORO, N. DAK.

We submit the following resolu-
tion, viz: Resolved that the women
of the United States should be
granted the suffrage on the same
terms as men.

First, because woman suffrage is
logical and just. We know of many
prejudices against woman suffrage,
but of none that could be called a
reason. We believe it to be in ac-
cordance with God's thought of the
human family for woman to have
the ballot, and thus a share in the
government which they support and
obey. The Bible says "In the image
of God created He him, male and
female created He them," and God
said, "Let them—not him—have
dominion over the earth." The
Declaration of Independence says,
"All political power is inherent in
the people," and women are people.
Also, "Governments derive their just
power from the consent of the gov-
erned," and women are governed.

Is it right to ask a woman to obey
the laws she has no voice in making,
if we as men, demur to do this? The
movement to secure equal suffrage
is part of the greater movement to
realize the democratic ideal in hu-
man society. Its growth is co-incid-
ent with society's growing esteem for
the individual. At the time when our
forefathers declared that govern-
ments derive their just powers
from the consent of the govern-
ed, it was not recognized anywhere
in law or human society that a wo-
man is a complete and self-compe-
tent personality. The mark and
badge of full governmental recogni-
tion of personality is the ballot, but
the primary and fundamental one is
because she is a person.

If full recognition is not the logi-
cal end, the granting of partial
rights should never have been be-
gun. Women should have been
kept in complete subjection; but the
other rights and privileges of citi-
zenship have been granted, and

every reason ever urged for the en-
franchisement of man, speaks as logi-
cally for the enfranchisement
of woman. There can be
no true democracy where
one-half the adult population is de-
nied their right to the ballot, and
yet women are treated worse than
Indians. If the women owned 99-100
of North Dakota, the men who owned
the remaining 1-100 could tax her
as often and as much as they
pleased within the limits of the law
—and they made the law—and she
could not hinder them. Why treat
a woman as a citizen when it comes
to paying taxes and obeying laws,
and treat her as an idiot and an im-
becile when making laws and levy-
ing taxes. When Lloyd George re-
cently raised objection to the Con-
ciliation Bill granting suffrage to
women tax-payers of England on the
ground that it would admit only a
few well-to-do ladies, it was found
on taking the census that 85 per-
cent of the women of England were
taxed either as wage-earners or as
living on inherited property of their
own. We believe that similar condi-
tions obtain in the United States.

(Secondly) Woman suffrage is
expedient. First, for the state.
Women are well qualified for the
suffrage for the following reasons:
The percentage of illiterate and fore-
ign born women in the United
States is less than the percentage of
illiterate and foreign-born men, con-
sequently when an equal proportion
of all classes of the women's vote is
called out, our educated and our
American born vote will be increas-
ed, and our uneducated and foreign-
born vote will be decreased in the
final proportion.

Statistics will show that more wo-
men and girls than men and boys
graduate from our High Schools,
state Normal Schools, Universities
and other institutions of learning.
In very many instances women have
more leisure than men to study pub-
lic questions. Under the present
system the most ignorant and illiter-
ate man may vote, while the most
educated and cultured woman is de-
nied a vote.

Statistics show a much smaller
percentage of criminals, drunkards,
and the rest, among women than
among men. The prisons contain
94½ per cent men and 5½ per cent
women.

Everybody observes that the mil-
litarist, the employer of cheap and
of child labor, the bribed politi-
cians, the contemnor of education,
the liquor interest, the brothel in-
terest, every interest that sets its
face against reform, from reform of
of the milk supply to the disarm-
ment of nations, is opposed to the
political liberty of woman. On the
other hand, the biologist, the politi-
cal economist, the statesman, the
sociologist, the eugenicist, the physi-
cian, the educator, the student, and
the moralist are to be found in ever
increasing number, advocates of her
enfranchisement.

A much needed element in poli-
tics would be introduced. Our poli-
ticians have been so busy receiving
letters, drafts and telegrams from
Mr. Archbold and his ilk, that they
have 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 and mil-
lions of children are earning their
bread under the serfdom and blood-
sweat of our industrial system.

In January 1912 a group of men
representing every state in the uni-
on held a little session at the na-
tional capital to discuss a matter of
vital interest to every woman in the
country.

A bill had been introduced in Con-
gress to have a "Children's Bureau"
to investigate and report upon all
matters pertaining to the welfare of
children and child life, and especial-
ly to investigate questions of infant
mortality, the birthrate, orphanage,
juvenile courts, desertion, danger-
ous occupations, accidents and dis-
eases of children, employment, leg-
islation affecting children in the sev-
eral states and territories, and such
other facts as we have bearing upon
the welfare of children. Strange as
it may seem, in an enlightened coun-
try in 1912 there was grave opposi-
tion to such a bill. Senator Dixon
said in discussing the matter, "The
United States has a live stock bu-
reau and sends men all over the
country to inspect horses, cattle and
hogs; but when any attempt is made
to place the children of this nation
on at least an equal basis with the
hogs and cattle, senators rise and
discover great constitutional limita-
tions and prohibitions." The sena-
tor was right, the mothers who bear
and bring up little children, and
give the best years of their life to
rearing them, know the value of
child life, and were they voters in
every state in the Union, as they are
now in nine glorious western states,
better laws would be secured and
there would not be a senator in Con-
gress who would dare to be party to
the flippant discussion that took
place over the proposed children's
bureau.

Women cannot adequately care
for their homes without a voice in
municipal affairs. Who better than
the wife and mother trying to make
both ends meet on a small income,
knows whether or not the cost of
living increases more rapidly than
the wage does; who better than she
knows the needs of the workers in
the factories? The tenement house
woman constantly struggling to
bring up a family under conditions
that make for evil, knows the need
of a proper building. Her boy and
girl play on the street, who better
than she knows the need of play-
grounds? The men demand that
she as a wife and mother shall es-
pecially care for the child life, who
better than she knows the cruel
pressure that comes to that child
from too early labor in what the U.

S. Census report calls gainful occu-
pations? It might be broadly stated
that man is the specialist in the
world of industry and economics,
and woman is the specialist in the
not less important sphere of the
home. The special work and more
intimate interest connected with the
work of each—husband and wife—
qualify the one to see best and clear-
est the business interest in politics,
qualify the other to see the home
interest. Social welfare calls for
reconciliation of these two inter-
ests. To bring about such reconcil-
iation, it is absolutely necessary
that the woman be able to express
the demands of the home by the
ballot.

Besides, to deny woman the ballot
is equivalent either to putting off
upon man political duty and obliga-
tion not connected with his earning
of money capital for his home, or to
denying the home political oppor-
tunity to secure law and adminis-
tration favorable to its interests,
and to prevent unfavorable law or
administration. The conditions on
which depend the welfare of the
home, are no longer matters of pri-
vate concern, therefore they are
matters of public law and adminis-
tration, and women should have a
share in making and administration
of those laws.

The argument that the home
would suffer by the participation of
women in political life is unsound
and is not supported by results in
suffrage states. With opportunity
to do so women vote as generally as
do men, they vote as independently
and intelligently, they do not ne-
glect their husbands, or children or
homes for politics. They do not be-
come unsexed and poor imitators of
men, there is no increase of divorce,
no falling off in the number of mar-
riages or the number of births; no
harm has in any way come to wo-
men, to children, or to the state
through woman suffrage, while on
the contrary much positive good
has been accomplished.

Voting takes but little time from
other duties. It takes only ten or
fifteen minutes to go to the polls
and vote, and during those few min-
utes the woman wields a power that
is doing more to protect her home
and all other homes than any other
possible influence. Difference of
opinion cannot disrupt families
worth holding together. The most
careful investigation of court re-
cords prove that there has never been
a divorce where the wife's political
activity was assigned as a cause.
Nothing except a community of
great interests agreeing and dis-
agreeing can revive the fading ro-
mance of many of our American
homes. It is because there dwells
in them triviality and vacuity, that
many of them degenerate. When
we have matrimony synonymous
with a high and equal comradeship,
we shall have done of society, and

(Continued on page 4.)

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

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Elizabeth Preston Anderson
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Mrs. E. 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 all in our power to bring the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law.

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

PLEDGE—I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all alcoholic liquors as 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 the 15th of each month. Send all communications to
Mrs. E. M. Pollock,
Fargo, N. Dak.

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NO ENEMIES?

You have no enemies you say?
Alas, my friend, the boast is poor;
He who hath mingled in the fray
Of duty that the brave endure
Must have made foes. If you have none,
Small is the work that you have done.
You've hit no traitor on the hip,
You've dashed no cup from perjured lip,
You've never turned the wrong to right;
You've been a coward in the fight.
—Woman's Journal.

World's W. C. T. U. Convention—
Brooklyn; N. Y., October 23-28, '13.
National W. C. T. U. Convention—
Asbury Park, N. J., October 29 to
November 6, 1913.

State W. C. T. U. Convention—Lisbon,
September 25-29, 1913.

We hope our readers will follow out suggestion of writing to magazines in regard to the "smokiness" of modern writers of fiction. We publish a request elsewhere in regard to this.

Mr. McLain, physical director of Fargo schools, made a good suggestion in regard to cigarette smoking in high schools. He proposed to work on the plan of allowing no boy to work on the school team who used tobacco in any form. In this way he hoped to create sentiment against it.

We are sad to miss the interesting L. T. L. column this month. Every White Ribboner and Loyal Legioner in the state wishes to express sympathy to our faithful secretary, who is bowed with grief over the sudden death by accident of her beloved father. May she feel her sympathizing Savior near in this great loss.

THE SUFFRAGETTE.

At this time when there is so much discussion about the English Suffragettes, the North Dakota unions cannot invest money to better advantage than by buying a copy of The Suffragette, by Sylvia Pankhurst. This book is a history of the Militant Movement—of its aims and its methods. By reading this one gets a full knowledge and a just understanding of the work of the Militant, also a knowledge of the injustice that has been shown them from the beginning, years before; they ever raised a hand against property.

We owe it to ourselves, and as a matter of justice to sister women, to know and understand the truth about this matter. If we cannot uphold them in all of their acts, we can at least find out "why they do it."

In larger towns the members could easily create such a demand that the public libraries would obtain a copy of this book.

Send to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 505 Fifth Ave., New York.

MRS. ANNA KIRK,
Franchise Supt., 16th Dist.

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

DEAR COMRADES:

Letters are coming from national headquarters to know how many delegates North Dakota will have to the World's Convention at Brooklyn, N. Y., and the National Convention at Asbury Park, N. J. If I had the gift of "second sight" and could look in upon the local unions of the state and see there every white ribboner bringing in her new member, and every local treasurer industriously and systematically collecting dues, I would write at once that North Dakota could be counted upon for a splendid increase in membership and a full delegation at these conventions. You see, dear sisters, at the last analysis, it all depends upon you.

We are entitled to one delegate in the World's Convention for every 1,000 paid members. Your president as a national officer will be a delegate ex-officio, and if dues are paid for 2,000 we shall have two more.

All the state officers, the editor of the White Ribbon Bulletin, the Y. P. B. and L. T. L. secretaries, are delegates to the National Convention. Beside these, we elect one delegate at-large and one for every 500 paid members. The Y. P. B. in addition to its secretary, is entitled to one delegate for every 500 young women paying dues. The L. T. L. in addition to its secretary, is entitled to one delegate at large and one for every thousand members having paid ten cents each or \$100 into the state treasury. We ought to have at least fourteen delegates to the National Convention.

Less than four months are left in which to complete our year's work. Our Union Signal subscription list, which is only 346, should be increased until we have at least one subscriber for every four members: This is the very reasonable request which our National President, Mrs. Stevens, has made, and our loyalty to this heroic leader, as well as our desire to increase the efficiency of our organization, ought to spur us on to greater efforts for this splendid paper. Every union ought to be able to report special effort for the suffrage campaign before the year closes. Send to the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill., for the new suffrage literature and see that it is distributed at conventions, chautauques, fairs and meetings of all kinds.

Most of our district conventions will be held in June. We are very fortunate to have with us our gifted young National L. T. L. Secretary, Miss Edna Rowan, our experienced round-the-world missionary, Miss Alice Ruth Palmer, and our versatile National Organizer, Mrs. Lora S. LaMance, who goes to Alaska to represent the National W. C. T. U. there as soon as she completes her work in North Dakota.

We are beginning to see the effect of recent state and national legislation. Under the Webb law the shipment of liquor into the state is rapidly decreasing. There has already been one conviction under the Everson bootlegger law, and the offender is spending the summer months at hard labor in the penitentiary. This law covers the sale of liquor under almost every condition and is most effective. As provided by the Moen law states attorneys are beginning to examine freight and express books and to order the liquor seized under the Webb law. The cigarette, snuff and gambling laws go into effect July 1. Have these laws published in your local papers and report violations to the state attorneys, and if necessary to the State Enforcement League. Superintendent Watkins is tireless in his efforts for better enforcement and the prospects for a clean state were never so bright as today.

Inquiries frequently come as to orange and other so-called ciders, and in some places our L. T. L. children drink them at ice cream parlors, thinking them to be non-alcoholic. The following quotation is from a letter from Pure Food Commissioner, Professor E. F. Ladd, who is authority on this subject:

"There is no such thing as the natural orange cider on the market in this part

of the country, although I believe in California and in some other sections they make the fresh juice and sell it as orange cider. In the Dakotas there are sold a great many so-called ciders, or more properly, artificial ciders, such as orange cider, grape cider, raspberry cider, etc., and in the majority of cases these are alcoholic beverages. In some instances we have found from 8 to 11 per cent of alcohol added, and is only another means of trying to evade the prohibition law by furnishing an intoxicating beverage under the popular name cider."

There have been so many changes in the program of the North Chautauqua Institute that it is published again in full as it will be carried out. The Valley City Chautauqua Institute program is also in this number. A grand gold medal contest will be held here for which the date is not yet fixed by the management.

Young people holding a gold medal who would like to enter this contest are requested to communicate at once with the Contest Superintendent, Miss Emma Lockwood, Valley City, N. D.

Yours sincerely,
ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON,
Jamestown, N. D., May 29, 1913.

CONVENTION CALL.

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Second District North Dakota W. C. T. U., will be held June 24, 25 and 26, 1913, at Minnewaukan, N. Dak. We are fortunate in being assured that Miss Edna Rowan, National L. T. L. secretary, will give an address Tuesday evening. Let every union be represented and help to make this the best of all our good conventions.

M. A. GARRY.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Valley City, N. Dak., May 9, 1913.
To the Local Unions of the No. Dak. W. C. T. U., Greetings:

I received a letter today from Miss Agnes E. Ryan, business manager of the Woman's Journal, with the following significant paragraph, "Since it is now established beyond question that the greatest foe of equal suffrage in this country is the liquor interests, and since the most effective weapon against liquor is the ballot in the hands of women, we believe the time has come for especially effective work in the Franchise Department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union." The issue of the Woman's Journal for April 19, 1913, is especially strong on relation of suffrage to temperance; it would be helpful for every union to have a number of this issue for distribution or for sale.

I have been in correspondence with W. C. T. U. State Franchise Supt's of the several suffrage states and they are enthusiastic in the cause, they extend greetings and a prayer for our success in 1914. A prayer that our women may have placed in their hands the ballot as a greater protection to home and children. It is the united opinion in suffrage states that "suffrage has resulted in a quickening of the civic conscience among women and in distinct progress toward higher civic life." It is manifesting itself in cleaner politics, cleaner men for office, cleaner cities, better schools and a bigger conception for children's welfare.

Every union should try to create a favorable public opinion, by a propaganda of education on this question, in their respective districts. Sermons, debates and programs will help immensely. We want our men to follow the democratic spirit of the west and vote right in 1914. Five states will vote on the question in 1914, two in 1915 and one in 1916. Let us help in every way possible to place North Dakota in the lead on the right side, that is, for the assertion of womanhood for the principles which give to humanity its nobility and highest worth.

Yours,
CANDIS NELSON,
State Supt. of Franchise.

FROM MRS. WYLIE.

DEAR COMRADES:

While in Grand Forks last week it was my privilege to take lunch with Mrs. A. D. Baughman, president of the local union there, and to hear her tell of the very successful membership contest whereby Grand Forks union almost doubled its membership. Mrs. Baughman herself securing more than twenty new members. Who else is in line for her railroad fare to state convention at Lisbon Sept. 26-29? While there I also met Mrs. F. H. Wilder, president of Fifteenth district, who was out on a tour through her district, visiting the unions and getting things in shape for district convention at Hope. In addition to her many duties Mrs. Wilder has been asked to edit a column in the Fargo Courier-News, and we know she will use her splendid journalistic ability to further woman's work along all lines.

Our vice-president, Mrs. Best, is welcomed home again after her eastern trip and a general officers meeting will be held in Grand Forks during the time of the State S. S. Convention.

Plans are about completed for district conventions. First District is out with an excellent program for their meeting at Cando next week. Third District is arranging for a convention at Barton June 14 and 15, hoping to secure the help of Rev. F. L. Watkins. Mr. Watkins is giving some time to conventions and chautauqs this year and his kind assistance is greatly appreciated. Fourth District convention is to be held at Portal with dates not definitely set. Ninth District meets at Dale June 14 and 15 with Rev. Alice R. Palmer as speaker. Miss Palmer is very busy with the work of her local church and field work for the W. C. T. U. She writes that Mrs. McCrory, in whose district she has been itinerating, is never still a minute and always planning something for her to do. Miss Palmer also speaks at Thirteenth District convention at Edgeley June 10, 11 and 12. Eleventh District is to have Mrs. Lora S. Lammance as speaker.

At Dazey, June 17 and 18, Twelfth District will meet in convention with Miss Rowan and Rev. Mr. Watkins as speakers.

At Gilby, the Sixteenth District is to meet June 25, 26 and 27, and a unique and interesting program is being prepared under the direction of the district secretary, Mrs. A. D. Baughman.

Park River entertains Seventeenth District meeting June 10 and 11, with Miss Rowan as speaker.

Eighteenth District meets June 24 and 25, at Tynes, the home of the District Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. McCadden, whose ability to care for a convention is well known.

Miss Edna Rowan begins her work June 1st with a busy day at Grand Forks, speaking in the morning at the Presbyterian church, in the evening at the First Methodist, besides addressing a S. S. in East Grand Forks.

It gives me pleasure to announce that Rev. Alice R. Palmer is an adept in physical culture, having taught the subject before women's clubs, public school teachers and local unions. She has also been engaged by school boards to prepare teachers and pupils for this work. Miss Palmer will give a course of eight lessons in teachers' institutes or other gatherings where there may be a demand for such work. Fourteenth District is fortunate in having her as their superintendent of physical education.

Miss Kirk completed her work out west by holding a fine contest at White Earth. On her way home she stopped at Carrington to assist in a Sunday evening service, and later, by special invitation of Mrs. E. Gessner, who had heard her out west, went to Penn to drill the young people for a contest. Miss Kirk is now resting at her home in Windemere.

Rev. Nelle M. Osmun is to be congratulated upon the success which has attended her efforts as pastor of the Congregational church at Deering.

Under her supervision a new building has been erected which was dedicated June 1st. After this Miss Osmun will make her headquarters at Minot, going out as a field worker for the State W. C. T. U.

Last night we attended the Commencement Exercises of the Drayton High School. An interesting feature was the gift by the local union of a five dollar gold piece to each of two young men graduates who were total abstainers from the use of tobacco. In making the presentation, Rev. G. H. Quigley said: "It's a fine thing to excel in athletics and in intellectual attainments, as did these boys, but it's a finer thing to be clean."

Yours, in the joy of service,
BARBARA H. WYLIE.
Drayton, N. D., May 30, 1913.

FLOWER MISSION DAY.

Dear Comrades:

June is here again and we want to remind you of June 9th, Flower Mission Day. This day to be observed by suitable program, followed by distribution of flowers or other gifts, to hospitals, Children's Homes, and such other public institutions as would be glad to accept them. We hope every union will make a special effort to make plans or complete plans formerly made, to make the most of this beautiful work, in which every union, no matter how small or weak, can share.

We feel sure the work is familiar to you all, but may we not emphasize some definite lines of the work, that we may aim high, and make this department a mighty factor in getting people in line with us on the larger issues of the day. We must bear in mind that kindness wins many hearts that remain unmoved by argument or preaching.

Let us emphasize then at least one meeting a year for every union. Splendid material will be found in the literature sent out by the superintendents. And what an inspiring life is that of Jennie Casaday, who in spite of such physical suffering carried on such a blessed work.

Next let us aim to give more bouquets and text cards than ever before, and distribute more Flower Mission literature. Call attention to Temperance Sunday by some floral gift, poster or text, in churches and Sunday school rooms.

May we not have superintendents in each union who will provide flowers for the respective churches to which they belong whenever possible? Especially when this is not regularly attended to by others outside of W. C. T. U. circles.

Encourage children in cultivating vacant lots or in starting school gardens and give prizes for the best flowers raised, or even vegetables, if it suits the case. A friendly contest might create a beneficial interest in the parents as well. Give seeds if necessary for encouragement. Did you know that California alone gave 10,725 packages of seeds last year? Why not have an Aster Exhibit in your union this fall? Call it "Aster Day" and award prizes. It would create interest and fun thruout the summer. In the meantime you would have flowers to use for distribution. And let children help make up the bouquets; it may interest them for the future.

Plan to observe Arbor Day next year. Remember to record your work on the report blanks sent out. And then, last, but not least, that we want to mention this time, let us work to increase membership. Our national superintendent recommends that we gain 100 members in each state thru this department. Let North Dakota REALLY surprise Miss Sewall and DO IT.

I would be very much pleased indeed if some union which has tried something new in this work would kindly write to me about it. It may encourage some other to do the same.

Hoping for a very successful year,
I remain yours in service,
MRS. LAURA PLUMMER,
Minnewaukan, N. D.

FAIRS AND OPEN AIR MEETINGS

Dear Comrades:

I am late in getting out my letter. But on Dec. 20th I went to the hospital and have only been home three weeks. I lay for a long time very near death's door. But God was with me and I am very glad to be in North Dakota once more. I wish to thank each W. C. T. U. sister who remembered me by sending words of love and sympathy during my long weeks of suffering.

Dear sisters will you not appoint a Supt. of Fairs and Open Air Meetings at once and send me her name. Will some sister from each union write me if there is to be a fair, old settlers' picnic or out door meeting in your vicinity, so that I may send you literature. Then commence work by securing a building or tent for a Rest Room. For decorations use flags and white trimmings in abundance, prohibition and suffrage posters, also the prohibition map of our country. Conduct an emergency hospital, secure free services of physicians and nurses. Money may be made by serving dinners, lunches, ice cream, or by a check room or day nursery. See that plenty of cold water is provided; get new members; secure subscribers to Union Signal, Woman's Journal and Crusader; make pledge signing a part of your work; encourage school exhibits; be ready to answer questions and present our work in an attractive way. Never be too busy or too tired to smile. Keep a record of all work done and report to your state superintendent.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

Who? The local union.
When? Whenever the weather is favorable.

Why? Because you thus reach people who will not come within four walls to hear about temperance; because such meetings are a rest to body and brain on account of the abundant supply of fresh air; because something different is always attractive.

Where? In parks, on the street, on lawns or the shady piazza, on the seashore, under the big tree, on the picnic ground, at the camp-meeting, at fairs—in short, anywhere that you can get people together to listen to the gospel of right living.

How? Appoint a superintendent of open-air meetings who will be alert to work her department. Emphasize the social feature of outdoor meetings, plan all-day picnics, enjoy the dinner, but do not forget the program. Hold open-air institutes, grouping neighboring unions. Street processions are a sure way to arouse attention; carry banners with temperance sentiments, and also many flags; a band will be a great help; let the Loyal Temperance Legion give rally cries and songs, and the older people the local motto and white ribbon salute. Floats are an attractive and educative feature of street parades. Park meetings call together an audience who are glad to enliven a rest hour by listening to song and speech.

FOUNTAINS

The erection of fountains forms an important part of our work. Always hold public presentation exercises, with a suitable temperance program.

Fourth of July offers a fine opportunity for a Christian citizenship address or a prohibition rally.

Medal contests are a valuable feature of open-air meetings, provide a program in which there is variety, both local and general interest, and sound reform truths attractively presented.

Make large use of temperance posters and of the prohibition map.

Supply the summer assemblies of other organizations with a temperance speaker. Do not wait to be asked, but seek the opportunity.

Summer encampments of the Y. P. B. and for the W. C. T. U. are a means of rest and education, giving inspiration for future work.

L. T. L.

The Loyal Temperance Legion is especially successful in all kinds of open-

air demonstrations, and should utilize the opportunities of this department more each year.

The Young Campaigner for Prohibition enlists all children for campaign work, organizing with a captain and other officers. They parade with telling banners and rally cries and hold street meetings with songs and recitations. They have proved a potent influence in carrying the vote for prohibition in both local and state campaigns.

EXHIBITS

This valuable method of education is especially recommended. Prepare permanent exhibits for Sunday and public schools, using the posters and charts prepared by the Sunday School and Scientific Temperance Departments, as well as those provided by the National W. C. T. U. Co-operation with missionary societies can be helped by the fine set of charts of that department. Child Welfare statistics will interest clubs and aid societies. County and state conventions could have something novel in a poster parade and an exhibit of W. C. T. U. literature.

JOURNEYS

Automobile trips reach farms and small villages with speeches and leaflets. A walking trip by a group of speakers is practical in closely settled sections. Both should be well advertised ahead of time.

DUTIES OF LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS

Hold open-air meetings, erect fountains, place posters, distribute literature, assist at local, county and state fairs. Study the Plan of Work, carry out all its useful suggestions as far as possible.

Keep record of the number of open-air meetings, picnics, L. T. L. meetings, temperance programs given, rest rooms, pages of literature distributed, copies of the law on gambling and the anti-cigarette laws, new members gained, whole amount of money raised, number of speakers placed at churches, clubs, picnics, market days; Y. W. C. A. or open-air meetings. Then make out your report and send to me by Sept. 10.

Yours for service,

IDA SPARKS CLARKE,
State Supt. Fairs and Open Air Meetings.
Fairmount, N. D., May 16, 1913.

W. C. T. U. INSTITUTE AT NORTH CHAUTAUQUA JULY 1 TO 11, 1913.

Tuesday, July 1—Organization of Institute. Appointment of Committees. "Our Literature, Its Value."

Mrs. Edna Salmons, Cando.

Wednesday, July 2—W. C. T. U. Day. Morning—"Medical Temperance. Why this subject is of paramount importance in North Dakota at present time." Mrs. Edna Salmons, State Supt. Dept. Medical Temperance. Afternoon—Address, Miss Edna Rowan, National General Secretary of the Loyal Temperance Legion.

Thursday, July 3—"Our responsibility for the training of the young people in our community. How to organize a 'Loyal Temperance Legion' and a 'Young People's Branch.'" Miss Edna Rowan.

Friday, July 4—"The need of the W. C. T. U. as an educational force." Miss Edna Rowan.

Saturday, July 5—"Laws passed by the last legislative assembly which are of special interest to temperance workers." Judge C. W. Buttz, Devils Lake.

Monday, July 7—"Progress of Equal Suffrage plans for suffrage campaign." General discussion—Mrs. Nevia Buck, Rec. Sec. State W. C. T. U.

Tuesday, July 8—"The Webb Law. Its effect on prohibition states." Rev. E. L. Watkins, Supt. State Enforcement League.

Wednesday, July 9—"The Value of Essay Contests." Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, Vice President State W. C. T. U., Fargo.

Thursday, July 10—"The moving picture show. Its dangers and possibilities." Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best.

Friday, July 11—"The need and possibilities of purity work in the public schools." Prof. John Haig, Devils Lake.

W. C. T. U. INSTITUTE AT VALLEY CITY, JULY 7 TO 12, 1913

Monday, July 7—Organization of Institute. Appointment of Committees. Mrs. F. W. Heidel, Treasurer North Dakota W. C. T. U. Address, "Progress of Equal Suffrage," Mrs. N. C. McDonald, Valley City Normal School. "Plan for Suffrage Campaign," Miss Candis Nelson, State Superintendent Department of Franchise.

Tuesday, July 8—"Our Responsibility for the Training of the Young People in Our Community." "How to Organize a Loyal Temperance Legion" and a "Young People's Branch," Miss Edna Rowan, National General Secretary of Loyal Temperance Legion Branch.

Wednesday, July 9—"The Need of the W. C. T. U. as an Educational Force," Miss Edna Rowan.

Thursday, July 10—"Laws Passed by the Last Legislative Assembly which are of Special Interest to Temperance Workers," Elizabeth Preston Anderson.

Friday, July 11—"The Effect of the Webb Law. How to Enforce the Snuff and Cigarette Laws," Rev. F. L. Watkins, Supt. State Enforcement League.

Saturday, July 12—"The Need and Possibilities of Purity Work in the Public Schools," Mrs. L. M. Wylie, State Supt. Department of Purity and Mothers' Meetings.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR AS A MEDICINE.

At this time when the North Dakota Enforcement League is checking up the druggist permits it might be well to note the attitude of medical authorities as to the use of alcohol as a medicine.

The Honorary Secretary for the National Hospital for Consumption, Dublin, says "I beg to say that stimulants are not as a rule used in the treatment of patients at this hospital." The nine hospitals under the supervision of the board in 1814, having an average of 743 beds used \$5,275.00 worth of liquors and in 1910 the same hospitals with an average of 986 beds used \$1,090.00 worth. The records of seven London hospitals having an average of 2,300 patients show a marked change in the use of alcoholic stimulants during the forty years past. Alcohol and milk have waged a contest and milk has steadily won. Beginning in 1862 these hospitals used \$40,000 worth of alcoholic stimulants per year, but the amount has steadily decreased to \$15,000 in 1902 and this amount largely external use. In 1862 there was \$10,000 worth of milk used by these same hospitals but the amount increased until in 1902 \$45,000 worth was used. Dr. H. W. Wiley says "There is a marked tendency in the profession to regard the virtues of alcohol as questionable. The old idea that alcohol fortifies one against the extremes of climate has disappeared. As a means of preventing disease and as a remedy this agent is falling into disrepute, so that it bids fair to become merely a memory in our materia medica and the pharmacopoeia.

A North Dakota physician who for the last fifteen years has kept his own medicines and his own alcoholic liquors told me recently that he did not use two gallons a year for every purpose. But druggists at White Earth and Ross must use 637 and 375 gallons. For medicine (?) There must be a very bad climatic condition in those localities or a very bad state of affairs as to materia medica and pharmacopoeia. We found in one of the northwest towns a malady known as Gopheritis. The druggist had been selling by book from one to ten sales a day until Gopher day came when he made 65 sales. I am persuaded that the real malady, however, is golditis or money lust. \$5,096 isn't bad business if the druggist has golditis nor is \$3,001 from one small department of a drug business.

F. L. WATKINS, Supt. N. D. Enforcement League.

Prohibition Kansas has more than 21,000 boys and girls in the State colleges. A representative man proudly says: "Kansas sends her young people to college instead of the saloons."

AFFIRMATIVE OF DEBATE
(Continued from page 1)

the one thing that we can do to rescue this tottering cornerstone of society and that we cannot do until men and women are both grown up. On the other hand family ties will be strengthened in the new community of interests which equal suffrage will introduce. The family is the foundation of the state, equal suffrage is the greatest family bond and tie, the greatest strengthener in family life. This is the stated experience of New Zealand. The persons whom they approve when they talk them over in the family, are those for whom they vote when they go to the polls. We see the result of this in the changed character of the men who are elected. Character is more regarded than cleverness. The men who are successful now, are not the same sort that were successful before.

The argument that women will not vote is disproved by the facts: In 1883 the territorial legislature of Washington gave to the women full rights of the ballot, and in the spring election and again in the autumn, they cast 3/4 of the total number of votes cast although there were less than a third as many women as men in the territory. During the years that they possessed the suffrage while Washington was a territory, the official returns several times showed a larger percentage of women than of men voting, even with all the physical handicaps of those pioneer days.

The way they registered by the tens of thousands in Seattle in 1910, recalled the mayor, turned out the city council and the chief of police, and regenerated the city, and later performed the same service for Tacoma, shows that women will vote. In Wyoming official statistics show that about 90 per cent of the women qualified cast their vote at the annual elections. In Colorado also, official returns for 18 years show that women have voted in quite as large a proportion as men. The testimony in favor of the way they have used their ballot is overwhelming and from the highest sources—Judges of the Supreme Court, Governors, Presidents of Colleges, Clergymen and Editors. Not one Colorado man or woman of prominence has ever given public expression to a derogatory word. In Utah the women have used the franchise generally and wisely. No complaints or criticisms have ever come from Utah to the contrary.

In Australia at the last federal election, the number of votes cast by women showed a greater proportionate increase in the majority of states than that cast by men.

An examination of the official statistics of every country where woman suffrage obtains, will show that women very generally use the ballot; besides, it is not even a fundamental question to ask if they would use the ballot if they had it. The proposal for a plebiscite of women, to decide in any state whether that state should provide for their complete enfranchisement—as it is proposed to do in this state—is based upon no fundamental idea of suffrage. No set of people, either in America or Europe, on the eve of possible enfranchisement, was ever required to meet such tests. Rights have always been extended on high grounds of public justice and morality, and in recognition of personality. Suffragists do no fear such tests; but the tests, if applied, would not be decisive. The case does not rest finally on the wishes of the set of people to be benefited, or upon the use they will make of the privilege. It rests finally upon the moral obligation of a free state to recognize a person as a person. The statement of the British statesman applies with much greater force to the women of today than it did to any class ever before enfranchised—"A free government and a large number of people excluded from its privileges cannot exist together."

If you reach an old man and interest him in right subjects you are dealing in addition. If you reach a boy you are dealing in multiplication.—Mott.

ANOTHER BLOW AIMED AT THE TOBACCO TRUST.

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, and 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, then tell 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 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. Flood the publishers with letters. Every white ribboner ought to write to at least one magazine; those very much 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 side of the river, the Saturday Evening Post, Everybody's Magazine, Woman's Home Companion, Good Housekeeping, the Delinquent and Pearson's Magazine.

This does not mean that a woman may not write to her favorite magazine. The plan is suggested so none of the twelve will 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 the Department 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 22 is Anti-Cigarette Sunday. Determine your Sunday school shall observe this day.

- SUPPLIES.
- Order from E. B. Ingalls, National Superintendent Anti-Narcotics, 5250 Westminster Place, St. Louis, Mo.
 - Pledge cards (cigarette and tobacco) Per 100, 10 cents.
 - Poster—The Seven Ages of the Cigarette Fiend. One cent each.
 - Post cards—One-half cent each.
 - Stickers—A New Arithmetic. Per 100, 10 cents.
 - Every one ought to be interested in the enforcement of the cigarette laws, and see that the law is obeyed.

FIELD NOTES.

TOWNER—The faithful women of the Mary Young Union of Towner have had good cause to rejoice this spring. The last three Presbyterian ministers located here have all opened heart, home and church to help our beloved cause, but it remained for our talented young Scotch-Irish immigrant, Rev. N. J. McIvor, to introduce the Temperance Roll of the Presbyterian church to his people, ask for their signatures, and hang it up like "a Blood-red Banner" on the walls of the church. The Sunday School Supt., Prof. Colton, who is also the city school superintendent, announced, the Sunday before our last Quarterly Temperance Sunday, that a pledge is a Covenant with God. Next Sunday every scholar and teacher present signed the pledge

roll and carried home a pledge card as a reminder. April 18th the high school auditorium was once more the scene of a double silver medal contest. Boys and girls and several silver medalists are preparing to try for a gold medal. No date yet for third district convention. Yours in Faith and Hope, J. McNaughton Stevens.

BALFOUR—Balfour union is still moving on. We are working the best we know how to increase membership. We have added three new members to the union since organized. Have provided the union with three yearly report books; 12 Temperance Songsters, gave one public temperance program, distributed to the public 200 tracts, wrote 15 letters in interest of the union, ordered 100 pledge cards to help get S. S. signers, elected a Supt. to attend to the work of getting signers, ordered 25 Bible Contest leaflets, 10 have entered the Bible Contest, ordered Union Signal for the union. All membership dues have been sent to the treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Heidel, Valley City. Our union is somewhat crippled as so many of our members have moved away this spring. We are planning to give a public program some time in June, to get more new members added to the union.—Mrs. Ed Smith, Pres., Mrs. Geo. W. Hoefs, Cor. Sec.

DRASTIC RULE OF RAILROAD.

"In connection with its campaign against the use by employees of intoxicating liquor, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad," says the Chicago Record-Herald, "has issued an order forbidding any employe to indorse an application for a liquor license. The rule is supplemental to an order recently issued which provides that any employe who enters a saloon will be dismissed from the service."—Signal.

Kansas elected more than 200 women to county offices this year—fifty more than in any previous year.

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