

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 19. NO. 1.

FARGO, N. D., FEBRUARY, 1915.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

A PRAYER.

"Father, I will not ask for wealth or fame,
 Though once they would have joyed my carnal sense.
 I shudder not to bear a hated name,
 Wasting all wealth, myself my sole defense,
 But give me, Lord, eyes to behold the truth;
 A seeing sense that knows the eternal right,
 A heart with pity filled, and gentlest truth;
 A manly faith that makes all darkness light
 Give me power to make all darkness light
 Give me power to labor for mankind;
 Make me the mouth of such as cannot speak;
 Eyes let me be to groping men, and blind;
 A conscience to the base, and to the weak
 Let me be hands and feet; and to the foolish, mind;
 And lead still further on such as Thy kingdom seek."

—Theodore Parker.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

Thompson, N. D., Jan. 19, 1915.
 Dear White Ribbon Comrades:

It is some time since you have heard from your superintendent of this department of work. I have been waiting for the new essay subjects before sending out my letter. The changes in subjects and rules are made at the National Convention, hence the delay.

The committee has seen best to continue the subjects and rules as they were last year. Our first duty to this department is to see that a superintendent be appointed in each local union. She has to see that the text books on Physiology used in the schools are the approved kind.

TEXT BOOKS THAT FULFILL THE REQUIREMENTS

The perfectly graded Gulick Hygiene Series. This year a new book, The Next Generation, has been added to the series. The Next Generation is intended for the first year of high school. The Human Body and Health, by Alvin Davison, also meets the requirements, as do the following list. New World Science Series, Primer of Hygiene, Primer of Sanitation, Human Physiology. The Woods Hutchinson Health Series—A Handbook of Health, The Child's Day. The Advanced Physiology and Hygiene by Conn and Buddington, The Human Mechanism, Physiology, Hygiene and Sanitation, by Hough and Sedgwick, Hygiene for the Worker, Crampton's Hygiene series, Best Help for the Primary Grade and for the Teacher. The King and His Wonderful Castle,

a story showing the effects of narcotics upon the bodily organism; Some Living Things, First Lessons in Physiology, by Ellen B. Hallock; Physiology and Hygiene for Children, by Robert and Andrew Eadie; The Manual and Grade Set of Charts. The National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. A Compendium of Temperance Truth. National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill. Will each union try to place a copy of the latter in their school and public library, where there is one, price 50c.

PRIZE ESSAY CONTESTS

Our National Superintendent, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, tells us that twenty-six different states competed this year for the college prize of one hundred dollars. This is double the number of one year ago. The high school and grade essays, coming from every state in the union, are of exceptional merit this year, 1914.

COLLEGE CONTESTS

General Subject: The Relation of Individual Total Abstinence to the Prosperity of the Nation. Special Themes: The Permanency of National Life, as Affected by Intoxicants; The Principle of Prohibition; Personal Liberty—Public Obligations; The Public Schools and Scientific Temperance Instruction; Alcohol and Public Health; The License System; A Discussion of the Difference in effect in Alcohol and Nicotine. Markings: The essay shall be graded on clearness of thought, accuracy of statement and originality of presentation. Number of Words: The maximum number of words shall be three thousand and the minimum two thousand. Prize: The national prize is known as the Susan J. Steele Prize and is one hundred dollars in gold. This prize of \$100 for 1914 was divided between Mr. Coyle of Leland Stanford, Jr. University and Mr. Burton of the Chicago University.

NORMAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL CONTESTS

These contests should be confined to students in normal and training schools and to teachers in public schools. Subject: The Best Methods of Teaching Temperance. (By temperance is understood moderation in healthful things and abstinence from dangerous things.) Marks: The essays shall be graded entirely upon presentation of subject. Prize: The national prize is known as the State Superintendent's Prize and is fifty dollars in gold. This prize for 1914 was divided between Mrs. Virginia S. Melbourne, Charleston, West Virginia and Miss Ruth MacGregor Clark, Macon, Ga.

HIGH SCHOOL CONTESTS

In a contest for high school prizes a local contest is first held and the winning essay held for a district contest. If there can be no district contest the prize essay is forwarded directly to the State Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction,

who enters it in a competition for a state prize. The essay winning the state prize is forwarded to the National Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction. General Subject: The Value of Total Abstinence to a Life. Special Themes: Alcohol and the Laborer, Alcohol and Crime, Alcohol and Tobacco, The National Government and the Trade in Intoxicants, Decisions of the Courts in Reference to Intoxicants, Alcohol and Insanity, Alcohol and Heredity. Marks: Essays shall be graded three-fourths on subject matter and one-fourth on style and grammatical excellence. Number of Words: The maximum number of words shall be fifteen hundred words and the minimum one thousand. Prize: The national prize is known as the National Prize and is fifty dollars in gold, and was won by William Fordyce, Portland, Oregon, in 1914.

GRADE SCHOOL CONTESTS

In a contest in the grades every child in the room chosen is expected to write on the subject. The teacher decides upon the ten best essays. A local contest is held and a local prize awarded the writer of the best essay. In the cities a second contest may be held between the different wards and a second prize awarded. The prize essay of the city is then entered for the district prize, or else forwarded to State Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction for competition in the state essay contest. The state prize essay is forwarded to the National Superintendent. General Subject: Alcohol and the Human Body. Special Themes: The Effect of Alcohol upon the Nervous System, Why Business Men Demand Abstinence on the part of their Enolovees, Intoxicants and Athletics, Narcotics and Scholarship, The Harm in a Moderate Use of Alcohol, The Harm in the Use of Tobacco. Markings: Essays shall be graded one-half on subject matter, one-fourth on style and grammatical excellence, and one-fourth on appearance of paper, which shall include penmanship and spelling. The Number of Words: The maximum number of words shall be six hundred and the minimum three hundred. The national prize is known as the Mary C. Upham Prize and is thirty dollars in gold. Esther L. Hiller, Memphis, Tenn., was the winner of this prize in 1914. All prize essays must be in the hands of the state superintendent, Lillie B. Smith, Thompson, by the 1st of July. All state prize essays must be in the hands of the national superintendent, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, Hartford, Wis., by the middle of August each year. No essays will be accepted in printed form.

Thus far we have not been able to hold a state college contest as it requires essays from at least three colleges. The prize for the State University contest is given by pri-

va'e individuals, the State W. C. T. U. gives ten dollars for the best high school essay and eight dollars for the best grade essay.

Let us get to work dear sisters and see what we can accomplish.

Lovingly,

LILLIE B. SMITH

PRAYER FOR PROHIBITION.

If every professing christian would offer each day one sentence of petition for nation-wide prohibition and every christian home remember that issue each day at the altar of prayer and every evangelical church hold one prayer meeting each month in behalf of that philanthropic, christian cause, the day of the nation's victory over its deadliest enemy would not be long delayed. And not only would that long desired end be greatly hastened every participant would be spiritually helped. Taught and convinced by observation, precept and The Word of God that the prayer of the "righteous" availeth "much" and that we are to ask that we may receive certainly there is no object toward which conscientious, devout people should give more earnest heed than the effectual obliteration of that curse that has so long blighted the homes of our land. And how could that earnestness manifest itself in a more forceful way than by a close, prayerful approach unto Him who heard a d answered the pleadings of the prophets of old. The agitation for over a half century has not been wanting in courageous portrayal of the misery and woe entailed by the nefarious liquor traffic. What is particularly needed now is the coupling of our best efforts with our most fervent prayers that the overthrow of the nation-wide traffic in intoxicants be speedy and effective. There is an overwhelming power in consistency — that kind when prayer and effort point in the same direction. "One shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight" applies well to those who walk consistently before God along the line of christian reform. That the public conscience is aroused now as never before upon the need of national prohibition recent developments are conclusive. But an increased activity is imperative and an intensity of earnestness that will not forget God amid all agitation but will call upon Him; that that is indispensable to the desired end. "Knock and it shall be opened unto you."

E. H. PARKINSON, D. D.

The surprising thing about the vote on the woman suffrage amendment in the House was that outside of the South only one State voted so idly against it. That was the uncompromising and rockbound state of Vermont. If Delaware is considered a Northern State there were two—two of the smallest Northern States.—New York Times.

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

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Elizabeth Preston Anderson

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Mrs. E. M. Pollock,

MANAGING EDITOR.

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

STATE MOTTO—I am but one, but I am one; I can not do anything, 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. E. M. POLLOCK,
FARGO, N. DAK.

FEBRUARY 1915

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The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has set the stake for 50,000 new members this year. North Dakota's stake is 1,000 new members. Let us be about it. It means personal solicitation. Ask your friends to join. Ask acquaintances to join. Ask strangers to join. Take the Union Signal and White Ribbon Bulletin with you. Every member of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. can get one, two or three new members. Begin right away.

PROGRAM FOR FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL DAY— FEBRUARY 17.

The observance of this day should not only commemorate the beautiful life and achievements of Frances E. Willard, but should win thousands of new members and thousands of dollars for the Memorial Fund. The program outlined suggests articles which may be used, each union selecting for itself the desired material.

Music—"Temperance Battle Hymn," page 30 White Ribbon Hymnal.
Scripture Reading.
Reading—"Why a Frances Willard?"
Reading—Poem, "Frances E. Willard."
Music—"Battle Song of Prohibition," page 124 White Ribbon Hymnal.
Quiz—Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day, participated in by the audience.
Poem—"America for Me."
Reading—Incidents of W. C. T. U. Work at Ellis Island.

Short Talks:
1. Our Foreign Speaking Brothers and Sisters.
2. Transforming American Indians into Citizens.
3. The Memorial Fund as a Factor in Statewide Prohibition Campaigns.
Music—"Our Cause Shall Onward and Upward Go," page 35 White Ribbon Hymnal.
Offering for Memorial Fund.
Aaronic Benediction.

Material for all numbers of the program will be given in the Union Signal of January 21. In this number will also appear the exercise, "An Evening with Miss Willard," which can be used as a part of this program. Price, single copy, five cents; per 100, \$1.50.

LATEST FIGURES.

Of a total of 2,973,890 square miles in the United States, 2,236,062 are prohibition territory. The population of the United States is 91,972,266. Of this population 48,118,394 persons now reside in territory in which the liquor traffic is outlawed. In other words about 80 per cent of the area of the United States is under prohibition and approximately 54 per cent of the total population of the country resides in this territory.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

Ohio and California may take heart of grace from the prohibition history of Colorado. Two years ago that state gave a majority against prohibition of nearly 40,000. This year it rolled up a dry majority of some 15,000. "The thoughts of men"—and of women—are widened by the process of the suns.

When liquor prides itself that "prohibition does not prohibit" now, it confesses that it tramples upon the rights of states and really confesses to the necessity for national constitutional prohibition to restore to the states their sovereignty.

According to latest returns California lost state prohibition by 7614 votes. Later a narrow margin.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

DEAR COMRADES:—

Legislation is moving with unusual rapidity this year. This means you must be prompt in sending letters and petitions to your representatives for the measures in which you are interested, or they will be too late.

The woman suffrage amendment, which passed the last legislature, has been introduced by Senator Bronson and is known as Senate Bill No. 95.

The Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, appointed by Lieut. - Gov. Fraire, is made up mostly of men who are opposed to woman suffrage. The chairman, Senator Trageton, and Senator Mallough, are favorable. Senators McLean, Kretschmar and Bronzer are strongly opposed, and Senators Davis and Hughes are not counted favorable. The committee will undoubtedly bring in a divided report, and this will precipitate the fight upon the floor of the Senate.

Senator Trageton invited the suffragists and anti-suffragists to be present at a hearing before the committee last Friday evening and twenty ladies were in attendance. Speeches on behalf of the suffrage bill were made by Mrs. Clara M. Darrow, representing the W. C. T. U. Women League, Dr. F. N. Quain and Mrs. Mazie Stevens, representing the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, and by your president, representing the W. C. T. U. The full committee was present and the addresses were listened to with marked attention and interest. Tom Poole, who was the manager of Mr. Wishek in his campaign for nomination for governor on a re-submission and anti-suffrage platform, seemed to be the only representative of the anti-suffragists, aside from some members of the legislature present.

The Enforcement Commissioner bill, House Bill No. 71, was introduced by Mr. Chas. Moses of Drayton, who is a brother-in-law of our corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wylie. Mr. Moses is making a strong fight for the bill. This measure provides that the state will enforce the prohibition, gambling, cigarette, snuff, bawdy house, prostitution, white slave and other laws, through an enforcement commissioner, appointed by the governor. For many years the prohibition law has been enforced by the Enforcement League, an organization of private citizens, who in addition to paying taxes to run the state, have also paid the expenses of the enforcement of this law. The State, through the Governor and Attorney General, has repeatedly asked the assistance of the Enforcement League in the enforcement of the prohibition law; and it has been given. It is not right that a great state should ask a few of its people to pay the expenses of the enforcement of any of its laws. This bill provides that in cases of conviction there shall be added to the costs from \$50 to \$100, and it is the opinion of those who are experienced in enforcement matters that this will more than pay the expense of the office. It places the expense of the enforcement where it belongs, upon the violators of the law. Thirty states attorneys have endorsed this bill and say it will be a great help to the office of state attorney. The state protects its game; is it not more important that it should protect its boys and girls; its men and women? There is a good deal of opposition to this measure and if it is carried there must be action on the part of the temperance people in making their wishes known to their representatives.

House Bill No. 58, introduced by Mr. Everson, makes it mandatory for state's attorneys and peace officers to investigate violations of the prohibition, gambling, cigarette, snuff, bawdy houses, prostitution and white slave laws. It has passed the House, and is now before the Senate Committee on State Affairs.

House Bill No. 60, introduced by Mr. Lathrop, makes the receiving or accepting for intoxicating liquor con-

signed to another, or under any fictitious name, a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, and imprisonment in the county jail not less than ninety days nor more than a year. The second offense is a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one year, nor more than two years. This has also passed the House.

House Bill No. 114, introduced by Mr. Smith of Kidder county, amends the bootlegging law, by making it include agents and solicitors. This measure has passed the House and is now before the Temperance Committee of the Senate.

House Bill No. 119 introduced by Mr. Lathrop, provides a mother's pension for needy women who have one or more children under fourteen years of age dependent upon them for support. If this measure becomes a law it will permit children to be brought up by their mothers in the home rather than in a charitable institution, and will permit the mothers to stay at home and take care of their children, who would otherwise have to neglect them to go out and work by the day to earn a living. Where the mother's pension law has been adopted it has proved to be a good investment of public funds from a financial as well as a moral standpoint. It is a deterrent of crime, which is one of the greatest expenses of the State. The following paragraph is from the report of Joel D. Hunter, the official distributor of mother's pensions in Cook County, Illinois:

"Before the pension law was enacted in Illinois, two hundred and eighty out of a group of two thousand children whose fathers are dead and the mothers poor were brought into the juvenile court charged with crime. Since the pension law has been in operation, only eight out of two thousand children whose mothers were receiving a pension (the same kind of a group) have been brought into court charged with crime."

House Bill No. 184, introduced by Mr. Hjelmstad, provides for the censorship of all moving pictures exhibited in the state, by a state board of censors composed of one man and one woman, to be appointed by the governor. The moving picture has evidently come to stay, and it is imperative that it at least be clean and wholesome.

Senate Bill No. 120, introduced by Senator Trageton, makes the mother an equal guardian with the father over their children. The simple justice of this measure ought to appeal to every lawmaker.

These are the measures for which we are working, and every White Ribboner can help by writing and getting her voter friends to write or wire their Senators and Representatives in behalf of these bills.

The Legislature took a week's recess yesterday, and I came home late last night. The legislative work is strenuous, but I believe it can be made successful if you will all help by doing your part promptly.

Yours for our beloved State of North Dakota,

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON,
Jamestown, N. D., Jan. 27, 1915.

When liquor prides itself that "prohibition does not prohibit" now, it confesses that it tramples upon the rights of states, and really confesses to the necessity for national constitutional prohibition to restore to the states their sovereignty.

With Russia putting the ban on vodka, the national drink; with the French government forbidding the sale of absinthe; with England refusing to allow liquor to be given to its soldiers in the field, and with Germany closing the breweries and distilleries by imperial order, it is about time that the people of the United States wake up to the fact of the drink evil, which is undermining the national vitality, and which is without doubt the determining factor in the survival of nations.—Richmond P. Hobson.

FROM MRS. WYLIE.

Dear Comrades:

During all the cold, January days, Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers has kept steadily on with her work, meeting with her usual success.

In March we are to have with us, Mrs. Linnie Carl, the charming Y. P. B. secretary of Oregon, whose attractive personality and persuasive argument enlist young and old alike. Mrs. Carl is a reader of much ability and gives a varied program. She will work in the eastern part of the state.

With pleasure we announce the coming of Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, National and World's Supt. of Scientific Temperance Instruction, who will spend a week with us, in April, speaking before the leading colleges and normal schools and giving a public address in the evening. We are fortunate in being able to secure this talented speaker.

Our Y. P. B. at the University continues to grow in interest. Final preparations are being made for the essay contest.

The following from "The Student" has reference to the International convention to which we referred last month, Mr. Gustafson being a delegate from the University:

"Last Sunday evening at an open meeting of the Y. P. B., Mr. Gustafson gave a brief, comprehensive report of the convention. He outlined a few of the chief speeches that had been made. An idea emphasized as significant was that through the whole convention the sentimental side of the liquor problem was never touched upon; it was always the scientific viewpoint. Mr. Gustafson emphasized the liquor question from several points of view, namely: the moral, social, economic, political, hygienic and psychological. He spoke with the earnestness born of conviction, presenting many facts of an astounding nature with a force and eloquence that were convincing.

"In addition to the speech mentioned, there were several musical numbers and talks on the program. Joe Weber rendered a piano solo and then the Budge hall orchestra gave several selections. Miss Hearst sang "The Rosary" in a very pleasing manner. Clemens Kelsch gave an interesting talk on the aims of the Y. P. B. Toward the close of the meeting, Dr. English related a few of his experiences in visiting the slum districts."

Our hearts go out in tender sympathy to our dear friend, Mrs. Lizzie Schlosser, former state treasurer, whose husband, Mr. Geo. Schlosser, passed away from his home in Mayville Jan. 28th. Mr. Schlosser was a strong temperance man, an earnest supporter of every good cause and a loyal friend of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?" but his life and work will continue to bless the world for years to come.

Yours sincerely,
BARBARA H. WYLIE.

THE NEW YEAR.

He holds the key to all unknown,
And I am glad;
If other hands should hold the key,
or if he trusted it to me,
I might be sad.

What if tomorrow's care were here,
Without its rest?
I'd rather He unlocked the day,
And as its hours swung open say,
"My will is best."

I cannot read his future plans,
But this I know,
I have the smiling of his face
And all the refuge of his grace
While here below.

Enough, this covers all my needs,
And so I rest,
For what I can not, he can see,
And in his love I'er shall be
Forever blest.

- Selected.

MEDAL CONTEST DEP'T.

MY DEAR CO-WORKERS:

At the mid-year executive meeting the value of this department was emphasized. It was recommended that the unions hold suffrage contests through the public schools and in this way continue to build up suffrage sentiment. It was also decided to hold a grand gold suffrage contest at the state convention, and recommended that the districts have gold suffrage contests. The winners in these contests will compete in the state contest.

I hope that each union will hold one or more contests this year. No matter how small a union may be, it can do this line of work. If possible secure a teacher of expression, but anyone who reads well may drill the class.

The national superintendent of medal contests will award the following prizes:

To the state superintendent, whose state holds the largest number of contests in proportion to membership, 100 recitation books.

To the county superintendent, whose county holds the largest number of contests in proportion to membership, 50 recitation books.

To the local superintendent who holds the largest number of contests, 25 recitation books.

Silver Honor Stars will be given for meritorious work. The following national superintendents offer a gold medal to the state superintendent of their department who by co-operating with the state superintendent of medal contests will hold the largest number of contests.

Mrs. Mary Lovell, for the largest number of contests on "Mercy." Selections to be taken from the Mercy Book, Number 5.

Mrs. Hannah Bailey, for the largest number of contests on "Peace and Arbitration." Selections to be taken from the Peace and Arbitration Book, No. 11.

Mrs. Deborah Livingston, for the largest number of contests on "Suffrage," using Recitation Book No. 14.

Mrs. Stella Irvine, for the largest number of contests held in the Sunday School.

Mrs. Tomlinson, for the largest number of contests held on "Social and Red Letter Days."

Mrs. Margaret Munns, for the largest number of contests held at institutes.

Local superintendents of these departments should co-operate with the local medal contest superintendents and in this way help the superintendents to win some of these prizes, as we cannot do it alone, but must have your help.

Superintendents should visit the homes or the contestants, explain to the mothers the work of the W. C. T. U. and urge them to become members. She should use every effort to secure the contestants as members of the union or one of its branches.

The pledge should be presented and members asked for at all contests. The distribution of all temperance and suffrage literature is also recommended.

A class of eight contestants competed for a silver medal in the court house at Napoleon. Ora Smith won the medal with the recitation "Strong Drink is Raging." Yours for more contests,

EMMA LOCKWOOD,
State Supt. Medal Contests.

The Brewers' Review says that the Cincinnati breweries lose a business of \$500,000 a year in West Virginia, because of the prohibition law in that State. This contradicts the statement constantly being made by the liquor men that "prohibition does not prohibit."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union stands behind more laws that have come from high ideas than any other organization in Christendom. Take the child labor laws, the juvenile court laws, and every similar legislation back of them is the unflinching, never-ending effort of the W. C. T. U. — Judge A. Z. Blair of Ohio.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts of treasury from December 15th to January 15th, 1915.	
Englevale, dues, minutes	\$ 2 30
Kintyre, suffrage, dues	7 10
Antler, dues, minutes	1 15
Cooperstown, L. T. L.	5 80
Uppham, minutes	15
Milnor, minutes	45
Leeds, minutes	30
Drayton, suffrage	8 25
Northwood, minutes	30
Mrs. A. Best, minutes	30
Grand Forks, minutes	45
Woodworth, dues	7 70
New Rockford, legislature	5 00
Cavalier, state, L. T. L., memorial, chautauqua, minutes, Pres. stenographer	10 30
Dickinson, dues	3 50
Valley City, dues, pledge, mins.	19 45
Lisbon, dues, L. T. L., minr., chautauqua, legislative, memorial, Pres. Stenographer	30 40
Heaton, minutes	45
Mrs. Robert Reed, state	10 00
Northwood, dues, pledge	14 20
Williston, dues	70
McKenzie, suffrage, pledge, minutes	8 05
Valley City, dues, minutes	13 75
Cavalier, dues, pledge	8 30
Prosper, memorial, minutes	2 30
Mercer, dues	7 00
Fargo, state, legislative, dues	12 10
Bismarck, dues, minutes	3 25
Cooperstown, dues	14 00
Leal, memorial, legislative, Chautauqua, Pres. stenog.	8 00
Cavalier, dues	12 60
A friend, suffrage	1 00
Barton, minutes	45
Bowen, state, memorial, legislative, dues	21 10
Belden, state, minutes	2 45
Park river, state, minutes, legislative	12 30
Carrington, state	5 00
Towner, dues, legislative	5 50
Edgeley, dues	3 50
Bisbee, dues, minutes	6 05
Rolla, dues, minutes, legislative	5 40
Kintyre, state, minutes, legislative	5 00

MRS. EDNA F. SALMONS, Treas.

THE WISDOM OF NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION DEMONSTRATED.

"The history of the emancipation of Russia from the curse of the vodka habit is practically the history of one man, and his experience only serves to strengthen the stand the temperance people in this country are taking, that the only way in which our land can be saved from the awful ravages of King Alcohol is by National Constitutional Prohibition.

The one man in Russia is Michael D. Tchelisheff, of Samara, Russia. When a young man he learned of the poisonous character of vodka, and afterward observing its evil effects, began to fight for its overthrow with all his might. But the fight was a hard one.

First as an alderman of Samara he tried local prohibition, but although the city council backed him, the Government would not. Next as Mayor of Samara and a member of the Douma, he tried to have a bill passed granting local option on the vodka question to the towns of Russia, and also labelling bottles of vodka "poison." But here again he failed, for although the Douma passed the bill the Imperial Council tabled it.

"Tchelisheff at last realized that he could do nothing till he could make the movement national. So he appealed to the Czar himself, and succeeded in rousing him to such an extent that the Emperor investigated for himself and saw that Tschelisheff was right. So dismissing Kokofovoff, the minister of finance, who opposed the elimination of vodka, the Emperor appointed M. Bark in his place.

The war has accomplished one good thing, it has precipitated the anti-vodka measure. The Government remembered how, in 1904, drunkenness hindered the mobilization of troops, and so when mobilization began for the present year, the Grand Duke ordered

the prohibition of all alcoholic drinks except in clubs and first-class restaurants, and later these were also forbidden the right to use vodka.

"After one month of partial prohibition the national authorities of Russia were able to see that Prohibition was a great temporal blessing even in time of war, and were so impressed by this fact that although the vodka traffic had been bringing a yearly revenue of \$500,000,000, they determined to make National Prohibition perpetual. The Czar has announced that Russia is out of the alcohol business forever. "May the National Constitutional Prohibition spirit of Russia spread to our own and every other land!" — Woman's Temperance Work.

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 raising 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 prominent gamblers, paralyzed the beer gardens, and absolutely killed the bartenders' union.

"Prohibition has left very little of Kansas except the growing crops in her fields, the stock in her stock pens, the dreary 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, instead of giving it to cheerful gentlemen with white aprons who used to stand in front of cut glass bars and say infrequently, '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, meat markets, grocery stores and other sordid activities 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 companions, and then go enthusiastically home and break up the furniture and give his wife a black eye; instead of all those manifestations of carefree people 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 Sunday dinner the next day, and you know instinctively that there will be no hilarity in that home that night and nothing to cheer the lives of those people except such sober activities as mother may introduce into the family circle.

"There is nothing in that family to look forward to except a comfortable Sunday dinner and maybe church in the morning and Sunday school, possibly a decorous ride around town in the family motor 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 sleeping and buying new clothes and taking music lessons and going to parties and theatres and overfeeding each other at dinners, and during the liveliest week father never comes home and breaks in the door with a war whoop and goes to smashing up the furniture or creasing mother with his doubled-up fist and kicking little Tommy."

CHOICE BITS FROM THE DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

The debate on the nation-wide suffrage amendment in Congress last week had many significant features which did not appear in the early reports. Among them the following are noted from the Congressional Record:

The Congressmen from the suffrage States who spoke all bore witness to the success with which women had used the veto. "Our polling places are no longer to be found in stables, in rooms adjoining and really parts of saloons, and other objectionable places," said Mr. Stephens of California. "They are in schoolhouses, clean business rooms, or in tents specially set up for the purpose on sidewalks throughout the residence section of the cities. The disorderly crowds around voting booths have disappeared, and any woman can now visit political headquarters on election night without hesitation or the fear of insult, as in the days gone by. It is a wondrous change, and all for the better."

The child labor problem demands not only the resolutions of women's clubs, but their vote. The Federation of Women's Clubs in this country realizes the fact, and that organization is for suffrage. — Representative Bryan of Washington.

I want a school of politics established in every home, so that the little ones as they grow up will imbibe from their mothers not only patriotism but intelligence and information as to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. — Representative Farr of Pennsylvania.

No country has ever taken into its electorate a body of new voters so well prepared as are our women. — Representative Abercrombie of Alabama.

The people are supposed to make the laws for the people, but half of the people are excluded from that privilege. The laws of the land are enforceable against all alike, women as well as men. The women are neither above nor below the laws, but are subject in every sense to the laws of the land. This being the case, why should they not be permitted to help make the laws? — Representative Towner of Iowa.

In November last, 228,946 more votes were cast for Governor (of California) than at the elections of 1906 and 1910 combined. The women not only voted, but they used intelligence, discrimination and rare judgment. To their votes is accredited the passage of many of the public welfare measures, notable among which are the red-light injunction and abatement amendment, an effective measure for ridding cities of commercialized vice; the anti-prize-fight measure; the blue-ky law, which puts out of business dishonest investment companies, and many others of like nature. — Representative Bell of California.

It is true that in suffrage states husbands and wives vote together for the most part and it is a high tribute to the condition of American home life that they do. But it is equally true that the wife has an intellectual partnership with her husband in the matter of public affairs which was not formerly hers. — Representative Murdock of Kansas.

I am going to leave it to the ladies, and I am going to be perfectly fair about it. If they will take a vote on woman suffrage and say by their ballots that they think they ought to have the right to vote, and say it unambiguously, then we might consider favorably such a resolution as is presented here for nation-wide woman suffrage; but there should be no dissenting voice. — Representative Carter of Oklahoma.

Was there no dissenting voice when he was elected?

I am glad to testify to the wholesome effect of woman suffrage in Oregon. Instead of degrading woman, it has re-

sulted in purifying the ballot and giving us better social and political conditions in that state. The influence of woman on the last legislature has given us widows' pensions, so that women with dependent children are protected from poverty and want. It has also given us a minimum wage law for women and for minor children, so that the sweatshop is unknown in Oregon, and will always be unknown, due to the influence of women on our social and political conditions. — Representative Sinnott of Oregon.

Chairman Henry, of the Rules Committee, although he spoke against the amendment, said: "This House is today considering the most important question, in my judgment with which we have had to deal during 40 years."

Representative Campbell of Kansas, one of the Republican leaders, practically predicted that the Republican party would stand for equal suffrage in 1916. Mr. Campbell had charge of time for the speakers favoring the amendment. When he was asked whether his party had declared for suffrage, in its last platform, he replied: "Oh, no. I am assuming the responsibility here. There are some new things in the Republican party, the President's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding."

HOW THE STATES VOTED.

One fact was made clear by the recent Congressional vote on woman suffrage. There is no longer a solid south on this question. Twenty-three Southern members voted for the nation-wide suffrage amendment—11 from Missouri, 4 from Tennessee, 4 from West Virginia, and one each from Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Alabama. And this was upon the most sweeping and drastic suffrage measure possible, and the one which has aroused the most opposition on the ground of State's rights. A number of southern members who voted against the nation-wide amendment declared that they were personally in favor of woman suffrage, and would vote for it in their own States.

The Congressmen from two Southern States, Missouri and West Virginia, gave a majority vote for woman suffrage. In each case it was a strong majority, too—Missouri 11 to 3, West Virginia 4 to 1.

Of the States which expect to vote on equal suffrage amendment in 1915, Pennsylvania made the best showing in Congress the other day. Her Congressmen voted 20 to 9 for the nation-wide suffrage amendment. The New Jersey Congressmen also voted for it, 7 to 4, and the Massachusetts Congressmen, 8 to 6. The New York Congressmen went against it, 20 to 9, exactly reversing the vote of Pennsylvania.

Massachusetts made the best showing for woman suffrage of any of the New England States in the recent Congressional vote. Her representatives voted for the nation-wide suffrage amendment, 8 to 6. The New Hampshire representatives were tied; so were those from Rhode Island. The Representatives from Maine voted against it two to one, those from Connecticut four to one, and those from Vermont solidly.

The States whose Congressmen cast a solid vote for the nation-wide suffrage amendment were Arizona, California, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Those that gave a majority vote for it were Colorado (3 to 1), Illinois (22 to 2), Iowa (7 to 2), Massachusetts (8 to 6), Michigan (9 to 2), Minnesota (5 to 8), Missouri (11 to 3), New Jersey (7 to 4), Oklahoma (5 to 3), Pennsylvania (20 to 9), South Dakota (2 to 1), and West Virginia (4 to 1).

The only States that cast a solid vote against the nation-wide woman suffrage amendment were Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Texas and Vermont. — A. S. B.

HOW THE WOMEN VOTED.

At the presidential election in Arizona in November, 1912, when women could not vote, the total vote cast was 23,722. At the gubernatorial election in November, 1914, when women did vote, the total vote cast was 51,007.

In like manner in Kansas in 1912, the presidential vote was 365,444. In 1914, the gubernatorial vote was 630,206.

Oregon, in 1912, cast 137,040 votes; in 1914 it cast 210,566 votes.

At the gubernatorial election of 1910 in California, the last general election at which men alone voted, the vote was 385,713. In 1914, at the gubernatorial election, with women voting, it was 926,689.

In Washington, at the 1908 election, the vote for governor was 176,141. Women were enfranchised in 1911, and the vote in November, 1914, was 345,279.

These are the latest five States in which women have had an opportunity to vote at a general election. The difference between the vote before and after equal suffrage should put an end to all arguments that women do not use the vote.

FROM FRANCHISE SUPERINTENDENT.

DEAR SISTERS:

A busy year lies before us from a suffrage view point. There is much to do. Literature to study and distribute; superintendents to be appointed in local, county and district unions; appropriations to be given each to carry on the work; and indifferent women to arouse and win; and voters to convince and convert to our cause.

During the weeks of the session of our state legislature, letters should be sent by the unions and individuals, to Senators and Representatives asking them to both work and vote for the Suffrage Amendment.

Let them know we are interested, and that we have some work we would like to have them do. This is IMPORTANT; so do not delay but write AT ONCE.

Arrange for Suffrage meetings at least once a quarter; oftener if possible.

Study and discuss this subject thoroughly. These meetings can be arranged as public or parlor meetings. Some can be reached through the former, and some through the latter that cannot be reached in any other way.

When these meetings are arranged for, make that meeting an event. Talk it up; invite the indifferent ones; secure the best speakers possible, and arrange for something special—readings, music or refreshments. Have it different from the ordinary meetings of the union.

Make use of the county fairs; farmers institutes; farmers' clubs; Chautauquas; Fourth of July celebrations and all similar gatherings, to have Suffrage booths and distribute free literature.

Always have a supply of suffrage literature on hand; enclose some of it in the envelope when writing and use every available opportunity to awaken thought and advance the cause.

Let us sow North Dakota knee deep with our literature this year, and the work of 1916 will not be so arduous.

Hold suffrage debates whenever possible—the results are good. Do not overlook the Medal Contest work in connection with this department. Book No. 14 of the Contest Series is given to suffrage, and many good readings are to be found in the other books as well.

It is planned to have a grand Gold Medal Suffrage Contest at the State Convention this year. Let us get busy and help make this possible by holding contests in local, county and district unions, and be ready to send a contestant from "Our Union" to win the medal.

The object of contest work is threefold, viz: to develop the speakers; educate the public and furnish money with which to carry on the work. The latter is a point not to be overlooked.

Lastly, use the press. Send fresh,

up-to-date items and articles to the newspapers, and most editors will publish them gratuitously.

No one can fully estimate the power of the printed page.

I shall be glad to hear from you at any time, and be glad to offer suggestions, and to assist you in any way I can, during the year.

Every blow struck for Suffrage is one struck for Prohibition.

Yours for victory,
ELLA M. SHIPPY,
State Superintendent of Franchise.

WHY DO WE LICENSE SALOONS?

From 1890 to 1910 the insane persons in the asylums of the United States increased from 70,000 to 250,000, the number of criminals increased from 82,000 to 115,000, juvenile delinquents increased from 15,000 to 23,000, paupers increased from 73,000 to 85,000, eleemosynary patients increased from 112,000 to 250,000, institutions for the insane increased from 162 to 372.

Four per cent of our population belongs to this class of insane, idiots, feeble-minded, and the care of them is one of our heaviest economical burdens. We are spending every year in the United States \$30,000,000 for the maintenance of such institutions for the care of these dependants. We spent \$20,000,000 for insane asylums, \$20,000,000 for almshouses, \$13,000,000 for prisons, \$5,000,000 for feeble-minded, deaf and blind. The 723,000 persons of this class cost us yearly nearly \$100,000,000.

The specialists in insane institutions estimate that at least 25 per cent of all who belong to this dependent class are what we know as alcoholics. And yet our cities and states are going ahead year after year licensing institutions to make dependants. — Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Chicago American.

Col. George W. Goethals, governor of Panama Zone, has signed an order placing all persons engaged in canal transportation on a strict temperance basis. The order provides that all persons employed on the canal, who have marine licenses, must abstain from liquor. This includes pilots taking ships through the canal, the captains of tugboats, mates and others.

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