



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 18. NO. 1.

FARGO, N. D., FEBRUARY, 1914.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PLEDGE SIGNING

Dear Sunday School Workers:
Below is given the list of the Quarterly Temperance Lessons for 1914. Note that March 8 is the next Temperance Sunday when we must virtually conclude the pledge-signing campaign the result of which is to be reported to the International S. S. Association previous to the great convention in Chicago next June. We will need to enlist every white ribboner if we secure the one-million names called for by Mr. Laurence. Each state Superintendent received her quota of this number, based upon the S. S. membership of the state. She cannot reach her proportion of the one-million without the concerted help of the unions and for this we plead. Your national superintendent will furnish special report blanks at cost of postage only (6c per 100). These are to be used by local and County Superintendents. Send at once for a supply and be ready to gather reports on March 8th. Send a white-ribboner to every Sunday School for the express purpose of securing reports. Those who have signed the pledge during the Int. triennium—(1911-1914) may be counted. Now sisters, for "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" for the 1,000,000 names.

Yours in Service,
STELLA B. IRVINE, Nat'l Supt. Quarterly Temperance Lessons for 1914:

March 8, Watchfulness, Luke 12:35-48. May 3, The Prodigal Son, Luke 15:11-32. Aug. 9, The Barren Fig Tree and the Defiled Temple, Mark 11:12-33. Nov. 8, Sowing and Reaping, Gal. 6:1-10.

LETTER ABOUT HEADQUARTERS

Valley City, N. D., Jan. 16, 1914
Dear Mrs. Pollock:
At the recent meeting of the Executive committee in Fargo, I was asked to write to the patrons of State Headquarters in regard to the fund we have on hand for that purpose.

The thought in the minds of the patrons, no doubt, was that when all was just right, headquarters would be established. It has been impossible upon this time. The yearly payments have lapsed except in one instance. The fund lies in Mayville bank at 5 per cent and accumulates slow.

This year we are facing a campaign for the winning of equal suffrage in N. D. and are establishing headquarters in Jamestown from which to carry on this work. The committee saw no reason why this fund should not be called upon and used together with what the unions are sending in for this purpose.

We ask the patrons to renew their pledges for this year and resume payment. The work is pressing and needs your support. If you will do so kindly send money to the treasurer at your earliest convenience.

Yours,
MRS. F. W. HEIDEL,
Treasurer

FROM STATE TREASURER.

Valley City, N. D., Jan. 16, 1914.
Receipts of treasury from Jan. 1 to 15, 1914:
Leal, state, dues \$23.30
Cavalier, pledges, dues 17.30
From Mrs. Snow for sale of pledge cards and books 1.85
From Miss McGilton for state work 5.00
Cooperstown, dues 32.90
Hillsboro minutes75
Thompson, pledges, dues, etc 63.55
Valley City Scan., dues 1.40
Leeds, minutes15
Valley City, dues, pledges 39.40
Niagara, campaign fund 6.00
Carrington, dues 2.10
Int. on \$1200 loan at 7 per cent 84.00

After this the statements will cover a month's time from 15th of one month to 15th of the next. It hardly seems fair to the unions who have paid their pledges and dues before Jan. 1, as they should. Those will have to comfort themselves with the fact that promptness in performance of duty is commendable even though it receive no public recognition.

Headquarters for carrying on our part of the suffrage campaign are being established at Jamestown. Up to this time the following unions have paid into the campaign fund the amounts following their names: Park River 10; Fairmount \$25; Bismarck \$50; Preston 10; Cavalier \$25; Hamilton \$10; Kintyre \$10; Cando \$50; Dale \$4.75; Hope \$50; Bethel \$10; Drayton \$10; Dickinson \$10; Thompson \$25; Valley City \$5.

Treasurers, when your members complain of not getting their "White Ribbon Bulletin" will you please inquire at your post office asking how many come in the bundle. I don't see how some can miss them and others get them for they are sent all in one bundle. Is your post master careful to distribute all? Be sure first that you and I both, have all the names of the women who should receive them. Send me the names that should be dropped from the list, also.

Your treasurer,
MRS. F. W. HEIDEL.

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Dear White Ribbon Sisters:
More than one fourth of our year has gone. I have had just three letters from the W. C. T. U. constituency in regard to the department which I urged upon you at the beginning of the year. But there has been more direct correspondence and personal work with teachers and schools. Will you not please read these suggestions. Please follow them—no, "carry them out"—that is a better form of speech. Please report to me.

1. Report a district superintendent, and a local superintendent for each union in the district.
2. First: Report at least one meeting in your community, a local superintendent, held in a school house with and for the pupils. Let it be a meeting to help and encourage your teachers.

Second: Local superintendent, re-

port to me at least one meeting for the better physical condition of women, in view of their being equipped for the duties of their coming citizenship. Issue special invitations to both these meetings and distribute pertinent literature at them both.

3. Arrange to have the subject of health and physical education presented at your district convention and at W. C. T. U. institutes.

4. Wherever health institutes and meetings are held under any auspices, secure place on the program for this topic: "Systematic Physical Exercise in the School Room and Upon the Playground an Imperative Necessity for the Health of the Child."

5. Secure and distribute plentifully and wisely leaflets: "Lessening the Strain." "Open letter to Mothers" and "Letter to Teachers." Order these direct from Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter, but be sure you report to me number of pages used.

6. Correspond with Mrs. Leiter for terms for her special, and general courses of instruction. Many teachers and delicate women ask me about these correspondence courses. They are valuable. We should have at least one woman in each county taking one or the other of them.

Yours for a chance, and offering a chance for the best things,
ALICE RUTH PALMER,
Cayuga, North Dakota.

FROM MRS. WYLIE

Dear Comrades:

Since writing you last, unions have been organized in Third District, by Mrs. Bowers, as follows: Lands, President Mrs. P. O. Jesme; Sacy, Miss Carrie Thompson; Treas., Mrs. L. Malme; Secy., Miss Maude Iverson; Treas., Miss Marguerite Orr; Omeme, Vice Pres., Mrs. A. R. Batts, Sec. and Treas., Mrs. A. McMillan.

Mrs. A. McMillan, on her way to Fargo for vacation, Mrs. Bowers organized a union at Robinson, in 11th district with the following officers: President, Mrs. Green; Secretary, Mrs. Jay Whitman; Treasurer, Mrs. Frank Whitman. At present Mrs. Bowers is giving a week to Rolette county, in first district, but, on Feb. 2nd begins work in 15th district where Mrs. Wilder has a well-arranged itinerary for her, covering nearly two months. Sixteenth District's request came next and Mrs. Bowers will be there for two or three weeks, or until the last of April. Those wishing her help after that date will please write me at once.

The expected series of contests in ninth district did not materialize and Miss Kirk has consented to give suffrage addresses, with the aid of a stereopticon. She will work at first in fourth and fifth districts. Her elocutionary ability and personal charm will make her a very pleasing speaker.

Several of the best available National lecturers have been secured for help in the suffrage campaign. First came two Missourians, Mrs. Lora S. La Mance, National organizer and lecturer and Miss Ross M. Hayes, our new National Y. P. B. secretary.

Mrs. LaMance enters the state Feb. 27th at Grand Forks and will give three weeks to 17th and 18th districts. She is a woman who is equal to emergencies. She helped win the prohibition fight in West Virginia and has also successfully met conditions in far-off Alaska. We anticipate much from her visit on this occasion. Miss Hayes will begin at Fairmount March 3rd continuing until the 24th and going west, over the Great Northern railroad to Montana. Returning over the main-line of the N. P. April 21st. Miss Hayes will visit the leading towns, finishing her work at Fargo. The privilege of securing Miss Hayes at this time is the outcome of having "a friend in court." Because of her official position in the National, Mrs. Anderson has many a time been able to get a share of the best things for us. Miss Hayes is not only a lecturer but a reader and vocalist as well. While her work is primarily for the benefit of the Y. P. B. she is prepared to give readings on equal suffrage or will give an evening's recital, if desired. I shall be glad to hear at once from any wishing to make a special date for Miss Hayes.

Mrs. Harriett D. Hall, always a favorite in North Dakota comes to us in May. Later we expect Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, of Tennessee, Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, of Utah, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingstone, of Maine, our National Superintendent of Franchise and possibly Mrs. Florence D. Richard, of Ohio.

To communities with a Scandinavian element, we shall be glad to send our Superintendent of work among foreign-speaking people, Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, of Fargo, who will visit in the homes and give talks on equal suffrage in the Scandinavian language. The itineraries of these, and others who may come, will be outlined later. Meanwhile, if you have a choice, we shall be glad to hear from you.

In closing, let me ask, can we count on you in this emergency? How much can you lift? None of these speakers can do your work. Speak the word, send the literature, write the letter. The victory may depend on you. Quietly and earnestly do your part. Be an optimist, don't apologize for being in the fight. "Count it all joy" to have a hand in bringing in this right-plus reform. Many good women think they will accomplish more by keeping quiet. To do so is generally to be numbered among the indifferent and those of whom men say, "they do not want the ballot."

Have you raised your apportionment for the campaign? If not, devise some pleasant means of doing so. Many unions are busy with suffrage teas, plays, social afternoons, debates, etc.

One modest little woman whom I know, collected \$10 in an hour and a half, on one street, from men who were interested. Query: If one woman in an hour and a half can collect \$10, how much can be collected, in one hour, by the 2,000 members of the State W. C. T. U.?

Yours for the ballot,
BARBARA H. WYLIE,
Drayton, N. Dak., Jan. 28th, '14.

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

EDITOR IN CHIEF.

Mrs. R. M. Pollock,

MANAGING EDITOR.

Subscription price, per annum 25c
Extra copies, 2 cents each.

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

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

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

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

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

FEBRUARY 1914.

STATE OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Jamestown.
Vice-President—Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, Fargo.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. B. H. Wylie, Drayton.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Necla E. Buck, Starkweather.
Treasurer—Mrs. F. W. Heidel, Valley City.

DEPARTMENT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Secretary Young People's Branch—Miss Nellie M. Osmun, Minot.
Secretary Loyal Temperance Legion—Miss George M. Chambers, Devils Lake.
Secretary Willard Union—Mrs L. L. Muir, Hunter.
Work Among Foreign Speaking Peoples—Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, Fargo.
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Purity and Mother's Meetings—Mrs. L. M. Wylie, Valley City.
Medical Temperance—Mrs. A. E. M. Bolton, Jamestown.
Rescue Work Carlew and Women Officers—Mrs. A. L. Woods, Grand Forks.
Scientific Temperance Instruction—Mrs. Mrs. Little B. Smith, Thompson.
Sunday School Work—Mrs. Ella Morris Snow, Fargo.
Union Signal and Temperance Literature—Miss Mae Halcrow, Hometown.
Medal Contest—Miss Emma Lockwood, Valley City.
Physical Education—Rev. Alice R. Palmae, Caspary.
Bureau of Publicity—Mrs. F. H. Wilder, Fargo.
Anti-Narcotics—Mrs. Mary H. Haig, Devils Lake.
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Fairs and Open Air Meetings—Mrs. Ida Sparks, Lake Parkmount.
Flower Mission—Mrs. Laura N. Plummer, Minnewaukan.
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Franchise—Mrs. Edna F. Salmons, Cando.
Christian Citizenship—Mrs. Carrie E. Madison, Cando.
Medal Contest Trainer—Miss Pearl Kirk, Fargo.

THE UNION SIGNAL

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

THE YOUNG CRUSADER

A Temperance Paper for Boys and Girls Profusely Illustrated. Premium to Club Raisers. 25 cents per year; single copies 2c each; per hundred \$1.75; foreign subscrip' 37c. Sample copy and new premium list free. Address THE YOUNG CRUSADER, Evanston, Ill.

For Literature and Supplies

ORDER OF—

Nat'l Woman's Christian Temp. Union, Literature Building, Evanston, Ill. Make money orders payable to National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

Many years ago the W. C. T. U. began to educate homemakers to prepare food without the use of alcohol. Is it not a pity that so many wives of prominent men should allow to be published in daily papers, with their pictures appended, their favorite receipts calling for brandy, whiskey and wine.

That our cause is making progress is evident on every hand. Almost every newspaper tells in big head lines of the advance in sentiment in favor of National prohibition and equal suffrage. The National grand Inorosed Woman's Suffrage and the Tri-State Grain Growers meeting in Fargo January 20-23 adopted a resolution favoring equal suffrage. "The State of North Dakota Progressive Republicans have an equal suffrage plank in their platform. We hope by this time the churches have largely adopted the resolution of Honorable Richard P. Hobson for an amendment to the constitution of United States prohibiting sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor.

Some seem to think that the militancy of the few women in England is an excuse for denying the right of suffrage to the millions who are using quiet effective means to secure it. The principle that women should vote is either right or wrong. Since it is right the actions of any part of the women asking for it should not react against the others. The time minister has consistently opposed it, and has never hesitated to declare his opinion that the passing of the franchise bill would be disastrous. That is a consistent and logical attitude. But, that the majority of the House, which has avowed publicly by its vote that the principle is just, should withhold the vote from 7,000,000 women because Northfield, Minn., (a guest in town) of the action of five scope, is a problem as perplexing as it is unjustifiable, unless it is accepted on the basis of the "creed of the pious editor":

"I don't believe in principle, But oh, I du in interest."

FIELD NOTES.

Ninth Dist.—Dear Editor: Will you kindly state in the columns of our paper that my address will be Reva, S. Dak. for the remainder of the year.

I shall still look after the work in Ninth Dist. as my home is still North Dakota. I believe Kintyre union must stand among the first of the unions to pay into the treasury the sum, ten dollars, for which our president, Mrs. Anderson, asked to carry on our campaign. The Kintyre union also has paid for the temperance plate matter put out by the Western Newspaper Union which will be published in the Napoleon Homestead and these two sums were paid early in the fall. Ninth Dist. is justly proud of the work of the Kintyre union.

The Napoleon union is growing and helping in bringing our district up to its proper standard. Dale union has paid a part of the campaign fund but is feeling the loss of some of her members by removal.

Mrs. Mozer of Hazelton, is working and waiting for the time to come when a union may be organized at that point and thus little by little I see progress in our district work.

A very encouraging factor in our suffrage campaign is the attitude taken by our young men voters. I have yet to meet the first young man who is not ready to support the suffrage cause and this oftentimes regardless of the views of his father. We have no reason to be discouraged but great cause to rejoice. Victory is for the cause of righteousness.

ELMA P. COFFIELD.
Pres. Ninth Dist. W. C. T. U.
Reva, S. D., Dec. 29, 1913

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Dear Comrades:

You will all be glad to know that we have opened State W. C. T. U. Suffrage Campaign Headquarters here at Jamestown, and that the work is moving on. Mrs. Edna F. Salmons, state superintendent of the department of Franchise is here, and entering into the campaign with enthusiasm. We have secured as office secretary and stenographer, Mrs. Mintie Bowe of Grand Forks, who seems to be the woman for the place.

Mrs. Anna Kavanagh of Jamestown has been added to the headquarters committee, and will give valuable help. A message of sympathy in her great bereavement, was sent her from the meeting of the Executive Committee. In the death of her husband William Kavanagh, the W. C. T. U. and the suffrage cause, as well as every other good cause, loses a staunch friend. He was a man of large heart, broad sympathy and generous spirit.

Within a year, Jamestown W. C. T. U. has lost two of its strongest and most influential honorary members in the death of Fred M. Wanner and William Kavanagh. The loss to the churches, the Sunday Schools and the city, seems irreparable, but we know the such lives, live on, and "their works do follow them."

The day of prayer for National Constitutional Prohibition was observed here with a most interesting meeting. The Congregational church was well filled. Hon. C. S. Buck gave an address, Rev. C. H. Phillips, Rev. G. W. Simon, Rev. James Anderson and many others took part. The state president presided. The resolution supporting the Hobson amendment to the Federal constitution, had been previously adopted at a great mass meeting.

We hope you have all seen, and that every union will post conspicuously, the striking poster, which is the first of the series for National Constitutional Prohibition. See advertisement in this paper.

The next great day is the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day, February 17th. Have read at the meetings on this day the leaflet "The Promised Land" which contains some of the splendid things Frances E. Willard said about woman's suffrage. It is a good time to distribute this leaflet as widely as possible. They may be obtained from National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Evanston, Ill., at 2 cents each or 30 cents per hundred. Do not forget to take a collection for the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund—which is used to extend the great work of our organization and to assist in prohibition campaigns. It would be a fine record and your president would be more proud than ever of the unions of North Dakota, if in this suffrage campaign year, every union would send \$2 to help "Mother National" in this great work.

By action of the mid-yearly Executive meeting, March 20th Neal Downs birthday, which is Temperance Rally Day, will also be observed as a day of prayer for the success of our suffrage campaign. We earnestly hope that all white-ribboners pray every day that victory may be given us next fall, but this day we want to observe as a special, great day of prayer, asking all christian people and all interested in this movement for the betterment of social conditions, to join with us. Suggestions for this day will be given in the March number of the White Ribbon Bulletin. Ask all ministers to announce the day and to speak a good word for the cause.

We have secured two pleasant, comfortable steam heated rooms for headquarters in the Alert Block, 513 Maine St. West, which cost us, with the telephone, \$20 a month. We have had shelves made for literature, and must purchase or rent a typewriter. Mrs. Kavanagh has given us the use of some office furniture. Precator and Eddy of this city have donated a rug. Our office secretary and

stenographer is working for us now at a very reasonable rate, and we must increase her salary when the campaign thickens. Mrs. Salmons gives her time without any remuneration, and we have only her board and room, \$30 a month, to pay. The running expenses of headquarters, not including postage and literature, will be after we get started about \$125 a month. Just now we have the extra expense of shelving, typewriter, supplies, etc.

I am entering into details, because this is your business—and these are your headquarters. We who are to work here, want to put our strength and energy into this campaign, and not be worried on account of finances. We have you to be prompt in sending money—that bills may be paid promptly and the work kept moving.

We have a splendid assortment of suffrage literature from the National W. C. T. U. and the National A. W. S. A. This will be sent out free, but we ask unions when ordering to enclose postage. We have purchase a stereopticon and have a splendid set of suffrage slides. This will give a delightful evening's entertainment and will win votes for suffrage. Miss Pearl Kirk will give these stereopticon lectures throughout the state. Unions desiring this entertainment will notify us at headquarters. She starts north from Jamestown and will spend most of February and March in the Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts.

We have another unique entertainment and educator which is called "Votes for Women Voiceless Speech." It is especially good for fairs, chautauques, or any place where many people are passing. You can perhaps get some of your merchants to allow you to use one of their windows on Saturdays, if not, an empty store window is a good place. It will draw a crowd. It is a thirty-six page chart, each page showing a single sentence in very large type; the whole when turned page by page making a connected and convincing suffrage argument. This will be sent to unions applying for it, free, they to pay the express charges, take good care of it and send it on to the next place.

We have on sale the beautiful and artistic correspondence suffrage seals, designed by Mrs. W. F. Cushing of Bismarck. These are stickers, but look as though they were embossed on the envelope. She calls them "Aunt Sam's stamps," and says "Some of them should go into every one of Uncle Sam's mail bags to keep him company." These retail at a penny apiece, 10 cents a dozen, 65 cents for 100, \$3.00 for 500. When sent by mail add 2 cents for postage.

We have the Votes for Women buttons, lettered in black on gold ground—which we will furnish postpaid—at 5 cents each, or 20 cents a dozen.

Elsewhere, we publish again the plans for suffrage campaign—which were adopted by the State Convention. Will you please have them read at the next union meeting and discussed in connection with this letter.

Yours for victory,

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON, Jamestown, N. D., Jan. 28, 1914.

FIELD NOTES

Grand Forks: The W. C. T. U. in Grand Forks observed Jan. 15 with two services, afternoon and evening, as requested to do by the National. The program published in the Bulletin was carried out as far as was possible and the results were most encouraging. The afternoon was devoted mainly to prayer and the developing of special thoughts that were in line with the idea of working for national constitutional prohibition. In the evening speeches by pastors and business men, strong convincing and uplifting, discussions and good music gave the people the dominant idea that will go before us in the next few years "A Saloonless Nation in 1920." As Mary Harris Armour says, "we will take it before if we can get it," but we will not be discouraged if it comes not until 1920.

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

FROM MRS. BUCK

The mid-year meeting of the executive committee was held at Fargo, January 7th.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

There were present besides the five general officers, Mrs. Schlosser, trustee, Mrs. Mazie Stevens of the sixteenth district, Mrs. Kate Wilder of the fifteenth district, Mrs. Lillie B. Smith, Mrs. Aaker, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. A. L. Woods of the board of superintendents, Mrs. R. M. Pollock editor of the BULLETIN, Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers a field worker and Miss Pearl Kirk, medal contest trainer, who reported their work.

The principal subject under discussion was the suffrage campaign. Neal Dow's birthday, March 20th, was designated as a day of prayer for this work, and all who are interested in suffrage are asked to join with us in the observance of the day.

Campaign headquarters have been established at Jamestown with Mrs. Edna Salmons, franchise superintendent, in charge.

Mrs. Anna Kavanaugh of Jamestown was made a member of the campaign committee, and will assist in the office. A message of sympathy was tendered her for her recent bereavement.

Plans for speakers for the campaign were discussed. Those already engaged are Mrs. Florence B. Atkins, Mrs. Lulu Loveland Shepard and Mrs. Florence D. Richards. These are all women of national reputations; have all been in our state in former years, and have endeared themselves to our women in a way that insures them a hearty welcome whenever they return.

It was decided to purchase a lantern and slides for use in the campaign. This work to be in charge of Miss Pearl Kirk.

The District Presidents are urged to arrange a series of local institutes for their unions, the suffrage questions to be especially emphasized in these programs.

Plans for Chautauquas were also discussed.

An invitation to hold the 1914 state convention at Fargo was accepted. As Mrs. Stevens and Miss Gordon are expected to attend this convention it will be looked forward to with especial interest, and a large attendance is expected. The Fargo women are already planning for the entertainment of the meeting, and past experience tells us they can do it right royally.

Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers' report of work done in second, third and first districts was very encouraging.

A most delicious dinner was served to the members of the executive committee by Miss Lillian Topping at the Crittenton Home. An interesting account of the work and of future plans was given by Miss Topping. It was very gratifying to those who have not visited the home in a number of years to see the wonderful improvements and the splendid equipment they now have to carry on this good work.

Our L. T. L. Secretary, Miss Georgie Chambers, who is to be out of the state for a few months, sent in her resignation. The committee did not feel that they could give her up, and decided to ask her to retain the work, appointing Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers as associate secretary.

The Treasurer's report does not show a great amount of money on hand for the suffrage campaign. In this, as in most cases "he who pays quickly, pays twice," and it is hoped that contributions for this fund will now come in rapidly.

The meeting adjourned with a feeling of something accomplished and a great deal begun.

Yours Sincerely,
NECIA BUCK, Sec'y.

PLANS FOR SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN

Recommended by the State President and Adopted by the Convention.

STATE PLANS.

1. I recommend that for this year we make the suffrage campaign our principal work.

2. That we use the machinery of our organization as it now stands—as far as possible, to carry on the work.

3. That we have in addition to our present machinery a suffrage campaign committee, with headquarters in charge of the following departments of work:

Press literature and printing;
Lecture Bureau and Training of Speakers;

Advertising Plans (this will include automobile and street meetings), posters, placing them, stereopticon, dramatic entertainments, pennants, buttons, etc.

4. That every district executive committee appoint a similar campaign committee.

5. That we make this a purely educational campaign, without partizanry or bitterness toward those who oppose us, emphasizing the moral value as well as the justice of woman's vote.

6. We recommend that Men's Suffrage Leagues be formed.

7. That there be a co-operative council, consisting of representatives from every organization endorsing suffrage.

LOCAL PLANS.

1. That we secure as far as possible the support of the press and the pulpit. That the department of press work of local unions use the newspaper space for interesting items, showing growth and results of woman's suffrage throughout the world and that every union adopt this department.

2. That the literature departments of local unions keep on hand large supplies of suffrage literature, fill literature boxes in depots, hotels and barber shops, and distribute at all conventions, institutes, fairs, picnics and every public meeting or gathering.

3. That the contest department have as many suffrage contests as possible, taking them to the country school and wherever there is an opening.

4. That the franchise department arrange for as many public meetings as possible—get leading men of the town to speak on the subject—have debates, offer prizes for essays, contests in the schools, have suffrage parlor meetings, socials, picnics and teas.

5. That every White Ribboner do personal work and before election write at least ten letters to voters.

6. That the suffrage posters be placed in windows, on bulletin boards, lawns, homes, telephone poles, trees, depots, halls, public places, bridges, and also on trunks and suit cases and seals and rubber stamps on letters.

7. That each union send out at least one automobile, or other conveyance, with speakers, singers and much literature, to surrounding towns and communities.

8. That each union make a list of all women who will help in this campaign, whether members of the union or not, and see that each one is given work to do and send list to headquarters.

9. Get young people to give suffrage parties, picnics and plays using suffrage colors, banners, pennants, etc.

10. Toward the close of the campaign make great use of suffrage pennants—getting them on automobiles, drays and delivery wagons, porches and lawns, and give the small cambric pennants to the school children.

11. It is estimated that we will need at least \$2,000 for the work at suffrage campaign headquarters. This has been apportioned to the unions. The money should be raised as quickly as possible. We recommend that it be raised by canvass of the business men and those outside of the union who favor suffrage. Money for local work may be raised in this way or by bazaars, sale of suffrage supplies, rummage sale, sale of bakery, jellies, pickles, or wearing apparel made by the members.

SUFFRAGE AND SHIRTS.

Opponents of equal rights sometimes ask, "Has any good law ever been passed in a place where women vote that had not been previously passed in some place where women did not vote?" Certainly. The first women's pension bill, was enacted in Australia, and all the States that have copied it have merely been following in Australia's wake. The first "contributory delinquency" law was enacted in Colorado, and it has been copied since by a large number of states. This law provides that in the case of juvenile offenders, if any grown persons can be shown to have contributed to the child's delinquency by neglect or by leading the child into temptation, they shall be punished as well as the child. For instance, if a saloon-keeper allows children to hang about his premises, contrary to law, and if the children get into trouble in consequence, the penalty falls upon him as well as upon them. Hence, instead of encouraging little boys and girls to frequent saloons, the keeper zealously "shoo's" them out, for fear of a fine. A number of good laws have had their origin in suffrage states.

Suppose, however, that there were no such cases. The question asked by the anti would still be irrational. It would be like asking, "Has any kind of garment ever been made by a sewing machine that has not been previously made by hand? Possibly not; but that would not prove sewing machines to be needless and objectionable. Thousands of shirts were made by hand before sewing machines were invented; and those and more will have to be made in the future, and now that there is a quicker and less laborious way to make them, it is common sense to use it. A great many desirable legislative changes have been made in the past by the hard and slow method of indirect influence. Legislative changes for the better will keep on being made, to the end of time; and there is no reason why those of the future should continue to be made by the slow and antiquated methods of the past.

N. S. B.

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FIELD NOTES.

Fourteenth District — Forman union has meetings at homes of members every other Saturday afternoon. Mother's Day, January 3d, was a specially good one, at which several new visitors were present who were invited by means of the New Year cards. The Biographical sketch of Madame Willard was read and discussed, with selections from A Great Mother and appropriate songs.

January 15th was devoted to an all day meeting at the Methodist church with the program of the National quite closely followed. The forenoon meeting was of prayer and conference, pertaining to local as well as National conditions and was just for members and those specially invited. Revs. G. J. Ross and S. Tolleson of Forman and Alice R. Palmer of Cayuga. (the latter being a member of Forman Union as well as state worker) spoke upon the three prayer topics respectively.

Dr. Kildahl of St. Olaf's College, addressed the afternoon meeting upon the topic "Prayer a Power." Rev. Palmer then spoke upon "Individual Responsibility." This was followed by general discussion and a short talk from Rev. Ross upon the prayer thought. The pupils of the 6th and 7th grades of school marched in singing "America," and were briefly addressed by Miss Palmer. "Some Glad Day" and most of the other songs of the program were sung. A unanimous vote in favor of national prohibition was given as was also at church the preceding Sunday. The "school" picture of Frances Willard is to be presented to the High School by the union soon.

Wynndere reports that one of the pastors there gave the prayer meeting of January 15th to the special W. C. T. U. prayer and at which he gave also a short address, announcing this at both services of the preceding Sunday.

The president of Hankinson union, Mrs. Tyson, writes from Kenmare, where she and her husband are visiting since Dec. 1st. She reports for Hankinson that they have a few new members and sent a box at Christmas to the Florence Crittenton Home.

Your superintendent sent cards at New Years to the presidents of unions reminding them of press reports. We hope to hear from more for next month.

Let us pray and then do all we can to answer our prayer.—Press Supt.

Rolla: Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers was with the Rolla W. C. T. U. at Thanksgiving time. She addressed women and girls Sunday afternoon and a union service in the evening. Her addresses were very interesting and instructive.

The 18th of December being the 25th wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Markell, Rolla, N. D., the local W. C. T. U. planned a pleasant surprise for them. About forty members and friends of the union met at the home of two of the members and then went together to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Markell. During the evening a program was enjoyed which consisted of musical numbers and short speeches. Mrs. Hesketh, in behalf of the union, presented to Mr. and Mrs. Markell a handsome silver tea set and cake knife and they each responded feelingly, expressing their appreciation for this token of friendship.

Refreshments followed. The whole evening marked another of those pleasant times the union enjoys.

The death of Mrs. Agnes Hunt, a life member of the North Dakota W. C. T. U., occurred Dec. 15th, 1912, at Rolla, N. D. Because of her faithfulness and devotion to the cause of temperance, her son with whom she had made her home, requested that the W. C. T. U. take charge of the funeral service. This they did marching in a body to the church and following the remains to its last resting place. The general officers of the local union were honorary pall bearers and the pall bearers

were all honorary members of the W. C. T. U.

Resolution — By the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rolla, North Dakota.

Whereas, the hand of death has removed from our midst our loved and honored sister, Mrs. Agnes Hunt, and whereas we deeply feel our loss and recognize that the cause of temperance in this place and throughout the state will miss her deep devotion and her wise counsel, therefore be it

Resolved: That we, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rolla express in these resolutions our appreciation of the life and labors of our sister in behalf of humanity and for the cause of Godliness and temperance in the Home, the Church, and the State.

WHO ARE MEN WHO FAVOR LICENSE?

[This significant little article is apropos of the third consecutive victory for the temperance (no license) forces in Penn Yan. Penn Yan is the county seat of the only dry county in New York state, but it furnishes substantial argument for an extension of dry territory.]

For four years Yates county has been the only "dry" county in the state of New York, with Penn Yan as its county seat. According to the New York state law, the whiskey men in order to secure a resubmission of the question at the ballot box last November had to present to the town clerk of the town of Milo, in which Penn Yan is located a petition signed by 10 per cent. of the voters. There were 224 signatures in all and a careful study of the names gives a striking illustration of the kind of men who favor license.

There were on the whiskey petition: One out of the seven clothing and men's furnishing stores; three of the eleven grocery stores; four of the nine bars; one of the four liveries; three of the five meat markets, and one of the three harness shops. There were

- None of the four dry goods stores.
- None of the five shoe stores.
- None of the three hardware stores.
- None of the three fair stores and light dry goods store.
- None of the three jewelry stores.
- None of the two furniture stores.
- None of the three confectioners.
- None of the four coal dealers.
- None of the five fire and accident insurance offices.
- None of the two laundries.
- None of the two florists.
- None of the six dentists.
- None of the three newspapers.
- None of the fourteen lawyers.
- None of the fourteen physicians.
- None of the five clergy men.
- None of the bank presidents, vice presidents, cashiers or assistant cashiers.

Only one of all the large manufacturing industries (wine cellars excepted).

None of all the elective officials of Yates county.

Furthermore, 140 of the signers of this whiskey petition are not taxpayers their names do not appear on the assessment roll, while all the other signers put together were assessed for only a comparatively small sum. If the claims of license advocates that "no license kills a town" were true, isn't it strange that so few of the Penn Yan men who are really doing things, advocated a return to license by signing the petition which the liquor men circulated?

As a matter of fact 250 of the leading citizens and business men signed their names to this statement pointing out the improvements which have come during Penn Yan's period of no license: "We are in favor of no license in Milo because we are convinced that during the present term of no license the social and moral conditions have materially improved, numerous homes have been made far more comfortable and happy and the children of these homes better fed and clothed, and the legitimate interests of Penn Yan have been substantially benefited as a result of no license."

With the inferior type of men in favor

of license and the strong type in favor of no license it is really not a matter of surprise that upon election day, Nov. 4, Penn Yan went dry again by a larger majority than ever.

GENIUS AND SUFFRAGE.

Professor Starr, as reported, boasted that no woman had yet risen to the very greatest heights of genius—in art, music, literature, etc., as well as invention, it was always a man who occupied the topmost rung of the ladder. This is true, up to the present time; but even if we were sure that it was destined to remain true eternally, it would be no argument against votes for women. The question of genius has no bearing on the question of ballots. The most ultra advocate of a restricted suffrage has never proposed to limit it to persons of first-class genius. Gen. Irving Hale of Denver, in commenting upon the theory that women ought not to vote because they do not fight, said: "If all the men who cannot or do not fight should be disfranchised, the polls would be lonesome as a sea-bathing resort in December." They would be still lonelier if all men were disfranchised who have not made some important invention, or won a place in the very highest ranks of genius. So far as art, music and literature are concerned, the list would exclude not only women, but all American men. The United States has never produced a dramatist like Shakespeare, a painter like Raphael, a sculptor like Phidias, or a composer like Wagner, Mozart or Beethoven. But our men are fairly competent to vote, nevertheless. In fact, it may be questioned whether the genius is any more likely to vote with good judgment than the common or garden variety of citizen. Thomas A. Edison is a prince of inventors, but he has been worth very little as a voter, because he has been absorbed in other things. When his home town in New Jersey was rent over a hotly contested school election two or three years ago, the women succeeded in dragging Mr. Edison out to cast his ballot, and they looked upon it as a great triumph to have got him to the polls, because he had not voted for 14 years.

There is a very general belief that persons of genius are apt to be impractical, erratic, and rather lacking in the plain, homely good sense that is the qualification most needed in the rank and file of voters. If Raphael or Phidias could come to life, there is no certainty that he would vote with any better judgment than Mr. John Smith—or Mrs. Jane Smith. —Women's Journal.

NO INCREASE IN DRINKING.

The internal revenue report for 1913 has been widely commented upon by the press, its figures being generally accepted as proof of an increase in drinking, "notable," "alarming," "shameless," according to the point of view of the commentator. We do not challenge the accuracy of the report, but we do maintain that the press of the country has given it too hasty consideration, and that the public has too readily accepted the conclusions of the newspapers. The figures given are true as far as they go, but it is not the province of the internal revenue commission to explain those figures. The National W. C. T. U., through its bureau of publicity, sends out the following explanation:

First, with regard to distilled liquors, it is not so generally known as it should be that the figures of the government report are based on the number of gallons withdrawn by wholesalers from the bonded warehouses, and that the amount for any one year may or may not represent the actual consumption for that year. It happens that for the year just closed the amount withdrawn does not represent actual consumption. To the average reader the situation is somewhat confusing, but it is easily explained. Under the law liquor may remain in bond not longer than eight years. At the expiration of that time it must be removed from the govern-

ment warehouses whether there is demand for it or not. During the year covered by the 1913 report a large amount was, it is stated, thrown upon the market because the bonding period had expired. The fact that such a large quantity remained in bond until forced out by the time limit is sufficient proof that the sale of spirituous liquors has been decreasing.

When the liquor is taken from the bonded warehouses the government tax is paid, and it is then officially recorded as "consumed." The truth of the matter is that much liquor reported as "consumed" from June 30, 1912, to June 30, 1913, is now stored in private warehouses waiting a demand. Those who understand the state of affairs have expected just such a showing as that now put out by the internal revenue department. They have expected, too, that it would be generally interpreted as meaning a "marked increase in drinking." They know that while an unusual amount of liquor was withdrawn last year from the bonded warehouses it by no means follows that all of it went down the throats of American citizens.

Second, there is more or less juggling of official figures by liquorites. Desiring (in their effort to discredit the so-called "reform wave") to make the per capita increase appear large, they have a way of bunching together the figures referring to all kinds of liquors, distilled and malt. And newspapers have a way of repeating without investigation this manifestly unjust estimate. For example, some "wet" authority states that the per capita amount of liquor consumption has risen in twenty years from 15 gallons to 21 gallons (this, of course including all liquor on which tax has been paid), and the misleading statement goes the rounds.

Third, in view of these facts it is clear that there are more total abstainers and more prohibitionists in this country than ever before, and—granting for the sake of argument the increasing consumption—that drinkers are drinking more than ever before. It is one of the characteristics of alcohol to increase the desire for itself, so we may expect the moderate drinker (or his children) to become the excessive drinker and the excessive drinker to become more excessive. It isn't from the number of gallons of liquor consumed that one judges of the nearness of nation-wide prohibition, but from the rapidly growing prohibition sentiment and consequent number of prohibition votes throughout the country.

The liquor interests are trying desperately to hide the fact that there is a losing cause. In their journals and in their conventions their utterances are doleful and warningful, and in the stock market there is marked shrinkage in the value of liquor securities. Pessimism in the liquor camp, optimism among the prohibitionists—this, despite the internal revenue report for 1913, is the situation today.

VITAL QUESTION.

There is not, at the present day, any question which so deeply touches the moral, the physical, and the religious welfare of the world as the question of temperance.—Lord Chancellor Cairns.

DRINKERS NOT WANTED.

The United States census bureau reports that nearly every industry is discriminating against the hiring of drinking men. The figures are: Agriculturists 72 per cent. Manufacturers 79 per cent. Trades 88 per cent. Railroads 90 per cent.

SHIFTS RESPONSIBILITY.

The man who takes the drink never takes the consequences; they are borne by his family, his employer and his grocer.