



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

□VOL. 20. No. 1

FARGO, N. D., FEBRUARY, 1916.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year.

THE CHRISTIAN'S CALL.

By LOUIS ALBERT BANKS

There is still a vast army of sluggish souls in the churches who could profit from an alert reading of Lawrence Dunbar's little poem:

The Lord had a job for me,
But I had so much to do
I said, "You get somebody else,
Or wait till I get through."
I don't know how the Lord came out,
But He seemed to get along;
But I felt a kind o' sneakin'-like—
Knowned I'd done God wrong.

One day I needed the Lord,
Needed Him right away,
But He never answered me at all,
And I could hear him say
Down in my accusing heart,
"Nigger, I am got too much to do;
You get somebody else,
Or wait till I get through."

Now, when the Lord He have a job for me,
I never tries to shirk;
I drops what I have on hand
And does the good Lord's work.
And my affairs can run along,
Or wait till I get through;
Nobody else can do the work
That God marked out for you.

There is a temperance job calling for every Christian man in the nation today.

A BOOSTER'S APPEAL OR THE LAND OF GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

God's country. What does the expression mean to you? Do you think of a country far away, or a hazy, imaginary one? If so, wake up; don't be a Sir Launfal searching for the Holy Grail. Many have tried it and like him, after a lifetime spent in fruitless search, have found God's country lying in range of their own vision. You are living in God's country now. Can you ask a more literal translation of your prayer "Give us this day our daily bread" than the wheat fields of North Dakota? Don't go abroad searching for opportunities. Opportunity is knocking so hard on your doors right now, that her knuckles are bruised. Listen to facts, not fairy tales of some mythical region where it is never too hot or too cold and where dollars grow on bushes; for, as the stubborn farmer said of the giraffe, "there ain't no such animal," and the same holds true of the flawless country.

If you wish facts, listen to the surveyor's figures, the bushel measure and the census enumerator's report. Our dairy business is in its infancy, yet ten thousand pounds of butter were made in our farm homes last year. Pretty lusty infant, but room for growth. Oats, barley and flax produce well, and not to be despised is the lowly potato, for no finer ones are grown anywhere than on our prairies. Do not dream of onions in Texas or peanuts on Mars; we have a never failing resource in a soil that has no superior. Our state is known as the world's bread basket, and with so many men forsaking the plow for the sword, it will require extra acreage to keep it filled. In fact, our opportunities are limitless; let's make the most of them and thank God for them.

NETTIE MART,

A Y. P. B. Member, Jamestown High School.

WHAT IS GAINED BY SHOWING VICE?

When we go to the moving picture shows and see films depicting vice, crime and lust, with this preface, "Passed by the National Board of Censors," the wonder does such a board exist for trade purposes only, or if they ever see the plays they are presumed to censor. If so, what kinds of people compose it? Surely, no woman is on it.

The spectators of the movies are composed mainly of young people of school age. While some get only the moral of the play, others get something entirely different, that will suggest ways and means of doing evil that otherwise would not enter their minds.

It is not unusual to read of some delinquent who gives the movies as cause of their downfall. A good article on this subject was published in the Literary Digest of Oct 16th, 1915. "How the movies made a thief." This child thought he could improve on the methods of the thief shown and not get caught. We do not realize the harm that is being done. Our boys and girls are seeing scenes of which we blush to speak. Too many of the films shown are catering to the most depraved element in humanity.

We should know what kind of plays are being produced and see that the management of these places of amusement give plays of good character. By silence often we seem to condone a public evil that might be abated by voicing a protest. There are so many humorous and instructive plays that there is no good excuse for presenting bad plays.

We are not helped by being made familiar with the "Vampire Woman," her life and haunts, nor the "Gay White Way."

There may be mothers so ignorant that to see such plays would, "Open their eyes." But they should not be given to a mixed audience. As to teaching our boys and girls, the great truths of life using the name of God, Christianity and the ministry in conjunction with gambling rooms and houses of prostitution is sacrilegious and misleading.

As well try to teach temperance by making them drunk or to presume to teach virtue by making them familiar with vice. One would be as safe a process as the other.

The mind grows by what it feeds upon and character is unconsciously formed by what is seen and heard.

Our ministers would not dare to paint word pictures of what is depicted by the films. They preach silent lessons six days out of the week—our ministers one or two. Shown by picture, it is more vivid and the impression more lasting, than by word. Many of the scenes shown in these plays are beautiful; and taken alone would appear like beautiful innocence; but in juxtaposition with the other scenes, and

the swift change of films, the suggestion is quite different.

What a libel on a minister of pure life to say when waiting, late at night, for the erring boy—"Remember occurrences in his own life he waited"—and undressed and put to bed the drunken boy; who in earlier scenes is shown with boys and girls of the underworld. Afterward the minister gladly gives in marriage, to this man, his own pure daughter. Some plays are more in the interest of vice than virtue. You have only to look into the faces of those passing out to prove it—some show disgust. The poison is no less patent, because so insidious. You insult your child's intelligence if you think a pure minded girl or boy does not see and comprehend the significance of such scenes. Is there not danger of blunting their sensibilities, until they fail to see the difference in sentiment and sensuality?

"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
To be hated needs but to be seen,
If seen too oft familiar grows its face,
First endured, then pitied, then embraced."

A community gets what it demands. Does it pay to have movies that lower the moral standard? From the view point of the management, is it good business for a place of amusement to win the reputation of producing questionable plays and vulgar songs.

Most people wish to be classed as moral. The good people largely outnumber the bad. Will they not be ashamed to be seen entering and leaving such a place? Many people do not patronize the movies because, "You never know what you are going to see." Is that fair? Is that our duty to the community? Some moral people are in the attitude of the person who knows there is a burglar in his neighbor's house and says: "My house is well secured, I'll keep perfectly quiet he will not bother me."

This same sort of person does not wish to be disturbed about the moral questions, or forced into action regarding them and if the immoral is pointed out to him will say: "People will see what they look for" and add, "I never attend the movies myself." That is an ignorant and cowardly blow to compel silence from people who work for social uplift. Some minds are so phlegmatic they see only the picture. But this does not apply to the average mind. Some books condemned as unfit for young people to read, when shown by film are more presentable, than some shown, purporting to be in the interests of morality.

A play house does not have to join a circuit and take what is sent. The difference in cost should not prohibit a house from choosing its own plays. Where there is a local board of censors, a committee may be ap-

pointed from the mothers' club to work with them and the directors and the companies supplying the neighborhood theaters.

In many places this has been done and better shows obtained for the children to attend. The standard of living can be raised by unconscious suggestion and the value of the moving pictures as an educational and character moulding agent cannot be overestimated.

All the good plays are finding their way to the screen. Why should we not have the best, and scenes that will add beauty and knowledge to life.

EVA OFFUTT COLLINS,
W. Va. White Ribbon.

LIQUOR MEN GO INTO BETTER AND BIGGER BUSINESS.

In states where prohibition went into effect January 1, 1916, liquor dealers are engaging in other lines of business. The owners of the largest brewery in the state of Colorado are building a pottery plant from which they expect to make more money than they ever did from the brewery. They are also experimenting with malted milk manufacture. Neef Bros. of Denver will make "malt brew," a new temperance drink guaranteed to contain no alcohol. The large brewery at Bellingham, Washington, will be transformed into a cold storage and creamery plant. The secretary of the Beer Drivers' local union in Spokane goes into the hotel business, and the secretary of the local Bottlers' union has bought a confectionery. The Idaho Falls Brewing Company will convert its buildings into a cold storage and ice manufacturing plant and at Nampa the same crew of laborers are now employed in making food instead of beer. These are a few of the many instances of advantages prohibition will bring to the liquor men themselves. In changing their business the manufacturers and sellers of liquor will find abundant "compensation" financially and socially.

"The Brewer's Review has declared: 'Prohibition is no longer a local issue. The last stage has been reached. Prohibition is a National danger. The enemy has shown that he is the controlling power in Washington. The enemy is not resting on his laurels. He is already marching forward to the next battle. He knows what the next step is.'"

"And we, the enemy of the liquor traffic, know what the next step is. On to Washington, with our watchword, National Constitutional Prohibition."—Lillian M. N. Stevens.

The Sunday school is a mighty institution for the promotion of the temperance reform. The S. S. department records a total pledged membership of 1,845,944 for the year.

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

EDITOR IN CHIEF.

Mrs. R. M. Pollock,

MANAGING EDITOR.

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

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

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

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

FEBRUARY 1916

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Mistakes creep in even to the columns of the White Ribbon Bulletin. We regret that the name of Miss Etta Shaver was omitted from her excellent article on the first page of January's White Ribbon Bulletin. We want our Y. P. B. girls to get full credit for their work and we welcome their contributions.

We have had some cold weather lately. Its worst effect seems to be that the ink of our usual contributors has frozen up, at least that seems one explanation of the lack of state news in this issue. Please write.

In publishing the article from the Woman's Journal, "The Real Force Behind the Anti-Suffrage Movement," we gave to the women the proven falsehood of the oft repeated statement that the "Women do not want suffrage." As it is in Massachusetts so it is in all other states. It is the few men of so-called "Big Business" who finance it.

BABY WEEK.—Unions are reminded that the great Baby-Week of March 4-11, 1916, is under the direction of the Children's Bureau and the three departments of the General Federation—Civics, Home Economics and Public Health. They call upon every W. C. T. U. and club woman to help make this a success. Write to "The Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., attention Mrs. Goodwin," for full particulars. The time is drawing near. Remember the babies.

We wish every woman in the state would read and think for herself on the great question which the press of the day rings—"Preparedness." Define to her own satisfaction, if she can, the difference between "preparedness" and "militarism." Both seem to require unlimited armies and navies, forts and guns. Where shall the preparedness begin and where shall it stop? All of the warring nations had all these preparations to a greater or less extent. Where are those defenses? Forts are leveled to the ground. The common soldier, the laborer, solved the defense question when he plead for a spade and dug himself into the ground where he lives like a mole in the dirt and slime. Can we not change that wicked old saw "In time of peace prepare for war" to "In time of war prepare for peace?" How very necessary it is in this wild whirl of nations that we prepare for a world peace, that we stand ready to feed and care for the remnant of the conquered nations, especially those who will come crowding to our shores when this cruel war is over.

"PEACE."

Were half the people that fill the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error
There were no need for arsenals and forts.
The warrior's name would be a name abhorred!
And every nation that should lift again
Its hand against a brother, on its forehead,
Would bear for evermore the curse of Cain.

Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease;
And like a bell, with solemn sweet vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ say, "Peace!"

Peace! and no longer from its brazen portals
The blast of war's great organ shakes the skies!

But, beautiful as songs of the immortals
The holy melodies of love arise.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

Dear Comrades:

What are you doing to aid in the great battle for National Constitutional Prohibition? Please remember that the work done last year, will not avail for two years. All bills die automatically with the old congress. The bill for National Constitutional Prohibition has been reintroduced, and now there must be an avalanche of petitions, resolutions, letters and telegrams.

Send to our Headquarters Room, 154 First National Bank Block, Fargo, for petition blanks and the resolution to be endorsed by public meetings.

Whenever there is a convention or mass meeting in your town if possible see that the resolution is presented. It received a unanimous endorsement here this week by the great Laymen's Missionary Movement convention, at which 1,308 men were registered and 130 outside towns represented. It was also unanimously endorsed last week by the Equity organization meeting here, representing 2,000 men.

SPECIAL CALL

A special call is made by the National and the State W. C. T. U. for a universal observance of our Prohibition Rally Day, which this year should be on Sunday, March 19, in the interests of National Constitutional Prohibition. Arrangements should be made for this meeting on a large scale, the resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition should be endorsed, and every union that did not take an offering on December 12 for the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund should do so at this meeting. Small envelopes provided for the collection of this fund will be sent for postage, until the supply is exhausted; also blank checks, one of which should be placed in each envelope with a small pencil. These pencils will be furnished at 40 cts. per hundred. Send to State Headquarters for these.

The largest contribution for this fund made by any union in the state last year was \$20, given by the Fargo Scandinavian union. For every dollar raised, one subscription to the campaign edition of The Union Signal will be given, if the addresses are sent with the money to the state treasurer. This fund is equally divided between the State and the National W. C. T. U.

In another column you will read the notice of the Mid-Continent W. C. T. U. Campaign Conferences. I expect to attend the one at Sioux Falls, and will be very glad if a number of our white ribboners can go. These conferences will undoubtedly give us much inspiration on general lines of W. C. T. U. work. While we are not in a campaign at present in North Dakota, we don't know how soon one may be upon us, and the policy of preparedness is the part of wisdom in this case. Reports have come to us that the German American Alliance is circulating a petition to resubmit the prohibition clause of the constitution. I do not know as to the truth of the report, but we must be ready to meet the question if it comes.

As I have recently sent a long letter, outlining plans, to the president of every local union—to be read and acted upon by the local unions, I will make this letter brief.

I hope every union already has plans under way to observe Willard Memorial Day on or near Feb. 17th. We are nicely settled in our new Headquarters, which you all are most cordially invited to visit when you pass through the gate city.

The hearts of all White Ribboners will go out in tenderest sympathy to our beloved co-worker, Mrs. L. L. Muir, in the loss of her husband, Mr. Walter Muir, who was recently called to his Heavenly home. Mr.

Muir was a Christian gentleman who stood for the best things in life. He was a loyal friend of the W. C. T. U. and their home has always been a haven of rest and refreshment for weary temperance workers.

Yours loyally and affectionately,
ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON.

MID-CONTINENT W. C. T. U. CAMPAIGN CONFERENCE.

The National W. C. T. U. General Officers have arranged two Mid-Continent W. C. T. U. Campaign Conferences, one of these to be held in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, March 11 to 13, 1916, and the other to meet in Lincoln, Nebraska, March 8 to 9. Miss Anna A. Gordon, National President, will preside at these conferences and will be assisted by the president of South Dakota W. C. T. U., Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, and of Nebraska, Mrs. Mamie M. Claffin. It is hoped that the states of North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Wyoming will with South Dakota and Nebraska participate in these conferences planned primarily to promote successful campaign methods and law enforcement, but sure to create added enthusiasm for all lines of W. C. T. U. work. The evening meetings will be open to the public, and distinguished speakers invited to participate.

PARTIES GETTING READY FOR THE WATER WAGON.

The liquor question is in politics until it is settled—which means it is there with increasing conspicuousness for the few years that remain of the drink traffic's existence. Anti-liquor sentiment in this country has developed to such a degree that political parties, old and new, conservative and radical, are giving to the winds their fears regarding prohibition as a state and national issue, and the far-seeing of their leaders are urging that it be included in the 1916 platforms. Republican governors of certain states are announcing that they will present prohibition planks, and men high in state and national Democratic councils are advocating a prohibition declaration by the party in power. As for the Progressives, the liquor press characterizes them as the "Prohgressive" party.

DRY TERRITORY.

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

PRODUCTION DECREASING.

"During the first eight months of the fiscal year 1914-15 the production of beer in the United States has decreased more than three million barrels. The cause of this enormous decrease, where under normal conditions an increase would have been only natural, is assigned by some to the increase of prohibition territory; and this is true to some extent."—Brewers' Journal.

THE BARROOM BANNED.

A man who would enlist for military service must gain mastery over himself. A like mastery is needed in all civilian service. There is no place of worthy service where the barroom is not banned. Both "booze" and the barroom must go from Canada, as "vodka" has gone from Russia and as the "public house" is condemned in Britain. The unfit cannot survive.—Toronto Globe.

FROM MRS. WYLIE.

Dear Comrades:

When our executive committee met in Fargo, early this month, the general officers were delightfully entertained at the home of our state president, Mrs. Anderson. To her many accomplishments Mrs. Anderson adds that of being an excellent cook, and the dinner which she prepared, of short notice, too, was an added proof of that fact.

At the meeting held on this occasion, Miss Inez Lee, of Wheelock, was appointed to the Department of Flower Mission work, because of the resignation of Mrs. G. C. Rode.

Miss Lee is at present with her mother, at Plainfield, Iowa, but will return to her home in Wheelock April 1st. Until that time Miss Lee will carry on the correspondence of her department from her home in Iowa, and may be addressed there.

Our vice-president, Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best has consented to take up the work of the department, The Bible in the Public Schools, left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. O. W. McClusky. Mrs. Best is now with her daughter at 609 Normal Ave., Mount Pleasant, Mich., and, for a time, will carry on the work from there.

Our faithful, fearless, field worker, Mrs. Bowers, is working wonders in First District, despite weather conditions and the interruptions of train service. New unions have been organized at Derrick and Lawton. Names of officers will be found in another column. We commend these new unions to Superintendents and others, who are sending out supplies. Mrs. Bowers has organized several L. T. L.'s this month.

Miss Gladys M. Powell, our L. T. L. secretary, because of pressure of college work, will be relieved of sending out supplies. These may be obtained from State Headquarters at Fargo.

Our Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Ethel E. Halcrow, is filling engagements at week-ends, giving an evening's program and presenting the Y. P. B. work to the young people. This week she is at Amenla and next week at Calvin and other points. Those wishing to have her are requested to make arrangements during the winter months.

Mrs. Virginia Keener, of Banks, our medal contest trainer, has been winning her way in Fifth District and making contest work attractive. She has had several young men in her classes and who can tell the outcome, for contests make prohibition voters? Besides the local union at Epping, Mrs. Keener organized a Y. P. B. and an L. T. L. there also, and several other L. T. L.'s in that community.

We are glad to know that our organizer, Mrs. Callie E. Coates, is regaining her strength, after a serious operation. During her illness Mrs. Coates was bereft of an only sister, and we sympathize with her in this sorrow.

White-ribboners everywhere will extend sincere sympathy to our veteran friend and co-worker, Mrs. L. L. Muir, of Hunter, in the passing of her husband, Mr. Walter Muir, whose name has long stood for the best and noblest in Christian manhood.

Yours, in blessed service,

BARBARA H. WYLIE
Bowesmont, N. Dak., Jan. 27, '16.

President Wilson, who endorsed Equal Suffrage, voted for it in New Jersey.

FROM SUPT. OF FRANCHISE.

Hope, N. Dak., Jan. 18, 1916.

Dear Sisters:

Now that the holidays are past, the children back to school and the "hundred life is begun," I wonder if we cannot give a little more time to the suffrage work than we have given during the past few months.

To be real honest and frank about it, I have not heard from many of the workers recently.

Perhaps I am to blame somewhat, as I have been unable to do much for the past three months, on account of having been sick, but I hope to be able to take my place in the ranks from now on.

Our national superintendent has prepared a suffrage program, for use in the local unions, which can be secured at National Headquarters with a package of leaflets which make up the subject matter of the program, for ten cents.

We hope many copies of this program may be ordered by our workers.

While we did not add any new suffrage states to our present number during the last campaign, yet we know that we added many friends and voters to the cause.

The fact that a million votes were polled for woman's suffrage, in the four campaign states in their first battle, is encouragement to other workers. We know the work of educating the people on this subject is making great strides.

It also brings to our minds the fact that we must keep up that part of the work in our own state. How will we do it? Distribute literature, this is one of the best methods of educating the public that we know of. Most excellent leaflets are published by the National W. C. T. U. at very reasonable rates. They are concise and to the point. I wish more of these could be used. Do not overlook this part of the work, as it is most important.

Then there is the suffrage contest work in the schools. Have any of the unions taken this up this year? If so let me hear from you.

Have you held a suffrage medal contest in your union yet? Winter months are ideal for this work. You know there is a Suffrage Contest book prepared especially for this work—No. 14 of the Medal Contest series, price 10 cents. Order one and look it over.

Keep it in mind that we must keep the suffrage work before the people. We must educate, educate all the time and when the time comes for our men to vote on the question again, we will have INTELLIGENT voters, who will vote right and who will give North Dakota women the right to vote also. Let me hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

MRS. ELLA M. SHIPPY.

NORTH DAKOTA TOO.

Twenty-two states now help women who have lost their husbands to support their children. The legislatures of these states have decided that the widow without means is as much in need of help as the man who has lost a hand. The state profits in the end, because the children become in time self-supporting, if properly brought up, and an asset of the state.—Selected.

If equal suffrage increases divorce, why did Colorado grant 935 divorces the year before women were given the ballot and only 597 the year after?

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Funds received from December 17th, 1915, to Jan. 17th, 1916:

Fargo, dues.....	\$ 3 50
Stanley, dues.....	19 60
Kensal, life member.....	10 00
Leal, state, dues, chautauqua, legislative, memorial, headq's.....	28 50
Kintyre, state.....	10 00
Tyner, state, dues, L. T. L., chautauqua, legislative, memorial, Stevens, minutes, headquarters.....	19 60
Churches Ferry, dues, state.....	11 00
Lisbon, state, headquarters, L. T. L., memorial, Stevens, legislative, minutes.....	21 50
Wyndmere, dues, legislative.....	16 80
Grand Forks, dues.....	7 00
Fargo Scandinavian, white ribbon pins.....	3 60
Hufflund, state, dues.....	9 90
Sheldon, state.....	3 00
Sawyer, dues.....	2 80
Cavalier, dues.....	14 70
Mohall, dues, state, legislative.....	10 00
Hankinson, dues.....	13 30
Willrose, state, dues.....	6 40
Miss A. E. Palmer, state.....	1 00
Buxton, state.....	4 00
Rolla, state, chautauqua, legislative, headquarters, minutes, dues.....	33 50
Calvin, state, dues.....	32 40
Mayville, state, chautauqua, legislative, memorial, headq's.....	47 60
Bethel, state, chautauqua, legislative, Stevens, memorial.....	8 00
First District, state.....	20 00
Milnor, dues.....	8 40
Valley City Scandinavian, state, dues, minutes.....	22 10
Ray, dues.....	2 80
La Moure, dues.....	7 00
Abercrombie, dues.....	2 10
Dickinson, dues, minutes, state.....	15 60
Carrington, dues.....	3 50
Inkster, dues.....	60
Minnewaukan, state, minutes.....	4 50
Cooperstown, state, L. T. L., chautauqua, legislative, dues.....	45 30
Bisbee, dues, state.....	7 30
Edna F. Salmons, headquarters.....	25 00
Jamestown, dues, Stevens.....	4 97
Fifteenth District, minutes.....	3 00
Enderlin, dues.....	5 30
Hope, minutes.....	1 70

MEDAL CONTEST.

The first L. T. L. contest held this year is reported by the Bismarck union, it was held Jan. 7. This is the first of a series of contests planned to be held this winter by the local contest superintendent, Mrs. L. H. Patten.

Mrs. Rosetta T. Beachler of Epping took her contest class to Wheelock and held a very successful contest there, Sunday, Jan. 2.

The new union at Epping is the result of a contest held there by Mrs. Keener, Nov. 21. The W. C. T. U. and a Y. P. B. were organized at this contest—each with 15 members.

Hofflund reports a suffrage contest held at Tioga, by a class of young ladies, and a W. C. T. U. silver medal contest at the Hofflund church by a class of young men. Mrs. Keener is very proud of this contest as the only two members of the class, who were not members of the W. C. T. U., joined on this occasion. Seven new members secured at this contest.

Promptly fill out the certificate which is sent with each medal and return to the State superintendent. This is absolutely essential before the winner can enter a State or National contest, and is but fair to the contestant.

Our local superintendent writes: "We can reach more by the means of medal contests than in any other way." Try it.

EMMA LOCKWOOD.
Valley City, N. Dak.

CASELTON REPORTER CASELTON, N. D.

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WHAT CONGRESS CAN DO.

If it were possible to maintain a permanent anti-liquor majority in both houses, the following results might be secured: (1) Congress can repeal the present internal revenue laws, as applying to liquors, thus dissolving the partnership of the government in the traffic. This will destroy the legal defense of the traffic and require it to stand or fall by its own merits or demerits. (2) Congress can absolutely prohibit the liquor traffic, manufacture and sale, in all federal territory, which includes the District of Columbia, the Indian reservations and all government buildings and premises. (3) Congress can absolutely prohibit the importation of liquor from foreign countries. (4) Congress can absolutely and unconditionally prohibit all inter-state shipments of liquor. (5) Congress can absolutely prohibit the use of the mails to all publications containing liquor advertisements, and also to circulars and written letters of that nature, as now to obscene matter. It can prohibit the inter-state carrying of such matter by freight, express, or otherwise, by common carriers, and also the inter-state use of the telegraph and telephone in those interests. A similar law was effective against the lottery, and would be effective in this case. When liquor cannot be shipped across the national boundary, nor across the state lines, nor advertised within the state, the traffic will be fatally crippled. This will make state-wide prohibition fully effective, which it has never been.

All the above Congress can do without an amendment to the national constitution. There is no objection to such an amendment, and it will come in time after prohibition sentiment under statutory prohibition has been created. But it is not essential to have the liquor traffic prohibited by the national constitution any more than to have smuggling and lotteries prohibited by it. It is unthinkable that congress would legalize either one; and after statutory prohibition has been in operation for a few years it will be as unthinkable that congress would again legalize the liquor traffic.

We favor the Hobson bill or any other bill that will further national prohibition. We believe it to be the duty of Congress to give the people immediate relief, by enacting laws in accordance with the above statements.

We do not ask that this be done next year, or some time later, but now.

The very first session of congress, should do this as a present duty. There is no excuse for delay.—Our Messenger, Kansas.

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NEW UNIONS 1915-16

Union	President	Cor. Secretary	Treasurer
Freda—	Mrs. C. M. Butler	Mrs. Emma Eby	Mrs. W. Stayner
Raleigh—	Mrs. Esther E. Fisher	Miss Blanche Steele	Miss B. Steele
Brisbane—	Mrs. Nora Axlin	Mrs. J. G. Patterson	Mrs. Lottie Root
Leith—	Mrs. A. G. Baker	Mrs. J. P. Ralph	
Elgin—	Mrs. Otto Reinke	Mrs. P. M. Madison	Mrs. Madison
Lark—	Mrs. D. K. Ford	Miss Bertha Schick	Miss Maggie Vogel
Timmer—	Mrs. E. J. Reed	Mrs. Chas. Applin	Mrs. Jas. Naismith
Petrel—	Mrs. Jos. Martin	Mrs. J. L. Wood	Lulu Hersrud
Epping—	Mrs. Frank Beachler	Miss Blanche Elliott	Mrs. Blegen
Y. P. B.	Mrs. Fred Blegen	Mrs. H. G. Danielson	Miss Isabelle Lykken
Derrick—	Mrs. A. Newguard	Mrs. Geo. Danielson	Mrs. Ole Hogan
Lawton—	Mrs. R. H. McMorran	Mrs. Mazie Stevens	Mrs. E. M. Iago

REAL FORCE BEHIND WOMEN'S ANTI-SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

Of all the states in the union, one has been the constant habitat of the anti-suffragists. Most of their literature, most of their money, and a generous supply of their speakers have emanated from Massachusetts. Throughout the campaigns in Nevada, Montana, the Dakotas and Nebraska in 1914 it was "the women from Massachusetts" who were known as the women's opposition. Since a campaign was before the voters for the first time in Massachusetts last fall, therefore, an unusual opportunity was afforded to study this opposition on its own stamping ground.

According to the laws of Massachusetts all organizations working either for or against suffrage were compelled, at the end of the campaign, to file all contributions and expenses, unless they were under \$20, with the Secretary of State. An analysis of the anti-suffrage contributions, just completed by the Woman's Journal, shows the following facts:

- (1) By far the greater part of the anti-suffrage campaign fund was made up of personal contributions as distinct from fairs, rummage sales, dances, etc.
- (2) Four-fifths of these personal contributions, or \$39,324, were made by men. Contributions amounting to only \$9,585 were made by women.
- (3) The men's contributions came from 633 men, an average of \$62 a man.
- (4) More than three-fifths of all the anti-suffrage contributions, \$31,695, came from 135 men alone, an average of \$235 a man.

There is only one conclusion that can be drawn from these facts: It is men and not women, who are conducting the campaign against equal suffrage in this country under guise of "women's anti-suffrage societies" and with a few women as pawns.

One hundred and thirty-five men furnished \$31,695, nearly half the total receipts of the entire campaign and 64 per cent of the total contributions. Who are these men? What sort of men can afford to sign a check for \$235 with which to fight the enfranchisement of women? They are largely the bankers, brokers and powerful directors of the moneyed section of Boston. They not only did not represent the women of the state, but they did not represent the average men.

A similar study of the pro-suffrage contributions showed the following facts:

- (1) The greater part of the suffrage campaign funds was made up by actual work on the part of women in arranging fairs, rummage-sales, dances, etc., as distinct from personal contributions.
- (2) More than four-fifths of the personal contributions, \$32,963 to be exact, were made by women. Contributions amounting to only \$7,017 were made by men.
- (3) The women's contributions came from 1,896 women an average of \$17 a woman.
- (4) A large chunk of the women's contributions, \$8,216, came from 1,654 women, an average of \$5 apiece; and 1,024 women contributed \$2,997, an average of less than \$3 apiece.

These facts stand out in a white light against those of the anti-suffrage campaign. They show incontrovertibly that the suffrage movement is a movement largely of women. More than 80 per cent of its contributions were from women, and the greater part of its receipts were gained, not by the "check-book" campaign, but by hard work. It is a significant fact that while 633 men were handing out \$62 apiece against suffrage, three times as many women were giving \$17 apiece for it. Most women do not have check-books; they get their money with difficulty and only by saving with the utmost care. And while 135 men were giving \$235 a piece in their fight against justice, 1,024 women, eight times as many, were giving a hard earned \$3 apiece with which to gain their freedom.

All sorts of women, rich and poor

alike, gave up their money for political equality. Against them was the plutocratic, Tory class of men.

The records of the suffrage campaign at the Massachusetts State House have cleared the decks. No longer can there be any talk of opposition from women. The anti-suffrage campaign is financed by men. How much longer will respectable men permit the moneyed interests of Massachusetts to wage unchallenged an organized campaign against the welfare and rights of the great mass of women of this country?

—Woman's Journal.

HOW CAN A WHITE RIBBON BUSY WITH HOME DUTIES HELP THE CAUSE?

History and scripture attest to this truth—that God has never called upon the lazy or the idle when help was needed for His service. When He has important work to be done He goes to those who are already at work.

When Jesus wanted James and John for His disciples, He found them busy mending their nets. When God sent for Saul to be king over Israel he was found searching the hills for his father's lost beasts. When He wanted Gideon for one of the deliverers of Israel he was busy threshing wheat. When He wanted a prophet and sent for Elisha, they found him out in the field plowing with twelve yoke of oxen.

When God wants some great work done for temperance, He often asks it of the woman who has many household cares.

First.—She can pay her dues, which help in carrying on the work all over the world.

Second.—Since no influence is so potent as example, the busy woman can live temperance every day in the year.

Third.—She can wear the white ribbon on all occasions, thus preaching temperance and purity to all whom she meets.

Fourth.—The very busy woman might talk in an interesting way of the work of the W. C. T. U. to callers, visitors and to anyone who comes into her home.

Fifth.—The busy woman might occasionally ask the union to meet in her home and invite neighbors who have not been interested, thus creating a wider interest in the work.

Sixth.—The home worker can teach the principles of temperance to her children, making sure that none will go astray from her household. If possible, get the boys and girls to sign the pledge and wear the white ribbon.

—Union Signal.

HOW TO GET MONEY.

We are offering a few suggestions as to ways of replenishing the local, county and state treasury. Try them and have money to use as the work demands it. Other plans will be gladly received by the Finance Committee.

1. Get honorary members. All their dollar remains in the local treasury.
2. Take a collection at every meeting.
3. Hold medal contests. All above expenses for local union.
4. Hold entertainments or public meetings. Ask for a good offering.
5. Every member keep a "self-denial" box to be opened at a quarterly meeting.
6. Serve a dinner on Thanksgiving or election day.
7. Have a "sewing bee" to mend or sew for pay.
8. A sale of useful and fancy articles for Christmas.
9. Secure life members for county or state.
10. Invite the superintendent of systematic giving to give a talk at one of your meetings.

There are in the United States more than eighteen thousand public libraries having on their shelves seventy-five million books.

THE IDEAL W. C. T. U. WOMAN.

To be an "ideal W. C. T. U. woman" one must be a true woman—genuine, pure, real. Not necessarily a great woman, as the world calls great, for the world is too easily impressed with fashionable clothes and polite bearing, with personal beauty, connection, station and outward accomplishments to inquire into the character and doings of the individual.

She is a woman with a pure heart and clean life, always kind and sympathizing, attached to just principles, and actuated by the same; governed by the purest motives in doing good; not exalted in mortal pride nor elevated in her own views, but honest, sincere, virtuous and upright before God and the world. One who has a great, loving heart, large enough to contain the whole human family—these constitute true womanliness. Strike these out, and what is woman? A savage without sympathy! Take them away and her womanliness is gone. She no longer lives in the image of her Creator; no look of sympathy brightens her countenance, to tell of love and charity for the woes of others. But let her go abroad with just principles, and she is an exhaustless fountain in a vast desert. A glorious sun, shining ever, dispelling every vestige of darkness. There is love animating her heart, sympathy breathing in every tone. A good woman—the world feels it. She is enthroned on truth, her fortress is wisdom, her dominion the limitless universe.

She does not regard the W. C. T. U. work as a burdensome duty that must be performed, but as a great privilege. She believes that an opportunity to do good is a call to do good. She seizes this opportunity as a call from God. She feels the responsibility of the position she has taken by becoming a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, because she knows that the influence of the union in the community is nothing more than the influence of its members, so she must be consistent in all she does. She does nothing to invite criticism. She avoids the very appearance of evil.

She is a very busy woman and felt, perhaps, when invited to come into the work, that her hands were already full, that her income was so small and her talents so few that she had very little to give; but she felt that God was calling her and was willing—yea, glad—to give such as she had.

She came as an empty vessel, empty of self and pride, and malice and unbelief, and willing to be filled with the Spirit of God; with humility, love and faith, and used of God to carry out His purpose. By God's help and carefully planning her work, she finds time to attend the meetings; she goes on time and brings some helpful thought for others. By practicing systematic giving, she always has something to give toward the expense of the work; by using her talents, she has gained other talents.

She never declines to serve in any way she may be helpful. She is like the little Indian boy who, when he found he could not be the preacher, wished for what he thought to be the next best thing—that he might be the preacher's horse and buggy to carry the preacher to tell the good news. She is willing to do the little things, the most commonplace things, even to be the horse and buggy, that the good work may go on.

Her president has learned to depend on her, and often asks her to do things that seem impossible to her; but she has promised to stand by her president and she doesn't say, "I can't," though she feels it ever so much. She knows that she can, of herself, do nothing, but she remembers that her strength is in Christ, that she can do all things through Christ, who strengthens her. She goes into her closet and tells Him all about it, and asks Him to help her; but she believes like Sam Jones, that the place to pray for potatoes is at the

end of the hoe handle. She goes to work, and she works as if everything depends upon her, and prays as if everything depends upon God—and leaves the results to Him.

She works, not in a half-hearted way—she is like the little girl whom the L. T. L. leader was drilling to say, "My head and heart, and this right hand for God, and home and native land"—she insists on both hands being right for God. That is the secret of her success. She puts her very self—her whole self into the work. She does not hold on to the world with one hand, and try to hold on to God with the other. She studies the conditions of her community and how she may help to better these conditions. In doing this she does not neglect her home and family, as our antagonists assert, but shields and protects them. She is broad-minded and generous-hearted, and co-operates with every human endeavor for the elevation of mankind. She does not wait to see if her action meets with popular favor, but seeks earnestly to know God's will, that she may do it.

She always wears the white ribbon, and through it makes many a plea for right living when her lips are silent. She does right because it is right, and that she may feel the consciousness of God's approval.—Ex.

CANADA'S WHITENING MAP.

The vote for prohibition in Newfoundland was more than four times as large as the vote against it—24,965 for, 5,348 against. The law required that forty per cent of the voters registered at the last election vote on the question. Of the fifteen electoral constituencies, eleven gave more than the required number of votes, and all others except two recorded large majorities in its favor. The election was held November 4, but on account of stormy weather ballot boxes in the St. Barbe district could not be collected for some weeks—and it was this district which turned the tide for prohibition. The law becomes effective January 1, 1917.

Canada has set out to "make the map all white." Province-wide prohibition obtains in Prince Edward Island and in Alberta. In Nova Scotia it applies to all the province except the capital city, Halifax, which may outlaw the drink traffic by popular vote. Saskatchewan has a law abolishing liquor in all bars and clubs until after the war—then a vote of the people is to decide the question. The sale in shops is at present under control of the provincial government. In the other provinces a large proportion of territory is under prohibition through local option.

A BUSHEL OF CORN.

Adapted from National W. C. T. U. Poster.

Leader: "From a bushel of corn, what does the distiller get?"

Fi child: "From a bushel of corn the distiller gets four gallons of whisky which retail at \$16.80."

L.: "What does the U. S. government get?"

Second child: "The U. S. government gets \$4.40."

L.: "What does the railroad company get?"

Third child: "The railroad company gets 80 cents."

L.: "What does the drayman get?"

Fourth child: "The drayman gets 15 cents."

L.: "What does the retailer get?"

Fifth child: "The retailer gets \$7, but I'd like to know what the farmer gets?"

Sixth child: "The farmer gets 45 cents (sometimes more, sometimes less)."

L.: "What does the wife get?"

Eighth child: "The wife gets hungry."

L.: "What do the children get?"

Ninth child: "The children get rags."

L.: "What does the politician get?"

Tenth child: "The politician gets of fence."

L.: "What does the man that votes license get?"

Eleventh child (a little tot): "The man that votes license gets ashamed when he hears these facts about four gallons of whisky made from one bushel of corn, and we think he won't vote for license another time!"