

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 19. NO. 3.

FARGO, N. D., APRIL, 1915.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

REASONS—PRO AND CON.

At a recent state convention, With every good intention, Each a statement was asked to make Why The Signal she didn't take, If, perchance, she didn't! Though 'twill hardly be believed, This list of reasons was received:

WHY SHE DIDN'T

"So much to read, I have no need."
 "Take so many, don't read any."
 "Too much to do, I can't get through."
 "I move around from town to town."
 "I take the 'News,' is my excuse."
 "My window flowers employ my hours."
 "So much for pills and doctor's bills."
 "Such heavy tax that won't relax."
 "My church dues make me refuse."
 "Prefer to dress is why, I guess."
 "I cannot yet, I do regret."
 "I know 'tis good, and wish I could."
 "Would like to, dear, but not this year."
 "I simply won't that's why I don't."

WHY SHE DID

Then turning to the ladies dear, Who take the paper every year,
 "What think you of the Signal great?
 And why you take it please relate,"
 With beaming face and sparkling eye,
 They all were eager to reply.
 "Its clarion call inspires us all."
 "'Tis just the thing success to bring."
 "It tells the ways of work that pays."
 "It brings to view so much that's new."
 "Full of suggestion on every question."
 "Merits first score for temperance lore."
 "Its aim is high, the whole world dry."
 "'Tis easy read, though much is said."
 "The suffrage vote 'twill always note."
 "Shows how to live—good health to give."
 "It warns of drugs that are humbugs."
 "It advertises no surmises."
 "The stories, too, are always true."
 "It is so nice, well worth the price."
 "Won't regret it if you get it."

Now freely let it be expressed,
 Which list of reasons is the best.

—Ex.

FLOWER MISSION AND RELIEF WORK.

Dear Sisters:

A letter recently received from our national superintendent of this department, Miss Lella M. Sewall of Brookline, Mass., calls our attention to the fact that the name of this department has been changed from Flower Mission to "Department of Flower Mission and Relief Work." It was thought that the nature of this department would then be better understood and the change was ratified at the last convention.

Our attention is called to war sufferers and requests are made of each union to do what they can, in the name of this department, to aid these unfortunates. She says as follows: "Do not ask for ONE CENT OF MONEY FROM ANY LOCAL UNION—this is my earnest request. I am enclosing list of needed articles. If it

States Which Have Outlawed the Liquor Traffic

Maine	1851
Kansas	1880
North Dakota	1889
Georgia	1907
Oklahoma	1907
Mississippi	1908
North Carolina	1908
Tennessee	1909
West Virginia	1912
Virginia	1914
Colorado	1914
Oregon	1914
Washington	1914
Arizona	1914
Alabama	1915
Arkansas	1915
Iowa	1915
Idaho	1915

is not convenient for you to receive and deliver these things, you can have them sent to me by parcel post, and I will see that they are forwarded." The list is as follows:

WHAT IS NEEDED IN EUROPE

HOSPITALS—
 Wrappers (gray outing flannel.)
 Night Shirts (cotton or canton flannel.)
 Pajamas
 Bed Socks
 Underclothes
 Handkerchiefs
 Towels and Wash Cloths
 Surgical Supplies

FIELD—

Blankets
 Flannel Shirts
 Woolen Undershirts and Draw's
 Woolen Scarfs
 Woolen Socks
 Woolen Wristlets
 Woolen Sweaters
 Woolen Ear Tabs
 Woolen Gloves
 Cholera Bands

WAR REFUGEES—

Children's Dresses and Suits
 Children's Underclothes
 Children's Coats
 Children's Woolen Mittens
 Women's Dresses
 Women's Underclothes
 Women's Coats

As the season advances I presume the heavy woolen garments may be replaced by those of lighter weight.

Our attention is also called to the fact that our great organization is constantly working for National Constitutional Prohibition, and leaflets will be sent out regarding this matter also.

RECOMMENDATIONS for 1915 that might interest us in this state are as follows:

Unremitting efforts to stimulate and create strong sentiment for National Constitutional Prohibition.
 3,000,000 bouquets—may we do our part.
 1,000,000 text cards.

An increase in every line of work.
 A general observance of June 9th, our Red Letter Day, by visiting shut-ins, prisons and other public in-

States to Vote on Statewide Prohibition in 1915.

South Carolina Ohio

States to Vote on Statewide Prohibition in 1916.

Idaho South Dakota
 Montana Vermont

States Planning for Statewide Prohibition Campaigns in 1916.

California Wyoming
 Florida Michigan
 Kentucky Minnesota
 Nebraska New Mexico
 Texas Indiana

stitutions, holding services in the latter if possible.

One or more W. C. T. U. Flower Missions in every state.

Continued efforts to get new members.

Tree planting exercises, open-air meetings, if possible, by each local union, on Arbor Day.

One Flower Mission meeting held by every local union during the year. A wider distribution of Flower Mission literature, text books and record cards.

Flower Mission Conferences, held by state and county superintendents.

We hope every county superintendent will be faithful in taking up this responsibility, as it means so much to the success of the work, and please urge your unions to be prompt in sending their reports to the state superintendent.

Here is a little, simple method, which if used we are sure would give excellent results. Each union receives a little record card with the Flower Mission literature. We want each union to get one of these cards for every member. They cost not quite half a cent a piece, or 12 for 5 cents. Hang this little card up somewhere, easily within reach, and attach a pencil to a string near it (this is very necessary, as you probably know) and when you have done anything mentioned on that little record card, please take that pencil attached to that string (another pencil would probably do) and mark it down in the proper place.

We know you are smiling by this time, but why not try it? Then each member of the union bring your report card, before the first of September, to your local superintendent, or secretary if you have none, and she will be proud to send in such an excellent report, and how proud your state superintendent will be to forward the whole report to the national superintendent.

We always feel there is so much work done that is never reported, that we are anxious to hear from each member.

Yours for better service,
 MRS. LAURA N. PLUMMER,
 Supt. Flower Mission & Relief Work.

MEDAL CONTEST DEPARTMENT.

There are over 40 departments of work in the W. C. T. U., many of them are only suitable for certain localities, the medal contest department can be utilized by every union, whether village or city, and be carried out to success.

Many of the departments can be co-operating with the medal contest department build up the sentiment of their department. "No audience can listen to the orations and selections given at a contest and leave the hall or church without having received seed thought for temperance and prohibition that will develop in the fertile mind garden, giving its results to the world in better living, in more eager doing, for these great causes."

We have twenty numbers of the contest books, price 10c each. Numbers 7 and 15 contain selections for the L. T. L.; number 5 for Mercy contests; number 11, Peace and Arbitration; number 14, Suffrage; numbers 1 to 20, selections on Prohibition and the Legal Status of the Liquor Traffic.

There are three series of declamatory contests. They are usually divided as follows: Classes for children, or L. T. L. contests, for those under 14 years of age; young people's classes, for those from 14 to 25 and matron's classes for those 25 and over. All classes should be arranged with special reference to age. (see rule 9) Contests are also held in the following departments: Mercy, Suffrage, Peace and Arbitration. For musical contests see catalogue.

We are not confined to the W. C. T. U. but may enter every institution or society, where we may obtain entrance. Another feature of this department is the money it brings to the union, which replenishes the treasury and makes it possible to carry on the many activities for which money is needed.

The following unions have appointed superintendents for the Medal Contest department: Antler, Mrs. Geo. Ellse; Barton, Mrs. Hagboe; Carrington, Mrs. O. W. McClusky; Esmond, Mrs. Lucy Huycke; Fort Rice, Mrs. E. Balderstom; Fargo Scandinavian, Mrs. Julia D. Nelson; Church's Ferry, Mrs. E. C. Enger; Dickinson, Mrs. A. A. Dunsdale. This makes fourteen superintendents that have been reported this year—is your union among them?

A letter and the contest literature has been sent to every union in the state, also a contest pledge which I hope you will sign and return to me soon. I would like to report in next month's Bulletin that I had received them all signed. I shall be glad to hear from you at any time and to assist you in any way I can, during the year.

Yours for service,
 EMMA LOCKWOOD.
 March 18, 1915.

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

EDITOR IN CHIEF.

Mrs. E. M. Pollock,

MANAGING EDITOR.

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MRS. E. M. POLLOCK,
FARGO, N. DAK.

APRIL 1915

National W. C. T. U. Convention - Seattle, Wash. - October 9-14, 1915.

State W. C. T. U. Convention - Carington - September 24-27, 1915.

National Goal for 1915 - 50,000 New Members.

State Goal for 1915 - 1,000 New Members.

We have on our desk an attractive brochure containing a vast amount of misstatement in regard to the workings of the prohibitory law in two long established prohibition states. Why one should go to the expense of mailing this to North Dakota, whose proudest boast is that she has never legalized the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, is something we will not try to fathom. Prohibition sentiment grows with the growth of the state. The following are significant figures: From the last United States census we learn that the wet state of Nevada had, in 1910, 353 prisoners for every 100,000 of her population, while her dry neighbor, North Dakota, had 63. Nevada had 194 paupers to every 100,000 population, North Dakota 14. Nevada had 282 insane people for every 100,000, North Dakota 108.

Edgeley reports, elsewhere in this issue, 102 new members. Towner reports fifty present at a meeting. Fargo holds large W. C. T. U. meetings and has been busy in medal contest work. These reports, could they be multiplied by the reports of the number of enthusiastic meetings held all over the state, would be an inspiration to all. Please try a postal card report of your next meeting and let the May Bulletin be a real state-wide paper.

We are glad to note that suffrage debates and suffrage talks are being held over the state. In the contest work let there be something of suffrage. We are not defeated, only outwitted by the same wily foe that lurks and lobbies at each legislature. National Constitutional Prohibition is the only effective weapon that will down this foe of every reform.

MEDAL CONTEST PLEDGE.

Dear Local President:
Every union is expected to help in carrying out the plan endorsed at the National Convention, for National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920. Medal Contests were made an important feature of this propaganda. I am enclosing a pledge, and hope to have it returned to me soon signed by the local president and local superintendent.

PLEDGE.

Our union will pledge to hold one or more medal contests during the year, also that we will conduct one contest in a nearby town or village, or in a different locality in the same city, with the object of creating prohibition sentiment.

Signed.....

A STATEMENT.

While our Legislature was in session the following state Legislatures passed woman suffrage by the vote indicated:

	HOUSE		SENATE	
	For	Against	For	Against
New York	114	none	34	none
Pennsylvania	130	71	---	---
New Jersey	58	none	17	4
Massachusetts	193	18	13	3
Tennessee	74	13	23	3
West Virginia	78	8	28	1
Arkansas	51	18	23	12
Iowa	---	---	38	11

The local daily of the Capital City put forward the argument, and it sounds plausible, that the apparent large vote against woman suffrage at the last election made it mandatory for the Legislative Assembly to vote down the concurrent resolution providing for the woman suffrage amendment.

It will be remembered that the Thirtieth Legislative Assembly passed two suffrage bills—the concurrent resolution for an amendment to the constitution, which was before this Legislative Assembly, and the special provision of Article 122 of the Constitution, which was voted upon at the last election. Under this special provision it was necessary to have a majority of all the votes cast at the general election. The amendments to the constitution which were voted upon at the same time required only a majority of the votes cast on these questions. Woman suffrage was the only question which required a majority of all the votes cast at the election. There was no special provision made for counting the vote on this question, so that a record of the actual number of votes against suffrage and the number failing to vote on this question should be kept, therefore there can be no reflection upon the election boards for returning the records as they did.

It was given out, and rightly, that as far as the effect in carrying the question was concerned, the man who voted at the election, and failed to vote on this question, was counted as voting against it.

It is therefore not strange that there were election boards who thought it not necessary to keep a record of the blanks returned, but fulfilled the requirements as they understood them by counting the "yes" vote on the suffrage question, taking it from the entire vote cast, and counting the rest as "noes." Some election judges have said they counted the vote this way, supposing it to be correct.

Whether this was general or not we do not know, but the vote seems to indicate it may have been.

According to the returns, there were 40,209 votes cast for suffrage and 49,348 cast against it, which could make a total of 89,557 votes cast on the question. The total vote for all the candidates for governor was 89,306 or 251 less than the vote on woman suffrage.

Does it seem probable that more men voted upon woman suffrage than voted for governor?

In the first ward in Jamestown the "yes" and "no" and blank votes were counted separately. The total vote cast in that ward was 281. There were 83 votes for woman suffrage, 88 against, making a total of 171 votes on the suffrage question and 110 blanks. There were 268 votes cast for governor, making 97 more votes for governor than were cast on the suffrage question. We see no reason why this ward should not be typical of a good part of the state, if the vote had been counted in the same way.

It seems peculiar that if in a single ward of one of our cities 97 more votes were cast for governor than on the suffrage question, and 110 men failed to vote on the suffrage question, that the returns for the entire state should not only fail to show that there were any men who did not vote on the suffrage question, but should actually show that 251 men who failed to vote for governor voted on the suffrage question.

If we examine the vote on the constitutional amendments we find it averages about 68,000 upon each amend-

PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

DEAR COMRADES:—

I notice a number of misstatements in the papers as to what the Senate did with the suffrage bill, some making it appear that it was regularly defeated. It is well for us to have the facts and remember them.

This bill was passed by the Senate, Saturday, Feb. 13th by a vote of 31 to 15 or more than two to one, and the so called clincher motion applied to it which prevented its reconsideration or defeat by anything less than a two-thirds majority. On Thursday, February 18th, after the Wishek-Poole crowd had gotten in their work, the Senate by a majority vote recalled the bill from the house, where it had had its first and second reading and been referred to the committee on elections and election privileges. The Senate did not have the necessary two-thirds vote to kill it, but by a majority vote refused to take action upon it. It should then have gone automatically back to the House, but the President of the Senate refused to let it go. The Senate held the bill so the House could not act upon it, for it was well understood that the House would pass it. When the Legislature adjourned the Senate was still holding the bill. It was a "hold up" pure and simple.

It is amusing to remember that at the hearing before the Senate suffrage committee, some of the members of that committee said to the women who were present, "Why do you ladies want the ballot? Aren't we men good to you? Don't we give you everything you want?"

There were more than 800 bills introduced—bills affecting horses, cattle, gophers, squirrels, crows, almost everything animate and inanimate, and every bill, so far as I know, had fair and honest treatment, except the bill most vitally affecting the women of North Dakota.

I am convinced by the fight made at Bismarck and by information which I have, that the anti-suffrage-resubmission crowd realized that we had a majority of the votes cast on the suffrage question last fall, and that the sentiment of the people of North Dakota is for suffrage, so their determination was to defeat it in the Legislature at any cost.

It will be interesting to see if the "13,000 German votes" Mr. Wishek claims to control, will, a year from next fall, decide the election of United States Senator, Congressman and Governor. Woman suffrage was sold out for political purposes and

ment. The vote on State Aid to Highways was 47,387 for, 21,054 against, making a total vote of 68,441 cast on this question. The others are about the same. Does it seem probable that 89,557 votes were cast on the suffrage question while only about 68,000 were cast on State Aid to Highways, the Terminal Elevator Proposition and the other amendments, or in other words that 20,000 more men voted on the suffrage question than voted on any of these propositions?

It is fair to presume that the vote on the suffrage question, for and against, was about the same as that upon the constitutional amendments. If the actual vote cast on the suffrage question was about 68,000 and over 40,000 votes were cast for it, it received a majority of about 12,000 votes. We believe this is a reasonable assumption.

It cannot be proved that 40,000 votes were cast against suffrage. We know there were blanks counted in this 49,000. It cannot be proved that woman suffrage did not receive a majority of the actual votes cast on the question.

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON,
President North Dakota Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

CLARA L. DARROW,
President North Dakota Votes for Women League.

the question is, will the Wishek crowd be able to pay the price to substantiate their claim that they can hold the balance of power in the state elections.

Since the Nationality issue has been brought into the fight, and not by any action of ours, we remember gratefully that there is a great Scandinavian vote in North Dakota, which stands for prohibition and woman's equality; we remember there is a good sized American vote and that the Americans believe above everything else in fair play; we remember also that the 10 called 13,000 German vote is to a strictly German vote, nor a strictly Republican vote, but is in reality the whiskey vote of the state, and that there are splendid Germans in all parts of the state, who did not vote for the resubmission and anti-suffrage candidate and who represent being counted in that class. Should all these forces unite, what could the "13,000 German votes" do?

While we are deeply disappointed in men who professed to be with us until the test came yet we are not discouraged, dismayed, disheartened or defeated. We have just begun to fight.

There is splendid indication of increased activity in our work in the letters that come to my desk telling of local institutes, membership contests and new unions organized. I had the pleasure of attending the meeting which marked the wind up of a spirited membership contest at Valley City and spoke on the work of the Legislative Assembly. Seventy new members were enrolled. Mrs. Heidel and Mrs. Nelson were the efficient captains.

We are pleased with the work of Mrs. Linnie Carl in the state. Her meeting here was largely attended and resulted in starting a promising Y. P. B. of seventeen members. The organization was completed last evening at my home. The following officers were elected: Edith Farley, president; Anna Jensick, corresponding secretary; Vera Willimas, recording secretary; Eugene Boise, treasurer; Donald Wanner was appointed press reporter.

Rev. F. L. Watkins organized the Standing Rock Indian Reservation W. C. T. U. on March 12th with the following officers: Mrs. Antoine Claymore, president; Mrs. Bessie Good Boy, vice president, Mrs. Mary Yellowhammer, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary I. Ashley, recording secretary; Mrs. Thomas Frosted, treasurer. The postoffice is Heekton, N. Dak.

Remember that April is the Y. P. B. campaign month. I am very anxious that every union will make an effort to do something definite for the young people this month. If you have a Y. P. B., co-operate with them in mass meetings, rallies, social meetings, etc. If there is no Y. P. B., plan a social meeting for the young people, in one of your most delightful homes. Have a good program with a spirited talk on the work and what a Y. P. B. can do and organize them. If there are not a sufficient number of young people to organize a Branch get them to join the Union. Give them special work to do, and special recognition and they may become the nucleus of a Branch later. The Y. P. B. edition of The Union Signal will do much to interest young people in our cause. If the investment of twenty-five cents in a year's subscription for this edition, wins the interest of one young woman or young man, is it not a magnificent return for that small amount? Try it. Young people are most enthusiastic workers in the campaigns for suffrage and for National Constitutional Prohibition.

Yours for new recruits,

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

FROM MRS. WYLIE.

Dear Comrades:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held in December, it was recommended that suffrage essay contests be held in the schools, as a means of keeping the subject before the public.

A question has arisen as to the rules to be observed and in reply will say, the same rules govern as in scientific temperance essays, except that, in the case of suffrage contests, no prize has been offered by the National. The state W. C. T. U. will pay \$8.00 for the best essay from High Schools and \$5.00 for the best essay from grades. Further instructions may be obtained by writing to the Franchise Superintendent, Mrs. Ella M. Shippey, Hope, to whom prize suffrage essays should be sent.

Mr. Clemens F. Kelsch, who, for four months filled the position of Y. P. B. secretary at the University, was obliged to resign because of over-work, and has been succeeded by Mr. Joe Snowfield, who has entered enthusiastically upon his duties.

Mrs. Linnie Carl, during her month's itinerary in the state, spoke at vespers, at the University. She also addressed the students at Fargo College, Jamestown College, Valley City Normal, and at many of the smaller schools. Mrs. Carl has been very successful in her work. She has spoken, with marked effect, in twenty-three towns, organized several Y. P. B.'s, of which report will be made later, and has made her way, financially, besides putting a good sum in the treasury. She is pleasing and attractive, an interesting speaker and a reader of ability. We are thankful for her sojourn in the state.

Mrs. Bowers has introduced our work into new territory this month and has organized a union at Fortuna, with Mrs. W. P. Vincent, president; Mrs. F. C. Mills, corresponding secretary and Mrs. A. Jensen, treasurer. At Des Lacs she reorganized the union and Mrs. Louisa Waterman is president. Mrs. Ida Zimmerman secretary and Mrs. Ida Straley treasurer.

Mrs. A. C. Coates organized at La Moure with Mrs. Dr. Winslow, president and Mrs. Pearl Miller, secretary. At Bowdon the secretary of the new union is Mrs. G. C. Rode.

Mrs. F. H. Wilder, president of 15th district, has been holding successful institutes at several points in her district. There is nothing like the institute for giving a proper knowledge of our work.

Contrary to last month's report, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis begins her week's itinerary at Fargo, Sunday, April 18, and concludes at Grand Forks, speaking before the University students at convocation, April 24th.

Drayton union has recently circulated the following pledge among all school boys, from the primary grade to the high school: "I hereby promise, with the help of God, not to use intoxicating liquor nor tobacco, in any form, during my public school career." Space is left for signature and date, and this follows: "Upon graduation from high school, the Drayton W. C. T. U. will present a 5-dollar gold piece to every boy who has kept the above pledge." Most of the boys have signed and the use of tobacco among them is becoming unpopular.

Yours in happy service,
BARBARA H. WYLIE.

Drayton, N. D., March 27, '15.

In these days of war and rumors of war our W. C. T. U. must be up and doing in the work of peace propaganda—hold peace meetings, train to know that the heroes of peace are greater than those of war. It is better to live than to die for one's country. Thomas Edison has invented hundreds of things of benefit to mankind, but never an engine to kill a fellow man. Send for literature on peace, to headquarters at Evanston.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Monthly report of Treasurer from Feb. 15th to March 15th, 1915.

Leal, dues, state	\$10 60
Woodworth, dues	2 80
Hope, dues, minutes	19 75
Napoleon, state	5 00
Churches Ferry, dues	7 00
Souris, dues, memorial	3 40
Bay Centre, dues	6 30
Rolla, memorial, dues	16 00
Gilby, minutes, legislative, dues, memorial	12 35
Oando, dues	30 80
Mayville, dues, state, minutes, legislative, memorial, chaquetaqua	30 15
Mohall, dues, state, minutes, legislative	10 75
Fargo, dues	4 20
Benedict, dues	4 20
Libson, dues	20 00
Wydmore, state, dues, memorial	9 10
Hankinson, dues	11 20
Mayville, dues, Pres. Stenog.	7 10
Fargo, memorial, dues, minutes	9 10
Portal, state, dues	12 90
Amenia, memorial	4 15
Antler, memorial	2 00
Bottineau, memorial, suffrage, dues	11 30
Page, memorial	2 00
Bismarck, memorial	2 00
Barton, memorial	2 00
Grand Forks, state, memorial	27 00
Portal, memorial	2 00
Hope, memorial	4 70
Jamestown, dues, memorial, state	28 10
Bisbee, dues	7 00
Forest River, dues, memorial	10 40
Dawson, dues	8 40
Hunter, minutes	45
Kensal, dues	3 85
Minto, state, suffrage, legislative, memorial, dues, Pres. Steno., organizing	35 35
Valley City Scandinavian, dues, memorial	25 80
Drayton, dues	6 30
Northwood, memorial	1 00
Enderlin, memorial	2 00
Hillsboro, dues, memorial	8 30
Leal, dues	2 10
Eliendale, dues	7 00

EDNA F. SALMONS, Treas.

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE.

Questions Answered by Rural Schools of Cass County.

To the Teacher:— Please require every pupil in your seventh and eighth grades to answer the following questions as best he or she can on or about March 20th, 1915. This is a part of the regular school work required by law and I expect every teacher to comply with this request.

After grading on a basis of 100 per cent for perfect answers send all papers to this office as soon as practicable. Proper recognition will be given to those making the two highest grades in the county.

Sincerely yours,

J. W. RILEY,
Supt. of Schools, Cass County, N. Dak.

ALCOHOL.

1. What is the result of national prohibition in Russia during the present European war?
2. In what three ways is the body injured by drinks containing alcohol?
3. What effect do alcoholic drinks have on the nervous, the muscular and the mental system?
4. Why are alcoholic drinks more injurious to young people than to older people?
5. How would it affect a growing corn plant to water it with alcohol?
6. Why do not doctors prescribe the use of alcohol as much now-a-days as in the past?
7. Why can we not quench thirst with beer or wine?
8. Explain how insanity is caused by the use of alcoholic drinks.
9. How does alcohol affect the morals?
10. Why are people forbidden to sell liquor to Indians?

11. What is the effect of alcohol upon the white of an egg or upon a cut of beef steak?
12. How has the use of alcoholic drinks affected the population of nations where indulgence in strong drink has been widespread?
13. What is the result of the moderate use of alcohol?
14. How does alcohol affect the heart, the blood and the blood vessels?
15. Why are people who use alcohol more likely to contract disease than are those who do not use it?

To the Teacher:—

Please require every pupil in your fourth, fifth and sixth grades to answer the following questions as best he or she can on or about March 20, 1915.

TOBACCO.

1. Tell why many boys in school are unable to keep up the work of their classes.
2. In your estimation what is the best cure for an habitual smoker if he wishes to regain his health and strength?
3. What other bad habit is often formed by the use of tobacco?
4. Tell what effect the smoking of cigarettes has upon the brain and muscles.
5. Why do you think business men have quit hiring boys who smoke cigarettes.
6. What is meant by "inhaling"?
7. Tell the effect of inhaling upon the lungs.
8. Why is it that the non-smokers always lead their classes in school.
9. What effect have cigarettes upon the eyes?
10. How would it affect a growing plant if it were watered with tobacco water?

NATIONAL CONVENTION OCT. 1915.

The National W. C. T. U. Convention will be held in Seattle, Washington, October 9-14, 1915.

To reach the Pacific Coast Friday evening, October 8, it will be necessary that the White Ribbon Special be made up in Chicago Tuesday evening October 5. The National Officers have given considerable time to studying the different routes to the coast. We have never been more puzzled in making a choice than we have been this year. There are so many good competing lines that we would like to go over all of the transcontinental roads, but of course we must narrow down to one line going, and leave it to the delegates to choose their own routes for the return trip. Some of the reasons for the selection of the official route will be stated in this letter.

We first decided that as we had made the trip twice over a northern line, through the St. Paul gateway, it would be better this year to take a central route. This would draw from many of the western states delegates who have not had the privilege of going for a number of years on a special train. Again, it was necessary to choose as short a route as possible, to save time and to accommodate the delegates coming from the extreme east and south. We have therefore selected the following route:

The Chicago and Northwestern, Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and O. W. R. & N. via Omaha, Cheyenne, and Portland. This will enable delegates from east and south and from middle western and southwestern states to join us at Chicago or en route.

Many will probably remain the greater part of the day in Chicago, and the Chicago & Northwestern station (but one block from the Union station) has every convenience for travelers and it will be unnecessary to go to a hotel unless preferred. Parties desiring to visit Evanston during the day can do so, returning to the same station to take the special train at night for the west.

The train will make up Tuesday evening, October 5. This will enable delegates from the east to leave home Monday morning and reach Chicago in sufficient time to join the special train. A rate of \$62.50 for the round trip

from Chicago (\$80.00 via California) has been named.

Information will be given later so that all who wish to attend the California Expositions may arrange to do so, taking in the scenic portions of California, Utah, Arizona and Colorado on the return trip.

ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON,
Chairman Transportation.

THOUGHTS.

As a small part of this great organization the W. C. T. U., we can see much to do in our little corner, I know we cannot accomplish all we would like but we can do something. By our badge we can tell to the stranger we are on the fighting line against King Alcohol. We can protect against the use of Alcohol in any form, we can teach our children the dreadful effects not only on the House Beautiful in which they live but on their will power, that it will cause them to be weaklings, instead of strong as God meant them to be. We can ourselves learn to tell others as opportunity presents of the evils of Alcohol, of its enslaving power. We can work for the restraint of every one selling liquor and the closing of all places where sold either directly or indirectly. We can learn patiently and persistently to work while waiting for the overthrow of the liquor traffic and all its attendant evils. We can so let our light shine that others will desire to join us in the fray against this great wrong and in the strength of the Lord may be able to wisely use our opportunities to advance the cause of temperance. "You can never tell when you do act, just what the result will be, But with every deed you are sowing a seed, Tho' its harvest you may not see, For every act is seed that's dropped, In Gods' productive soil, Tho you may not know, Yet the seed will grow, And bring harvest for your toil."

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**EXCERPTS FROM SPEECH OF
JOHN M. EVANS, OF MONTANA**

Delivered in the House of Representatives at the Hearing on the Equal Suffrage Amendment.

No one will deny that women now enjoy many more rights and privileges than they did in the days of our forefathers. Why not make the emancipation complete, and this talk of emancipated women would then disappear in this and all other discussions? Except on the one question—the right of franchise—she has already been emancipated, and that one right is denied her, not because of any physical infirmity, because, as heretofore suggested, she performs many of the arduous physical duties of her brother. Surely it is not because of mental weakness, because in the schools and colleges she competes with and wins equally high honors with her brother. Surely not because of lack of moral character. No one, however much he be opposed to woman suffrage, would make that suggestion. Every man I think, within the sound of my voice will admit that she possesses at least an equal share of morality, and many of us freely admit she possesses much more. Surely it cannot be because of lack of patriotism. The history of the land is full of evidence of her heroic self-sacrifice, not only in times of war, but in times of peace. We do not relieve her from any burdens of taxation; we do not relieve her from burdens for any violation of the law, for her punishment is the same as that of men.

Now, if she possesses the qualifications above stated, why, I ask you in all candor, should she not be accorded the right to vote? And the only answer is that she is a woman; that she differs from us in sex. Is there any reason why sex should be a barrier against voting? It is not a barrier against conducting a business, or managing a farm, or editing a paper, or writing a book, or clerking in a store, or teaching in schools, or working in a factory. We do not consider the question of sex when we impose a tax or inflict a legal punishment or build school houses for the education of the young. And if all these things be so, why not make intelligence rather than sex the test of citizenship? Why not make intelligence and morality and civic virtue a standard of excellence in this country? And when you do you must of necessity accord to women at least an equal privilege with the men.

From the very earliest days of our civilization down to this moment she has played an active and often controlling part in both the domestic and governmental affairs of nations. Statesmen have paid homage to her ability and power. Authors, poets and sculptors have done likewise. Every succeeding period of the world's history has been marked by her achievements and recorded in poetry, art and literature. There is no field of human endeavor, however humble or exalted, in which she has not played her part and influenced the history of the time. All the world recognizes that she is potential in molding public opinion, instilling the principles of good citizenship into the youth, husbands and fathers of the land; that in all charitable, philanthropic and humanitarian works she is always in the lead.

It has been suggested that in the equal suffrage states no improvement is perceptible in its politics or in its policies. This may be an accurate statement of facts; but, on the other hand, I challenge any opponent of this resolution to point to a state where equal suffrage exists and prove that its policies or politics have in any manner retrograded since women were clothed with the right to vote. It may be only a coincidence, but it is my observation that those influences largely inimical to clean politics have been universally found opposed to woman suffrage. Those interests that desire for their own selfish ends to control political conventions and elections; to name the men who shall execute the law—are almost invariably opposed to equal suffrage.

For my part, I am not afraid that

politics will be polluted by their participation. On the other hand, I am morally certain that the women will preserve their own high standard and that they will have a tendency to raise the standard of our politics and politicians and the men chosen to make and enforce the laws.

ENFORCEMENT LEAGUE.

To Supporters of the Work:

The League, with the help of the W. C. T. U., has rendered valuable service to the reform work this winter. Four bills have become laws that will be of great assistance to law enforcement. One requires the States Attorney and all peace officers to diligently investigate violations of law and provides a basis for removal of officers who fail to do so by the Governor; another defines bootlegging: 1st—any person who sells or barter intoxicating liquor on any premises not owned or kept by him; 2nd—any person who acts as agent for another in the purchase or sale of such liquor; 3d—any liquor soliciting agent is a bootlegger. This law will do much good. Also it is now a misdemeanor for any person to receive or receipt for any liquor not consigned to him or use any fictitious name to obtain liquors and the liquor nuisance law was amended and strengthened.

The same forces who fought law enforcement measures tried to repeal the cigarette, snuff and Sunday Closing Theatre laws and five bills intended to repeal these laws were killed. I do not know of any legislation that has in any way weakened reform laws getting thru.

Organized opposition:—There were those in the House and Senate who fought every measure intended to help law enforcement. They tried to amend, hinder, weaken, render ineffective and then kill our bills. The House was strong, however, and had a good majority for good bills. The Senate seemed to be organized against reform measures. I am told this was true and the treatment our bills received seemed to verify the statement. Only by careful watching did our measures come thru the Senate without being made ineffective. The Temperance forces of North Dakota need to know that there is a strong, keenly alive, aggressive foe whose intent is to overthrow prohibition and every other reform intended to protect the people morally. I refer to the German element. They seem to be well organized, are political and ready to play politics in its lowest sense and likely supported and backed by brewery interests. They were shown to have about 12,000 votes last spring in the primary election campaign against Woman's Suffrage and for re-submission. That in itself is not a dangerous number, but when any faction with a solid 12,000 vote, allied with the powerful, wealthy and resourceful liquor interests, goes into a political campaign or camps at any legislature with one end in view: that to delay, defeat and repeal reform legislation; and when they are willing to trade or barter all legislation of any character to gain their ends; when they will threaten to adjourn the session before the time; hold up administration measures; conjure with appropriations to state institutions; hinder in government appointments; hold out political sops to the ambitious man and threaten with defeat unless they do their will; they constitute a dangerous factor in any state and a factor that should be met by a counter organization of the reform forces.

The North Dakota Enforcement League may not yet have come to your town. If not it has been because our force is too small to cover the whole state. We have fallen hard upon the violators in all parts of the state and this has helped every locality. Do not withhold your support because your town has not been visited, thereby you make it less possible for us to reach you.

Yours respectfully,
F. L. WATKINS, Supt.

FIELD NOTES.

ROLLA—Rolla held a membership contest and gained 26 new members. At the close of the contest we held a reception and initiation of new members, the losing side providing the lunch, about 62 members being present. We also held a very interesting Frances Willard memorial program. On Sunday evening March 7, Mrs. Carl spoke to a full church, and so we are encouraged to go forward in the name of our Master—Mrs. Annie Hesketh, Press Supt., Rolla N. D.

FARGO L. T. L.—Leland Burgum of Arthur and Gladys Arneson of Fargo were the winners in the double medal L. T. L. declamatory contest held in Fargo at the First M. E. church last Saturday evening. There were two classes of seven children each competing for the two silver medals. Leland Burgum recited "Hans Dunder's views on equal rights" and Gladys Arneson gave the selection "A Tribute to the Stars and Stripes." Mrs. R. M. Pollock presented the medals to the young winners, the other judges being Supt. J. W. Riley and Prof. H. H. Aaker. The medals are very handsome and are of solid silver. A gold medal contest is being planned for as it takes six silver medal winners to complete and there is now the number.

15TH DISTRICT—May the new Organizer introduce herself to you and "White Ribbon" readersto send a hale from the field and report eleven new members in the new union at LaMoure, ten active and one honorary member with two immediate prospects. I am quite sure this union will prove one of the strongest in the state as some of the best and brightest already make up its personal. Mrs. J. H. Winslow who is Pres. holds three of our medals for oratory, the silver, the gold and the grand gold. Old 13th would like to see her bring home the W. C. T. U. diamond in her next effort. Mrs. C. M. Holbert is Treas. and Mrs. Pearl Miller Sec., Mrs. T. H. Benjamin is Supt. Medal contest. Another union at Sheldon which I organized a few weeks ago numbering 16, cannot be officially reported as yet as all dues are not collected. I believe we are going to "move up" this year. I find sentiment everywhere and hearts disposed to help one another. May we all join in. I made the acquaintance of the Bulletin last fall and look for it eagerly each month. May I say here that Unions desiring a speaker on our more important department, or help in Institute programs etc., may receive special and practical aid by writing me.—Mrs. Callie E. Coates, Lisbon.

KINTYRE—Kintyre union has had a W. C. T. U. Institute—the first ever held in ninth district—and it was splendid. It was held at the home of Mrs. Gorder, March 6. About 11 o'clock the members assembled for a short forenoon session, and after a "picnic dinner" the Institute was continued thruout the afternoon. Mrs. Lane chose Isaiah 58 for the Scripture lesson and the "Crusade Hymn" and "Pilot Me" were sung. Mrs. Pearson, district president, gave a brief talk on "What is a W. C. T. U. Institute?" Being in direct touch with the state workers, Mrs. Pearson is a source of great help and inspiration in the Kintyre Union, of which she is a member. Mrs. Lundquist discussed the topic "What I have gained by taking and reading the Union Signal." "How to Secure Votes for Women" was ably presented in a paper by Mrs. Gorder. A carefully prepared paper on the "Effects of Tobacco and Cigarettes on the Human System," was given by Miss Nettie Steie who also read a sad story of a young lad who became the victim of the cigarette habit. "A Saloonless Nation in 1920 and How Best to Work for it" was the subject of an interesting paper by Mrs. Gabel. This was followed by a symposium on "Plans of Work," when many practical suggestions were given in rapid succession by the members present. An excellent paper on "Equal Suffrage" by

Miss Anna Hansen was then read. The last number on the program was "What Constitutes a Successful W. C. T. U.?" by Mrs. Pearson. The entire program was prepared and rendered by members of the Kintyre W. C. T. U., and would have been a credit to any organization. At the close of the Institute the Union decided to serve lunches at the Farmer's Institute in order to replenish the treasury. The March Bulletin has just arrived and we do especially appreciate the letters and the work of Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Bowers and Mrs. Wylie. Let us not forget Mrs. Heidel's message to us on Sabbath Observance.—Mrs H. M. L., Press Supt.

EDGELEY—The W. C. T. U. met at the home of Mrs. M. W. Miracle Friday afternoon Feb. 26th and held an unusually interesting meeting. This was characterized by the largest attendance of members the W. C. T. U. of Edgeley has ever known. An especially interesting feature of the afternoon was the report given of the results of the membership contest. The leaders in this contest were Mesdames W. D. Campbell and C. H. Sheils. The numbers of new members in Mrs. Sheils division was 82, that of Mrs. Campbell's 20 making a total of 102 new members; a good showing indeed. Following the announcement of this report the losing side gave to the winning side a hearty rousing W. C. T. U. yell. Enthusiasm and good cheer prevailed throughout the afternoon. An incident of interest was the repeating by two little girls, Beatrice Miracle and Isley Sheils, in concert, the names of all the states which had gone dry. The "Union" was further entertained by a number of the members reading short sketches upon the now much talked of subject, "The recent prohibition victories." There is indeed great cause for rejoicing that prohibition has won in so many states and the time is coming when every state in the Union will have added to its name the glad words "Gone Dry." God speed the day. A short business session was followed by dainty refreshments served by the hostess assisted by several members. A social time was indulged in when all repaired to their homes feeling greatly encouraged by the prosperous condition of the "Edgeley Woman's Christian Temperance Union." The annual Willard Memorial services of the Edgeley W. C. T. U. were held at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening Feb. 21st. The house was filled to its utmost capacity. The exercises were opened with singing by the choir. Devotionals were in charge of Rev. J. S. Miller of the M. E. church. Several beautiful selections were rendered by the choir. The address of the evening was given by Rev. W. J. Hall Pastor of the Presbyterian church. This tribute to the life and death of that great leader Miss Frances E. Willard was most beautiful and inspired the hearts of his hearers with love and admiration for that noble woman whose memory we so deeply revere. He spoke touchingly of her happy home life, her early environments and of the influence thrown around her by her devoted christian mother which helped so largely to determine her future career and from whom she in a measure caught the inspiration of her noble life work.

NO SALOON MONEY IN THEIRS.

Writing from Emporia, Kan., Walt Whitman says in Colliers: "It is a favorite claim of the saloon men that they support the schools, their license money usually going with the school fund. The answer to this is that Emporia has just built a high school costing \$135,000—which is going some for a town of 10,000 people. All the grade schools are housed in handsome buildings, the best teachers obtainable are hired, and none of them has to sue for his wages."

It cost the brewers \$10,000 in one day for telegrams sent to congressmen urging them to oppose the prohibition amendment.