

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. 19. Nos. 9-10

FARGO, N. D., OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1915.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MRS. ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON

We are gathered today for the first time in our history, in the enterprising and hospitable little city of Carrington, and also for the first time in the Second District, which this year celebrated the twenty-first year of its organization.

Our hearts burn within us as we review the remarkable mercies of the year for the world at large has been one of sorrow, agony, terror and shame. It has been darkened by the smoke of unceasing battles, stained with the blood of the flower of Europe, Great Britain and Canada; wet with the tears of countless mothers, widows and orphans; vibrant with the cry of the wounded, the heartbroken, the despairing and the starving. It will go down into history as the blackest, bloodiest, most brutal year from creation's dawn until now.

While the old world has been in this convulsion, we have lived in quietness, peace and plenty. Our broad and fertile prairies have laughed and sung with the joys of harvest. They have brought forth with a prodigality, which not only bountifully supplies our needs, but also places great responsibility upon us at this time when so large a part of the world is in dire distress.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union stands against war which destroys its thousands, as it stands against drink which destroys its tens of thousands. And not even the horror of this war can make us forget the long drawn out horror of the drink curse which wounds men's characters, destroys their efficiency, slays the higher moral nature, and wrecks the very citadel of the soul.

The man who dies in the trenches may go clear eyed and unafraid into the presence of his Maker. He may leave a splendid physical and moral inheritance for his children, a clean record of pure life,—blessed memories to be fondly cherished by those who are left.

The man slain by strong drink leaves to his children an inheritance of moral and physical weakness, a legacy of shame and disgrace. He goes into the presence of his God with the sentence of death upon him.

The questions of most tremendous import before the world today are the abolition of the liquor traffic and the complete disarmament of nations, which means world peace. The women of the world have shown where they stand on these questions. At the International Peace Conference held at the Hague, April 8th, over which Jahe Addams presided, there were present more than 1,000 representatives from sixteen countries. The women of the warring nations put themselves on record for peace.

Let me quote two stanzas of Angela Morgan's "Battle Cry of the Mothers." "Bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh, Fruit of our age-long mother pain, They have caught your life in the nation's mesh, They have bargained you for their paltry gain,

And they build their hope on the shattered breast. Of the child we sang to rest— On the shattered breast and the wounded cheek. O, God! if mothers could only speak! Blossoms of centuries trampled down For the moment's red renown.

continue to protest, to work and to pray against these evils, but when the ballot placed in their hands gives them the power to crystallize these prayers and protests into law, a new day will dawn for humanity.

We hear a good deal these days about the collapse of Christian civilization. Christian civilization has not collapsed, for the reason that it has never yet been tried. It remains for some nation to make the experiment. We hope and pray that that Nation may be ours.

share in the profits of a business which systematically wrecks homes, brutalizes men, makes them criminal and insane; pauperizes wives and children; sends little children by the thousands into the factories and mills to grind like galley slaves for their bread; kills love, kills joy, kills hope, leaves nothing but despair, and sets its blighting curse upon generations yet unborn.

There are other great sins that go hand in hand with this, but when this receives its death blow, they will not long survive. We ought to be able to enlist every follower of our Lord Jesus Christ, every truly patriotic citizen, in this tremendous battle which is now being fought.

National Constitutional Prohibition.

In the fall of 1911 Lillian M. N. Stevens issued her famous proclamation for "National Constitutional Prohibition in 1920," and her last message as she was leaving us in triumph, a year and a half ago, was "I know we shall win."

The demand for the submission of a prohibition amendment to the federal constitution has been ten times greater than for all the other seventeen amendments which have passed. Petitions representing more than six million people, gathered principally by the W. C. T. U. have been presented to Congress. When on the 22nd of last December the question of National Constitutional Prohibition for the first time came to a vote in Congress, Washington gasped with astonishment, and the whole world was thrilled with the news that 207 representatives, a majority, expressed themselves in favor of submitting the amendment to the state legislatures. Fifteen state delegations, among them our own, voted solidly for the bill; ten more gave two-thirds or more votes for it; only seven of the forty-eight state delegations voted solidly against it.

The forces of liquorism are trying to influence the South against National Constitutional Prohibition by raising the bugaboo of states rights. The doctrine of state rights carried to its States Government. The Federal Constitutional Prohibition. North Dakota has a prohibition law, but the Federal government sends its agents into this state to collect internal revenue taxes from the violators of this law, and issues to these criminals its receipt or license, which protects them from punishment by the United States Government. The Federal Government permits the liquor dealers to send their advertisements to every voter in this state through the United States mail. The liquor traffic steals across the border on every side of the state, endeavors to violate the prohibition law, and if successful, loudly proclaims the law a failure. National Constitutional Prohibition will guarantee to this, and to every other state, the only state rights we have regarding the liquor traffic, that is, the right to absolutely prohibit it. This is the great battle before us at the present time and there must be no slacking of our efforts until it is won.

We are proud of the record of our Congressmen, and this convention will wish to send to Hon. H. T. Helgeson, Hon. George M. Young and Hon. P. D. Norton our thanks and appreciation for their stand on this question. The



MRS. ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON

Governors! Ministers! You who prate

That war and ravage and wreck must be

To save the nation, avenge the state, To right men's wrongs and set them free—

You who have said Blood must be shed,

Nor reckoned the cost of our agony— Answer us now! Down the ages long Who has righted the mother's wrong? You have bargained our milk, you have bargained our blood,

Nor counted us more than the forest brutes;

By the shameful traffic of motherhood Have you settled the world's disputes. Did you think to barter the perfect bloom,

Bodies shaped in our patient womb, And never to face the judgment day? When you and your kind should pay?"

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is well called "organized mother love." The great horror in Europe and the world wide war against the liquor traffic, is making even the blindest to see that the insistent need of this age is mother love, organized, intelligent, alert and unopposed with power. Women will

We believe that the nation which in its essential principles of government, in the protection of its citizens, in its dealings with other nations, dares to absolutely follow the teachings of Jesus Christ, will not only prove to the world that His teachings can be carried out by nations as well as by individuals, but will find itself invincible. A nation cannot be saved by increasing its army and its navy, by building more dreadnaughts, more submarines, and more aeroplanes. "They that take the sword must perish by the sword."

The founding of our nation, in principles of righteousness its wonderful history, its marvelous growth, its tremendous resources, and its splendid isolation, would seem to indicate that God has given this nation special advantages and special equipment to do this great work for Him and to show forth His glory to the world.

We must first purify ourselves from the sins which are eating like a cancer at the very heart of the nation. We must stop sacrificing for the sake of revenue, men, women and children, whom this government is in duty bound to protect. We cannot call ourselves Christian while we legalize and

drawn and that this drastic action is merely the beginning of a campaign against alcoholism.

In Germany since the war began the output of beer has been curtailed 40 per cent by government orders. This was in order to conserve the grain supply. The scientists of Germany have made interesting experiments showing that drinking beer or small quantities of alcohol lowers men's efficiency in all kinds of work especially in marksmanship. We are told that when the army is on long marches the field flasks are filled with only temperance drinks. It is reported that the Federal Council of Germany has granted to each of the states within the confederation, full power to handle the liquor traffic as it pleases.

Switzerland has suspended the sale of spirits under government auspices and no licenses are now being granted to distillers.

In Austria and Hungary the sale of spirits is limited to the hours between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. No liquor can be sold on Sundays and holidays.

In Norway spirits may now be sold on only four days of the week. The police are authorized also to prohibit the sale of wine or beer at any time if it is considered necessary for the preservation of public order.

In England, the King, Lord Kitchener and other leaders have become total abstainers during the war. England moves slowly toward total abstinence and prohibition. Brewers have increased their influence by subdividing their shares and thus making them accessible to small investors. Many recognized allies of the drink interests have been carried by the reconstruction, into cabinet places and political power. The Church of England as well as the Government, is slow to move because so many who exert an influence in church and state have financial interests in the business. The church of England convocation for the Diocese of York at its last gathering formally declared by resolution that it "would look with anxiety upon the total prohibition of intoxicating drinks".

The government has taken away the control and sale of the supply of intoxicating liquors in many districts where war material is being manufactured. The Central Control Board under Hon. D. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, has wide powers. It may prohibit treating, may regulate hours of sale, may take over and work any licensed premises or may close them entirely. It seems that this Central Board of Control has power to do what it will to prohibit the liquor traffic.

If, as we hope, one result of this was is total abstinence and prohibition for the countries of Europe, we shall see how God makes the wrath of man to praise Him.

We have now in the United States nineteen prohibition states, ten won within a year, and elections scheduled in five more. On January 1st, 1916 when the prohibition law of the states voting for it last fall goes into effect, the saloons will be driven out of 85 per cent of our territory, and approximately 55,000,000 out of 92,000,000 people will be living under prohibition laws. It is said that saloons are being closed at the rate of 57 a day, or one about every twenty-five minutes. We ought to be praising God every day for these wonderful victories. It looks as though the final victory were almost in sight. I believe it is, and yet I believe we have some tremendous fighting yet to do. The liquor traffic is fighting for its life and if we dare to rest upon our laurels, we may lose them. We have won every battle so far by hard work, consecration, sacrifice and prayer. I believe the last great battle must be won in the same way.

Suffrage Campaign.

When our convention was held last year we were in the midst of a suffrage campaign. We have reason to be proud of the part our organization had in that splendid campaign. Besides the money they used in their own localities, the unions of

the state contributed about \$2,000 to the state suffrage fund. This was used for the maintenance of the State W. C. T. U. Campaign Headquarters, literature, printing, stenographic help, help to some of the districts expense of local workers and postage. Besides this about \$3,000 was spent for speakers in addition to local workers who contributed their services. Rev. F. L. Watkins, Supt. of the Enforcement League, and A. J. Arnold of The Standard, generously donated their services for an extended automobile trip; Overland automobiles were furnished gratis by Moore Brothers, Fargo, and the Minot Automobile Company. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Warren of Mayville also gave the use of their cars and accompanied the speakers.

We received a splendid vote of 40,209 for suffrage. The total vote against suffrage cannot be determined accurately as some judges of the election have stated that they counted the "yes" vote and took it from the whole number of votes cast, tabulating those left as "noes", supposing that to be correct. It will be remembered that suffrage, as voted upon last fall under Article 122 of the constitution, required a majority of all the votes cast; that it was the only question with such a requirement; that there was no special provision made for counting the vote on his question, so that the actual number voting against suffrage and the number falling to vote on this question could be kept. They can therefore be no reflection upon the election boards for returning the vote as they did. According to these returns there were 49,348 votes against suffrage, making a total vote on the suffrage question of 89,557.—251 more than voted for all the candidates for governor and 21,000 more than were cast on any of the amendments to the constitution. This indicates, on the face of it, that many election boards counted the blank ballots with the "noes". It is probable that the total vote for and against suffrage was about the same as the total vote on the terminal elevator, state aid to highways, and other amendments, or about 68,000. If this were the actual vote on the suffrage question, and we know that 41,000 were cast for it, it must have received a majority of about 12,000 votes. We believe this is a reasonable assumption and indicates that if the vote had been taken upon a regular suffrage amendment to the constitution we would have won. Even with the great handicap under which we labored, a change of less than five thousand votes would have won under the special provision.

Suffrage has not been won in any state, so far as I am able to learn, under such a handicap. The women of North Dakota in the W. C. T. U. and the Votes for Women League made a magnificent fight. We did not lose, because it is impossible to lose what we have never had. We shall go on with the fight until we have the ballot.

No state having won suffrage has ever lost it and the legislature and governors of suffrage states have pronounced it an unqualified success. The great states of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New Jersey vote on woman suffrage this fall. They are making tremendous campaigns and have good prospects to win. South Dakota, Iowa and West Virginia will vote on the question in 1916 and we believe will win. Montana and Nevada gained suffrage last fall. The following states have full suffrage: Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Nevada, Mont., Alaska. Illinois has presidential and municipal suffrage. Nine of these have gained suffrage in the last five years.

On January 12th the National House of Representatives voted on the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Federal Constitution. There were 174 for it and 204 against it. Seventy-eight more votes would have given the amendment the necessary two-thirds. We are gratified that Congressmen Helgeson, Young and

Norton from this state voted for the amendment, and stand squarely for the great questions of National prohibition and woman suffrage.

It is a most significant fact that the suffrage campaign states this year are eastern states and among the greatest states in the union in point of population and wealth.

While the governments of Europe are driving their men into the trenches and slaughtering them by the thousand, they are discussing how their countries are to be repopulated after the war. Even polygamy has been suggested and immoral relations have not only been condoned but defended. The French Chamber of Deputies passed a law declaring that during war times there should be no such thing as illegitimacy in France. War benefits go equally to the mother that is married and to the unmarried mother.

It would be possible to reach the same end in part by taking means to put down infant mortality. In our own country 300,000 children under twelve months of age die every year. Throughout the world nearly half the children born die before they grow up. If these children could be saved, the result would be the same as doubling the birth rate. One way to save the children is to give the ballot to women, as it has been found in countries where women vote infant mortality is the lowest.

In the German Empire where woman's place has been defined as "with the church, kitchen and children", they lose 192 babies out of every 1000. In England they lose 130 out of every 1000. In Australia, Norway and New Zealand, where women vote, they lose out of every 1000 babies born 68,67 and 56 respectively. It looks as though the warring nations would be compelled to enfranchise their women in order to save the race.

The European war is making converts to suffrage the world over. It is a terrible arraignment of government by men alone. Women could do no worse,—they might do better. The stern realities of war have swept away most of the arguments against woman suffrage. Women are compelled to take men's places and in addition to doing their own work, to do the work of the men who are fighting. The horror of this need sacrifice of human life calls loudly for the participation in the making of laws, and in the councils of the nations, of those whose business it is to give and conserve life, who know by the pangs of motherhood, the priceless value of a human life.

Legislative.

We are glad to record that some excellent laws were passed by the last legislative assembly.

A legislative committee composed of representatives of the State Enforcement League, The Scandinavian Total Abstinence Association and the W. C. T. U. met before the legislature convened and agreed upon the reform measures which the temperance organizations of the state would work for. There has been entire harmony and agreement between these organizations.

Among the laws passed in which we are especially interested were the mothers' pension, the constitutionality of which has been called in question; bootlegging law amended to include agents and solicitors; prohibiting the receiving or receipting for intoxicating liquors consigned to another or under any fictitious name; making it mandatory for state attorneys and peace officers to investigate violations of the prohibition, gambling, anti-cigarette, snuff and white slave laws; making the injunction feature of the prohibition law stronger; providing for the appointment of district court juvenile commissioners; providing for the regulation of maternity hospitals and baby farms; strengthening the pure food law; providing for free kindergartens in towns of 5000 inhabitants.

Several bills were introduced whose purpose it was to nullify or repeal the anti-cigarette and snuff

laws. One of these in which the real purpose was most cleverly concealed was called "The Pure Tobacco Bill". It was referred by the president of the Senate to the committee on public printing! Every member of that committee save one signed the majority report recommending the bill to pass. We record with grateful appreciation the fact that Senator Wartner of Harvey brought in a minority report and succeeded in defeating the bill.

A strong fight was made to repeal the law prohibiting Sunday theatres and shows, but was not successful.

The bill providing for the censorship of moving pictures was killed, as was also the bill to make mothers equal guardians with the fathers of their own children. The women of this state, who declare they have all the rights they want, should remember that they have no legal right to their children; that is if the children are born in wedlock and the father is living. If the child is illegitimate, the law, made by men, generously gives the mother the sole right to it.

In the Civil War, John Reid, who had two sons, was offered by a neighbor, who was drafted, \$300 to send one of his sons as a substitute. He accepted the offer; the son went into service and was killed. Another neighbor who was drafted offered him \$300 to send the other son. He accepted the offer and the other son was killed. The mother died of a broken heart. The same thing could happen today should we go to war and the supply of volunteers fall short.

This reminds me of the hearing before the Senate suffrage committee last winter when one of the senators asked the twenty-five women who were before that committee in the interests of the suffrage amendment, "why do you ladies want the ballot? Aint we men good to you? Don't we give you everything you want?"

Woman Suffrage Bill.

It is a significant fact that of the nearly 800 bills introduced in the last legislative assembly, every one, so far as I know, had honest treatment—that is, was passed, or failed to pass on roll call, or was indefinitely postponed by vote; save the one bill which vitally affected the women of North Dakota. The concurrent resolution for the amendment to the constitution providing for woman suffrage, which passed the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly and was referred by it to the Fourteenth Legislative Assembly, was the one exception to the rule.

This bill was passed by the Senate on February 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 vote. The House was more favorable to suffrage than the Senate and it was a foregone conclusion that it would pass that body.

On Thursday, February 15th, five days after the bill had passed, Senator Jacobson moved that the bill be recalled from the House, where it had had its first and second reading and been referred to the committee on elections and election privileges. This motion carried by a vote of twenty-six to twenty-two. When the bill came back from the House, the Senate not having the necessary two-thirds vote to kill it, refused, by a majority vote, to take action upon it. It should then have gone automatically back to the House, but the president of the Senate, Lieut. Gov. Fraine, refused to let it go. The Senate not being able to kill it, held it, so the House could not pass it. When the Legislature adjourned the Senate was still holding the bill. It was a "hold up" pure and simple.

One might naturally ask what caused such a remarkable change in sentiment in so short a time. What arguments were used that persuaded nine senators who voted for suffrage on Saturday, to vote against it on the following Thursday? The answer to this question would be interesting and might throw some light on the present political situation in

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Elizabeth Preston Anderson

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Mrs. E. M. Pollock,

MANAGING EDITOR.

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

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

All manuscript for publication must be in my hands by the 15th of each month. Send all communications to:

Mrs. E. M. POLLOCK,
FARGO, N. Dak.

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 1915

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North Dakota. I shall not attempt to answer this question but it may not be amiss to give a few isolated facts from which you may draw your own conclusions.

The Senate suffrage committee had on it but one suffragist who voted for the bill and stood by it, Senator Trageton, the chairman of the committee. It seemed to be an ANTI suffrage committee.

At the hearing before the Senate committee, the only one who appeared for the anti suffragists was Tom Poole, manager for J. R. Wishek, who ran for governor at the primaries last summer as the candidate of the Personal Liberty League of the German American Alliance, on an anti suffrage and re-submission platform, receiving about 13,000 votes.

On Sunday, the day after the suffrage bill passed by Senate, Mr. Wishek came to Bismarck, and made his headquarters at the McKenzie Hotel. He is said to have had conferences with the powers that be and to have suggested to them, that in return for what he had done in the past, and might do in the future with his 13,000 German votes, the suffrage bill would better be killed. Some men who stood for fair play for the bill were given to understand that they might have almost anything they wanted politically, if they would help defeat it. Men who had important measures hanging in the balance, and men who had ambitions, and men who felt they must be loyal to their leaders, were quickly whipped into line.

I talked with a number of men who had changed their votes and not one of them said he had changed his mind on the question of suffrage. Those who gave any reason, said they HAD to. I have no words of condemnation for these men; it is sufficient that they must meet the record they have made. Whether or not the Wishek crowd hold the balance of power in this state and can carry out their promises, remains to be seen at the next election.

A great deal of credit is due to those men who made a splendid fight for simple justice and honest dealing. The women of North Dakota gratefully appreciate the action of Senators Bronson, Trageton, Allen, Steele, Gibbons, Barnes, Ellingson, Hoverson, Hyland Paulson, Putnam, Sandstrom, Sikes, Vail, Mudgett, Nelson of Richland, Kirkide, Lindstrom and Wartner who stood unwaveringly for fair play.

The Enforcement Commissioner Bill.

The Enforcement Commissioner Bill passed the House by a vote of 62 to 36. A great fight was made against the measure and it was indefinitely postponed in the Senate by a vote of 23 to 21. It is an interesting fact that, with the few exceptions, the Senators who were opposed to the woman suffrage bill also opposed the Enforcement Commissioner Bill. This bill provided that the state should enforce the prohibition, gambling, anti cigarette, snuff, bawdy house, prostitution and white slave laws through an enforcement commissioner appointed by the governor.

As you are all aware the prohibition law has for many years been enforced by the State Enforcement League, an organization of private citizens, who in addition to paying taxes to run the state, have also paid the expense for the enforcement of this law. The State, through the governor and the attorney general, has repeatedly asked the assistance of the officials of the Enforcement League, and it has been given. It is not right that a great state should ask a few of its people to pay the expense of the enforcement of any of its laws. This bill provided that in cases of conviction, there should be added to the cost from fifty to one hundred dollars, and it is the opinion of those experienced in enforcement matters, that this would 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 endorsed the bill and said it would be a great help to the office of the states attorney. There is no opposition to the state protecting its game. Are the deer and ducks, the geese and grouse, of greater value than the boys and girls, the men and women?

Before the primaries next summer every man who is a candidate for the legislature should be interviewed on these important questions, the enforcement of the prohibition law and the enfranchisement of women. Then it should be remembered that a man's declarations are of little value unless backed by his character, and also that the leaders who are put in power will largely determine what legislation shall be enacted along these lines.

In Memoriam.

This year we have lost our National Treasurer, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson. Mrs. Hutchinson had given the W. C. T. U. splendid service as district president, state treasurer, and state president of Kansas. In 1908 she was elected treasurer of the National W. C. T. U. She had unusual qualifications for this office and joyfully gave it her best service. She was a strong fearless leader, and at the same time warm hearted, generous and sympathetic. She was much loved throughout the National W. C. T. U. and is sadly missed.

We have been called upon to mourn the loss of one member of our state executive committee, Mrs. E. C. Widdifield, Superintendent of our department of Evangelistic work and Unfermented wine at Sacramento. She was a gentle and beautiful character, thoroughly consecrated to our great work. She was a daughter of those saintly Friends of blessed memory, John and Elizabeth Hilborn, who were pioneers in the temperance movement in North Dakota, and the strength and serenity of their characters were reflected in her beautiful life. Our sympathies are with the bereaved husband, Mr. J. W. Widdifield, who is superintendent of the Temperance Department of the State Sunday School Association and whose interests were one with hers in the temperance work.

The cause of suffrage in North Dakota has suffered an immeasurable loss in the death of Mrs. Clara L. Darrow, President of the North Dakota Votes For Women League. She was a pioneer of North Dakota, a woman of broad culture and refinement. She was a rare leader, in the utter effacement of self with which she poured her life into the work, and in her remarkable poise, charity and tolerance. When the cause of woman suffrage in the last legislature was bartered and sold out for political purposes, however much she may have suffered, she held herself with the same beautiful calmness. In a few weeks she had gone from us, but her work was not lost, her sacrifice was not in vain. I believe the men and women of North Dakota will rally as never before to this cause for which she gave the last full measure of devotion.

In Conclusion.

It would be fortunate indeed if we could see the meaning of the age in which we live and understand the mighty import of events that are taking place, as the historian 100 years hence will see and understand.

As a nation we are enjoying a prosperity that while it presents tremendous opportunities for good, also brings dangers which are appalling. If prosperity strengthens the spirit of greed instead of the spirit of giving, if it means simply the hoarding of money or the buying of more lands, more houses, more stocks and bonds, or if it means the laying aside of labor, ceasing to earn the right to live by the sweat of honest toil, if it means luxury and enervation, if it is to be used only for selfish purposes, then Ichaob is already written upon our nation. If we reverently accept this great responsibility and use what God has given us to help bring His kingdom into the social order, into

the affairs of state, and into the lives and hearts of men, then our prosperity will bless us as it blesses humanity and glorifies God.

These are times that not only try men's souls but test their moral fiber and spiritual qualities. If our Christianity is a veneer it will not stand the test. If we are truly God's ambassadors we will not hesitate to spend all our powers of body and brain and the wealth he has given, in joyful service for him.

The year with its joys and sorrows, its victories and defeats is past. Its history is written. Its golden moments will never return, its opportunities can never be recalled. Yet there is a sense in which its work goes on. We are told that a sound once made never ceases to vibrate through space, that no smallest ripple on the ocean is ever lost. The influence set in motion by the words we have spoken, the deeds we have done, good or bad, go on and on until they reach the farthest shores of eternity. It is a solemn thought and brings to us anew the urgency of the prayer, "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

We joyfully greet the new year with its new opportunities for service; its new problems to be worked; its defeats to be met patiently; its triumphs to be won with humility.

It gives zest to our labor and courage to our hearts to know that our work is a part of God's great plan. Our little lives measure such an infinitesimal part of the cycles of God's providence, that it is not strange if we fail to see how His great purposes are working out. Let us remember this when we are tempted to be discouraged and let us be assured that if we are faithful in the little part committed to us, and slight no small detail of it, we shall rejoice, whether here or upon some other star, when the cap stone is placed upon the completed work, and from the Master Workman we shall hear the "Well done."

State President's Recommendations.

I recommend that we continue to work for a suffrage amendment to the state constitution; for laws providing for an enforcement commissioner, for equal guardianship, and the censorship of moving pictures.

That we continue the suffrage educational campaign by distributing literature, suffrage contests and debates, prize essays in the schools and colleges, and public meetings.

That we interview candidates for the legislature before the primaries, and that we work for the election of men to the legislature who favor woman suffrage, the enforcement of the prohibition law and who have the strength of character to be true to their convictions.

That every union which held a membership contest last year, hold a dues paying contest; this year, and the unions which did not hold a membership contest last year, hold one this year.

That every union hold a local or joint institute with a union near by. That the state prepare a program for local union meetings.

That our aim for this year be—every union have an L. T. L. and Y. P. B. and every union to organize and "mother" another union.

That we ask the State Board of Control to appoint a woman physician to attend the women patients at the State Insane hospital at Jamestown.

That we place copies of the anti-cigarette law in the schools and furnish them to all dealers in cigars and tobacco and that we call the attention of the states attorneys to the non enforcement of this law.

That all unions work to become banner unions.

That unions making 100 points under the following schedule be called banner unions and receive an appropriate banner at the next convention:

Points
Dues for all members paid to state treasurer before Jan. 1 10
Pledges paid to state treasurer before January 1 10

Local institute held with state or district officer or State Field Worker ----- 10
 Maintaining an L. T. L. ----- 10
 Organizing and assisting a Y. P. B. ----- 10
 Organizing another union ----- 10
 Using and carrying out state program ----- 10
 Union signal subscriptions equal to half the membership ----- 10
 Union signal subscriptions equal to three-fourths membership ----- 15
 Correct list of members sent to state treasurer for White Ribbon Bulletin, Y. (This means full names or initials, if old members, the same, they used the previous year not Mrs. Mary Smith one year and Mrs. John Smith the next, with postoffice address, indicating each new member, and stating whether the list is complete and includes all the members or not.) ----- 5
 An average attendance for the year equal to half the membership ----- 5
 An average attendance for the year equal to 3-4 the active membership ----- 10
 Membership contest ----- 10
 Dues Paying contest ----- 10
 Every public meeting ----- 1
 Suffrage Medal contest ----- 5
 Scientific Temperance, anti narcotic, or suffrage essay contest in public schools ----- 5
 Every new member gained ----- 5
 Union meetings held twice a month ----- 5
 Frances E. Willard Memorial, \$2.00 given ----- 5
 Stevens Campaign fund, \$2.00 given ----- 5
 Attendance contest ----- 5
 Honorary Membership contest ----- 5
 Departments worked and reported to State Superintendents, 1 point each.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Barbara H. Wylie.

Counting time by the calendar, it is only a year since we last met in convention. Counting by all that has happened meanwhile, it is many years in one. Never, in any previous year, has so much been accomplished, in the State, the Nation and the world, for our glorious, conquering cause.

It is an easy matter now to champion the prohibition principle; it is the popular thing to do. Most of us remember when it was not so, but we have stood by, through the years, and today our faith is having its reward.

We do not say the battle is won — we know too well the strength of the enemy. But there can only be one outcome.

From the scene of our busy activities on the level plains, we climb up into the mountain. There, in our luminous hours, we see things as they are. We see the smoke of battle and know we are engaged in a worldwide war. Yet, above the clouds that hang over the valley, we see the sun is shining. We see, coming nearer and nearer, the glad and glorious day of National Constitutional Prohibition, not only for our own beloved land but for all the world. It is the only program that is big enough for the job.

So we work on — not aimlessly. We steer towards a fixed part. Sometimes the things nearest us obscure our vision. We are discouraged by local conditions, by removals which have depleted our ranks or by the indifference of some who remain. Let us take fresh courage today. The members who go from us, often enter larger avenues of service elsewhere — the work still goes on. It was not by numbers that Gideon's army conquered. Victory was impossible until the fainthearted and indifferent had been eliminated. Of the picked men we read, "They stood every man in his place," and they conquered, as we shall, "By the sword of the Lord and of Gideon." With this spirit we shall bequeath strength and courage to those who come after us. An earth-

ly immortality of blessed influence shall be ours.

"This learned I, from the shadow of a tree
 That to and fro did sway upon the wall,
 Our Shadow-selves, our influence,
 may fall,
 Where we may never be."

This has been a very busy year in the State work and, for victories won, our hearts are singing a song of triumph. The delayed victory for suffrage has only served to draw us closer together. Quietly we have submitted to the inevitable, knowing full well that our day is coming. There never were such women as our white-ribboners. We have "summered and wintered" with them long enough to know. Their courage is invincible, their faith of the sort that overcomes the world. To be closely associated with our state president, Mrs. Anderson, is an education in itself, and a privilege highly appreciated by the writer. Keenly alive to the leading issues of the day, and of our relation to them, Mrs. Anderson becomes a safe leader to follow. Under her skillful direction, the work at Headquarters has been steadily carried on. Here the business ability and ready cooperation of our office secretary, Mrs. Bowe, have been much in evidence.

Our grateful appreciation is due the officials of the new Methodist Church at Jamestown who have allowed us the free use of a bright, comfortable room, as our Headquarters.

Field Work.

The work of the year has been done mostly by our own women. Of national workers we have had five, Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, Mrs. Linnie Carl, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis and Mrs. Lizzie Owen Middleton.

Immediately following last state convention, all our workers were busy in the suffrage campaign until election. Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston and Mrs. Florence E. Atkins gave most valuable assistance in the closing days of the campaign. Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers and Mrs. Callie E. Coates, as state workers, were unceasing in their labors and won many votes.

Mrs. Bertha Lee Broyles, of the Agricultural and Training school at Park River gave some time to the campaign and was a convincing speaker. Some general officers, district presidents, and others, impelled by the urgency of the public platform, advocating "Votes for women". It was a great educational campaign.

Mrs. Bowers has been at work nearly all year and has accomplished great things for the cause. She has organized many local unions and L. T. L.'s has given Purity talks to mothers and public addresses, illustrated with stereopticon. She was the chief speaker at 12th district convention. She also made a very interesting visit to the Indians on Standing Rock Reservation, where a convention was held but of this, and other details, she shall speak for herself. After this convention, Mrs. Bowers goes to the Tenth District and adjacent territory, to work for several months. Mrs. Wilder did some very fine work this summer in Morton County, a field previously untouched by the W. C. T. U. Here she travelled 1100 miles, organized three local unions, gave many addresses and gained new active and honorary members. At the Ninth District convention, held at Kintyre, Mrs. Wilder was the principal speaker.

Mrs. Callie E. Coates has spent several months in the field organizing new unions and strengthening the old. She was chief speaker at the fourteenth district convention and also assisted at the convention in her own district. As public speaker, Mrs. Coates made a strong impression wherever she went.

Mrs. Broyles has recently given some time to Institute work in the seventeenth district. We covet this talented worker for other places but

her school work demands her attention.

Our vice president, Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best was the principal speaker at conventions in Third and Eleventh Districts, where, by her gracious presence and through knowledge of the work, she endeared herself to the workers. At the Chautauque at Valley City, Mrs. Best conducted a week's institute which proved very helpful.

Our president, Mrs. Anderson, attended five district conventions inspiring the workers by her presence and splendid addresses. Words fail to express our admiration and appreciation of the faithful and effective work done by Mrs. Anderson at the last session of the Legislature. Complex as was the situation, Mrs. Anderson handled it with such perfect fairness that even those, who differed in opinion, were not antagonized.

We do not forget the kind assistance of the Rev. F. L. Watkins in Legislative work as well as his strong support in the Suffrage campaign. And we remember gratefully the cooperation of members of the last Legislature, also of Judge C. W. Buttz, Mr. W. J. Arnold and others who hesitated not to "help those women". Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Wilder represented the State W. C. T. U. at the Enforcement League Convention held in Bismarck last February, both making addresses.

Mrs. L. E. Heaton, president of the 11th district, organized a local union at Tappan. The union at Bowdon was organized by Mrs. L. M. Flowers, following a visit of Mrs. Bowers. The ladies at Dawson organized themselves into a local union, after Mrs. Bowers had been there. At Inkster the union was organized by Mrs. Elizabeth L. Bauzmann, president of the 16th district. Rev. F. L. Watkins, while at a meeting on the Standing Rock Reservation, organized a union among the Indian women at Heckton. Mrs. Virginia Keener, of Banks, has been gaining new members through her very successful contest work.

National Workers.

Mrs. Linnie Carl of Oregon, field secretary of the National Y. P. B. came to us February 28, for a month's work. She gave 25 addresses, made her way financially, organized several Y. P. B.'s, many of these being now active. It is gratifying to note the increased interest in Y. P. B. work since Mrs. Carl's visit.

In April, Mrs. Edith Smith Davis, head of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Instruction for the World's and National W. C. T. U. spent nine days in state, addressing most of the Normal Schools and Colleges and speaking at the State University. Mrs. Davis reached some 9000 people with her inspirational addresses.

In July, Mrs. Lizzie Owen Middleton of Missouri was here in the interests of Scientific Temperance Instruction and did excellent work in the summer schools of the State. She reached more than 1200 students and held several conferences with teachers. We are pleased to know that Mrs. Middleton returns to us in October.

The Departments.

We are glad to report increased interest in the Loyal Temperance Legion, as well as in the Young People's Branch. The work so well supervised by the L. T. L. Sec., Miss Gladys Powell, assisted by Mrs. Bowers, will be reported in detail by the secretary. The University Y. P. B. reports 78 members. Mr. Clemens F. Kelsch was our paid secretary for 4 months but, on account of other duties, resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Jos. Snowfield. When, after two months, Mr. Snowfield was obliged to give up the work because of illness in his family, Mrs. Alice V. Hull assumed general management of the Society and has always been a wise counselor for the young people in all their efforts. The details accomplished by this Branch and others will be reported by the Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Ethel E. Halcrow.

In the departments of Scientific

Temperance Instruction and Anti-Narcotics, a number of essays have been written. The essay contest work at the State University was successfully carried forward under the direction of the State Superintendent, Mrs. Lillie B. Smith. Literature was sent to the state Medical Association, Mother's meetings, Sabbath observance and Christian citizenship have been urged; also the teaching of temperance in Sunday schools. Medal contests have been quite popular. Bible study seems to be gaining in the Public schools. Good work has been done at Fairs and Open Air meetings and in the Flower mission department. When the Superintendent of Evangelistic work, Mrs. E. C. Widdifield was called to Higher service Mrs. J. W. Hilborn, of Leal, was appointed her successor. Mrs. Hilborn has given the work the special attention which it deserves. The Bureau of Publicity is a power for good all the year around. The Franchise Department has been doing good work. Most of the superintendents have distributed literature in the interests of their various departments but, as a state, we do not excel in department work. If we decide to continue these departments let us try to make them worth while.

Chautauque Institutes.

Our work was limited to the Valley City Chautauque this year, where Mrs. Best was in charge. Plans made for work at North Chautauque had to be abandoned because of the determination of the management to put on a Sunday program which we could not endorse. Literature was distributed at the Chautauque at Mouse River Loop.

The Districts.

Splendid conventions were held in thirteen districts this year. Unusual interest was manifest. Many districts held successful institutes. In two districts, new presidents were elected whom we gladly welcome. Mrs. Mary Brooks of Towner, president of Third District and Mrs. Bess Kibbee Williams of Grafton, president of the 17th district. Fifteenth District voted to send their popular president, Mrs. Kate S. Wilder to the National Convention at Seattle. Second District celebrated their 21st anniversary by a rousing convention at New Rockford, where the district union was organized. Their loyalty to the veteran president, Mrs. M. A. Garry, is shown in her re-election for the 21st time. Fifth district had a very enthusiastic convention at Ray.

Local Unions.

The local union is the key to all our work. Everything depends upon it. Loyalty to state plans is a characteristic of most unions. It is a pleasure to work with such. The greatest need in each union is consecrated, enthusiastic leadership, whereby each member shall be inspired to do her best. Many unions held membership contests and as a result we are rejoicing in a gain of 748 new members this year.

Many unions have contributed to the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund and have urged the election to congress of men who favor National Constitutional Prohibition. Ministers were requested to preach on the subject. Some unions are using the W. C. T. U. posters and the plate matter issued by the Bureau of Publicity.

The union at Beldon held two all-day meetings and among other original ideas, decided to have each member pay ten cents toward state dues, at each meeting. They recently held an Institute conducted by the District President. Montpelier has been working hard for law enforcement.

Fairmont kept a column on Suffrage in local paper and converted the editor. They also had auto suffrage parades and held seven open air meetings. Fargo Scandinavian, numbering 225 members, excels, as usual, in department work. Surely this is a model union. In the White Ribbon Bulletin for June appeared a most interesting account of their work.

Northwood gave ministers a year's

subscription to the Woman's Journal and State News.

The new union at Nekoma had a float on the 4th of July which took 1st prize.

Drayton and Grafton gave five dollar gold pieces to High school graduates abstaining from use of liquor and tobacco, also circulated the total abstinence pledge among all school boys. Drayton placed Union Signal in High School.

At Forest River six young ladies were expected to join the union.

Reeder held a reception for teachers, observed Frances E. Willard's birthday by a program given entirely by men with the exception of the organist. They sent carnations to shut-ins on Mother's Day and put Young Crusader & Union Signal in schools.

Bowdon union organized a Y. F. B. How they did it you will read in September Bulletin.

Jamestown, Valley City and other places had successful membership contests. Jamestown held reception for the teachers and had a Matron's Medal Contest.

Kensal had three public meetings in interests of National Constitutional Prohibition. Supplied wall pocket in depot, with literature. Had 46 young people take total abstinence pledges.

Woodworth entertained the White Ribbon Recruits and their mothers at a delicious luncheon.

Souris held a medal contest in which ten boys took part.

Kintyre held an Institute, an a.s.d. meeting and the first Matron's contest of the year.

Forman presented to the high school a copy of "Temperance Truth" by Edith Smith Davis.

Grand Forks excels in the observance of Red Letter Days.

At an Institute at Rolla, conducted by Mrs. Salmons, a double silver medal contest was held.

Edgeley is very much alive and had a most successful membership contest.

Preston union frightened a boot legger out of town.

Mayville is holding an attendance contest. They have made two life members. Had a rest tent at the local Chautauqua.

Carrington is wide awake and bravely undertaking to entertain the convention.

Fargo union has had a busy year but no formal report has been sent. We have heard of their booth at the Fargo Fair and know of their splendid essay contest work. Fargo union also distributed 36,862 pages of literature.

Leeds held medal contests for boys and girls and took them elsewhere.

An interesting report has been received from the Indian union at Big Lake.

Esmond has a column of temperance and suffrage notes in the local paper each week. An L. T. L. of 32 members was recently organized.

These reports could be multiplied many times, did space permit. Activities have branched out in many directions. Some unions have assumed the oversight of school gardens.

Special Mentions.

First unions to report: Esmond and Pace; second, Nekoma; Third, Valley City.

Largest gain in active membership: Edgeley.

Largest gain per cent in active membership: Ray.

Unions making 100 per cent gain in active membership: Esmond, Barton, Towner, Ray, Kensal, Valley City, Valley City Scandinavian, Wimbledo, Edgeley, Milnor, Abercrombie, Mayville, Gilby, Hamilton, Walhalla, 15.

Unions making 50 per cent gain: Carrington, Heaton, Leeds, Minnewaukan, Oberon, Hofflund, Stanley, Dickinson, Ellendale, Grand Forks, Lerimore, Forest River, Park River.

Greatest number honorary members: Fargo Scandinavian.

Greatest gain per cent in honorary members: Grand Forks.

Largest L. T. L.: Cooperstown,

100 members. Second, Stanley, 50 members.

Most Union Signals taken, America, 21 for 31 members.

Most Young Crusaders, America 20, Bethel, 12.

Most literature distributed, Grand Forks 108,000 pages, second Fargo, 86,862 pages.

Most meetings, first, Lisbon, 24; second, Gilby and Rolla, 23 each.

Most public meetings, Edgeley: 12, Reeder 11.

Best College Essay: Mr. Edgar H. Gustafson, University.

Best High School Essay: Miss Winnifred I. Noyes, Rolla.

Best Essay from grades: Miss Alpha Noben, Mapleton.

Best essay on Anti Narcotics, Miss Clara Knudson, Fargo.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF PUBLICITY.

Report blanks were received from 25 Unions, but I regret to say that seven of them were blank. There have been 428 columns of reading matter given to the State Press by our women. The largest number of columns reported by a local union is from Bethel Union, second Hunter 75 Union 72. Seven of the Unions maintain a regular column. Cavalier, Calvin, Wyndmere, Cando, Lisbon, Benedict, Souris and McKenzie report that their papers use the Ready Prints or Plate Matter prepared by the National W. C. T. U. and obtained from the Western Newspaper Union. We know that several other Unions buy the Ready Prints for the Editors among them Kintyre, and Hunter. There are ten other Editors using the Press Paragraphs sent out by the National W. C. T. U. We feel that some progress has been made in extending the use of the material prepared by the National; but there remains a good deal to be desired.

There are 191 Newspapers in North Dakota. Your Superintendent secured a list of them and then wrote each District President enclosing a list of the newspapers in the District. The response from this effort was not great although the President of Several Districts wrote to the Editors and six Editors agreed to use the Press Paragraphs.

I have written 10 columns of reading matter for the Press, have distributed 1000 pages of Press Literature, interviewed six Editors, written 62 letters and have spoken of the Publicity work in most of the Public talks I have made.

In looking over the reports we noticed that Suffrage was the subject most frequently written of, and that National Prohibition, Purity Work, Contest Work, L. T. L., and Convention reports were also given attention. One Union reported using articles from the Union Signal and we hope that others may follow their example.

The Bureau of Publicity should help in the work of every other department of the W. C. T. U. The shibboleth of the Bureau of Publicity is "Bring the truth to the masses" and if we are persistent in doing this the W. C. T. U. cause can not fail. The many notable prohibition victories of the past year have made our organization more than ever a recognized source of up-to-date news and Editors more willing give us space. Until we have induced the Editors to use the Ready Print service, or at least allow us to send them the Press Paragraphs we have failed in doing a real service to the Public and one that would materially advance our work.

The Bureau of Publicity should help to create thought about the work of every department, our business is to make the people THINK and think correctly. Let us use every opportunity opened to us let us do more, let us make opportunities to publish the glad tidings of National Prohibition and Equal Suffrage.

KATE S. WILDER, Supt.

TREASURER'S REPORT

From August 15th until the books were closed at the end of the fiscal year, September 8th, 1915, the following money was received:

Devils Lake, dues, state	\$ 7.80
McKenzie, dues	8.40
Twelfth District, life and memorial members	50.00
Reeder, dues, state, memorial	22.40
Bismarck, dues	16.80
Fargo, dues, state, L. T. L. Chautauqua	80.60
Montpelier, dues	9.80
Ellendale, dues	2.10
Calvin, state	15.00
Belden, dues	5.60
Jamestown, dues	27.00
Berlin, dues	.70
Bowen, dues	7.00
Barton, dues	2.80
Inkster, state, dues	9.20
Roth, dues	4.20
Oberon, dues	2.10
La Moure, L. T. L. dues	2.70
Abercrombie, dues	2.10
Minnewaukan, state	1.00
Balfour, dues	9.10
Esmond, dues state	8.00
Lisbon, dues, L. T. L.	17.40
Milnor, dues	1.40
Page, life member, dues, state	28.30
Sawyer, dues	9.80
Willow City, dues	1.00
Hofflund, dues	3.50
Drayton, state, dues	5.70
Mr. Enger, organizing	1.00
Towner, dues, state	15.90
Cogswell, organizing, dues	10.70
Bowden, dues	.70
Temvik, dues	9.20
Kintyre, dues	8.40
Willard Union	4.00
Seventeenth district, state	20.00
Gilby, dues	24.50
Leeds, dues, Y. P. B.	7.10
Cando, state, L. T. L. Legis-	
Memorial, minutes, dues	46.60
White Earth, dues, minutes	4.35
Benedict, E. T. L. dues	2.20
Absaraka, dues	25.90
Forest River, dues	.70
Mayville, Life member, dues	14.20
Forman, dues minutes	5.80
Kalsburg, dues	7.70
Gensal, dues	2.80
Hillsboro, dues	9.80
Ray, dues	18.20
Walhalla, dues	.70
Wild Rose, dues	14.70
Thompson, dues	2.80
Des Lacs, dues	2.80
Hope, dues	9.10
Pembina, dues	6.30
Carrington, Y. P. B., dues	3.00
Cooperstown, L. T. L., dues	4.90
Crystal, dues	1.00
Sherwood, dues	2.40
Bottineau, dues	2.10
Wimbledo, dues	12.60
Arna, dues	.70
Fourteenth District, state	25.00
Edgeley, dues	1.40
Fargo Scandinavian, dues	24.50
Esmond, dues, L. T. L.	3.50
Grand Forks, dues, legislative, chautauqua	64.90
Leal, dues	.25
Hunter, dues	15.60
Manvel, dues, Y. P. B.	9.10
Antelope, dues	9.10
Berry, dues	6.30
Lidgerwood, dues	3.50
Wallace, dues	8.40
Carrington, dues	7.00
Cavalier, L. T. L. dues	2.60
Hankinson, dues	.70
Dickinson, dues	2.10
Heaton, dues	13.00
Grafton, dues	3.50
Minot, dues	3.50
Larimore, dues	13.30
St. John, dues	4.90
Shields, dues	1.40
Sixteenth District, state	25.00
Isabella Morey, state	5.00
Rugby, dues	5.60
Stanley, memorial, dues	6.90

EDNA F. SALMONS, Treas.

NOTICE

Will those who ordered sets of Mrs. Benjamin's "Parliamentary Studies" at the Carrington convention, kindly send fifty cents for each set and their address to Mrs. M. B. Bowe, W. C. T. U. Headquarters, Jamestown, N. Dak., and the order will be filled.

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON.



(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

One of the pro-saloon arguments in high license states is that the liquor traffic helps maintain the public schools. A Nebraskan newspaper fittingly replies thus: "Yes, that is true, but it does more than that. It maintains a school system of its own. While the little boys are being gathered into the public schools where they are trained to read, to write and to think, the young men are being gathered into the private schools of the liquor traffic, the saloons, where they are trained to swear, to tell lewd stories and to drink."

"The public school takes the boy, builds up his intellect and trends him towards high character and good habits. The private school of the liquor traffic, the saloon, takes that boy when he is a little older, debauches his intellect and trends him toward low character and bad habits."

A NATION'S RIGHT.

Professor Guglielmo, the noted Italian historian, predicts a "world-wide temperance movement as an outcome of the great world war." He says that hereafter no nation can afford to consider the prosperity of distillers and brewers above the welfare of the people. "Has not the state," he inquires, "the right and the duty to ask each citizen to sacrifice his goods and his life to save his nation from a foreign aggression against its glory, power, liberty or riches? And has it not the right to demand the renunciation of a few minutes of unhealthy, torpid joy to regenerate the citizen's health and save himself and future generations all the misfortunes of which drunkenness is the mother?"

ABOUT ALCOHOL.

This from the Technical World: "Emperors, business men, social reformers, are all agreed upon one thing: Alcoholic drinks work positive harm. A single glass of beer lessens a man's efficiency 7 per cent. Imagine then what larger quantities of wine, gin or whisky will do. The up-to-date employer will not keep men who drink even in moderation. The secretary of the navy will not allow them on our warships. "Every commander in the field today in Europe is leading a sober army. Everywhere the brains of the world recognize that alcoholic liquors weaken both muscle and mind power."

MADNESS AND SANITY.

"In years to come, when we read the history of this decade," says the Kansas City Star, "the red streak caused by the upheaval in Europe may be no broader than the white one which will represent the world's severing of polite relations with John Barleycorn. If the military madness of Europe does result in the liquor sanity of the world, the war may be hailed as the greatest blessing to mankind since the advent of Christianity."

A BAD MIXTURE.

"I know from experience that whisky and ammunition mixed make trouble," said ex-Governor Oswald West of Oregon in explanation of his action in closing the Copperfield saloons more than a year ago. "I learned that a large number of persons in Copperfield were going armed. I did not want to take any chances of anybody getting killed, so I put the town under martial law and confiscated the whisky."

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION HELD AT CARRINGTON.

The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the North Dakota Woman's Christian Temperance Union convened Sept. 24th in the beautiful Congregational church at Carrington.

The previous evening a sumptuous banquet was served to the Delegates and friends at the Masonic Temple. One hundred and twenty-five were present at the banquet, about seventy-five of them being delegates. The addresses of welcome and the responses were given following the banquet and it was remarked that no one exceeded the time limit of five minutes and that every one made a good and telling speech.

The opening of the Convention was unusually impressive. Miss Marie Danielson of Hillsboro conducted the Consecration service reading the first verses of the 12th Chapter of Romans and inspiring us all to renewed devotion with her words.

Messages of condolence were sent to our Supt. of Foreign Speaking People, Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, whose husband was laid to rest the day before and to our Supt. of Penal and Reformatory work, Mrs. Jean McNaughton Stevens of Towner who is in very poor health.

Mrs. Abbie H. H. Best, Vice Pres. at Large gave her report of field work. Mrs. Best was speaker at two of the District Conventions and had in charge the W. C. T. U. Rest room at the Valley City Chautauqua. Mrs. Best said the Institution grew in interest each day during the Chautauqua.

Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers, the Field Worker who has been in the work the entire year, except for a short vacation gave her report. Mrs. Bowers has made 473 addresses during the year. She has prepared an additional stereopticon lecture, so has now two stereopticon lectures beside her Purity talk.

Mrs. Kate Wilder spent seven weeks in the field, covering 2542 miles and organized five unions. A large part of Mrs. Wilder's work was in a part of the state that has not been well covered by the W. C. T. U. and she has done splendidly in arousing interest in every locality where she has spoken.

Mrs. Callie E. Coates has spoken 65 times, written 150 letters and has sung 85 solos. She pictured the conditions in the field very graphically.

The Memorial Hour was conducted by Mrs. Anna Warren of Mayville who spoke comforting and loving words, pointing us all to the higher life. The list of our departed was a long one, 27 of our members and dear friends having passed on.

Our sincerest sympathy is extended to those they left behind.

Mrs. Walter Reed sang "Simply Trusting" with deep feeling, and Mrs. Anderson paid a high tribute to Mrs. Clara Darrow, the departed leader of the Votes for Women League.

The reports from Districts were very of special interests. Mrs. Nelia Buck, President of First District said that Towner County was carried for suffrage through the effort of the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Margaret Garry, President of the Second District, has a District comprising 4,000 square miles. All the Districts but one were represented at Convention and wonderful reports of their progress were read.

The annual report of Mrs. B. H. Wylie of Drayton, the State Corresponding Secretary, showed a great accomplishment in W. C. T. U. work in North Dakota during the past year. Her report is published in full on another page of this paper.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Edna Salmons of Cando, showed a surplus in funds and all bills paid.

Fifteen unions have made a 100 per cent gain in membership, namely Esmond, Barton, Towner, Rey, Kensal, Valley City, Valley City

Scandinavian, Wimbledon, Edgeley, Minnor, Abercrombie, Mayville, Gilbey, Hamilton and Walhalla.

Thirteen unions made a 50 per cent gain.

Mrs. Anna Palmer of Wildrose, Mrs. J. J. Kohlen of Park River, Mrs. J. Halfpenny of Ray and Mrs. Fred Carr of Valley City were introduced to the convention as having won twenty or more new members. Mrs. J. M. Johnson of Fargo Scandinavian has gained twenty members a year for four years.

An inspiring solo "Prohibition's Coming" by Miss Danielson was a musical feature of the afternoon. Little Miss Buchanan of Carrington contributed a piano solo.

The speech of Miss Mary Carey of the "Advance of Prohibition" was full of valuable information and most encouraging.

Friday evening's program at the W. C. T. U. convention was one of great interest.

Miss Anderson of Carrington gave two selected readings in a very charming manner. Mrs. Huston of Carrington followed by reading "Let me live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend to man."

The President's address was the next number. This was a masterly presentation of the temperance situation of the world. As it is published in full, we will not give details of the address.

Her complete address, as published in the yearly report will be accessible to all, and will prove a source of great inspiration and information as well as a guide for definite work of the local unions.

Mrs. Walter R. Reed followed with two beautiful solos.

Rev. F. L. Watkins then appeared in behalf of the State Enforcement League, and delivered a very fine address entitled National Prohibition. An Asset to Prohibition in North Dakota. He said, "Prohibition and woman suffrage should stand and will stand or fall together. He outlined the aim and work of the Enforcement League very concisely, urging upon all to help the people to realize their obligations to the League and support and uphold it.

Every Department Supt. made a good report, and we feel that Department work in our state is on the increase.

The Y. P. B. meeting with our efficient Secy., Miss Ethel Halcrow in the chair was most inspiring. Miss Halcrow's speech on Y's needs was one of the strongest of the Convention.

Mrs. Callie E. Coates spoke on Peace, Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers on The Call to Woman, Miss Gladys M. Powell on L. T. L. work. All were excellent, but space forbids further detail.

Mrs. Eliz. Preston Anderson was elected President for the 23rd time, and all our other officers of the past year were re-elected.

Delegates to National Convention were elected, among those who will go are Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Edna Salmons, Mrs. R. M. Pollock, Mrs. Noyes of Cando, Mrs. F. H. Wilder, Mrs. L. E. Heaton and Mrs. Eliz. L. Baughman.

Our Guests of Honor were Mrs. Ross Hayes Schochner National Y. P. B. Secy. and Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, Pres. of Indiana W. C. T. U. Both gave us stirring addresses, and the Convention was pleased to have them both made Life members of North Dakota's W. C. T. U.

The Call to the Christian Church to arouse itself to aggressive leadership in the Prohibition fight, which was the theme of Mrs. Vayhinger's sermon was undoubtedly the high point of the Convention.

Carrington, although a small city, is fortunate in having many gifted musicians and all were most gracious in helping out on our programs. Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Huston, Mrs. Cousins, the splendid choir of the Methodist and the Congregation churches were among those who specially favored us. Mrs. McClusky and her corps of efficient helpers had all arrangements well in hand and Mrs. Heinmiller, Pres. of Carrington Union was always at hand helping in every way. The Conven-

tion made Mrs. Heinmiller a Life member.

There were 15 Union Signal subscriptions and 10 Crusaders subscribed for at the Convention, 14 new members for Carrington were gained, 6 Life members were made by friends. Two of the latter were W. J. Arnold our staunch friend who edits the North Dakota Standard and Rev. T. D. Edwards the Pastor of the Convention Church.

The cold, rainy, weather was not sufficient to chill the ardor of the delegates or the enthusiastic people of Carrington, and the 26th annual convention was declared by all to have been the best in the history of the North Dakota organization.

KATE S. WILDER,
Publicity Supt.

THE PLACE OF THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our North Dakota laws plainly state that "the Bible shall not be deemed a sectarian book. It may, at the option of the teacher, be read in school, without sectarian comment, not to exceed ten minutes daily. No pupil shall be required to read it or be present in the school-room during the reading thereof, contrary to the wishes of his parents or guardians."

In only eight states of our union—is the Bible excluded from our public schools. How thankful we feel that we do not live in one of those states—but—

are WE making the most of our opportunities? Are WE fully alive to its needs, its value and the full necessity for it? A leading Statesman of England, when on a visit to this country said again and again—he really seemed haunted by the thought,

YOU WERE a religious peoples two generations ago. You had religion in your public schools, your churches and your homes. To-day—you are shutting out religion from your schools: I hear that your people do not go to church as they did and that your Sunday Schools are weak; and many tell me that religion in the family is not what it was. How long can you keep this up? You say, with a spirit of blind optimism, that people were never too moral, and that everything will come out alright. What REASON have you for thinking or saying so?

How long can a river run after its source or sources are dried up? Should we leave it for the home and the Sunday School? About a year ago, I read in "Childs Welfare Exhibition," that of 817,000 children between the ages of six and seventeen in New York—294,000 are actually attending Sunday School". We ask, in alarm, where are the other 523,000? We also read that there is one divorce for every twelve marriages.

Is not this ONE fact just cause for alarm over the lack of duty performed by parents in the home? An appalling lack of the high ideal and sacredness of the marriage vows? If the mass of homes are not supplying these high standards and high ideals of living—HOW may we reach the children that they may have and imbibe the vital features of religious training? Men of high standing are seriously studying this problem and are seriously concerned over its lack. Prof. Huxley's Committee in 1871 recommended to the London School Board as one of the essential subjects to be taught "Morality and Religion".

Whitelaw Reid in 1903, in the Educational Review, said of the ordinary citizen "He may OUTWARDLY deny the decay of faith, but INWARDLY he feels it." The article speaks of the modern youth, his opinion "what does it matter, anyway," and the absence of moral stability and solidity that this means. President Hadley of Yale said "A way MUST be found to blend religious and secular education in the schools". It is stated that our State Prisons and Reformatories are chiefly populated from the cities where the Bible is excluded from the Public School.

It is an intolerable thing that a

Christian people should be taxed annually to the extent of millions of dollars for the purpose of maintaining a school system which does not in any way reach the REAL ENDS for which public schools are established. The recent history of our National Legislature, or of our State Legislature and the general lawlessness that characterizes our times, show that the great danger which we have to fear, is not ignorance of German or Latin, or even Arithmetic or Grammar, BUT IGNORANCE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL LAWS OF MORALS AND A CARELESSNESS TO CONFORM TO THEM. Ella L. Cabot says "when the school board, superintendents, principals and teachers, not only assert but ACT on the belief that UPRIGHT CHARACTER is more important than UPRIGHT PENMANSHIP, our teachers will go daily to work refreshed and enheartened. They will be better teachers because they are nourished by the Bread of Life." In an article in "Religious Education" Prof. Samuel Dutton said "In the sermon on the mount, the great teacher uttered certain universal truths regarding the beauty and blessedness of lives controlled and swayed by the higher sentiments—as meekness, purity, mercy, unselfishness and willingness to suffer for the cause of truth. He said "I wish to speak briefly on three points—first—The Beatitudes are vital in the school. Second—parents, teachers and children should be conscious that this is so. Third—the potentiality of the school for the inception and development of noble sentiments should be recognized by all moral and religious teachers, and by the world generally. Education, like religion is life, and is especially so in this field of character building."

It is cause for regret that our school boards do not insist that every scholar learn the "Ten Commandments" in the interests of good government, apart from religion. We may work thru our right to vote on school questions—see that right men or women are elected on school boards—men and women who will not only ask as to the educational qualifications of every teacher engaged for our public schools. Talk about this subject "educate and agitate" our watchword. It has been said that the Bible is for the child in an elementary school almost his only contact with poetry and philosophy. What a course of eloquence and poetry (to call it by that name alone) is a Bible in a school which has and can have but little eloquence and poetry. No English classic could have been written, as it was, without the King James Version, and no classic can be understood without a knowledge of that version. Lincoln has been called "a man of one Book—the Bible" and the dignity, reserve and noble simplicity and elevation of his style are directly traceable to the Bible. Ruskin was always thankful to his parents for the compulsory study of the Bible that they imposed on him and the matchless eloquence and grandeur of his writings have been attributed to this intimacy with the Bible.

Parents do not always know how to render the Bible attractive to young children. Readings, frequent recurrence to favorite passages, quotations from admired men and women—examples to youth—showing what moral, spiritual and literary strength and wealth they derived from the Bible; constant allusions implying that true culture or education is based on the Bible, so taught by our teachers—will do MUCH for our children. Theodore Roosevelt said in The Outlook, "It is necessary to see that the children are trained, not merely in reading or writing, not merely in the elementary branches of learning, strictly so deemed. But they must be trained in more than that or the nation will go down. They must be TRAINED in the elementary branches of righteousness, they must be trained to abhor evil, or as a people

