



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 18. NO. 11.

FARGO, N. D., DECEMBER, 1914.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

"The day is long and the day is hard; We are tired of the march and of keeping guard; Tired of ourselves and of being alone; Of days to live through and of work to be done; Tired of ourselves and of being alone.

"And all the while, did we only see, We walk in the Lord's own company; We fight, but 'tis he who nerves our arm; He turns the arrows that else might harm, And out of the storm he brings a calm.

"And the work that we count so hard to do, He makes it easy, for he works, too; And the days that seem long to live are His, A bit of His bright eternities, And close to our need his helping is."

TRAGEDY OF LOST CHILDHOOD.

As citizens of the United States, we are justly proud of our commercial pre-eminence. We boast of our leadership in the production of cotton and coal and oil and in the manufacture of a thousand things. We glory in the industrial position and advance of our nation and count with satisfaction the dollars that prove her wealth. We accept with complaisance these evidences of prosperity and question not the manner and conditions of toil that make them possible.

But let us look, for a moment, into some of the great factories of the east, visit the coal breakers of Pennsylvania, the oyster canneries and the cotton mills farther south. Here are the workers who keep the great cogs of industry moving, who help to pile up the vast fortunes of the kings of finance. And everywhere among them are the forms of little children! The pinch of poverty is on their features. They are undersized and crippled by their work. Their faces are prematurely old and careworn for they carry on their shrunken shoulders the weight of a nation's toil.

The burden is born with them, for their mothers, too, are but parts of the great industrial machine and dare not stop to give the child that tender care which is every infant's birthright. Their heritage is poverty and disease. They learn to walk from watching the staggering of drunken men. They learn to talk from hearing the language of the streets. The hopeless wail of the children of factory parents is the music of the tenement and forms a cry that should be heard even above the greedy scream of money-mad America.

These children must work before they have learned to play. If the school law cannot be evaded, it is complied with to its minimum. But there are long hours of labor before and after school, little heads bend patiently over work in rooms too dark and foul for words to describe.

Little fingers sew buttons on ready-made clothing, do bead work or wind the stems of artificial flowers until far into the night for the home work shop is a factory without a closing hour. The work is deadening in its monotony and physically exhausting.

What does school mean to such children? Of what good is our boasted school system for pupils who fall asleep over their desks, who are underfed and ill-clothed and often faint from weakness and overwork? It has failed to take into consideration the first factor in a successful school—the child.

Those who work in the factories have the advantage of a closing hour. But here their advantage ends. An oftentimes brutal foreman watches their work. Their surroundings are degrading and their wages a mere pittance. Day follows day in hopeless, unending succession. The fortunate are those whom Death calls early.

Nor is it the city child alone who is affected by this terrible failure of our labor system. Down in the waving cotton fields of Texas, children of five work from early morning till late at night, from the blistering heat of August till chill December to help produce cheap cotton. Here the free white child takes the place of the emancipated black man.

The cranberry bogs of New Jersey supply work for hundreds who suffer in these damp, unhealthy, insect breeding fields that our cranberry sauce may be cheap at Thanksgiving time.

Virginia's children find labor in the tobacco fields; but it is Pennsylvania that enjoys the distinction of employing more children than any other state. There young boys work all night in the glass factories in heat so intense that it shrivels their bodies as the environment shrivels their souls. The condition in the mines passes description. Shut out all day from the blessed privilege of God's sunlight, bent over work that is as dangerous as it is exhausting, the breaker boys become at length more like machinery than men.

Under such conditions as these do you marvel at the increase in child suicide? What future have children like these to look forward to? Do you bid them hope? In what? Born into vice and crime, crushed down by the dead weight of poverty, how can they lift themselves out of their degradation? Do you bid them pray? Can we expect one to pray to an Unseen God when his fellow creatures refuse to hear his cry?

Yet the condition of the children themselves is not the real tragedy of this great industrial crime. "The problem of the child is the problem of the race." When we realize the true significance of this we cannot fail to be alarmed. How can we conserve the manhood and womanhood of our country if we exploit its childhood? What kind of citizenship will a few more generations of

ignorant, poverty-stunted, diseased men and women produce? If we neglect the present we can hope little for the future. We are breaking the very backbone of our nation—its industrial class—and producing instead a class of paupers, imbeciles, criminals.

Lost childhood does not only mean the loss of the playtime of life, the loss of early care and training, the loss of proper physical development. It means all this and more. It means lost vigor, lost efficiency, lost intellect, lost racial strength. It means that we go backward instead of forward in civilization. It means that we place industry before Humanity. In this lies the real tragedy of lost childhood.

Not lower rates of taxation, not keeping back the foreigner from our shores, not protecting our forests, our coal fields and fisheries, but greater, more momentous than all of these, the conservation of our greatest national resource, the child, is the question that commands the attention of our statesmen today.

Theodore Roosevelt says, "The demand for the protection of the children is the highest patriotism. When the nation realizes this and enfold within its strong, protecting arms, every child within its borders, then, and not till then will we be able to look with confidence toward the future unashamed and unafraid."

The victims of this tragedy stretch imploring arms toward us as their only source of help.

"How long," they say, "how long, O cruel nation, Will you stand to move the world on a child's heart, Stifle down with mailed heel its palpitation And tread onward to your throne amid the mart? Our blood splashes upward, O Gold-heaper, And your purple shows your path; But the child's sob in the silence curses deeper Than the strong man in his wrath."

PUBLICITY REPORT.

The Publicity work in North Dakota has grown satisfactorily this year, although but 21 Unions have sent in reports. Hunter Union has done the largest amount of Press Work, having published 87½ columns of reading matter.

It certainly proves the sincere interest of our women when they are willing to pay to have their work brought before the people.

Eight unions have paid for the ready-print column prepared by the National W. C. T. U., Crystal, Hunter, Jamestown, Cooperstown, Forman, Lisbon, Bethel and Napoleon, Fairmount and Wyndmere pay for space but prepare the material themselves. The number of columns printed by the local unions is larger than usual, being 507.

The great thing done in the Pub-

licity Department this year has been the Suffrage News sent out since January, every two weeks, from State Headquarters to 37 county seat papers, making 500 columns sent from headquarters so that the total number of columns that have been printed is 1,007.

Seven districts have superintendents of this department and two of these have reported to me. Mrs. Marcellus of the Fourteenth District reports that Rev. Getchell of Hankinson publishes the Weekly Visitor, devoted to temperance and supported by donations. Forman pays dues of the editor's wife and she puts in W. C. T. U. locals. The 14th district wrote to the White Ribbon Bulletin four times. Mrs. Burgum of the Fifteenth District reports that the Casselton Reporter uses the ready to print service too there is no W. C. T. U. in that town. Every union but two in the 15th district sent a publicity report to the district convention.

Your superintendent has spoken of the publicity work at twenty places this year, has written eight columns of reading matter besides answering many letters and distributing literature.

We would urge the unions to subscribe for the ready-print columns prepared by the National W. C. T. U. and give it to the editors. The expense would be slight compared with the good such a column regularly maintained would do and most editors will use it if they do not have to pay for it.

For those editors who will not use the ready-print, the National Publicity Dept., has prepared a page of press notices or paragraphs which will be sent free to any editor who will ask for it. The page is made up of short articles of real news value as well as propaganda work. Our aim this year should be to see that every editor in the state has an opportunity of seeing a sample of these press paragraphs and that many of them be induced to send for them.

The opportunities offered in our department are manifold and include all efforts to bring our work before the people. Let us use every opportunity to the end that North Dakota women may soon be enfranchised and that National Constitutional Prohibition may be assured in 1920.

MRS. KATE S. WILDER, Supt.

"Who is the patriot? He who lights The torch of war from hill to hill? Or he who kindles on the heights The beacon of a world's good will?"

Who is the patriot—It is he Who knows no boundary, race or creed.

Whose nation is humanity, Whose countrymen all souls that need.

Who is the patriot? Only he Whose business is the general good, Whose keenest sword is sympathy, Whose dearest flag is brotherhood.

# 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.

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

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

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

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

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

DECEMBER, 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. Nacia E. Buck, Starkweather  
Treasurer—Mrs. Edna F. Salmons, Jamestown.

## DEPARTMENT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Secretary Young People's Branch—Miss Ethel E. Halcrow, University  
Secretary Loyal Temperance League—Miss Gladys M. Powell, University  
Associate L. T. L. Secretary—Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers, Fargo  
Secretary Willard Union—Mrs. L. L. Muir, Hunter  
Work Among Foreign Speaking People—Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, Fargo  
Health and Heredity—Mrs. Isabella A. Moroy, Jata  
Purity and Mother's Meetings—Mrs. Lulu W. Zimmerman, Valley City  
Medical Temperance—Mrs. A. E. M. Bolton, Jamestown  
Rescue Work Curfew and Women Officers—Mrs. A. L. Woods, Grand Forks  
Scientific Temperance Instruction—Mrs. Mrs. Lillie B. Smith, Thompson  
Sunday School Work—Mrs. Ella Morris Snow, Fargo  
Union Signal and Temperance Literature—Miss Mae Halcrow, Bismarck  
Medal Contests—Miss Emma Lockwood, Valley City  
Physical Education—Mrs. Bertha Lee Broyles, Park River  
Bureau of Publicity—Mrs. F. H. Wilder, Fargo  
Anti-Narcotics—Miss Mamie Sorenson, Gando  
Evangelical Work and Unfermented Wine—Opportunate and Systematic Giving—Mrs. E. C. Wildfield, Leat  
Associate Scandinavian Churches—Miss Jetta Jensen, Fargo  
The Bible in the Public Schools—Mrs. F. M. Wanner, Bismarck  
Sabbath Observance and Christian Citizenship—Mrs. F. W. Heidel, Valley City  
Penal and Reformatory Work—Mrs. Jean McNaughton Stevens, Tower  
Social Meetings and Red Letter Days—Mrs. E. H. Anker, Fargo  
Fairs and Open Air Meetings—Mrs. Ida Sparks, Clarke, Fairmount  
Flower Missions—Mrs. Laura N. Plummer, Minnewaukan  
Legislation—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Jamestown  
Franchise—Mrs. Ella M. Shipley, Hope.

## 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.

Did we ever have so much good news at one time? Five new prohibition states and two new equal suffrage states.

If this Bulletin does not contain any reference to your union or your district—Ask yourself why?—and then sit down and write an account of what you are doing along W. C. T. U. lines in your vicinity.

Have you seen the map of North Dakota giving the counties that gave equal suffrage a majority? Fully half the area of the state by counties voted for equal suffrage. Let us up and at it. We shall win Nov. 7, 1916. Work and pray—the cause is worth it.

Twelve equal suffrage states—Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Illinois.

The anti-suffragists of North Dakota may be right—we have no disposition to question their veracity or good faith—when they resent the imputation that the liquor interests financed the anti-suffrage campaign in North Dakota. That is merely a question of a specific fact, and relations involved. Senator Knute Nelson, at a meeting in the Minneapolis auditorium just before the election, is reported to have put this challenge to the audience: "If there is any man in the audience who doubts that Mr. Hammond will get the brewery vote, let him stand up!" No one stood up. Then he asked: "If there is any man in the audience who believes that Mr. Lee will get the brewery vote, let him stand up!" Again no one stood up. The liquor interests and dive-keepers may have their separate treasury and their separate organization, but does anyone doubt where their sympathies and their votes go in any campaign for equal suffrage? If the anti-suffragists believe that these interests give either their money or their votes—one penny or one vote—to the equal suffrage cause, let them please stand up and declare such belief. The anti-suffragist professes to stand for the integrity of the home, for a more shielded, finer type of womanhood. Are, then, the interests mentioned working for the self-same thing?

Jamestown, N. D., Nov. 9, 1914.

The cause of woman suffrage in North Dakota is not defeated but simply delayed. Most states that have woman suffrage have voted upon it several times before it was won.

Progress and reform movements, as a rule, move slowly but they never go backward. We rejoice in the victories in Montana and Nevada. This gives woman suffrage to the greater part of the western half of the United States. One proof of the fact that woman suffrage works well, is that, beginning with Wyoming, it has always won, with the single exception of Illinois, in states adjoining suffrage states. Woman suffrage now reaches from the Pacific coast to the North Dakota line. According to the logic and history of the progress of this reform North Dakota is next.

We have had a splendid educational campaign, laying the foundation for victory two years hence. Many of our women have developed into fine workers and effective campaign speakers. It has brought about a sympathetic solidarity among intelligent, progressive women of all classes.

There is no discouragement among the leaders or in the rank and file. Every letter from over the state that has come to my desk is full of courage and hope, and the campaign for suffrage in 1916 began on the morning of November 5th.

It was hardly expected that we could overcome the great handicap of being obliged to have a majority of all the votes cast in order to win this year. Foreseeing this, we took steps to have a regular constitutional amendment on the way. This amendment passed the last legislature and we expect it will pass again this winter, and will then go to the voters in 1916. This will require only a majority of all the votes cast on the question and will undoubtedly carry.

We are delighted over the victories for state wide prohibition in Oregon, Arizona, Washington and Colorado, all states where women vote.

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON.

## PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

DEAR COMRADES:—

We have great reason to celebrate this Thanksgiving day with happy hearts and with devout thanksgiving to God for the blessings that are ours.

The elections this fall brought us five new prohibition states and in four of these women's votes helped to win the victory. The suffrage victories in Montana and Nevada give us woman suffrage from the Pacific coast to the North Dakota line. According to the history and logic of the progress of this reform North Dakota must be next. We had a splendid educational campaign, laying a good foundation for victory two years hence.

The Convention at Atlanta, which I hope will be reported by our delegates, was I think the greatest we have ever held. As a tribute to Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, our promoted chieftain, special effort had been made to increase our membership, with the result that we made an unprecedented net gain of 30,870 members. The Young People's Branch made a net gain of 2,090 members.

The Willard Memorial Fund reached the \$10,000 mark so long desired by Mrs. Stevens. The Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund amounted to \$8,750. The total receipts for the year were \$138,495.80. There has been appropriated for the work of the coming year \$38,250.

Plans were adopted for pushing the campaign for National Constitutional Prohibition, and the January issue of the state W. C. T. U. papers are to be made a campaign edition for this purpose.

The National W. C. T. U. will hold a great mass meeting in Washington, Sunday, December 6th. Our National President, Miss Anna A. Gordon, will preside and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor will be one of the principal speakers. The Flying Squadron will be there the following Sunday. December 18th there will be a great "get together" meeting of the representatives of all temperance organizations. It is expected the vote will be taken in Congress December 19th. All ministers are requested to preach on National Constitutional Prohibition, Sunday, December 13th, and all christians are urged to pray that Congress will pass the amendment. It is important that resolutions endorsing National Constitutional Prohibition be passed at these meetings and sent to our Senators and Congressmen.

Will the presidents of unions please interview their pastors at once in regard to observing Sunday, Dec. 13th. The time is short, but material for carrying out the plan will be sent you direct, probably reaching you before this letter meets your eye. This is a critical time in this great movement and we depend upon every white-ribboner to be ON DUTY.

Our hearts are safely trusting our gracious leader, Miss Anna A. Gordon, whose splendid qualities of mind and heart and whose years of preparation, especially fit her for this work. She was elected to the office of National President with great enthusiasm and rejoicing.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president New York W. C. T. U., was elected vice president. She has for years been the well beloved leader of the white-ribbon hosts of the great Empire state. She is an able woman and will add strength to the board of general officers.

North Dakota was well represented at the National Convention, by Mrs. Edna F. Salmons, Cando, Mrs. F. W. Heidel, Valley City, Mrs. E. L. Baughman, Grand Forks, Mrs. Frank C. Gardner, Fargo, and Mrs. Frank Carr, Valley City. Mr. Frank C. Gardner, of Fargo, attended the

convention several days and was an interested listener.

Because our state made a gain in membership this year, your president had the great privilege of speaking for prohibition North Dakota, and introducing each member of our delegation, on Recognition Night.

I would like to tell you more about the wonderful Convention and the work here at National Headquarters, but I must be brief, for getting out the National Report is the order of the day.

Yours for our greatest year,  
ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON,  
1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.,  
Nov. 26, 1914.

During the recent campaign for suffrage, splendid work was done by Rev. F. L. Watkins of the State Enforcement League and Mr. W. J. Arnold of The North Dakota Standard. They made an extended automobile trip in the northern and eastern part of the state, speaking from the automobile in 106 towns. On Sundays indoor meetings were held.

More Brothers of Fargo furnished an Overland car for the first of the trip in the eastern part of the state. The Minot Auto Company followed with an Overland for that part of the state.

Mr. and Mrs. Freeberg of Bartlett were next to give the use of their car, with Mr. Freeberg driving. They were followed by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Warren of Portland, who made the wind up of the campaign a very pleasant one for Mr. Watkins and Mr. Arnold.

Mrs. Richards of Warwick entertained the party at her hotel for dinner and gave them the privilege of holding a meeting in the lobby.

The trip on the whole was a pleasant one and the speakers made light of the fact that at times there were bad roads, chilly weather, and the necessity of themselves organizing the meetings in many cases. During the entire trip, covering many hundreds of miles, only four drunken men were seen. When one considers that these meetings were held in the street in the fall of the year, and a campaign year at that, the fact that so little drunkenness was in evidence, makes us realize what a glorious thing it is to live in a prohibition state.

The automobile was well decorated and people were attracted to the place of meeting by the singing of the two speakers, with the accompaniment of a Bihorn organ. The audiences were larger than could be expected in nearly all of the towns and much interest was shown.

The State W. C. T. U. is greatly indebted to Mr. Watkins and Mr. Arnold for their good work.

MINTIE B. BOWE.

One of the stock arguments against woman suffrage was that a large majority of the women would not vote, and that of those who would go to the polls a majority would not be of the better class. That argument has been dispelled here, and, we believe, in every state where the experiment has been tried. The attendance of women at the polls was large; the percentage of the registered vote cast was high, beyond expectation and precedent. That may be attributed in part to an issue of compelling interest. Another stock argument against equal suffrage was that the polls would degrade the women. It was the observation of those who were much about the voting places on Tuesday, that the women elevated them. The polls were never before so orderly, business-like and quiet, notwithstanding the culmination of a campaign of unusual bitterness. If it had never been done before, the election in Arizona on Tuesday justified woman suffrage.—The Arizona (Phoenix) Republican.

FROM MRS. WYLIE.

"VICTORY WILL SURELY COME!" A cheer to you, brave comrades, one and all! Do you remember how the sweet voice of our musical director, Mrs. Reed, inspired us at last convention, as in years past, ringing out triumphantly the above refrain? Over and over again I hear those words and know that victory is only delayed, for a time.

Our suffrage campaign was a great educational force in the state, but the vote November 3d shows us how much yet remains to be done. Our temporary defeat only served to draw us closer together, in one common bond. We are not at all discouraged. In fact, we women never know when we are defeated. With undaunted faith and courage we renew the conflict. "We are now in a new campaign," "We'll know better how to work next time," and similar messages show the splendid courage of our invincible white ribbons.

The suffrage tide seems to be setting eastward—already it has reached our western boundary and enveloped all our border counties. Profound gratitude fills our hearts for the prohibition and suffrage victories of the year, and we believe the next two years will see even greater things. Our cause will win as the breaking of the day, if we are only patient.

October was a very busy month with us. Two National workers who created much enthusiasm for woman's ballot were Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston of Maine, who remained nearly two weeks after State Convention, and Mrs. Florence E. Atkins of Georgia, who spent the entire month in the state.

Our own state workers, Mrs. Kate S. Wilder and Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers, were tireless in their efforts. Rev. F. L. Watkins and Mr. W. J. Arnold made an extensive automobile trip, doing splendid work. Numerous volunteers lent assistance. Great enthusiasm marked the closing days. If some of us had worked as hard all year as we did those last days, the result might have been different.

In October Mrs. Wilder organized two new unions, one at Anamoose with Mrs. M. P. Bonine president, Mrs. Alice Elder secretary and Mrs. A. C. Becker treasurer, and one at Powers Lake with Mrs. A. W. Spalsbury president, Mrs. Erling Monnes secretary and Mrs. M. M. Howell treasurer.

In November Mrs. Bowers organized at Arena with the following officers: president, Mrs. W. B. Heaton, secretary Mrs. A. C. Isaninger, treasurer Miss Mabel Holver. At present Mrs. Bowers is working on the Pingree-Wilton branch, meeting with good success.

A band of faithful women at Dawson organized themselves into a local union. Mrs. Ellen R. Knapp is president, Mrs. Bessie Roberts corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary Hober recording secretary. The new annual report is out and sells for 15c. Copies have been sent to local unions. Those desiring more should write the treasurer, Mrs. Edna F. Salmons, at Jamestown.

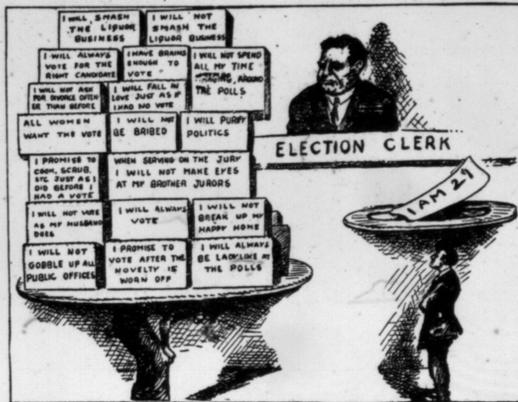
The beautiful picture of our promoted Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, which was presented at State Convention to the W. C. Headquarters at Jamestown, was the gift of the two Fargo unions, instead of the one, as formerly stated.

Our Y. P. B. work at the State University is advancing under the able leadership of Mr. C. F. Kelsch. The Scientific Temperance lecture course, previously mentioned, is being carried on and Mr. Kelsch writes enthusiastically of the interest shown by students, particularly young men. The Y. P. B. tries to secure a large attendance at these meetings. Other objectives are the promotion of the essay contest, held in the second semester, and the securing of an able speaker for a prohibition address at convocation.

BARBARA H. WYLIE.

Greenland.

Owing to the dry, cold atmosphere, not a single infectious disease is known in Greenland.



WHAT THE AMERICAN WOMAN HAS TO DO \*\*\* WHAT THE AMERICAN MAN HAS TO DO IN ORDER TO GAIN THE VOTE.  
- IS THIS A SQUARE AMERICAN DEAL?  
- LOU ROGERS IN NEW YORK PRESS

LETTER FROM SUPT. FRANCHISE.

Dear Sisters:—The much talked of Nov. 3d election, by temperance and suffrage workers, is past. The noise and smoke of the battle of the ballots has cleared away and we are quietly falling back into the paths in which we walked before the suffrage campaign was inaugurated, wiser perhaps, but none the less enthusiastic for the cause.

While we didn't receive the number of votes necessary for victory, still we were not disappointed, as only the most optimistic advocates expected victory at this time. The conservative leaders and workers could not see how a majority of the votes cast in the entire election, as required by the amendment, could be gotten at this time. In anticipation of this fact the leaders of the work brought a constitutional amendment before the last legislature requiring an actual majority of the votes cast on the amendment—and not a majority of all votes cast as was the case this year. We believe this will receive favorable action in the hands of the legislators, and already plans are being made for the next two years.

We fought a good fight, as indicated by the election returns. It is reported that fifteen counties carried for suffrage. That of the entire vote cast—

80,000 or 90,000 votes—suffrage lost by only 3,000 or 4,000 votes. That our weakest point was the territory occupied by the Wishek followers—which fact did not surprise us.

We were delighted to learn that our sister state Montana won out. She needed the franchise more than we—in order to combat the liquor powers which hold her in their grasp. We were pleased to see Nevada—the black state on the suffrage map—win out and become white like the neighboring states. The women in the suffrage states of Colorado, Oregon, Arizona and Washington proved true to their trust and helped the good men drive King Alcohol from their bounds.

We have so much to be thankful for as a result of the election. The suffrage cause in N. D. is not defeated—only delayed. Our campaign was largely educational. We have laid a good foundation for 1916. Truth crushed to earth will rise again. We have won many friends for our cause, and there is no permanent defeat where human sympathy for a just cause is aroused.

"We were not told to win or lose  
Our orders were to fight."  
Yours hopefully,  
MRS. CHARLES S. SHIPPY,  
State Supt. Franchise.

CONVENTION REPORT—9th DIST.

[This excellent report was crowded out at proper time. As it comes from a part of the State that does not often take space we print it, to show we appreciate their fine work.—Ed.]

The 4th annual convention of the W. C. T. U. of 9th district was held at Kintyre, N. D., June 20-22.

The reception committee met the guest of honor, Mrs. Bowers, and the delegates and conducted them to the Presbyterian church, where convention was held.

The local union had decorated the church beautifully in yellow and white, white, the emblem of purity and the W. C. T. U., Yellow, the Suffrage colors—which, blended together, means "Purity of Politics." Little birds (on wire) held aloft the pennant "Votes for Women." Beautiful house plants in full bloom added much to the beauty of the scene.

The convention was called to order by the vice president, Mrs. Addie Lane, the president, Mrs. Coffield, being out of the State and unable to attend. Mrs. Brown conducted the devotionals. The president's message was read. She urged every member to be faithful and consecrated to this noble work, for God and Home and Humanity.

The following papers were then read: Mrs. Maud Gorder's paper on "Methods of Raising Campaign Funds" was full of good suggestions and showed an earnest endeavor to further the work. "The Summer Campaign," was the next well-prepared paper, by Mrs. Minnie Pearson. It was full of good thoughts and was well received. "What the

Kintyre Union Has Done," prepared by Mrs. Eva Farrell of the local union came next.

We haven't time nor space to name any of the numerous things accomplished by this union. Suffice it to say they have 23 active members and a number of honorary members—all ACTIVE and enthusiastic in the work. It was a splendid and encouraging report.

The report from Napoleon by Mrs. Noddings was just as encouraging, considering the age of the union—only organized a few months ago. Both Kintyre and Napoleon unions are alive on contest work, thus creating public sentiment in favor of Prohibition and Equal Suffrage. Devotionals were conducted on Saturday evening by Mrs. McDonnell. A gold medal contest was then held. All the contestants delivered their selections so well that the judges found great difficulty in rendering a decision. Mrs. Addie Lane was the winner only one-half % above Miss Lucy Fitch of Napoleon, who has much talent and gives great promise of becoming a power in the cause of right. A very sweet duet was sung by two little girls, Lucile Easton and Grace Peters. Mrs. Hattie Lunquist had charge of the music and was organizer.

Mrs. Noddings read a selection entitled "Can You Afford It?" a fine selection and well read. Sunday morning song service was conducted by Mrs. Wilson. A very interesting sermon by Mrs. Lillie Bowers. Her sermon was scholarly and logical.

Mrs. Wilson then talked on the subject, "Why a Church Member, S. S. Teacher and a Missionary Should Be a W. C. T. U. Member." Noonday prayer was observed.

Sunday afternoon the convention was favored by a sermon by Rev. Hammond, pastor of the Presbyterian church. His text was, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, my brethren; ye did it unto me." Memorial service was then conducted by Mrs. Wilson in memory of our sainted leader Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens and Mildred Lane, the latter had welcomed our 2nd Annual Convention in 1912, also in memory of Mr. Buck, honorary member of the Dale union, who was drowned while bathing in the Missouri river.

A solo by Mrs. Wilson, "Songs My Mother Used to Sing," was well received. Miss Nettie Stei read an excellent paper entitled "The Influence Upon the Young of Bad Characters in Our Present Day Fiction."

Sunday evening devotionals were conducted by Mrs. Fitch. Mrs. Hattie M. Wilson then read a letter from J. H. Wishek, chairman of the Personal Liberty League and candidate for governor, defining his position as against prohibition and woman suffrage. Mrs. Wilson discussed the letter, answering his objections in a logical manner. A solo rendered by Mr. Braund was enjoyed by all. Mrs. Bowers then gave her lecture, illustrated by stereopticon pictures of the effects of alcohol and tobacco on the human system. The children—our future government—responded promptly to all her questions, thus making the lecture intensely interesting. Mrs. Bowers is very forceful in her remarks and brings the truth straight home.

Monday morning election of officers took place with the following results: president, Mrs. Minnie Pearson, Kintyre; vice pres., Mrs. A. W. Bales, Pollock, S. D.; cor. sec., Mrs. Hattie M. Wilson, Wishek; rec. sec., Mrs. Noddings, Napoleon; treas., Mrs. Carolyn Timm, Wishek.

"The Word with boldness they will plainly speak,  
In patience serve the man that still is weak,  
And wickedness its course will surely end  
When we have prayed."  
—H. M. W., reporter.

**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

Rob't M. Pollock James Wendell Pollock  
John C. Pollock

**POLLOCK & POLLOCK**  
LAWYERS  
Suite 304  
deLendrecie Bldg. Fargo, N. D.

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

**DR. HALLENBERG**  
DENTIST  
Suite 404  
deLendrecie Block  
FARGO, N. DAK.

REDMOND A. BOLTON, L.L.D., Oph. D., D. O. General Practitioner.  
M. EVANGELINE BOLTON, D. O. Specialize in Women's and Children's Diseases and Obstetrics

**Jamestown Infirmary of Osteopathy**  
16 Rooms Lutz Block, Jamestown, N. D.  
Phone 444.  
**DRS. BOLTON AND BOLTON**  
Physicians in Charge  
All acute and chronic diseases successfully treated without drugs. Egyptian (Turkish) Baths, Electric Appliances of all kinds including X-ray and Static Machine have been installed.  
Appendicitis Cured Without Operating.  
Eczema Cured Without Drugs.  
Branch Office: Trib. Bldg., Bismarck, N.D.

## ITS ONLY A DAY AT THE TIME.

In sorrow, in pain or whatever it be  
Its only a day at the time,  
That that has been such a big comfort  
to me,  
Its only a day at the time.

### CHORUS

God never asks us to bear any more  
Than he gives sleep our strength to  
restore.

Oh, have you ever been thankful before,  
That its only a day at the time?

Do burdens seem heavier than we can  
bear?

Its only a day at the time,  
And God is so willing our troubles to  
share,

And its only a day at the time.

Then try to keep sweet, whatever betide,  
Just for a day at the time,  
God will send comfort and strength to  
abide,

Enough for a day at the time.

—MRS. OLAVINE MOE ROBERTS.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL TEMPERANCE DEPT.

This department of our work is still  
in its infancy but it is growing and we  
must content ourselves with the thought  
that many large things have had small  
beginnings, so we push on.

Personal letters have been written to  
the superintendent of each district in  
the state and also to many of the unions.  
A large amount of literature was also  
sent out. In response to this twelve  
unions have been heard from in almost  
as many districts.

In some of these very encouraging  
things have been done. Seventeenth  
District reports 18,000 pages of literature  
distributed and also some press matter  
sent in. Sixteenth District reports 300  
pages of literature, also one column of  
press matter and one public meeting  
held; letters well written also concern-  
ing coca cola, tobacco and alcohol.  
Eighteenth District held three depart-  
ment meetings. Thirteenth District re-  
ports one department meeting held, also  
First District reports two department  
meetings held.

Reports came from a good number of  
the other districts and although this  
work seems new in these districts yet  
we are glad to hear from them, and be-  
lieve that before another convention a  
greater interest will be manifested in  
this important branch of W. C. T. U.  
work.

I wish that I might have a more en-  
couraging report but we are getting on  
our feet. I wish that each district  
might have a superintendent of Medical  
Temperance, then more might be  
done in the various districts.

AMANDA MACKLIN BOLTON,  
Supt. Medical Temperance.

## REPORT OF LINTON UNION.

Dear White Ribbon Sisters:—I have  
thought ever since we organized a union  
that I would write a word to the Bulle-  
tin. I did belong to the Dale union,  
but moved to town and we were organ-  
ized last spring by Mrs. Wallace when  
here in Linton—with 8 members. I be-  
lieve we now number 14 with promise  
of more.

I have made and put up three wall  
pockets, one in the hotel, one in the  
restaurant and one in the depot. Have  
distributed about 50 Union Signals;  
sheets of literature about 15; W. C. T.  
U. tracts 15; religious tracts over 100;  
religious papers nearly 50; printed suf-  
frage letters about 50; over 60 ballots.

We used "Vote for Woman Suffrage"  
stickers on all mail and scattered flyers  
around town. Our union paid for lit-  
erature pledges, etc. to be distributed.  
Mrs. Pearson, president of our district,  
visited us and gave us a good talk on  
different topics of our work. She is fine.

MRS. NELLIE FREEMAN,  
Linton, N. D.

## January Harvests.

January is the wheat harvesting  
month of Australia, New Zealand,  
Chile and Argentina.

## MEDAL CONTEST.

Valley City, No. Dak.

Dear Co-Workers:

I am very anxious that every union in  
the state take up medal contest work  
this year. It is all important to get an  
early start. The winter months are best  
for contest work.

There are four new books that have  
not been used very much in this state:  
No. 17, Frances E. Willard Contest Re-  
citer, containing selections from Miss  
Willard's writings and addresses. No.  
18, selections from Black Rock. Num-  
bers 19 and 21, temperance selections to  
be used in the campaign for National  
Prohibition in 1920.

Please appoint your superintendent at  
once; I will send her the contest litera-  
ture by return mail.

The following unions have decided to  
take up the work and have appointed  
their Superintendents: Reeder, Mrs. N.  
M. Steel; Hunter, Miss Celestine Lin-  
coln; Rollo, Mrs. M. Markell; Fairview,  
Mrs. Ina Hakanson; Valley City, Mrs.  
S. A. Zimmerman. Kintyre union held  
the last contest of the year—who will  
hold the first contest for this year?

I will be glad to send the contest lit-  
erature to Sunday Schools, Young Peo-  
ple's Societies and Public Schools, if  
they will write for it.

Order all contest books, medals, sou-  
venirs and other contest supplies from  
your state superintendent.

Yours for more contests,

EMMA LOCKWOOD,  
State Supt. Medal Contests.

## CRYSTAL UNION.

Dear Comrades:

The Crystal W. C. T. U., although not  
having reports in the columns of the  
Bulletin, is still alive and progressing.  
The reorganization of the society is the  
greatest thing that has been accomplish-  
ed. At present we have eleven active  
members and one honorary member.

We have had one Mothers' Meeting,  
held in the Presbyterian church, July  
31st. The meeting was well attended  
and some very interesting and instructive  
topics were discussed. Some of the  
papers were as follows: "Sympathetic  
Relations Between Mother and Child,"  
by Mrs. Ross; "Cooperation for Personal  
Purity," by Mrs. Reinhardt; and "Social  
Life a Factor in Reform Work," by Miss  
Mabel Ball—read by Mrs. Minder.

Mrs. Waldo discussed the "Progress of  
Temperance" and Mrs. W. D. Mitchell  
gave a talk on "National Constitutional  
Prohibition" and "The W. C. T. U." All  
present voted in favor of Sheppard-  
Hobson Bill. Five signed the pledge  
and one member joined our union. Voc-  
al selections and readings were some of  
the numbers on the program. Light  
refreshments were served at the close  
of the meeting.

Another feature of our work has been  
an effort to organize an L. T. L., which  
we have succeeded in doing. The second  
meeting was held Sunday, Sept. 6,  
with four times the number present as  
at the first meeting, which was very en-  
couraging to the superintendent, Mrs.  
J. O. Reese. The total attendance was  
eighteen, all of whom signed the pledge.  
The officers elected were as follows:

President—Evelyn MacKenzie.

Vice President—Lillian Johnson.

Secretary—Alma Stearns.

Treasurer—Leilah McQuarrie.

Although we have not accomplished  
as much as some of our sister unions we  
hope to do more in the future. Mrs. E.  
R. Waldo acted as delegate to the state  
convention.

A treat of great interest was the lec-  
ture on "Suffrage" by Mrs. Deborah  
Knox Livingston. This was the second  
of such public meetings this year, the  
first one being by Mrs. F. H. Wilder of  
Fargo, who made many converts on the  
subject and was instrumental in re-or-  
ganizing our union. With best wishes  
to all White Ribboners.

Yours for success,  
MARY GALLOHER MITCHELL, Pres.

## A DESOLATE WASTE.

Henry J. Allen, editor of the Wichita  
Beacon, commenting on the Distillers'  
association's statement that prohibition  
"ruined the grape industry in Kansas,"  
says:

The grape industry was not the only  
industry ruined by Prohibition.

In fact, Prohibition has killed about  
every industry in Kansas except the rais-  
ing of wheat and corn and alfalfa and  
fruit and live stock; potatoes and peas  
and cabbage and "garden sass"; chickens  
and ducks and geese, and horses and  
mules.

It busted up many of our most prom-  
inent gamblers, paralyzed the beer gar-  
dens, and absolutely killed the bartend-  
er's union.

Prohibition has left very little of Kan-  
sas except the growing crops in her  
fields, the stock in her stock pens, the  
drearly round of work, work, work in her  
factories and stores and other industries.  
It has left us little to do in hours of  
leisure except just to fall in love, to get  
married, send our children to school, go  
abroad occasionally, join the church  
when we feel like it, run into each other  
with expensive automobiles and store  
our money away in dusty bank vaults, in-  
stead of giving it to cheerful gentlemen  
with white aprons who used to stand in  
front of cut glass bars and say infre-  
quently, "This one is on the house."

Where once the thriving business of  
the saloon sent the clamorous odor of  
its prosperity out upon the sidewalk  
and clear across the street, we find  
nothing but shoe stores, dry goods  
stores, meat markets, grocery stores,  
clothing stores and other sordid activi-  
ties of an unhappy people.

Where once you saw long lines of men  
on Saturday night going joyfully into  
rooms where the doors always swung in,  
never out, where there was sawdust on  
the floor and a merry crowd standing  
around the mahogany bar, where they  
were treating all around, and a man  
could get his salary check cashed and  
spend it right there on his boon com-  
panions, and then go enthusiastically  
home and break up the furniture and  
give his wife a black eye; instead of all  
those manifestations of a carefree peo-  
ple which characterized the saloon day,  
we now have nothing but gloom. We  
see men going quietly into butcher shop  
or grocery store or department store to  
get their weekly salary checks cashed  
and then going moodily home with  
shoes for the children and beefsteak for  
supper and the fixings for a heavy Sun-  
day dinner the next day, and you know  
instinctively that there will be no hilar-  
ity in that home that night and nothing  
to cheer the lives of those people except  
such sober activities as mother may in-  
troduce into the family circle.

There is nothing in that family to look  
forward to except a comfortable Sunday  
dinner and maybe church in the morn-  
ing and Sunday school, possibly a decor-  
ous ride around town in the family mo-  
tor car in the afternoon.

Then Monday they begin the same  
round all over again and spend the next  
week doing nothing but working and  
playing and riding and eating and sleep-  
ing and buying new clothes and taking  
music lessons and going to parties and  
theaters and overfeeding each other at  
dinners, and during the live-long week  
father never comes home and breaks in  
the door with a warwhoop and goes to  
smashing up the furniture or cussing  
mother with his doubled-up fist and  
kicking little Tommy.

## W. C. T. U. NOTES.

Nov. 3, 1914, will go down in history  
as a second independence day for the  
four great sovereign states of Colorado,  
Oregon, Washington and Arizona, for on  
that day by a vote of the men and wom-  
en people they forever declared their  
emancipation from the legalized liquor  
traffic. The victories of this day mark a  
new epoch in the history of prohibition  
and reform, for they demonstrated be-  
yond dispute that the women voters of  
the nation have determined to use their  
franchise rights to abolish from this na-

tion the sale and manufacture of alcohol-  
ic liquors. The result of the vote on the  
question of the suffrage amendment in  
Montana and Nevada is hardly less a vic-  
tory over the liquor interests for "the  
trade" was known to be the only really  
formidable opponent of the "votes for  
women" movement in these two cam-  
paigns.

The four new prohibition states cover  
an aggregate territory of nearly 400,000  
square miles and represent a population  
of nearly 3,000,000.

With their accession, fourteen states  
now have either statutory or constitu-  
tional prohibition. Virginia having on  
Sept. 22 last adopted statutory prohibi-  
tion by a majority of over 30,000. These  
fourteen states have an aggregate popu-  
lation of nearly 20,000,000, or approxi-  
mately one fifth of the population of our  
country. Over 50,000,000 people live in  
no license territory and the area of the  
prohibition states combined with the  
saloonless territory in other states com-  
prises more than three-fourths of the  
country.

In all of the four states voting on  
Nov. 3 the amendment was submitted to  
the people through the initiative.

Following are echoes from the recent  
campaign in several states:

One of the greatest moral battles ever  
fought reached its victorious climax on  
Nov. 3, 1913, when the voters of the state  
of Washington at the ballot box de-  
clared their intention of outlawing the  
liquor traffic. By an overwhelming ma-  
jority of over 15,000 they "snowed under"  
the liquorites. All but seven of the  
thirty-nine counties of the state gave a  
dry majority, and five of the seven gave  
a wet majority of only 1,350. Even  
Pierce county, in which is located the  
city of Tacoma, gave only 3,065 wet ma-  
jority, and King county, of which vic-  
e-ruled Seattle is the metropolis, could  
muster no more than 15,696 majority for  
the whole county. The liquor men had  
counted upon Seattle carrying the state,  
for while they were fearful that a large  
number of the counties and the farming  
districts would vote for the prohibition  
law, it was their intention that Seattle  
should roll up a vote which would carry  
the day for the wets. It was a cam-  
paign of prayer. It was inaugurated  
by a service of prayer Jan. 15, 1914, and  
on the night before election there were  
held over sixty prayer meetings in the  
different Protestant churches of the  
city of Seattle, and all through the cam-  
paign the religious spirit dominated.

Oregon has gone dry! The temper-  
ance forces were well prepared for the  
battle of ballots. They united in hard,  
devoted, faithful work to make white  
the Beaver state, and they were success-  
ful. It was accomplished not by any  
one organization by itself, but by all  
working together in harmony of spirit  
and purpose. The earnest, conscientious,  
capable W. C. T. U. women of Ore-  
gon, who never for one moment slack-  
ened their efforts or failed to send up  
their daily petitions for the success of  
the cause, did magnificent work, as did also  
the Committee of One Hundred, the An-  
ti-Saloon league, the Methodist Temper-  
ance society, and the prohibitionists.  
The out-of-state speakers, Mrs. Mary  
Harris Armor; Mrs. Lillian Mitchem, and  
Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, did much to  
awaken the public to a sense of its re-  
sponsibility for the success of the issue  
and to arouse the indifferent citizens to  
interest.

Surrounded on every side by equal  
suffrage states, it was a foregone conclu-  
sion that the state of Nevada, the one  
black spot in that section of the suffrage  
map of the United States, should change  
its color. It is said that it took for its  
slogan in the recent campaign, the cry  
"The black spot must come out." "In  
Nevada," writes Ida Husted Harper in  
The Chicago Daily News, "there are al-  
most 180 males to 100 females, so it  
might be thought that the men would  
not hesitate to make their state white.  
There was, however, a tremendous pres-  
sure from the liquor interests, gamblers  
and corrupt politicians to defeat the  
amendment."