

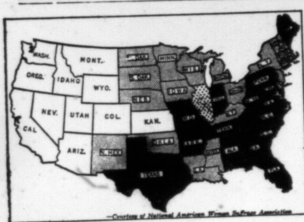
WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

FRANCHISE NUMBER

FARGO, N. D., JULY, 1916.

VOL. 20. No. 6



THE TREND OF WOMAN'S VOTING

MRS. ELLA M. SHIPPY

No fair-minded person who has given the subject of Woman's Suffrage serious thought will deny that the help given by the woman's ballot for moral reform movements and good government is inestimably good.

The past few years have been great ones for the advancement of this cause. Fifty years ago, little, if any, recognition had been given to this subject. Any one who had espoused the cause was considered a fanatic, a strong minded person, or a demagogue, whose soul desire was to rule the universe, in a high-handed manner, and to have absolute control of the male members of the human family.

The subject of "Woman's Rights" as it was most commonly called, did not have a respectful recognition, let alone any thoughts of votes or progress, except from a very few far-sighted, clear thinking workers for reform. By many the subject was regarded as a menace to the home; others were indifferent, in fact the vast bulk of the population were apathetic in the matter; others regarded it facetiously—and as a result, practically all the recognition it received was scorn, ridicule and laughter, from the publishers of comic newspapers, writers of would be "Funnygraphs," would be orators, actors and actresses (?), in the old-fashioned spelling and country school exhibitions on wintry Friday nights, when all the country folk for miles around would congregate to listen to the speech on "Woman's Rights," and dialogues where the funny character advocated Woman's Rights. Usually this character was dressed to represent a woman of uncertain age, tall, angular, garments cut on masculine lines, small hat set crooked on disorderly hair, or else with and old fashioned poke bonnet, invariably armed with an umbrella or cane, presumably setting out to conquer the world, particularly mankind, or else she was gesticulating wildly, screaming at the top of her voice making a speech for Woman's Rights, supposedly a typical Suffragist.

We older ones are familiar with this representative of equal suffrage of a few years ago, but, thank God, the old fashioned conception of an equal suffragist is relegated to the

past, and old time prejudices are fast passing away.

The world is learning today that the advocate for Equal Suffrage is now, as she always has been, the quiet, home loving woman who has only the best interests of her family, home and country at heart; for no one knows better than she, that the greatest foes to the home, are the opponents of woman suffrage—the liquor interests, the white slaver, the gambler, the exploiter of children and the unscrupulous politician.

We are glad also that the world has learned that woman is man's equal intellectually. One of the hardest struggles woman has had is the one for equal educational privileges and advantages. A century ago woman were not supposed to be endowed with an equal amount of intelligence as men. No one knew the term higher education as applied to women. Elementary and grammar schools were provided for boys in colonial days, but the girls were not admitted to them. There were no colleges for women seventy-five years ago, and the term co-education had scarcely been dreamed of by either sex.

To-day the country is filled with women's colleges, and most of the state universities are co-educational—giving women equal opportunities with men. Women are admitted to theological seminaries and colleges of medicine and law. They are found in all the fields of learning, literature and journalism. Over 90 per cent of the public school teachers are women. She seems particularly fitted to this work—after about 80 years of equal opportunity we find she is man's equal intellectually.

We are so glad those old fallacies have been proven untrue. We are also pleased to see the change in attitude of the great political parties towards us. A few years ago we were practically ignored by them, our wants, our desires were passed over lightly, if noticed at all—But now what a change! Today they actually stop long enough to listen to us. Our wants are considered and many of our desires gratified, and in certain states our women get practically what they want. For a while we wondered why this change, when it occurred to us that perhaps it is due to the fact that over four million women now vote for candidates for President of the United States, and this does not fail to impress the politicians and office seekers with the very probable effect of their influence, and if the advocates of our cause continue to conduct their campaigns in the future, as in the past, with the courtesy, dignity, consistency and intelligence displayed in recent campaigns, and we believe they will, we are sure the victory will soon be ours.

This fact alone, perhaps, accounts for the great change in the attitude towards us by the great political parties of today. We who were political ciphers a few years ago,



ELLA M. SHIPPY

are forging to the front and will soon occupy a place of political equality with man. They are kinder to us and our cause than ever before. Do you think it is because they love women more? Do you believe they think we are any wiser than our mothers or grandmothers? Hardly. It is because woman has the ballot—that weapon by which the tyrant's power has been slain, and the thrones of aristocracy have been overthrown—and because she holds in her own hands a sufficient number of these ballots to decide who shall be the next president of these United States of America.

It is our power, not our beauty or our wisdom particularly, that has compelled the admiration of political parties and aspirants for political offices, and which has induced them to give us so much recognition.

"The ballot is a burden and a favor, without doubt; Its a privilege, a duty and a task; Its a thing most men can't bear to be without; But for which they think no woman ought to ask."

Great and grave responsibilities come with this power, and I believe the object of this subject, "The Trend of Woman's Voting," is to show how well and how bravely those responsibilities have been borne and discharged by our millions of women scattered throughout the twelve suffrage states of this American Union, as well as in the foreign countries in which suffrage has been granted women.

A few months ago one of the prominent weekly magazines, in an effort to ascertain the attitude of the United States press on this subject, sent letters to a thousand newspapers in all parts of the country, to answer two questions, what is the editor's attitude toward the matter, the other how the community stood relative to suffrage. Answers from the editors of every state were sent

freely. The ayes were in the majority. The communities also favor it, but not quite as unanimously as the editors.

Again, a few months ago, in order to present to the people of the four campaign suffrage states, the truth concerning the effect of women voting, the publisher of a leading magazine sent out circular letters to all of its subscribers in franchise states, asking if they believed in suffrage, yes or no; whether it had caused any tangible results in legislation, especially for and in the interest of women and children; any changes in city or state administrations; in politics, public opinion, in the moral tone of their towns and cities, and whether it is making for progress or reaction. Six hundred and thirty-four replies were received—616 ayes, 15 noes, two doubtful, and one blank, to the first question asked. All other questions were answered in the affirmative. Not one reported the breaking down of the home life—as result of woman's voting—one of the main theoretical objections against woman's voting. But all reported cleaner politics, better laws and progress along all lines.

A few months ago we were all pleased with the result of the first vote cast by the women of our neighboring state—ILLINOIS—when they cleaned up 1,100 saloons. We remember also, how hard the liquor dealers tried to have the supreme court of that state annul the people's decision granting women the power to vote for all officers except those named in the constitution, and how glad we were when the liquor dealers failed in their nefarious attempt.

In Chicago the election of a reform council, improvement in the care of the city and council wards, the Sunday closing of saloons is credited largely to the women of that state and their recognized political influence. One prominent writer states that Woman Suffrage is going to give Illinois local option, and later state-wide Prohibition. Illinois now boasts of a Mother's Pension law.

In much-talked of COLORADO we learn from competent judges that "Colorado has the safest, sanest, most humane, most progressive, most scientific laws relative to the child and child welfare to be found on the statute books of any state in the country."

In contrast to the Massachusetts women, who are still compelled to rely on the silent influence, and who toiled for 55 years to secure a joint guardianship law for the mother and father for their minor children. Our Colorado sisters secured the enactment of this law in 55 days after the first legislature convened, following the adoption of women suffrage. During the 22 years they have had suffrage over 200 laws have

(Continued on page 4)

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

EDITOR IN CHIEF

Mrs. R. M. Pollock,
MANAGING EDITOR.

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

JULY 1916

FROM FLOWER MISSION SUPT.

Dear Comrades:

These long vacation days give us wonderful opportunities to interest school boys and girls in Flower Mission work. Many stand ready and eager to do valient service in the distribution of flowers and packages and their bright faces are not the least of the cheer. All they need is a little direction and guidance. Won't each member of each union appoint herself a committee of one to help along the work right where you are? If not already members they may be induced to join the L. T. L. or Y. P. B. later on.

Our part in life is to be the strong soul upon whom many may lean. Young people stir communities with their enthusiasm when they get things under way—we need them—and they need us. As they grow up they will learn that opportunity and obligation walk together.

I trust every union had a Flower Mission program in June. If not it is not too late to hold one any time during the summer. A large number of leaflets were sent out; if you were missed, write me and I will gladly send a supply.

Some of us are very enthusiastic in our Flower Mission work but I wonder if we have all remembered that this department is entitled to a portion of our tithes in systematic giving. Begin now if not already doing this. With the slogan Prohibition, Prosperity and Progress we have an added responsibility.

I make a special plea for faithfulness in this department during the next few months. Visiting the sick in hospitals is a service big with influence for Christ and His Kingdom. If you cannot go yourself, let the blossoms speak for you; their language is understood and with the little text cards a gracious influence is certain.

Yours for service,

INEZ LEE.

Supt. Flower Mission and Relief Work

SUFFRAGE MEETINGS PROGRAMS

Singing—"The Advancing Host."
Scripture Reading—Gen. 1:26; Psalm 45.
Prayer—
Reading—"Facts for W. C. T. U. Women."
Reading—"The Promised Land."
Singing—"Help Us Win the Vote."
Discussion—"Why Women Want the Ballot."
"What a Woman's Vote Would Do."
Map Drill—Show the Suffrage States and tell when they were enfranchised.
Reading—"The Real Opponent of Woman's Suffrage."
Reading—"The Value of My Vote."
Singing—"They Vote for Prohibition."
Price 2 cents each, per 50 10 cents, per 100 15 cents. Send all orders to National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Ill.

FRANCHISE INSTITUTE PROGRAM

Scripture Reading—Gen. 1:26-31.

- I. Outline of National Government:
 - a Of whom is the Senate composed?
 - b Of whom is the House of Representatives composed? c Define the duties of the President and Cabinet.
 - II. Outline of state and local government.
 - a How many officials? Name them.
 - b How are these officials elected?
 - III. What is Commission Government?
 - IV. Define the following: Alien, Australian Ballot, Ballot, Caucus, Citizen, Habes Corpus Writ, Veto, Registration, Lobby, Initiative and Referendum, Mandamus, Precinct, Primary, Recall, Vote.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, INDIANAPOLIS, NOV. 17-22.

STATE CONVENTION, GRAFTON, OCT. 20-23.

We are more than sorry to learn that our dear Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson is not well. We can assure her of the love and sympathy of a whole state. Let's show our love by more earnest work in the cause to which she has always given her best.

Every union and perhaps every member of a union had best send to National W. C. T. U. Publishing House, Evanston, Ill., for catalog of publications. They are supplied with Campaign Songs, Cantatas, Programs for Meetings, Posters and literature of all kinds relating to our work. We need to send out literature, to counteract the vicious misstatements of the liquorites.

Thompson, N. D., June 9, 1916.

Dear White Ribbon Sisters:

Your Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction and Essay Contest work met with an accident and has been in bed for repairs for some time. This accounts for this request in the July issue of White Ribbon Bulletin instead of June. Will all who have Prize Essays, for grades or high school, that have not been entered in district contests please send them to me as soon as possible. Also any district prize essays that may be entered in the state contest. Lovingly, Lillie B. Smith, State Supt' S. T. I.

Dear White Ribbon Bulletin:

If your space would permit I would write a lengthy account of my delightful trip east, including a few days at General Conference of M. E. church at Saratoga, N. Y. I want to let the friends, especially those of second district, know of my return, also, to prevent misunderstanding, that neither the place or date of our postponed annual district convention are fully decided. As soon as possible will notify each union. Please be ready to accept "call" on short notice. Might say that postponement is on account of unexpected unfavorable conditions at expected convening place. Thankful for past care of our Heavenly Father and success in our great work and praying for greater prosperity, M. A. Garry, Dist. Pres., Leeds, N. D., June 13, '16.

Regarding the great National conventions and their action on the great question of woman's suffrage, the big city papers are unanimous in saying, as does the Boston Herald, New York Tribune and New York Evening Post, that it is a distinct victory. "It registers at once a sentiment and a prophecy which may be said to mark the beginning of the end of opposition." Suffragists as a whole, "rejoice heartily that another citadel of prejudice has fallen," and that these great conservative parties are now on record forever on their side. It compensates in considerable measure for the Iowa defeat. Suffrage for women will be a pledge in every national platform this year. Who shall say now that it will not triumph? Certainly the anti-suffragists need concern themselves no longer with national conventions; no party will reverse itself on this issue so long as there are so many millions of women voters. Incredible as it may seem to those who were working in what appeared to be a hopelessly forlorn cause only fifteen years ago, no national party will ignore or oppose suffrage hereafter.

- V. Outline of the status of women in the United States.
 - a Laws of your state regarding woman's property rights.
 - b Disability of married women.
 - c The co-guardianship of children.
 - VI. Outline of the liquor laws of your state.
 - VII. General discussion, "How the woman's vote would help in affairs of government."
- Price 2c each; per 50 10c; per 100 15c. National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Ill.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

Dear Comrades:

As I write the colors are flying every where, the militia of the state is mobilizing and expecting orders at any time to be sent to the Mexican border. These days seem portentous. While we realize that our border must be protected and American lives safeguarded, we sympathize with President Wilson as he hesitates to declare war upon stricken Mexico. We can only hope and pray that war may be averted, and that the blessings of peace and a stable government may come to the poor, long suffering people of Mexico.

In a little more than three months we shall be gathering at Grafton for our annual convention. It is none too early to begin taking an inventory of stock, to see just where we stand as to membership and work done. There is still time to become a banner union and to reach the goal (fifty per cent increase) in membership.

Weather conditions during the entire year have not been favorable for the work of organizers and they have not been able to accomplish all that we hoped. Can we not at our fairs, open-air meetings and Chautauquas, make up for what the organizers (through no fault of theirs) have been unable to do? Literature, in abundance, should be distributed at these meetings, where great crowds gather. We must not fail to let the people know that we are in the fierce, closing struggle with the liquor traffic and NEED THEIR HELP. A splendid effort should be made to recruit members at all these gatherings. Have plenty of membership cards and white ribbon bows.

It is a good idea to get the habit of keeping a supply of white ribbon bows and membership cards in your handbag. "If every white ribboner would do the personal work which comes in her way as she goes about her daily duties, there would be a wonderful increase of membership and interest in our great work. You will be surprised to find there are still women waiting for you to ask them to join the W. C. T. U. Try it!

While at the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minn., (where I have been for a week, seeking, and I hope, finding relief from a trouble of the digestive organs, of long standing) I met, in the throngs who were there for health, white ribboners from many states. The little white bow was an introduction and a bond of unity. A number came to me expressing their pleasure at seeing the white ribbon and apologizing for leaving their own at home. I was happy to supply them with bows from my handbag and thought, as I often do, of the wonderful moral effect if all our women would wear the little white ribbon bow all the time.

District conventions have been the order of the day through June, and the reports in this paper can give only a slight idea of the helpfulness and inspiration of these gatherings. I greatly enjoyed being at Park River for the Seventeenth District convention, which was presided over by Mrs. Bessie Kibbee Williams. Mrs. Williams felt she could not keep the office of president and Mrs. Bertha Lee Broyles, our state organizer, was elected. Splendid plans were made for aggressive organizing work throughout the entire district.

I have had the pleasure, this winter, of coming in closer touch with our Y. P. B. at the State University, and of becoming better acquainted with the indefatigable supervisor of the work, Mrs. Alice V. Hull. It was a privilege to give the final convocation address to the splendid young people of the University, and to attend the Y. P. B. banquet. The president, Miss Stella Hopkins, was

toast mistress, and speeches were given by our state Y. P. B. secretary, Miss Ethel Halcrow, Miss Mildred Noltemeyer, vice president, and others. We are very proud of our University Y. P. B. of seventy members and of the fine work accomplished. While I was there during commencement week, after we had taken dinner together, a business meeting was held and officers were elected for the coming year. A number of the officers and members were in the graduating class of this year. Wherever they go we will have well equipped leaders for our work. Miss Luella Hall is the newly elected president for the coming year—with an able corps of officers. The prospect is bright for a great year's work at the State University. This letter is written at the charming home of "our" Bessie Lathe Scovell, where I am visiting a day—en route to Fargo. Mrs. Scovell, as national college Y. P. B. secretary, organized the University Y. P. B. and rejoices greatly in its success.

Mrs. Ella Hoover Thacher, our National superintendent of the department of work among Soldiers and Sailors, has issued a call for money to buy grape juice for the sick soldiers and sailors in Texas and also to buy chocolate for those who are not sick. Now is the time to show our "boys" that the W. C. T. U. is interested in them. Unions and individuals wishing to contribute will please send the money to North Dakota W. C. T. U. Headquarters, First National Bank Block, Fargo, N. D., stating what it is for.

Yours sincerely,

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON
Minneapolis, Minn., June 28, 1916

9TH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

June 10 and 11 were memorable days for the Ninth District, when the convention met. It was a most profitable and inspiring meeting from start to finish. What we lacked in numbers was made up in enthusiasm. Our convention speaker, Mrs. Lizzie O. Middleton, inspired us all by her presence and instructive addresses. The program was carried out "with neatness and dispatch" under the able leadership of our president, Mrs. Minnie Pearson. Mrs. Mary Moger, our convention hostess, and her consecrated helpers, of the Hazelton union, deserve much credit for the excellent arrangements made to entertain the convention, the union at Hazelton having been organized less than a year, and prior to the convention consisting of only six active members. The visiting delegates were especially impressed by the support of, and active interest taken in the convention by the honorary members.

On Saturday such topics as "Peace," "Needed Legislation in North Dakota," "Good Results of Woman's Suffrage," "How to Gain and Hold New Members" and "The Union Signal" were discussed by members of the W. C. T. U. A very instructive and interesting talk on "Parliamentary Drill" was given by Mrs. Middleton. In the evening the President's Message preceded the Medal contest. It was full of hopeful, helpful thoughts, one of which was to "make our good better and our better best." Five young ladies participated in the contest, Miss Ethel Steele being the successful winner.

A heavy down pour of rain prevented a meeting on Sunday morning, but in the afternoon a good audience gathered to hear a talk on "Sunday School Work" by Rev. T. R. Meilly, a paper on "Child Training" and "What Constitutes Membership in the W. C. T. U?" Mrs. Zunkel, of Temwick, read a very interesting and touching story, "The Demon Rum" prepared by Mrs. Wilson, of Wishek.

The convention address by Mrs. Middleton was given at the closing session Sunday evening. She illustrated her lecture by a chart showing very clearly the harmful effect of alcohol on the brain and on the moral nature. It is hoped that every union will purchase a set of these charts for use in their own meetings and in the school-room. During the convention Mrs. Mary Moger was made a life member of the North Dakota W. C. T. U., two active and four honorary members were gained for the local union, and three yearly subscribers to the Union Signal.

FROM MRS. WYLIE.

Dear Comrades:

A department of our work, often neglected, is that of Tithing or Proportionate and Systematic Giving. This method is clearly outlined in the Bible as God's financial plan for sustaining the early church and, so far as we can see, the command has never been abrogated.

Many of our women practice tithing and among them, our state president, Mrs. Anderson, who considers the W. C. T. U. as worthy an object as any. When the National W. C. T. U. suggested placing a shelf of new temperance books in colleges, Mrs. Anderson felt that no work could be more important and generously donated her tithe to purchase the books for each of our State Schools. We can best show our appreciation of this philanthropy by doing something similar. In our giving, let us not forget a share to the W. C. T. U.

The annual convention for the Eighteenth District was held at Cavalier, June 1 and 2, with Mrs. Bowers as speaker. The Seventeenth District met in Park River, June 8 and 9, with Mrs. Anderson present. Mrs. Middleton was speaker at Ninth District convention held at Hazelton, June 10 and 11, while Miss Ethel Halrow spoke at First District meeting held at Cray June 21-23. The Thirteenth District met at LaMoure June 22-23 where Mrs. Wilder was the conductor of convention. We are especially glad to announce a stirring convention in far-off Tenth District, at Reeder June 24 and 25, made possible through the earnest and persistent efforts of our friend, Mrs. Middleton. A few more conventions are to be held in July. It is very encouraging to note the interest and enthusiasm which have featured these meetings. Our thoughts now turn towards the Chautauqua gatherings and we hope the weather may be favorable, and that many of you may be able to attend. With pleasure and anticipation we welcome our special speaker, Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, president of the State W. C. T. U. of Kansas, who speaks at Valley City July 9, at Mouse River Loop July 11 at North Chautauqua July 13. Mrs. Mitchner is in great demand throughout the country and it is a rare chance for us to get her. She is earnest and vivacious, an eloquent and forceful speaker, and we expect much from the coming of the president of the Sunflower state.

During her trip west over the N. P. railroad Mrs. Wilder organized a local union at Taylor with Mrs. C. H. Silvernail, president, Mrs. R. C. Roe, corresponding secretary and Mrs. June Stenquist as treasurer.

Mrs. Bowers closed her regular itinerary early in June, having done a splendid year's work. She speaks at Thompson June 30, then goes to Mouse River Loop Chautauqua to have charge of the Institute there. She remains in that district to conduct the convention to be held July 19-21, after which she returns to Fargo for her vacation. Mrs. Bertha Lee Broyles has been doing some field-work in the Fifteenth District, under the direction of the district president, Mrs. Wilder.

Mrs. Lizzie O. Middleton is finishing an itinerary of several weeks which is certain to count for lasting good in the state. She is energetic and resourceful and has spared no effort to promote the interests of our work. A difficult field as is the Nineteenth District, we consider it a distinct gain that Mrs. Middleton and Mrs. Bowe have about completed arrangements for a district meeting there.

In keeping with the lateness of other things this year, our state convention will be held Oct. 20-23, instead of in September, as formerly. Grafton ladies are actively planning for the success of the meeting. The local union follows: President, Mrs. Livi Blades; vice-president, Mrs. O. M. Omie; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ed. Pierce; recording



MRS. R. M. POLLOCK

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Ye editor journeyed with the enfranchised member of the family to the big Chicago National Republican Convention. We enjoyed immensely seeing how men manage a big convention. There were times when the convention managed itself—but who can describe the noise and bedlam let loose when they did it. It was funny for a spectator, but it was perspiring work for the participants, as they marched up and down the crowded aisles waving coats, hats, umbrellas, handkerchiefs, flags, pennants, shouting from bass throats the name and virtues of their nominee.

Wednesday was the woman's suffrage parade day. It was the third day of pouring, pelted rain and everybody said the women could not march. The firemen had given up their parade and of course the women would not attempt to parade. Suffrage was to have a hearing at four o'clock, before the resolutions committee of National convention. So we defied the wind and rain and went to Coliseum, but before we reached there we saw the marching columns of white and gold passing into the huge building. They poured into the many entrances and swarmed over the platform and delegates seats just as a "limousine woman," representing the "Society Opposed to the Suffrage of Women," was saying that she represented the majority of American women who do not wish to vote. It was noticeable that she seemed to lose heart in her speech, as she viewed the silent army with their golden banners, as they quietly and seemingly in endless numbers continued to march into the building. Undaunted by the cold lake wind and driving rain, cheer-

secretary, Mrs. Wm. Nollman; treasurer, Mrs. H. H. Moore. The union has chosen the following chairmen of convention committees:

Entertainment—Mrs. F. L. Owston
Reception—Mrs. Westgate
Decoration—Mrs. Wm. Nollman
Music—Mrs. Bess K. Williams
Pages and Ushers—Mrs. Robbins
Postoffice—Mrs. Allen Hoople
Finance—Mrs. Dan. Upham
Publicity—Mrs. H. H. Moore and Mrs. Wm. Miller
Rest-room—Mrs. C. Taylor
Platform—Mrs. E. Erickson
Badges—Mrs. J. E. Gray
Banquet—Mrs. Caswell and Mrs. Thos. Miller.

While these dear women are working to make local arrangements perfect, let us, on our part, be ready with the best reports we have ever had, of new members gained, in local unions, Y. P. B.'s and L. T. L.'s, of all financial obligations met and of much good accomplished, along the many lines of our activities.

Yours for a great convention,
BARBARA H. WYLIE.
Bowesmont, N. Dak., June 29th, 1916

ful and triumphant, they stood and listened while suffragist and anti-suffragist stated their demands to the party leaders. The committee, by a large majority, granted the request of the suffragists. Truly a signal triumph after all these years. We thank God and are grateful, pledging ourselves to work patiently and persistently for the day which is surely coming when a "woman shall have a man's chance."

Friday was the big day, when the session lasted from eleven a. m. to ten p. m. without recess. There was a vast amount of oratory, eulogism, applause and noise. It was impressed upon us that a body of picked men, charged with selecting the leader of a great party and president of a mighty nation, are not to be moved by the clamor and noise of the people. Its the sober judgment that counts, and the candidates who received the biggest ovations, even the one whose friends sent a live elephant thru the crowd, gained no more votes than the first ballot gave him.

It is well for the country that the spirit of our fathers, who framed that wonderful constitution of the United States—the spirit that made each give a little of his ideas and claims for the common good. It is well for us that a thousand men from all parts of the country can get together and agree on a policy and candidate, and setting a side all personal choice go out to work together in perfect amity for the common good of all.

MRS. R. M. POLLOCK.

MEDAL CONTEST.

Now that the public schools are closed for the summer, I wonder if we cannot give a little time to the contest work in the Sunday Schools.

Two Sunday School programs have been arranged, one on Temperance for the Junior Sunday School and the other, Anti-Cigarette, for the intermediate pupils. One program will occupy about one half hour. Price 2 cents each or 50 cents per 100. It is earnestly requested that these contest programs be given in the Sunday School on Temperance Sunday as a means of creating temperance and prohibition sentiment. These contests may be conducted by the Temperance Sunday School superintendent or the medal contest superintendent or they may co-operate.

Have you held a Suffrage medal contest in your union yet? There is a Suffrage contest book arranged especially for this work. No. 14, price 10c.

The Twelfth and Fifteenth Districts held W. C. T. U. gold medal contests at their conventions. Jamestown, Stanley and Sawyer report repeat contests held in neighboring towns. The Ninth District held a Suffrage silver medal contest at their convention. Five new members were secured for the W. C. T. U. Kintyre in the same district held a Suffrage silver medal contest, receipts \$34.10. Calvin took their matron's contest class to Daniels and held their contest in the Yeoman hall, receipts \$15.75. A W. C. T. U. silver medal contest was held in the High school auditorium at Dickinson. The W. C. T. U. pledge cards were passed and a number of boys and young men signed them. Miss Mabel Montgomery, of Valley City, conducted two W. C. T. U. gold medal contests, one at the Noltmiller consolidated school, June 8th, and the other at Wesley Chapel, Oriska, June 15th. There are no unions at these places, but much interest is taken in the W. C. T. U. medal contests.

Write me whenever I may be of service, no incident is too trivial to interest me. Report any item of interest, all this is interesting and inspiring to contest workers.

EMMA LOCKWOOD,
Valley City, N. D.

After all, the old lady was right when she said: "If I had the entire crop in my possession, I'd convert it all into starch to stiffen the backbones of these men who can't stand up straight on the temperance question."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Cash received for dues and pledges from May 21 to June 21, 1916:
15th Dist. state, headquarters..... \$25.00
Fargo, headquarters..... 15.00
Galesburg, dues..... 9.80
Sheldon, dues..... 7.00
St. Thomas, dues..... 11.30
Rolling Green, dues..... 2.80
Wild Rose, L. T. L. dues..... 1.10
Wahalla, dues..... 3.50
Edgeley, dues..... 43.40
Norma, dues..... 2.50
18th dist. state, dues..... 25.00
University, Y. P. B. dues..... 16.50
Sherwood, dues..... 2.10
Oberon, dues..... 5.40
The year is now half gone. The books of the State Treasurer will close October 6th—less than four months from now. There is no need to tell you how important it is that our gain in membership keep pace with the growth of the state, and that our gain or loss depend largely upon the faithfulness of the local treasurers. Will you let me know what your union is doing to help in the state membership campaign? The time is short and what is done must be done now.

Please see that the full names with initials are given for the members paying dues.

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L. T. L. organizers outfit, each..... 50
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THE TREND OF WOMAN'S VOTING (Continued from first page)

been enacted, for the betterment of the people of the whole state, primarily thru their efforts. One of their first laws was to raise the age of consent to 18 years. Others were: A joint guardianship law with equal rights and p.i. eges; a law providing for the protecting of the property of children and insane people; pure food laws; teachers' pension law; a law making it a felony for one to live off the earnings of lewd women, and state-wide prohibition.

The Antis will recall the awful industrial war there a few years ago, when women and children were burned alive in their tent homes; but these same or similar things happen in male suffrage states. The record in "Colorado" would have been much blacker had it not been for the women who forced the Governor to call in Federal troops in order to end the war. The women's votes keep that great champion of children's rights—Judge Ben B. Lindsay—so he tells us, on the bench. He also tells us that "The big worth-while battles that have been won in Colorado against the power of privilege, have been due in a large measure to the woman voter."

"A laundry manager in Denver reported that his firm secured 401 new customers in January alone, a fact which meant several hundred women removed from work at the washtub in their homes," said Governor Carlson of Colorado, at a county school convention.

The trend of woman's vote is not for some political idol, but for the welfare of her home and her children. How about pure food? Health laws? Vice laws? How about schools? Liquor laws? Hospitals? A pure water supply? Charges for telephone, car fare, gas and water? How about "workmen compensation" for poverty stricken mothers and wives of slaughtered workmen? The police department? The fire department? These are the questions that are always in the mind and heart of the woman voter.

The trend of woman's voting can also be seen by glancing at the suffrage map which shows the progress in North American, and also by the following figures.

The white space indicating suffrage. Twelve sovereign states and one territory in the United States, covering approximately 148,000 square miles, with population of over 3,000,000. Three great provinces of Canada, covering over 758,000 square miles—population 1,132,709—most of this territory has been secured within a few years. The Canadian Provinces in the past five months. The gray and white states indicate where partial suffrage has been granted. Notice also that the suffrage territory is practically one solid western block—with the exception of Alaska and Illinois. It is gratifying to compare this map with the prohibition map. We observe that Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona and Kansas are white, for prohibition. It is no fault of Utah's women that she is not white. Illinois is cleaning out the hell holes every chance she gets; while California, Alaska and Montana are thick in the prohibition fight today. Wyoming is 90 per cent dry and is already planning for the prohibition fight in 1917. The three Canadian Provinces are all prohibition territory also.

These victories have been hard fought. They were not won in one day, or one year—it has not been easily acquired territory but has been won inch by inch. Every foot of this territory has been gained by a tremendous fight against tremendous odds and the end is not yet, as there is much black territory on both maps and there are still "giants in the land." However, what has been done can be done and we are in the fight until we win.

We hope that South Dakota and West Virginia may change color this

year and be found in white territory. However, if they fail, we know they will fight on, just as we are fighting and just like the women of the twelve suffrage states have fought.

It has been the exception where any state wins upon the first submission. Kansas and Washington voted upon the question three times before they won. Kansas fought thirty years before she won. Nebraska and South Dakota have been defeated twice, but the latter is still fighting and will, I know, until she succeeds. California and Colorado voted on the amendment twice. Oregon surpasses all other states as they were defeated five times but won out on the sixth. The four eastern states that voted upon it last year, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts, we know will keep on also until they win. One million votes for suffrage in those conservative eastern states, was no mean victory. They did not lose—how could they lose what they never possessed?

This I believe gives a general survey of the suffrage world and work, the trend of woman's vote, but we have not touched upon the affairs in our own state—which really means more to us than to anyone else. We are all familiar with the conditions and the work that has been done, yet a brief survey of the early work of the Legislative assembly of 1914-15 along this line, will be beneficial, and may prove incentive to us to do more to place North Dakota on the Suffrage Map than we have ever done.

The founders of this great commonwealth were men of wide vision, in many ways, as is evidenced by the many good laws which were framed in the Constitution of the state. Men who had the comfort and welfare of the coming generations at heart.

One of the best, if not the best, laws passed by them was the one giving us the advantages and blessings of constitutional prohibition. This law alone has saved our state millions of dollars and years of untold anxiety and ceaseless toil on the part of the reform element, to have had the constitution amended—had not this new provision been made at the time.

At the same time—the summer of 1889—other legislators, looking into the future, saw with the mind's eye, the time when the women of the state would demand equal rights, for the making and enforcing of laws, with men, and to provide for this, in part at least, an article was inserted in the constitution which blazed the way for the Suffrage work in the state.

This Article, 122, of the Constitution, provided that "the Legislative Assembly shall be empowered to make further extensions of the suffrage hereafter, at its discretion to all citizens of mature age and sound mind, not convicted of crime, without regard to sex—but shall not restrict or extend the right of suffrage without first submitting the questions to the voters, to be by them ratified by a majority vote." "Majority vote," how many times we have wished that it might have read differently. We remember that the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly passed two Suffrage bills—the concurrent resolution for an amendment to the constitution, which was before that body, and the special provision of Article 122, just quoted, of the Constitution, which was voted upon at the last election. This special provision called for a MAJORITY OF ALL VOTES cast at the general election.

Five other amendments to the constitution were voted upon at the same time but these required a majority of votes cast on these questions. The Suffrage amendment was the only one calling for a majority of all votes cast. No special arrangement was made to count the vote on our amendment, consequently no accurate record could be kept of those who voted against suffrage and those who failed to vote at all, and the election boards could not do any different from what they did in returning the records in the manner in

which they did. Many counted the "yes" voted for, and all others, those who did not vote on this question at all; and the "no" against the amendment, keeping no record of the blanks. According to the returns there were 40,209 cast for suffrage and 49,348 against it, making a total of 89,557.

The total vote for all the candidates for governor was 89,306—251 less than the vote for suffrage. The vote on the other amendments averaged about 68,000 each. Does it look reasonable to you that 20,000 more men voted on this question than on any of the other amendments? We believe the vote on this amendment was about the same as the other five, for and against. If the actual vote cast on the Suffrage question was about 68,000 and over 40,000 were cast for it, it received a majority of about 12,000 votes. We cannot prove that 49,000 were cast against Suffrage; neither can it be proved that woman's suffrage did not receive a majority of actual votes cast on the question. We believe it did. We were disappointed but not discouraged, so pulled ourselves together for the next step—that of getting another suffrage bill passed by the 14th Legislative Assembly. This bill was passed by the senate February 13th by a vote of thirty-one to fifteen. A so-called clincher motion was applied to it which prevented its reconsideration or defeat by anything less than two-thirds majority.

Five days later, after the Wishek-Poole clique had gotten in their work, the senate recalled the bill from the house by a majority vote, where it had had its first and second readings and had been referred to the committee on elections and election privileges. The senate did not have a two-third vote, but by a majority vote refused to take action on it. It should have gone back to the house but the president refused to let it go. The senate held the bill so the house could not act upon it, as it was well understood that the house would pass it. The Legislature adjourned—the suffrage bill still in the hands of the senate. Political intrigue—of course it was. This was the only bill out of eight hundred introduced that did not receive fair treatment.

This brings us to the next step in the campaign. It is plain to see what that step is. Begin where we were compelled to quit, in the Legislative assembly. We must have another bill brot before that body in 1916-17, similar to the one passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1913—but which was killed in the manner just described. Their move crippled us for the time, for do the best we can it is impossible for us to have this amendment brot before the people for four years, provided these bills pass. If the legislature of 1917 enacts it, it must again be introduced in 1919; if it makes a successful journey, the proposed constitutional amendment goes before the voters at the next general election for their ratification or rejection, by a majority of all the votes cast on this subject only, at the election.

We have the same fight to fight over again, only we have more time to fight it in.

The lesson taught us this last winter: Be careful whom we send to represent us at the legislature. Get men, if possible, who favor temperance and suffrage—clean men. How are we going to do this? Begin NOW to educate the voter, the voters' wives and families, to the need of suffrage. How shall we do it? Use the same methods we did the last campaign. Give out literature, hold public meetings, talk it up, talk it to the voters NOW, give them time to think it over. Push the temperance work, for where temperance sentiment is strong, suffrage sentiment is also strong. It was the whisky bunch that defeated us—not only in North Dakota but elsewhere, where the question was defeated.

Push the suffrage contest work—the Suffrage Prize Essay Contests—in the public schools. This is new work but none the less good. Scientific Temperance Instruction was new once,

but it educated the child so that today a great temperance wave is sweeping over the whole nation, due in a large measure to this work.

Keep up your grit. No one ever gained anything by giving up or whining. Be cheerful but persistent. We have only lost out once. Kansas fought for thirty years, and got what she went after.

North Dakota is going to keep right in the fight until the legislative assembly recognizes us, and gives us what we ask—equal rights—if it is fifty years.

In the meantime do not overlook the fact that our enemies are just as intelligent and persistent as we; that they have as much, and even more, money, than we, and from worldly viewpoints the battle seems equal. But listen, we have a power that they know not—"Lo, I am with you always," "They that are with me are more than they that are against me," so all there is for us to do is to do our individual part and fight on, knowing that some day, some time in the future, not only North Dakota but the whole United States shall be white for Suffrage and Prohibition, for we know our nation will yet give a National Constitutional Prohibition Amendment and a National Constitutional Suffrage Amendment, which will prove

"A weapon that comes down as still As snowflakes fall upon the sod, But executes a free man's will, As lightning does the will of God; And from its force nor doors nor locks Can shield you—"Tis the ballot box," which shall be in the hands of every woman in the United States.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Ellendale union will entertain our district convention July 12, 3 and 14, notwithstanding the disastrous fire of this spring. We have many live workers and much of value done by these two leading unions of the district.

Bowen Union has excelled in Flower Missions, the past winter, having used \$26 dollars in money for flowers for the sick and bereaved, aside from giving jellies and other things. They have set aside a special fund now for this department, feeling that it is, for them, a special service for the Master. Your Superintendent had the pleasure of meeting with them May 20, at the home of Mrs. McCrory. There were twenty present and of course all had a really good time. At the County Sunday School convention held at Havana, May 22-23, a paper, entitled, "The Importance of Teaching Temperance in the Sunday School" was prepared by Mrs. Black of Stirum Union for the program. It aroused an hour's interesting discussion, which revealed the earnestness of leaders in Sunday School work, as to the danger of being lax in any phase of temperance work, especially in these years of strenuousness.

We are thankful to note the hearty agreement to the resolutions proposed by our State W. C. T. U. to the State Sunday School convention just closed at Devils Lake, which your Superintendent and daughter were privileged to attend. We noticed many white ribbons among the delegations. The ringing cheer and grip for the overthrow of the liquor traffic and kindred evils, evinced by the wonderful Dr. Crafts, of Washington, D. C., and others, the splendid program of that convention, the solid endorsement of Judge Pollock for the supreme court and the brief but pithy speech of the Enforcement League official all shows truly that we christian workers of North Dakota are indeed co-laborers together for the advancement of God's Kingdom.

Some of us of the district seem to have forgotten that we have an official paper for the district, the Independent-News published at Forman, which maintains a column free to all communications from the district unions. "Send news, etc., addressed to it's "Temperance Column." Our field notes in the Bulletin have been rather scarce the past year.

Let us not be weary in well doing, but be prepared to come to Ellendale with full sheaves of reports of work done joyously for the Master.

B. L. Marcellus.