

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 17. NO. 8.

FARGO, N. D., SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

## SUBMISSION

BY MIRIAM TEICHNER

Submission? They have preached at that so long,  
As though the head bowed down would right the wrong;  
As though the folded hand, the coward heart  
Were saintly signs of souls sublimely strong;  
As though the man who acts the waiting part  
And but submits, had little wings astart.  
But may I never reach that anguished plight  
Where I at last grow weary of the fight!  
Submission: "Wrong, of course, must ever be  
Because it ever was. 'Tis not for me  
To seek a change; to strike the maiden blow.  
'Tis best to bow the head and not to see;  
'Tis best to dream, that we need never know  
The truth—to turn our eyes away from woe."  
Perhaps. But ah! I pray for keener sight,  
And—may I not grow weary of the fight!  
—Woman's Journal

## WHAT IS THE WEBB LAW ?

The above inquiry is just now being heard so widely by those interested in the great reform that we shall venture to speak a word in elucidation of the subject. This particular measure concerns itself with the shipment of liquor from wet into dry territory. A little history will therefore not be amiss.

The power to regulate commerce between the states is vested in Congress. Thus a state may prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor within its own boundaries, but the passing of liquor from one state to another lies outside its jurisdiction. The latter is "inter-state commerce" and as such lies entirely within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The first legal decision on the point that now comes to our mind was given 25 years ago. After Iowa had passed a prohibition law, the Chicago and Northwestern railway company refused to accept consignments of liquor into that state. The railway company was sued, and beaten. The United States Supreme Court, rendering the final decision, held that a railway company as a common carrier had no right to discriminate against any lawful article of commerce. In the eyes of our Federal Government liquor constitutes such an article of lawful commerce.

This was in 1888. In 1890 came the famous "original package" decision from the same court, in which it was held that liquor so shipped could not be seized as long as it remained in the original package as shipped, and that in such package it might be sold. The public outcry against this virtual nullification of

the prohibition law led to the speedy enactment, by Congress, of the Wilson act. This measure declared that while liquor might still be shipped into prohibition territory, the transaction, as far as it was to be considered an act of inter-state commerce, terminated when the liquor was actually delivered into the hands of the consignee. At this point it was to become subject to the state law. The Federal Government would no longer protect the sale even in the original package. In other words, the thief was still escorted into a prohibition community under

States District court denied the right of the bank so to collect, while Judge Sanborn of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in St. Paul, reversing this decision, affirmed the right of the bank to collect.

This brings us to the Webb law, a measure passed by Congress in February of the present year. The author of this measure was Congressman Webb of North Carolina, a state itself under prohibition. The Webb bill was passed as a substitute measure for a more radical bill introduced by Senator Kenyon of Iowa. The Webb bill, as may be

law affects only the sale and giving away of liquor within the state. Any man in North Dakota may telephone his order to East Grand Forks or Moorhead or anywhere else where liquor is lawfully sold, and get his case or keg by return express, plainly addressed to him. The Webb law does not prevent this, for it does not go ahead of the state law in this respect. But inasmuch as the state prohibits the sale, the Webb law says that the shipment of liquor that is intended to be used in violation of the state law is prohibited. While the intention is laudable, it will be seen that the enforcement of it will not be without its difficulties. How is one to know whether liquor as it comes across the state line is intended to be used in violation of the state law, and therefore liable to confiscation?

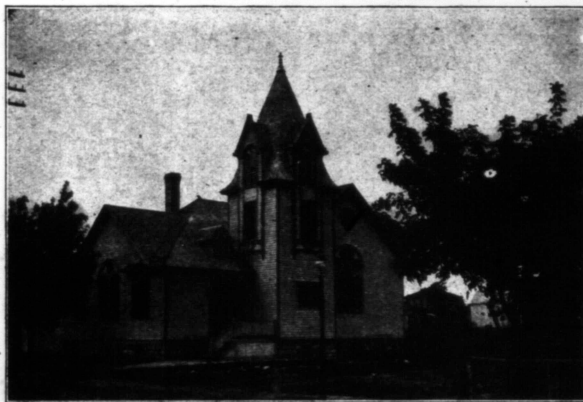
Further, violations of the Webb law will not be prosecuted in the Federal courts, for the law has no Federal penalty attached to it. It is merely designed, by removing actual Federal protection, to make the task of enforcement by state machinery somewhat easier. Large consignments of liquor to one address will probably be strained out by the Webb law. It will be harder perhaps for the blind-pigger to get his supply. But the chief value of the law lies in the fact that it has elicited from a hesitant and timid Congress, in face of intimidation, a definite and audible voice. It is not much, but it is something. Presently Congress will have gained greater confidence in the use

of its powers, and we may perhaps have more drastic action. Perhaps the states also may be able to buttress their laws somewhat. And through it all, the difficulties of states coping singly with this great evil stands each day more clearly revealed.

Already the legality of the Webb law is being tested in the United States courts. New developments are sure to follow. Just what the next step will be, no one knows. Of one thing only may we be sure—we are moving forward.—North Dakota Standard.

The Webb law is continuing to do good service in making possible the confiscation of liquor sent into our prohibition states. At Devils Lake, N. D., a consignment of one hundred and fifty bottles of whisky was recently seized, and disposed of in a harmless manner. The deputy sheriffs of Maine are busy collecting express packages of liquor intended for sale, and the Webb law is proving a great help in the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

Miss Jeanette Rankin on her journey to Washington spoke eleven times in Montana and nineteen times in North Dakota.



FIRST M. E. CHURCH, LISBON, N. DAK.—CONVENTION CHURCH.

Federal protection, but the local constable might wreak his heart's desire upon him if actually caught stealing.

This remained the law for a number of years, and contributed not a little to bring about a condition of things that was pointed to as evidence of the failure of prohibition. This law led to the practice of shipping liquor by express, under fictitious names, to the various points where the agents would agree, to handle it. Anyone going to the express office and paying the C. O. D. charges, could get the liquor delivered to him. The express office thus became the chief distributing point for the brewer and distiller outside the state.

The Knox amendment, passed in 1909, sought to remedy this abuse. No liquor was henceforth to be shipped C. O. D., nor to a fictitious name, nor under a false label. Liquor must be plainly marked as such and must be delivered only to the consignee or upon his written order. Under this law many banks throughout the country have refused to handle the drafts that accompany the shipments of liquor. The Anamoose bank case in North Dakota, mentioned in the last issue of the Standard, grew out of this situation. Judge C. F. Amidon of the United

States District court denied the right of the bank so to collect, while Judge Sanborn of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in St. Paul, reversing this decision, affirmed the right of the bank to collect. This brings us to the Webb law, a measure passed by Congress in February of the present year. The author of this measure was Congressman Webb of North Carolina, a state itself under prohibition. The Webb bill was passed as a substitute measure for a more radical bill introduced by Senator Kenyon of Iowa. The Webb bill, as may be

remembered was vetoed by President Taft, on the ground that it was unconstitutional. But it was immediately passed over his veto, by approximately a vote of three to one in both House and Senate, and became a law. A thrill went through the hearts of temperance people everywhere when this decisive vote was announced.

But let us temper our rejoicing. There are those who have expected too much. Many think that now no liquor can be shipped into prohibition territory. That were a boon too great! Liquor comes still into dry territory, as we who live in North Dakota daily witness. Perhaps Congress could pass a law entirely prohibiting the shipment of liquor from wet into dry territory. Such a measure might not be in conflict with the Constitution—we must always look out for that. But Congress did not choose to go that far. The Webb law seeks merely to remove the reproach of our Government in virtually forcing liquor upon dry territory, in that it protected the inter-state shipment of liquor—accompanied the thief until he actually got into town. Such protection is now removed, and the state law has free course. But no state has yet prohibited the private possession or private use of liquor. The

# WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

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Elizabeth Preston Anderson

EDITOR IN CHIEF.

Mrs. R. M. Pollock,

MANAGING EDITOR.

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

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

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

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

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SEPTEMBER 1913.

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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.

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MITTEES AT LISBON,

Banquet—Mrs. C. W. McBride.  
Entertainment—Mrs. M. E. Moore.  
Reception—Mrs. G. E. Knapp.  
Finance—Mrs. A. F. Norton.  
Music—Mrs. C. W. Sprague.  
Program—Mrs. J. C. Taylor.  
Decorating—Mrs. C. W. Hammelton.

## LOCAL TREASURERS

Please take notice that the State  
Treasurer's books close September 11,  
and for the honor of your union have  
dues for every member sent in before  
that day.

So many people have a wrong impression of the effect of the Webb law that we are therefore glad to print the clear statement from the North Dakota Standard. The Standard is a new paper published at Lisbon in the interests of prohibition in this state.

The president of South Dakota W. C. T. U. is asking a five dollar gift from the members of the unions for the cause of suffrage. North Dakota W. C. T. U. must realize that we have the suffrage campaign and each must do her part, let it be as large a part as possible. Literature must be sent broadcast over the state and many public meetings held, and much house to house canvass made, if we are to win a majority of the votes cast at general election in 1914.

One of the signs of the present feeling toward suffrage for women was well illustrated at the recent Council of Women Voters in Washington. They had a conference at the capital with the senate committee on Suffrage and several of the women spoke urging that the proposed amendment be brought up as soon as possible. The conference was most satisfactory. The crowd of men and women present overflowed the large room and filled the corridor. Toward the close of the meeting a woman from New York arose and asked that the Anti-Suffragists be allowed a conference the next morning as it was only fair to hear them. The request was graciously granted. Early the next morning several interested Suffragists went to the capitol to listen and learn from their opponents; but failed to find any conference and found just one "Anti" and she the lady who had asked for the conference. Upon inquiring from a reporter who had come to take notes on the conference one of our friends received this reply: "I've seen quite a number of women and have asked who they were and they have all been Suffragists come to watch the conference. No Antis have arrived." So our friends waited in vain for the "Anti" conference.

## THE WOMAN ON THE PEDESTAL

Men have long placed some women on pedestals and some of these women have been satisfied to remain there. They were usually the wives and daughters of well to do men, mostly employers of other women. Of course the women they employed were not placed on pedestals, but were exploited to the limit of endurance by unlimited hours and low wages.

"He who writes a crime into the statute book, digs under the foundation of the capitol."—Ralph Waldo Emerson.



LULU LOVELAND SHEPARD  
CONVENTION SPEAKER

## PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

DEAR COMRADES:—I am looking forward with great pleasure to seeing many of you face to face at our State Convention at Lisbon. I trust every union will make a great effort to be represented there. The local president is responsible for the local work and she specially needs the help and inspiration the Convention will give her. Her fare should be paid by the union.

Every union is entitled to be represented by the president or alternate, one delegate at large and one for every thirty paid members. I hope many unions will be represented by their full quota of delegates. Visitors are always welcome. They have every advantage of the convention, except the vote and entertainment.

The Lisbon union is making great preparations for the convention. Let us help them by sending promptly the names of delegates to Mrs. M. E. Moore, chairman of the entertainment committee, by sending banners and flags to Mrs. C. W. Hammelton, chairman of the decorating committee.

The welcome banquet on Thursday evening September 25 will be a delightful feature of the convention. Mrs. Sprague, president of the Lisbon union, writes me that it is absolutely necessary for delegates and visitors who wish places at the banquet to send their names at least five days before Convention to Mrs. C. W. McBride, chairman of the banquet committee.

A very pleasant surprise came to me the other day in the shape of fifteen "Each One Win One" cards, all from that loyal and royal worker, Mrs. J. M. Johnson of the Fargo Scandinavian union. Many of you who read this will please remember that I am looking for your card and have not yet received it. Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to receive one from every white ribboner in the state.

I am exceedingly anxious that the treasurer's books shall show a gain in membership this year. Mrs. Heidel tells me that a good many unions are sending in dues for a few less than last year. Is your union one of these? Please look the matter up and see that the dues of every member is collected and sent in to Mrs. F. W. Heidel, Valley City, before the books close September 11.

Do not forget the day of prayer for the Convention—Friday September 19. If possible have a meeting of the union on that day; if this is not possible observe it individually.

Though you may not be able to attend the convention, you may bring great help to your state's officers and make the convention a place of power by your prayers.

Yours in faith and confidence,  
ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON.  
Jamestown, N. D., August 29, 1913.

## POINTERS FOR DELEGATES.

Pray much! Be on time. Use note book!

Keep supply of well sharpened pencils. Keep smiling. Keep sweet.

Be loving, not critical.  
When a sister does well tell her so.

When one of your district women has a duty to perform, encourage her and pray for her.

Try to win members for your union.

Seek to win friends for our cause in the home where you are entertained—not by argument, ever, but by eliciting interest in the purpose, plans and work of the great organization.

Invite everybody you meet while in Lisbon to attend the convention. Do this in the homes, on the streets, in the business places and wherever possible. If two hundred delegates will keep inviting persons for four days to attend our convention there will be results.

Women who are active at home can not sit for four days consecutively in a convention and feel well unless they take exercise. Walk a mile in the morning, a mile at noon and a mile in the afternoon. When walking much oxygen is taken into the lungs and the entire body is thereby exhilarated.

Drink not less than six glasses of water a day. At night go to your room as early as possible and do not talk. You need time for a "quiet hour" before God, and your roommate does too.

Don't talk in your room at night. If for any reason you can not sleep, relax and rest.

Immediately upon her return home from the convention every delegate should write a note of appreciation to her hostess—the same as she would do if she had been an invited guest. It is the little courtesies of life that indicate the culture of the individual.—Minnesota White Ribbon.

## FIELD NOTES.

ARMENIA.—The W. C. T. U. ladies held their annual picnic at Sargent grove on the banks of the Rush river June 27. A large crowd was present and a picnic supper served to all, to the evident enjoyment of all present.—Press Supt.

ARTHUR.—The L. T. L. observed Anna Gordon's birthday, July 21st, by a picnic on the J. A. Burgum lawn. The children sang temperance songs and gave their drill and then played games. Four young ladies assisted the hostess in entertaining the children and in serving the lunch and everyone had a good time. Three new subscriptions to the Young Crusader were secured.—Press Supt.

HUNTER.—The Hunter W. C. T. U. observed their annual Children's Day last Friday with a fine program at the Presbyterian church, followed by a picnic on the spacious lawn of the Mc Laehlin home. The program consisted of temperance songs, recitations and dialogues by Hunter and Arthur young folks. A number of the children signed the pledge. Refreshments were served to over a hundred and twenty-five persons by the W. C. T. U. ladies. The children played various games and their evident enjoyment testified to the fact that this was a red letter day in their calendar.—Press Supt.

Through the columns of our own dear paper, the Bulletin, we desire to thank the superintendents of departments for their generosity in contributing literature for free distribution at our "Rest Room" at the Bottineau Co. Fair. We feel that our efforts were not in vain as we entertained hundreds of visitors, many mothers and children seemed to greatly appreciate having a place to rest out of sun, wind and dust. Many voters also visited us and registered in favor of Equal Suffrage. Chairs, cots, wash-bowls, towels, mirror, etc. were provided, also plenty of ice water. We heard many expressions of appreciation and feel encouraged thereby.—Mrs. Cora B. Miller, District President, Roth, N. D.

## 24TH ANNUAL CONVENTION STATE W. C. T. U.

Lisbon, Sept. 25-29—Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, of Utah, Gov. Hanna, Rev. F. L. Watkins Among the Speakers.

The 24th annual convention of the State W. C. T. U. to be held in the beautiful little city of Lisbon, Sept. 25-29, promises to be one of unusual interest. The people of Lisbon are noted for their generous hospitality and local arrangements will be all that can be desired.

The program contains many new and interesting features. In view of the victories, in state and nation, during the past year, this will be a jubilee convention. The keynote will be "The Ballot for Woman," and the suffrage campaign to be carried on by the W. C. T. U. women of the state, will be formally opened. A number of the superintendents will give brief addresses on "How My Department Can Help in the Suffrage Campaign," while others will tell "How Suffrage Will Help the Work of My Department."

The Executive committee will meet in the Methodist Episcopal church, Thursday, Sept. 25th, at 1:30 p. m.

In the evening a banquet for delegates and visitors will be served at Hotel Bradford, at 50c a plate. Mrs. R. M. Pollock, editor of the White Ribbon Bulletin, will be toast-mistress, and Mayor C. S. Ego will welcome the convention for the city; Rev. R. H. Craig, for the churches; Supt. C. E. Cavett, for the schools, and Mrs. J. C. Taylor for the local union. Response will be made by Mrs. A. D. Baughman, pres. of Grand Forks Union. The Coates orchestra will furnish music during the evening.

At 9 o'clock, on the morning of Sept. 26th, the convention proper will open with a consecration service, conducted by Rev. Nelle M. Osmon of Minot.

According to request of National corresponding secretary, delegates to the World's convention in Brooklyn will be elected the first day.

The memorial service will be in charge of Rev. Alice R. Palmer, of Cayuga, and names of promoted comrades should be sent to her. The music will be in charge of Mrs. Walter R. Reed of Amenia, state musical director, assisted by Mrs. C. W. Sprague, chairman of the local committee. The best musicians of Lisbon will contribute to the success of the program.

Miss Pearl Kirk, medal contest trainer, will give select readings.

The "March of the Presidents" and "Moving Pictures of the Superintendents" will be unique features of the program.

Addresses will be made by Rev. Alice R. Palmer, of Cayuga, Rev. Nelle M. Osmon, Minot, Mrs. F. H. Wilder and Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers, of Fargo, and Mrs. Hattie M. Wilson, of Wishek.

Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best will discuss "The Evils and Possibilities of Moving Pictures."

Mrs. Ella Morris Snow, Supt. of S. S. work, who has recently returned from a trip abroad, will give "Temperance Echoes from the World's S. S. Convention," which was held at Zurich, Switzerland. The event of Friday evening, Sept. 26th, will be the annual address of the state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, a document which is always heard with the greatest interest.

Gov. L. B. Hanna will be present and has consented to speak on Saturday evening on present day issues. Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard, of Utah, will also speak briefly and a short suffrage demonstration will be given.

Mrs. Shepard is the gifted president of Utah W. C. T. U. She is a native of Tennessee, but is known as the "silver-tongued orator of the Rocky Mountains." She has also been called "The Billy Sunday of the White Ribboners," and in the west, "The Temperance Cyclone." A rare treat is in store for all who hear her. Mrs. Shepard will speak Sunday morning and evening, and Rev. F. L. Watkins, of the Enforcement League,

will give an address Sunday afternoon. During the convention physical drills will be conducted by Miss Palmer who is a specialist in this line.

Those who have won new members this year will be decorated, by the president, with a star for each member.

A large delegation is expected and names should be sent at once to Mrs. M. E. Moore, chairman of entertainment committee, while those expecting to attend the banquet should secure tickets early from Mrs. C. W. McBride.

BARBARA H. WYLLIE.

### "SENTIMENTAL LEGISLATION"

Dr. Stephen S. Wise says that every exploiter of child labor is opposed to votes for women. No doubt they are afraid of what they call "sentimental legislation." Mrs. E. T. Brown said, in a paper read before the Georgia State Federation of Women's Clubs some years ago:

"You tell us that women are not fitted for dealing with the problems of government, being too visionary and too much controlled by sentiment. . . . The man who is not controlled by sentiment betrays his friends, sells his vote, is a traitor to his country, or wrecks himself, body and soul, with immoralities; for nothing but sentiment prevents any of these things. The sense of honor is pure sentiment. The sentiment of loyalty is the only thing that makes truth and honesty desirable, or a vote a non-salable commodity. Government would be a poor affair without sentiment, and is not likely to be damaged by a slightly increased supply."

Sooner or later, the Georgia law will be changed; and whenever this happens, the anti-suffragists will point to it as proof that legislation for the protection of children can be had without woman's ballot. No doubt it can—sooner or later; but if Georgia women had been enfranchised, the present shocking conditions would have been remedied long ago. Meanwhile every year's delay means the wrecking of thousands of little lives. In Grace MacGowan Cooke's novel, "The Power and the Glory," there is a graphic description of the miseries of child labor, and of little creatures too young for factory work under the Tennessee law being taken across the State line and hired out to a mill in Georgia. One tiny girl, worn to a skeleton, and almost blind with her long hours of monotonous toil, totters up and down between the rows of machines, watching the spools with eyes too blurred by illness and weariness to see if the threads are clear, and waiting with heart-sick impatience for her big sister, who has promised to come and set her free. She might be a type of the child population in the mills, awaiting the coming of Votes for Women. The Georgia Legislature has acted the part of the cruel step-father in the story who holds the little girl to her job; and those careless women who think the ballot is none of their business are like the light-headed young mother who for a long time answers her elder daughter's protests in behalf of the children in the mill with assurances that their step-father knows best. But when the youngest child is caught in the machinery and almost killed, the mother rises in passionate rebellion; and something akin to this is happening in Georgia. The suffrage movement in that State has lately taken a large and sudden extension; and this shameless shelving of the much needed child labor bill is bound to give a greatly added impetus to the work of the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association. A. S. B.

The longer I live and more I see  
Of the struggle of souls to the heights  
above,  
The stronger the truth comes home to  
me  
That the Universe rests on the shoulders  
of love,  
A love so limitless, deep and broad  
That men have named it and called it  
God.

### HOME TRAINING.

Who can estimate the great responsibility of the parents in the training of their children. Pure and innocent they come, and pure and innocent God will again demand them at our hands. Let us then remember, that ignorance is not innocence, and knowledge and intelligence, is not guilt.

The greater part of this work must fall upon the mother, as she is the home maker, hence she should be as carefully and scientifically trained and prepared for these duties as are those who enter upon any other profession.

The home is the unit of society and of government. It is there that the foundation of character and good citizenship is laid. It is there that the child should receive its first lessons in obedience, respect and adherence to law, as well as in kindness and love.

Again as the child passes out of the hands of the mother into the school-room, the teacher should continue this work of watchful care and thus supplement the home in the training for actual life. To obtain the best results there should be perfect co-operation between the home and the school—perfect harmony. The school is the training for citizenship, but it should also be for true citizenship, one in which obedience to law and order and the proper respect for home, school and church plays a very important part.

Great is the influence of the mother in this home training. It begins before the birth of the child, and is often felt thru generations. How important then that the mother's life should be well prepared. Think along these lines, mothers, educate yourselves, read good books, keep pace with the times. Your child is proud to know that he has a mother who knows as much about the topics of the day as his father or teacher.

"What the world needs today, more than all other things, is good mothers, women who are willing to be comrades for their children, not during lunch hour or fifteen minutes before bedtime, but during the greater part of their waking hours." If we are comrades of our boys and girls they are free and unreserved to us, free to ask a question as it comes.

So find time to have heart to heart talks with your children. Let them feel that you have an interest in all that concerns them. Be your boy's best friend; listen with interest to all the little things he tells you. If his playthings are broken and he likes to mend them, help him. Encourage him in his work and helpful play. When he has trouble and sorrows sympathize with him, and be ever ready to share his joys as well. Then you have indeed gained much, for you are your boy's confidant. He tells you what he tells no other—his best friend in all. You have gained much, and you have done more for your boy, for to be "forewarned is to be forearmed." He has heard from his mother's lips all that he cares to know. He has learned from his mother in a pure, spotless and also scientific way—the truths of the origin of his own life and that of his baby sister or brother, and of the sacred relations of family and of the home circle. "Knowledge of this kind, or 'the truth properly told has never yet harmed a child. Silence, false shame and mystery have corrupted the souls and bodies of millions."

These truths received from his mother, under the influence of his love and undying faith in her stands as a safeguard when he starts out in life. It is a comfort for a mother to feel that whatever he meets as he passes on, her boy is fortified. He knows the dreadful consequences of living an impure and licentious life; the awful consequence to soul, body and mind.

I pity the mother who cannot, or thinks she cannot, win her boy's confidence, and I feel sorry for the boy or girl who says "Why, I could never ask my mother about such things." For we know then that there is a distance between them that cannot be bridged.

What I have said of the boy is of course also true of the girl. It is just as necessary for a mother to have the con-

fidence of her girls in all things as of the boys. The same rules of purity and morality should be laid down for both. The boys in the family should be expected to be just as cleanly in habits, and just as pure in thought, words and actions, as are the girls. They should be made to feel that society will demand just as pure lives of them as of their sisters; that in reality there is but one standard of morality, that in the eyes of every good man and woman, as in the eyes of God, a man is judged by exactly the same standard that a woman is.

"No man can possibly make a greater mistake," says Dr. Stall, "than to set up two standards of virtue, one for men and another for women. The problem of social purity will never be solved so long as women condone in men the sin which consigns one of her own sex to the eternal and endless ostracism which is heaped upon her when she goes wrong. This unequal and unjust standard is in this enlightened century not only tolerated but by many held and taught as correct standard of moral, character and conduct."

Let us teach our boys and girls but one standard of moral and personal purity. The boy or girl, man or woman, who believes in but one standard of personal purity, wraps about himself one of the strongest of human safe guards.

Mrs. C. H. Hrynsky,  
Edmond, N. Dak.

### LETTER FROM ENDERLIN.

Enderlin, N. D., Aug. 20, '13,  
To the White Ribbon Bulletin:

I was one of the early settlers in N. D., becoming a resident of Stark county in 1883. I used my influence to elect delegates to the constitutional convention that were in favor of prohibition, non-employment of children and compulsory education. We elected two out of the three delegates from our district, one was a farmer and the other a brakeman, and we got what we asked for. Since then I have lived a number of years in Minnesota, but no matter where I live I am for Prohibition, first, last and all the time. In fact the salvation of the soul and the preservation of the body from the ravages of intoxicating liquor, I think to be the noblest and grandest work a man or woman can engage in.

The reason for my trespassing upon your time and patience lies in the fact that I picked up a Bulletin of April, 1912, in which I found an excerpt from a sermon by Billy Sunday, about saloons, in which he says they would close every church in the land; in this connection, as a prohibition worker, I wish to say that during a wet and dry campaign in a city of 6,000 inhabitants in Minnesota, I labored diligently for the dry, and in my work there I found more church members in favor of saloons than I did who were opposed to them and their main argument was the almighty dollar of license money as against the virtue and morality of the rising generation.

I also note that all over our land there are certain churches that not only drink the vile and debasing stuff but hold that it is harmless and in no way detrimental to a Christian life, but against this we have the testimony of the Good Book saying, "no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of God," and we owe to him who putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips, and a vote for saloons puts it there, therefore, I say no man or woman can vote for license and be a true follower of Christ Jesus.

I see by the Menace of Aug. 9th that the Roman Catholic church has taken out state license to sell intoxicants at several of their church fairs in Louisiana, that looks like it would take something more than a saloon to close that church.

But I wish to congratulate the ladies of North Dakota on the glorious work they are doing to free this state and country from that most debasing and devastating curse known to humanity—alcoholism and the open saloon—which is really the open door to the eternal destruction of both soul and body in outer darkness. May God bless their noble efforts for the right and give them the victory is my prayer.

E. G. HUNTINGTON.

**WOMEN AS INVENTORS.**

Professor Starr of Chicago is reported as saying that no woman has ever invented anything of value. Unless he has been misquoted, he declared that this was one proof among many of women's inferiority; and his alleged remarks have been snatched up with glee by the opponents of equal suffrage.

Few persons except those who have made a study of the subject have any idea how many valuable inventions have been due to women.

In China, silk-weaving was invented by the wife of the fourth Emperor, for which divine honors are still paid to her. Japanese broeze work was the invention of a woman. In India, the weaving of Cashmere shawls was invented in the seclusion of the harem by a woman who also gave the prince, her husband, such wise counsel that he changed her name from Nourmahal (Light of the Harem) to Nourjehan (Light of the world), and had coins struck bearing this title. Attar of roses was invented either by the same woman or by her mother, the authorities differing on this point.

The secret of Venetian point lace, which had been lost in the thirteenth century, was rediscovered in the nineteenth century by an Italian work woman. The beautiful gauze called "woven wind" is a woman's invention. When Harriet Hosmer took her American brains to Rome, she found out the way to make marble from limestone, which the Italian Government had long been seeking.

In this country, women's progress in invention has kept pace with their progress in education. Mary Kees was the first American woman to take out a patent, in 1808. It was for weaving straw with thread. At that time, girls received hardly any education, and during the next quarter of a century, only fifteen patents were taken out by women. These included a globe for teaching geography, a baby-jumper, a fountain pen, a deep-sea telescope, and the first cock-stove.

By 1834, women had a few more educational privileges, but not many, and in the next 25 years women took out patents for 35 inventions. By 1859, high schools were opened to women, and in 1861 the civil war came. The high schools taught them to use their minds, and the war forced them out into many new avenues of work. During the quarter of a century from 1859 to 1884, the number of inventions patented by women rose to 1,503. Women who took their husbands' places on the farms invented many improved agriculture implements, especially in the West; women went into the shoeshops, and at once began to take out patents on machinery; women nursed in the hospitals, and invented improved bandages, canteens, camp-beds, etc. Colleges, sloyd and manual training have continued to develop the latent inventiveness of women, and during the 26 years from 1884 to 1910, no less than 7,042 patents have been granted to them.

Some large and important inventions have been due to women. Mrs. Harriet Strong, who began by inventing a corset, afterwards moved with her husband to California, and after his death she took out patents for reservoirs and dams, and for a device for the storage of water. Mrs. Ada Van Pelt, while her husband was postmaster at Oakland, Cal., invented a permutation lock with 3,000 combinations, also a letter box for the outside of houses that throws up a signal when there is a letter inside in the postman to collect. Satchel-bottomed paper bags were invented by a woman, who was offered \$20,000 for the patent before she left Washington. An invention which revolutionized the making of screws originated with a little girl. A woman invented the Burden process of making horseshoes, which turns out a perfect horseshoe in an incredibly short time. This invention saved the country \$2,500,000 in the first fourteen years of its use.

The discovery of radium by Madame Curie startled people for a time out

the superstition that no woman could ever make any invention or discovery of importance; but many of them have since relapsed. When it comes to inventions in the sociological line, women have many valuable things to their credit, among them the Montessori method of teaching, and the introduction of school nurses in the public schools of New York at the instigation of Miss Lillian D. Wald.

Most of the facts in the foregoing article were gathered by the Rev. Ada C. Bowles of Gloucester, Mass., and were presented by her in a very interesting lecture, some years ago, before the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, on the same occasion, mentioned a number of cases where women's inventions had been patented under the names of their husbands, fathers or brothers; and Henry B. Blackwell, who was born in Bristol, England, said he remembered as a child hearing his father and mother talking of a ship-builder who had made a fortune by following his wife's suggestion to use copper nails instead of iron ones in the copper sheathing of the hulls. Mrs. Bowles gave an amusing instance showing how a person may be fully convinced that no woman can invent, while yet he is using women's inventions every day. She said:

"I was out driving once with an old farmer in Vermont, and he said to me: 'You women may talk of your rights, but why don't you invent something?'"

"I answered, 'Your horses feed bag and the shade over his head were both of them invented by women.'

"He said, 'Do tell?' And I do tell at every opportunity. I think it is good to tell these things." A. S. B.—Woman's Journal.

**AN OFFICIAL WARNING.**

The following temperance manifesto has been indorsed by the Prussian minister of education and is to be shortly sent out by the German health office to be posted in public places:

- Do not give your child a single drop of wine.
- Not a drop of beer.
- Not a drop of spirits.
- Why?
- Because alcohol in every form and even in small doses injures children.
- How?
- First.—It checks their physical and intellectual development.
- Second.—Consumption of spirits brings with it exhaustion and causes weariness and inattention in school children.
- Third.—Alcohol helps to increase disobedience to parents.
- Fourth.—It causes sleeplessness and premature nervousness.
- Fifth.—It causes infant mortality.
- Sixth.—It weakens the body's powers of resistance and prepares the ground in this way for many sicknesses.
- Seventh.—It increases the duration of various sicknesses.
- Eighth.—It awakens thirst continually and can in this way make men habitual drinkers.

**Big Business Men Total Abstainers.**  
An investigation into the personal habits of twenty eight of the biggest business men in the country shows that twenty two of them are total abstainers. These are men whose judgment is valued in business affairs, whose opinions carry weight. They are men whose example it is safe to follow.

**His Limit.**

A man may make a guess at what a woman is going to do, but that is his limit.—Chicago News.

**Every Drunkard Was at One Time a Moderate Drinker.**

Once Champion Pugilist Has Not Touched Liquor In Years.

By JAMES J. CORBETT.

My lecture on temperance given before the Whitestone branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance union has caused a lot of amusement among my friends. They seem to think it strange that a pugilist should talk on temperance.

I don't think there is anything funny about it. A great many people think that because a man is a pugilist he must certainly be a drinking man. That is a false impression.

I know a great many pugilists who do not drink, and one of that class is James J. Corbett.

Take a good look at me. I will be forty-seven years old next September. I know I don't look it. For I am taken for thirty-five or thirty-six every day. How do I do it? Temperance and clean living—that's the answer.

Last October I was stricken with appendicitis, carried out of my hotel in Philadelphia to a hospital, where they examined me and found that my appendix had broken and peritonitis had set in. The surgeons said I would not live through the night. Well, here I am alive and well again.

During my convalescence I asked the doctor what pulled me through. "Your wonderful constitution and vitality," he replied.

"You are not a drinking man, are you?" the doctor asked.

"No," I said.

"I thought not," he returned. "If you had been you would be a dead man today."

In the Nevada bank in San Francisco in which I was a clerk the vice president was a drinking man. When I first noticed him he was only a very moderate drinker, but each year he got to drinking more and more until the sixth year, my last in the institution before leaving to become a pugilist. That year he was drinking heavily.

Many times at the solicitation of the man's wife I went around to dives in San Francisco and took him home. This of course did not set a very good example to the clerks in the bank, who were naturally inclined to look up to and emulate a man occupying so important a position.

About fifteen years after I left the bank I was sitting in my cafe on Broadway, in New York, one night, when I staggered in an intoxicated man, very seedy in appearance and with disheveled hair and bloodshot eyes. He called out, "Hello, Jimmy Corbett." I went up to him, looked closely at him for several moments and was horrified to recognize in that besotted creature the man who was formerly vice president of a large bank and possessed of a comfortable fortune. The poor fellow was completely down and out. I gave him some money, and I haven't seen him since.

Any man who would not profit by an example of that kind must be crazy. It certainly was a wonderful lesson to me, and I have never taken a drink since that night. I had occasionally taken a glass of beer or wine before that; but now I am a teetotaler.

Have I any message for the young men of today? Yes, and here it is:

Young men, never take the first drink. I know that it takes a lot of moral courage for a young man who has just come to a great city and is going out with friends to refuse invitations to drink. He is called a Ruot and guyed unmercifully, but if he exercises the moral courage to refuse to touch the stuff he will congratulate himself later.

**W. C. T. U. INSTITUTE AT NORTH CHAUTAUQUA.**

The W. C. T. U. Institute at North Chautauqua from July 1st to 11th was carried out almost entirely according to program.

The Institute was opened by our president, who gave an address on "Recent Legislation." On July 2d, W. C. T. U. day, Miss Rowan gave a most rousing address in the auditorium and by outside request she again spoke there on the afternoon of the "Fourth." Miss Elsie Britten added much to the program by her sweet singing.

Judge Buttz was unable to be present, but we were fortunate in securing Senator Steele, of Mohall, to fill the vacancy. Mrs. Buck gave a most interesting talk on "Progress of Equal Suffrage" and "Plans for Suffrage Campaign." Miss Mamie Sorenson, superintendent of schools of Towner county, gave a most inspiring description of the suffrage parade held in Washington, D. C.

Rev. F. L. Watkins of the Enforcement League reviewed the Webb law. By courtesy of the management Rev. Watkins also spoke in the main auditorium.

Mrs. Best, vice-president, gave most interesting papers on the "Moving Picture Show, its Dangers and Possibilities" and the "Value of Essay Contests."

Prof. John Haig, of Devils Lake, gave a most powerful address on the "Need and Possibility of Purity Work in the Public Schools."

The Institute, while perhaps not attended as largely as in past years, was a very pleasant, and, we trust, a profitable meeting. Some one of the general officers was in attendance most of the session. The association was most courteous. Protest was made against their Sunday programs.

But it goes without saying that our incomparable Mrs. Wylie was greatly missed.

EDNA F. SALMONS.

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