



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. XX. No. 7

FARGO, N. D., AUGUST, 1916.

Monthly--25 Cts. a Year.

THE NEW PATRIOT

Who is the patriot? He who lights
The torch of war from hill to hill?
Or he who kindles on the heights
The beacon of a world's good-will?

Who is the patriot? He who nails
A flag to some defiant pole?
Or he who follows dangerous trails
And guides a people to its goal?

Who is the patriot? He who sends
A boastful challenge o'er the sea?
Or he who sows the earth with friends
And reaps world-wide fraternity?

Who is the patriot? Bonaparte,
Who made a continent his prey?
Or Tolstoy, the gentle heart,
Who shares the peasants' toilsome day?

Is it the Scribe, race-proud, serene,
Smiling his scorn from Moses' seat?
Or the compassionate Nazarene,
With Roman publicans at meat?

Who is the patriot? It is he
Who knows no boundary, race or creed,
Whose nation is humanity,
Whose countrymen all souls that need;

Whose first allegiance is vowed
To the fair land that gave him birth,
Yet serves among the doubting crowd,
The broader interests of earth.

The soil that bred the pioneers
He loves and guards, yet loves the more
That larger land without frontiers,
Those wider seas without a shore.

If duty calls, the first to die
On fields of honor and of fame;
But readier, where the vanquished lie,
To heal the wounded, raise the lame.

Who is the patriot? Only he
Whose business is the general good,
Whose keenest sword is sympathy,
Whose dearest flag is brotherhood!

—Frederick Lawrence Knowles

THE PRICE OF DRINKS.

Not in money, but in life. Every drink you take shortens your life twenty-five minutes, thinks Dr. Edwin F. Bowers, who writes on this subject in *The American Magazine* (New York, June). Are drinks worth twenty-five minutes apiece? he asks. This is the price to a steady buyer. No monthly statements are issued, but the bill is sure to come in. Dr. Bowers bases his estimate of the price of drinks in minutes on statistics gathered and published by the Association of Life-Insurance Presidents, these statistics being founded upon a report of two million cases, tabulated from the records of American and Canadian life-insurance companies in the past twenty-five years. Mr. Arthur Hunter, chairman of the central bureau, Medico-Actuarial Morality Investigation, claims that the span of human life is reduced four to six years as a result of the use of alcohol. Dr. Bowers goes on:

"In other words, consistent users of alcoholic drinks die six years younger than they should. Also,

one-time consistent drinkers, who 'reformed' before they took out life-insurance policies, have an average expectation of life four years less.

"Poetic justice makes saloon-keepers and liquor-dealers suffer maximum loss of life, for those connected with the sale and manufacture of liquor, especially hotel proprietors and saloon-keepers who attend their own bars, either occasionally or regularly, have their longevity reduced on an average of about six years because of their occupation.

"The men who use alcoholics daily, but not to excess, Mr. Hunter divides into two groups:

"(a) Those who take two glasses of beer or one glass of whiskey a day.

"(b) Those who take more than that, but are not 'excessive' drinkers.

The expert's investigation disclosed that the mortality in the second group was 50 per cent higher than in the first. Also, the New York Mutual Life-Insurance Company, from 1875 to 1899, found that among insured abstainers the death-rate was but 78 per cent of the expected rate; among non-abstainers it was 96 per cent.

"On the basis of their statistics, insurance men calculate that if Russia, for instance, persists in banishing all alcoholic beverages from within its borders, more than a million lives will be saved to that awakened country within the next ten years.

"In compiling statistics along this line one must consider the persons who, prompted by the white magots of despair that crawl in the brains of alcoholics, escape the oppression of circumstances by killing themselves. According to the United States mortality reports 23 per cent of the suicides in the United States are directly traceable to intemperance. Between 1900 and 1908, it is estimated, 11,986 alcohol addicts died by their own hands.

"It is conceded, even by conservatives, that between sixty thousand and seventy thousand persons die annually in this country from the effects of alcohol. In other words, 8.4 per cent of the entire number of deaths in the United States are due to this dangerous protoplasmic poison—this degenerator of brain and tissue-cells. To be exact, E. Bonnell Phelps . . . claims that 65,897 deaths per year are directly due to the use of alcoholic liquors. This estimate signifies one adult death every eight minutes, or, in other words, one man in every seven and one-half who die in the United States dies because of drink.

"The claim is made also that, of the one thousand deaths among drinkers, four hundred and forty, or nearly one-half, are due to alcohol. Applying these figures to the continental United States, more than 680,000 deaths a year (both directly and indirectly) can be charged to the killing power of the white

poison. This is exclusive of the mortality in our possessions, which would bring the total up to 725,000 per year. Which means that alcohol is bludgeoning our people out of existence at the rate of two thousand per day."

Now we reach the piece of calculation that tries to reckon the exact number of minutes sheared off each human existence by each potation. It was figured out in Denmark:

"The Danes who have a passion for tabulation and statistics second only to the Germans, have proved the very interesting and significant fact that every pint of brandy a steady drinker takes shortens his life by eleven hours, and the average drink he consumes curtails his earthly sojourn to an average of twenty-five minutes.

"The method of arriving at these astonishing results is simplicity itself. The Governmental commission sent to all Danish physicians a request for information concerning deaths among adults occurring in their practice for one year, with especial reference as to whether or not the cause of these deaths could be traced to drink. Only such cases were credited to alcohol as were admittedly drink-engendered.

"Answers were received concerning 4,309 dead men and 4,280 women—a trifle over one-third of the mortality in Denmark for that particular year.

"The tabulation of these reports shows that there was, as Hamlet observed, something rotten in the State of Denmark. For 23 per cent of the male deaths and 3 per cent of mortality among the females were shown to have been caused by the misuse of alcohol. So the Danish statisticians got a sheet of paper and a stubby pencil and did some figuring.

"This was the problem: If all these alcohol deaths were eliminated from the total, the average longevity of a man of twenty would rise from forty-five and four-tenths to forty-nine and three-tenths years; and of a woman from forty-seven and five-tenths to forty-eight and one-tenth—respectively three and nine-tenths and six-tenths years—which, by the way, is slightly less than our American insurance experts have found in their recent investigations concerning this matter.

"Given these figures, and using the per capita consumption of alcohol in Denmark as a divisor, the results proved, as we have seen, that every pint of brandy consumed steals eleven hours out of a man's normal expectation of life, and every pint of beer drunk cheats him out of approximately twenty-five minutes of earthly activity."—Literary Digest, July 15.

Any coward can fight a battle when he is sure of winning, but give me the man who has pluck to fight when he is sure of losing.

—George Eliot.

THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We are exceedingly fortunate to have had written into the fundamental law of this great state at its inception, the statement that the Bible is not a sectarian book. True, it is as yet optional with the teacher, whether it be used or not, but that is a small matter of regret compared with what it might mean to be deprived of the privilege of using God's word at all.

I believe public sentiment is growing in favor of using this greatest classic in the world. I do not need to suggest to you that every rule for wise conduct of life, and the foundation of our hope in the future, is given us in the Holy Scriptures. Therefore it is our pleasure to create sentiment which shall call for a knowledge of "The Book."

Begin by reading the leaflets which I have sent to you directly or thru your district officers. Use extracts from these leaflets in the press showing the people who read your paper what you are studying, what you are thinking, so leading them with you.

Our State High School Board has helped wonderfully in giving one-half credit for an examination passed upon the Bible as given in the Syllabus which they have adopted. This work may be done under any minister of any church, or teacher in any Sunday school, Jewish, Catholic or Protestant. Look this matter up and start your young people at the beginning of the school year. They may be glad to have this one-half credit. They will surely be glad they have made a systematic study of the Bible.

Please take up this very important work. You may do it under the Evangelistic department. Please send me the name of your superintendent. Will you not let me hear soon what you have done and what you propose to do. Do you have any kind of devotions in your school? Is the Bible or any part of it used? The National Educational Association declares, "The word of God which made free schools should hold an honored place in them."

I am at your service and shall be glad to assist you in any way.

Yours for uplift,
ABBIE W. H. BEST.

MARY HAS A LITTLE VOTE.

The voters of Illinois, working under a township option law, have driven the saloon from 1,240 of their 1,430 townships. Fifty-three of the 102 counties of the state are entirely dry. Under a county option law—which they will work for in the next legislature—the anti-liquor leaders claim that in the first round of elections ninety-six counties will go dry. Wherever "Mary's vote gets in, John Barleycorn gets out."

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst has adopted four infants made orphans by the war.

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

Mrs. E. M. Pollock,
Managing Editor.

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

Subscription price, per annum.....35c
Extra copies, 2 cents each.

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.

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

AUGUST 1916

STATE OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Fargo.

Vice-President—Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, Fargo.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. B. H. Wylie, Bismarck.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. Neola E. Buck, Starkweather.

Treasurer—Mrs. Edna F. Salmons, Fargo.
North Dakota W. C. T. U. Headquarters,
First National Bank Block, Fargo.
Secretary, Mrs. Minnie B. Bove.

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Supervisor Y. P. B. at State University—Mrs. Alice V. Hull, University.

Supervisor Y. P. B. at Agricultural College—Mrs. Anna Wanner Sweetman, Fargo.

Secretary Loyal Temperance Legion—Miss Gladys M. Powell, University.

Associate L. T. L. Secretary—Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers, Fargo.

Secretary Willard Union—Mrs. L. L. Muir, Hunter.

Work Among Foreign Speaking People—Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, Fargo.

Physical Education, Health and Heredity—Mrs. Bertha Lee Broyles, Park River.

Purity and Mother's Meetings—Mrs. Lulu W. Zimmerman, Valley City.

Medical Temperance—Mrs. A. E. M. Bolton, Jamestown.

Penal and Reformatory, and Rescue Work—Mrs. Anna M. Warren, Portland.

Scientific Temperance Instruction—Mrs. Mrs. Lillie B. Smith, Thompson.

Sunday School Work—Miss Mary M. Carey, Bottineau.

Union Signal and Temperance Literature—Miss Mae Halcom, Bismarck.

Medal Contests—Miss Emma Lockwood, Valley City.

Bureau of Publicity—Mrs. F. H. Wilder, Fargo.

Anti-Narcotics—Miss Mamie Sorenson, Cando.

Evangelistic Work and Unpermitted Wine—P. O. Norton and Systematic Giving—Mrs. J. W. Hilborn, Leal.

The Bible in the Public Schools—Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, Fargo.

Sabbath Observance—Mrs. F. W. Heide, Valley City.

Christian Citizenship and Peace—Miss Nell Osmun, Buford.

Social Meetings and Red Letter Days—Mrs. J. H. McMullen, Minnewaukan.

Fairs and Open Air Meetings—Mrs. Ida Sparks Clarke, Fairmount.

Flower Mission—Mrs. Inez Lee, Wheelock.

Franchise—Mrs. Ella M. Shippy, Hope.

Legislation—State President.

W. C. T. U. Institutes—State Corresponding Secretary.

Musical Director—Mrs. Walter R. Reed, Amana.

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NATIONAL CONVENTION, INDIANAPOLIS, November 17-22.

STATE CONVENTION, GRAFTON, October 20-23.

14th DIST. CONVENTION.

The sixth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held in the Christian church, Ellendale, July 12-13-14 was a success, notwithstanding Ellendale's heavy loss. It proved we could rise above trouble and disaster. The weather was intensely warm there was much enthusiasm.

The addresses of welcome were happily given by Mrs. Minnie E. Tibbets, Rev. Evans and Prof. Fuller. Mrs. Mae McKinnon, district corresponding secretary, in a few well chosen words gave the response.

Our state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, being physically unable to attend, sent a letter of greeting, which was read to the convention.

A live paper by Mrs. E. M. Tyson, on "What the W. C. T. U. of the State is doing," was one of the good things of the first day.

Reports made by the presidents of the local unions resulted in Milnor getting the red pennant for the greatest gain in membership—Milnor having gained 100 per cent. Hankinson was awarded a blue pennant for the best prepared local union report, and Ellendale was awarded a blue pennant for the best report of Flower Mission work.

Papers were read on "Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Schools of Our Town," by Mrs. J. R. Jones; "Sabbath Observance," by Mrs. C. C. Williams; and "Conservation of Future Mothers," by Mrs. Mary Hudson. The papers were of very high order and were listened to with marked attention. Readings were given by Mrs. Mae McKinnon and Mrs. B. Rosenthal, to the keen enjoyment of those present.

The musical numbers were especially good. A quartet consisting of Miss Hay, Miss Schmeir, Rev. Evans and Prof. Fields, who sang "A Salvoless Nation in 1920;" "The Crusade Bonnet," by four little girls, with their crusade bonnets on; the instrumental numbers by Miss Williams and Miss Belva Barnes, and solos by Rev. Evans, Mrs. Bell, Miss Miller and Miss Barnes were of a very high order.

The Pastors of the city contributed much toward the success of the convention, in the handling of their assigned subjects and helping in other ways.

Mrs. Kate Wilder of Fargo enlivened the convention by talks on L. T. L. work, National Constitutional Prohibition, and in the evening giving a strong address on "Prohibition's Onward March."

We had planned to have this last evening an open air meeting. Arrangements were made to have the grounds electrically lighted and seating capacity for all, but the mosquitoes were so numerous that we convened in the church.

The convention adopted the resolution in favor of National Constitutional Prohibition, and also voted to make our district president, Mrs. Elizabeth Biggs, and Mrs. Kate Gardener, who has been a local member of the W. C. T. U. for 33 years, both life members of the state W. C. T. U.

The convention closed with the election of officers and appointment of district superintendents, who are as follows: President, Mrs. Etta Miller, Ellendale; Vice President, Mrs. Ida M. Sifford, Wyndmere; Treasurer, Mrs. E. M. Tyson, Hankinson; Rec. Sec., Mrs. George Phillips, Ellendale; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Agnes N. Barnes, Ellendale.

District Superintendents:

Sabbath Observance—Mrs. C. C. Williams, Ellendale.

Y. P. B.—Mrs. Haly, Forman.

Medical Temperance—Mrs. B. W. Sloum, Oakes.

Scientific Instruction in Our Schools—Mrs. Hattie Lea, Hankinson.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

Dear Comrades:—

The question of the hour for every union is "Is this union going to be a banner union? If not, why not?"

We are looking forward with great anticipation to the coming State Convention at Grafton—October 20-23. A special feature of the interesting program will be the presentation of a pennant, inscribed with the words "Banner Union" to the representatives of each union making one hundred points in the schedule which is included in the plan of work and in the Hand Book. This will be the jubilee part of the Convention proceedings and we want every union to have a share in it.

Unions which have not already gained one hundred points may do so by making a special effort during these closing weeks. What rejoicing there will be at our Harvest Home if our slogan for the year, "Every Union a Banner Union", is literally carried out. This will help to reach the goal of 1500 new members, (as membership and dues paying contests count ten points each, and every new member counts one point) and will also greatly increase the efficiency of our many sided work.

The key woman, just now, is the local treasurer. If she neglects or forgets to collect and send to the state treasurer, dues for every member, new and old, before October 6th, our work must suffer. We may well say to the local treasurers these days, "Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee."

District Conventions and Chautauqua Institutes are well over and we trust full reports will be given in this number of the White Ribbon Bulletin. The Valley City Chautauqua Institute was conducted by Mrs. B. H. Wylie with Miss Emma Lockwood in charge of the W. C. T. U. Headquarters tent and literature: the Mouse River Loop Chautauqua Institute was conducted by Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers, with Mrs. Alice May Goheen in charge of the literature; the Devils Lake Chautauqua Institute was conducted by Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best with Mrs. Edna F. Salmons in charge of Baldwin Cottage. Good work was done at all of these Institutes. Mrs. Lillian Mitchner gave a stirring address on W. C. T. U. day at each of these three Chautauquas.

A meeting of the general officers was held at Baldwin Cottage at Devils Lake Chautauqua on Friday, July 14th. Plans were made for the state convention at Grafton and for the work of the coming year. It was decided to give to the president of the district making the largest gain in membership, provided the gain was one hundred or more, half of her railroad fare to the National Convention at Indianapolis. It was also decided to continue to pay railroad fare to the state convention of any white ribboner gaining twenty new members.

The Fargo and Fargo Scandinavian unions maintained a rest room in the Merchants' Pavilion at the state fair. This room, which was visited by hundreds daily, had many convincing posters on the walls and an abundance of good literature on the table. Among the posters were several dealing with woman's ballot. The management, which had refused to give the Votes For Women League space in this pavilion, demanded

Temperance Literature—Mrs. Frank Ladd, Forbes.

Franchise—Mrs. Ida S. Clarke, Fairmount.

Medal Contest—Miss Sophia Mellem, Fairmount.

Press Work—Mrs. Elizabeth T. Biggs, Fairmount.

Flower Mission—Miss Mattie Crabtree, Ellendale.

that these posters be taken down. Mrs. R. M. Pollock, who was in charge, explained that suffrage was a department of the W. C. T. U. work and stated that the posters would remain as long as the W. C. T. U. remained and that the W. C. T. U. would remain until evicted. A daily paper relating the incident said, "The manager was polite but firm, and Mrs. Pollock was polite but firmer." The result was that the posters were well advertised and remained until the close of the fair.

The readers of the White Ribbon Bulletin were pleased to see in the last number the pictured face of the editor, Mrs. Pollock. It is needless to say it was put in without her knowledge or consent. Mrs. Pollock has for twelve years been the efficient managing editor of this paper. She is a most versatile woman and is well known in Fargo and in the state as a leader in reform, civic and religious work. She has a delightfully hospitable home and has brought up a splendid family of five young men and two daughters.

Fortunately for the above paragraph this letter does not pass through the managing editor's hands but goes direct to the publisher!

Word comes to Headquarters of a union which has decided to disband. Think of a union disbanding, of soldiers laying down their arms when we are in the midst of this great final battle for National Constitutional Prohibition and victory almost in sight! If I were the last woman left in a union, I would spurn the thought of disbanding. I would if possible find one or two women to stand with me, we would keep up the organization, study and circulate our literature, pray for the work and be minute women ready to respond when calls come from the state or National organizations. Even two or three faithful white ribboners in every community would be of untold value to our work in the state and would be able to turn the tide in some of our hard fought battles.

This is our covenant: "I am but one, but I am one; I cannot 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." God help us to keep it.

Yours faithfully,

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON

Fargo, N. Dak., July 28, 1916.

LARGEST WATER WAGON IN THE WORLD.

In line with the budget report which emphasized the beneficial results of empire-wide prohibition, the Russian Duma has passed a bill making it the permanent national policy. The measure prohibits the manufacture and sale of any beverage containing more than 1½ per cent of alcohol. This bars beer and light wines. It is sure to pass the upper house and to receive the approval of the Czar, upon whose initiative the prohibition of Vodka became at the beginning of the war part of the government's preparedness program.

"Under the difficult conditions of war time," says M. Bark, minister of finance, "we ventured to forego a huge drink revenue and thereby most clearly demonstrate that, with a return to peace, when the state exchequer recovers all its former sources of revenue, and a sobered people fully develops its greatly increased productivity in the peaceful field of labor, Russia calmly and confidently will be able to live with a temperance budget."

The Russian Empire comprises one-seventh of the habitable globe. Its water wagon carries some 175,000,000 people who, despite the enormous burdens of the costliest war of history, are increasingly prosperous, more "fit", physically, morally and financially than ever before to serve their country.

FROM MRS. WYLIE.

My Dear Comrades:

In spite of the unusually warm weather of the past month, considerable activity has been evident in W. C. T. U. circles. Our work was well represented at three large Chautauqua assemblies. Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, president of Kansas W. C. T. U., gave eloquent and inspirational addresses at Valley City, at Mouse River Loop and at North Chautauqua. She also spoke, enroute, at Kenmare, and on Sunday evening, July 16th, at Grand Forks, where, at a union service, the large and appreciative audience filled the Baptist church.

At North Chautauqua, our state treasurer, Mrs. Salmons, and our vice president, Mrs. Best, were delightful hostesses at Baldwin Cottage. Mrs. Best conducted a very helpful Institute. On her special day Mrs. Mitchner spoke twice and a large number of white ribbons enjoyed a picnic served by the members of the Devils Lake local union. Here, on July 14th, the general officers spent a happy day together, holding a meeting for the consideration of state work.

At Valley City Chautauqua the corresponding secretary, who had charge of the Institute, was ably assisted by Mrs. Zimmerman, Mrs. Heid and Miss Lockwood. A large audience was present to listen to the practical address of Mrs. Zimmerman on "Mother's Meetings and Better Babies Contests." The literature tent was in charge of Miss Lockwood and a large quantity was distributed. Miss Marie Danielson was present for a day and lent charm to the occasion with her sweet voice.

At Mouse River Loop Mrs. Lillie B. Bowers conducted an Institute throughout the session. Only those who have tried this kind of work can appreciate what it means to create an interest in any reform when people have come for recreation. Mrs. Bowers, as usual, spared not herself, and many steps were taken and invitations given, until she secured a good attendance for the meeting. At present Mrs. Bowers is enjoying a much needed vacation at her home, in Fargo.

Mrs. Lizzie O. Middleton has completed an itinerary of nine weeks of valuable service. During this time points were visited in most of the districts, unions revived, schools and colleges addressed, conventions held and everywhere the gospel of temperance advocated, particularly that of Scientific Temperance Instruction, which is Mrs. Middleton's specialty.

Mrs. Bertha Lee Broyles did good work in 15th district, strengthening the unions, gaining new members and making her way, financially. Miss Nelle Osmon was one of the speakers at the enthusiastic convention of the 5th district, held at Wildrose, July 7th. This meeting was a feast of good things and will doubtless be reported in the Bulletin.

At the 14th district convention, held at Ellendale, July 12-14, Mrs. F. H. Wilder was the acceptable speaker and her interest and enthusiasm in the work inspired the members to renewed effort.

The 4th district officers find it necessary to postpone their convention until a little later. Third district is to meet in convention at Rugby, Aug. 15-16. The Fargo W. C. T. U. maintained a rest room at the state fair, with plenty of posters and literature.

No women are more sympathetic than our white ribbons and we tenderly remember Mrs. Mary Brooks, president of Third district, who, because of the sudden death of her much loved grandson, was ill for several weeks. We are glad to know that our State Supt. of L. T. L., Mrs. Lillie B. Smith, of Thompson, has recovered from the results of her recent accident.

Every day brings the state convention nearer and, regardless of weather conditions, we must press forward, towards our goal. There is still time to

get your union on the banner list, if every member works with a will.

With sincere sympathy in all your work,

Yours affectionately,

BARBARA H. WYLIE.
Bowesmont, N. D., July 29, 1916.

A TEMPERANCE DAY FOR THE SCHOOLS OF THE NATION.

We wish to issue a call for a Day of Temperance to be observed in the schools of the United States. As Tennessee has already passed a law requiring the observance of such a day on the fourth Friday of October of each year, we deem it wise to state other states to conform and celebrate Temperance Day at the same time.

A very fine suggestive Temperance Program is published in the January, 1916, number of the "Temperance Educational Quarterly." This can easily be adapted to the needs of the various states and all material will be found prepared in that number of the "Quarterly." Let October 27th, 1916, be universally observed throughout the nation as the "Temperance Day for the Schools."

EDITH SMITH DAVIS,
National and World's Supt. of Scientific Temperance Instruction.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Cash received for dues and pledges from June 21st to July 21st, 1916.	
Twelfth District for Y. P. B. work.....	\$15 00
Grand Forks, dues, state.....	17 00
McKenzie, organizing, memorial, dues.....	14 70
Thirteenth District, organizing.....	10 00
Fairmount, dues.....	1 40
Bay Center, state.....	5 00
Esmond, dues.....	9 80
Eleventh District, organizing.....	10 00
Ellendale, dues.....	4 90
LaMoure, dues.....	11 90
Antler, dues.....	1 40
Lidgerwood, dues.....	2 10
First District, organizing.....	10 00
Pembina, L. T. L. dues.....	6 60
Grafton, dues.....	4 20
Crystal, Headquarters.....	6 30
Leeds, dues.....	1 40
Fairmount, dues.....	1 40
Sawyer, dues.....	3 50
Kensal, dues.....	1 40
Epping, dues.....	7 70
Dr. F. E. Ball, Headquarters.....	5 00
Hillsboro, state, dues.....	15 70
Jamestown, dues.....	4 90
Balfour, dues, state.....	16 90

EDNA F. SALMONS.

Peace and not conflict is the great blessing. Chas. Sumner said in his oration on "The War System of the Commonwealth of Nations": "Peace is the grand Christian charity, fountain and rent of all other charities. Let Peace be removed, and all other charities sicken and die. Let Peace exert her gladness and all other charities quicken into life. Peace is the distinctive promise and possession of Christianity—so much so that, where Peace is not, Christianity cannot be. It is also the promise of Heaven, being the beautiful consummation of that rest and felicity which the saints are said to enjoy. There is nothing elevated which is not exalted by Peace. There is nothing valuable that does not gain from Peace. Of Wisdom herself it is said that all her ways are pleasantness, and all her paths are Peace."

SOME FACTS ABOUT BEER AND OTHER ALCOHOLIC DRINKS.

Alcohol used in drinks is always produced by the growth of yeast in a liquid containing sugar. Yeast germs are found everywhere.

Alcohol has long been classed as a poison and the results of its use in any community, are to increase crime, poverty, and death. On this account the great statesman, Gladstone said: "It is productive of greater evils than the combined scourges of war, famine, and pestilence."

One of the most common uses of alcohol is in the form of beer. Charles Gilbert Davis, M. D. says: "It is my professional opinion, after observations of many years in the practice of medicine, that beer is doing more harm to humanity than all other alcohols." There is a reason for this: Beer is advertised to contain less alcohol than some other drinks, hence it appeals to the man who does not wish to be considered intemperate. It is delusive and tempting and regarded less harmful than many other drinks. But statistics prove this to be false.

"Beer produces disease of the stomach, kidneys, heart, blood vessels and nervous system. It causes a deposit of morbid fat in the body, especially around the heart, enlarges that organ, and increases the work of the heart and blood vessels, manifested by the fatigue and shortness of breath of all beer drinkers."

A man cannot drink beer daily for any great length of time and not manifest some physiological deficiency." Professor Stengel, in his great work makes mention of what he calls "beer heart." He says: Bavaria, especially Munich, is its home par excellence, and the people in that country in every class of society fall victims to this form of heart disease."

Regarded from an economic standpoint of view beer can be said to contain very little food value. One quart of beer to the working man costs fifteen cents and twenty-five to thirty cents to the man who buys the higher grades. The food value in the market, equal to that contained in one quart of beer would cost less than half a cent. Fifteen cents will buy three loaves of bread which contain nearly twenty-two and a half times as much nourishment as is supplied by fifteen cents worth of beer.

The W. C. T. U. has certainly done a great work toward educating the public to regard with disfavor any form of intemperance. It was thru the efforts of this organization that we now have compulsory instruction in the public schools in regard to the harmful effects of alcoholic drinks. Temperance instruction given in the schools would be more effective if high ideals of abstinence were upheld before the children in their home life.

In altogether too many homes there is kept cider, molasses beer, ginger ale, wines and other home made drinks, which are fermented, and therefore contain alcohol. These drinks are particularly bad, for their use may lead the young to indulge in stronger drinks. It is small wonder that as a result of such home influences, many men and boys consider that the pleasures of a neighborhood picnic and other social

affairs are not complete without the usual keg of beer. It is quite probable that each home environment will create an attitude on the part of the individual which finds expression in one of the three following ways: Occasional drinking, moderate drinking, or habitual drinking. It is very rare that an individual will take a strong stand for total abstinence whose home life has cultivated a favorable attitude for the so-called milder drinks.

Strictly speaking, water is the only temperance drink, for all kinds of fermented drinks are designed to please the taste and not to fill a want of the body. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union believes in nothing short of total abstinence. When this standard is born and bred into the heart of every child in the land, we shall have conquered one of the greatest evils that was ever known. It is God's truth and God's truth must conquer.

JESSIE M. ERICKSON,

Cor. Sec. 16th Dist.

Grafton, N. Dak.

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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. Aplin	Mrs. Jas. Naismith
Petrel-	Mrs. Jos. Martin	Mrs. J. L. Wood	Lulu Hersrud
Epping-	Mrs. Frank Beachler	Mrs. H. Y. Gemberling	Mrs. Blegen
Y. P. B.	Mrs. Fred Blegen	Miss Blanche Elliott	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
Lankin	Mrs. J. A. Gilmore	Mrs. Howard Africa	Mrs. Sam Rinde
Easby	Mrs. J. G. Huitson	Mrs. Alice Clark	Mrs. Wm. Simons
Rolling Green	Mrs. Horace Davy	Mrs. Elmer Williams	Mrs. E. S. Davis
Des Lacs P.O.			
Chaseley	Mrs. Cecil Bold	Miss Estella Miller	Miss Lou Swanson

WORD WITH SUPERINTENDENTS.

We wish the local county and district superintendents would try to hold more suffrage meetings, in the unions, and more institutes in their respective territory.

It is so necessary that our women, as well as the general public, should be educated on this important subject, and is there any better way than that of holding regular and well arranged meetings, where up to date suffrage questions may be discussed?

It is not wise to wait until we are in the midst of a whirlwind suffrage campaign to become familiar with the different arguments and phases of the franchise question, but it is wise to study now and be ready when the time comes—and come it will—to give intelligent reasons why we women want the vote. This is one instance where I believe preparedness is in order.

The majority of our women are heartily in favor of franchise. They are suffragists indeed, but have not taken sufficient time to study the matter thoroughly, and many cannot give intelligent reasons for their belief.

Can you, dear worker, meet in an effective and convincing manner the arguments of the ever present anti, and the usual bystander and convince them that your belief in suffrage is well founded and well grounded? Are you familiar with the political conditions in our state relative to the matter.

Can you explain in a free and intelligent way why the proposed suffrage amendment failed to carry at the election of 1914?

Can you give the history of the stormy and fatal voyage of the suffrage amendment in the House and Senate during the legislature of 1914-15?

Can you give the names, or some of the names, of the legislators who befriended that bill, and also the names of those who opposed it? Can you give the steps necessary to bring the same amendment before the voters of the state again, in order to vote upon it.

Are you familiar with the laws of North Dakota concerning woman's property rights, the disability of married women, laws for the protection of the boys and girls, the liquor laws and tobacco laws?

Can you converse intelligently on the progress suffrage has made in the United States? Canada? North America and foreign lands? Can you give some of the results where suffrage has been tried out?

What states are combating the powers that be, for this privilege right now?

Are you inquiring into the platforms of those candidates aspiring for seats in Congress and the Legislature the coming season?

Are you familiar with many of the political terms used by men voters when speaking of the political machinery of the county, state and nation?

If we can answer these questions in the affirmative, we have but little need of regular, systematic franchise meetings, in local and district meetings, if not, you will agree with me that there is a crying need for study on our part.

Some will say, and rightly so, that all men voters cannot tell, us all or even part of these things, why should we bother to learn them? True, indeed, but who wants to be as ignorant as many of the men voters are? Who wants to be classed with the antis much talked of "ignorant voters?"

Let us know why we vote and what we vote for, and not be—

"Like dumb, driven cattle,
But be heroes in the strife."

There is a crying demand for intelligent, conscientious voters, and the only way our women can become such is by study, and effort.

We should have a suffrage meeting at least once every three months, and one or two institutes each year, with carefully prepared programs. The National Superintendent realizes this, and has prepared two excellent pro-

grams for use in local meetings and institutes.

If we are faithful to our trust during these years, intervening the suffrage campaigns in our state, we will not have the problems confronting us that we had during the campaign of 1914—viz, educating the voter and the public for this cause, and securing the promise of votes both at the same time, but can give more time and energy to the securing of votes.

I will be glad to help you in any way, and will be pleased to hear from you at any time.

MRS. C. S. SHIPPY
Superintendent of Franchise.

CONSTRUCTIVE PATRIOTISM.

Today our boys are marching away and our women stand with faces blanched and wrung with anguish. Why is this? An enemy threatens the people of our land, and the love of country calls to our men to go forth and to our women to give them up. The same situation exists over most of the world today—the men going forth to battle and the women waiting dry-eyed at home praying for them. This is patriotism, and we have always been told that it is the highest form of patriotism to die for one's country. We honor our noble dead, who fell bravely fighting in defense of their homes and their country. Yes, this is patriotism, but a destructive patriotism, leaving so much desolation and heartache. It is the women who know this full well. They are the ones who realize the terrors of war. The men go forth full of enthusiasm, their spirits buoyed up by excitement. But the women look beyond into the future. They see their homes devastated, their dear ones dead on the field of battle, and their little ones crying for bread.

But even at such a time as this it is fitting that we should remember that another enemy threatens our homes and this fair land of ours—a far greater enemy than Mexico, for it threatens not only the lives but the souls of our people as well.

Again it is the mother who foresees the desolation this new enemy will bring. She stands with her foot on the cradle dreaming of the future of her babe—building her air castles. Then from her window she sees the enemy setting up his standards over on the corner, all ready to ensnare this sweet boy of hers. Do you wonder terror grips the mother heart?

Patriotism is again aroused. The war cry resounds in our land and the women go forth to battle with the most dangerous foe of all manhood—the demon Strong Drink, and never will they fall back one step so long as the baby face smiles up from the cradle or the mother feels her little one's hands clinging to her skirts.

But fierce as the battle is, and terrible as is the foe, the patriotism called forth in this warfare is not destructive but constructive in its tendency.

As we see our regiments starting for the Southland they carry with them their weapons of destruction, with which to win safety for their loved ones at home. But in this other warfare the mother realizes that the best way to defend her child from the ravages of Strong Drink is to teach him to defend himself. And that is the purpose of our Loyal Temperance Legion.

Along every step of the way as the battle rages fiercer and fiercer, the children being taught the principles of total abstinence and love for their brother, are becoming better and better fitted to take their places as the highest type of citizens and patriots in this beloved land of ours. And when this battle is won and the war is over, instead of a land laid waste by war and the flower of our youth in the "land beyond," our country will be fairer, and peopled with a race stronger and nobler than ever before.—Editor of Woman's Temperance Work.

HINTS ON HOW TO SPOIL A CHILD. Never Known to Fail.

1. In the child's presence, tell friends of its cleverness, and let it show off.
2. In the child's presence, hold it up as a pattern for another child.
3. Tell it how pretty it looks.
4. Help it to admire its new clothes, and call friend's attention to same.
5. Never say "No" to a request, but give it whatever it asks for, more especially if it cries and persists in asking.
6. Let a child hear you say he is too much for you; you can do nothing with him (He is thus encouraged to keep it up.)
7. Let a child hear and know father and mother disagree as to how to punish and how to train him.
8. Let him be told "I'll tell father when he comes home, and he will whip you." (A monstrous injustice to the father, and robbing the child of the loving confidence in his father.)
9. If a child is disobedient, say, "Never mind, when it is older it will be better."
10. If you have told a child to do something, don't insist if the child delays and is unwilling.
11. If a healthy child gets tired over some task, make excuses for it, but don't insist the task must be completed.
12. Slap it for being tiresome and naughty, and then kiss it if it cries.
13. Don't punish quietly and deliberately, but irritate a child by "nagging," by crossing it, by slapping and hitting it.
14. Give it money to spend, and do not ask questions as to how, when, or where it is spent.
15. Don't keep an eye on its companions or concern yourself about its playmate.
16. Let him read whatever he likes.
17. Whip well for a trifle; show amusement and laugh at vice.
18. Neglect the advice, "Train up a child in the way he should go."
19. Do yourself what you tell your child not to do.
20. Devote yourself to making money, to pleasure, to fashion, and let your child grow as it will.
21. Laugh and sneer at religion, teetotalism, joke about young men sowing "Wild Oats."—Ex.

THE COUNTRY'S GREATEST ASSET

Life insurance experts figure that each young man and woman of good habits and sound physique is an asset to the nation as a producer or conservator of wealth to the amount of \$8,000. There are in the United States 50,000,000 children and young people under twenty-five years of age. At \$8,000 apiece they are an asset of \$400,000,000. In mere dollars and cents the youth of our nation are worth more than our coal, our iron, our silver, our gold; more than the cattle on a thousand hills; more than the grain from a million fields. And the legalized liquor traffic is the ruthless destroyer of youth. It begins the work of destruction before birth, handicaps boys and girls physically and morally, and renders tens of thousands not only unable to produce or conserve their quota of \$8,000, but makes of them dependents and undesirable, an economic loss to the nation and a menace to its stability.

DEAD SURE TO LOSE.

"There are two things that are hurrying national prohibition," said a brewery agent to a W. C. T. U. woman—"first, the great new efficiency basis in the industrial world (men of capital and men of the laboring class have come to see that John Barleycorn does not pay in dollars and cents); and second, the enfranchisement of the women of the United States. If the big corporations do not put us out of business before long, the woman's ballot will, dead sure."

"A laugh is just like sunshine,
It freshens all the day,
It tips the peak of life with light,
And drives the clouds away.
The soul grows glad that hears it
And feels its courage strong;
A laugh is just like sunshine,
For cheering work along."

CIGARETTES AND THE "MOVIES."

You may never have thought of it, but the next time you go to a movie just notice how many of the characters in the pictures are inhaling cigarette smoke. This will be especially true if the pictures are the portrayal of an event in "high society."

Your boys and girls see these pictures. They see handsomely dressed men and richly gownned women smoking cigarettes deftly extracted from ornamental cigarette cases. Are they not likely to gain the impression that cigarette smoking is quite the proper thing?

The influence of the moving pictures is tremendous. Every community has its shows and practically all the children attend them. It is important that they present wholesome pictures, such as will improve rather than demoralize the morals of the children.

It is your duty to act in this matter. Write the film producers about it. Tell the manager of your local play house what you think of pictures that encourage the use of cigarettes. Do your duty in stamping out this evil.—Editorial in People's Popular Monthly.

A GRATEFUL HEART.

There is a pathetic little story of a blind girl told by Ian MacLaren: "If I dinna see"—and she spoke as if this were a matter of doubt and she were making a concession for argument's sake—"there's naebody in the Glen can hear like me. There's no a footstep of a Drumtochty man comes to the door but that I ken his name, and there's no voice out on the road that I canna tell. The little birds sing sweeter to me than to onybody else, and I can hear them cheeping to one another in the bushes before they go to sleep. And the flowers smell sweeter to me—the roses and the carnations and the bonny moss rose—and I judge that the oatkake and the milk taste the richer because I dinna see them. Na, na, ye're no to think that I've been ill-treated by my God, for if he dinna give me ane thing, He gave me mony things instead. And, mind ye, its no as if I'd seen once and lost my sight; that might ha' been a trial, and my faith might have failed. I've lost naething; my life has been all getting."

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION DECREASING.

The total expenditure for alcoholic liquors in the United States for the past seven years is estimated at \$16,105,271,079. Receipts from internal revenue and duties for the same period amount to \$1,642,463,428. This leaves a net loss to the nation in seven years of \$14,462,807,651—an average of \$2,066,115,364 a year. It is encouraging to note, however, that the consumption of liquor is decreasing. Statistics recently compiled show that our drink bill was \$285,717,772 less in 1915 than in 1914.

In speaking at Toledo, Ohio, in 1914, Col. Roosevelt said: "I want to speak of the issues before you in this state. The brewers and distillers have taken the field against woman suffrage because they regard the entry of women into the rights of citizenship as a danger to the dominance in politics which they have been trying more and more to establish. I saw this in Michigan, where every saloon was headquarters for the fight against woman suffrage. When you see crooked politics and whiskey interests, which have a natural affinity, fighting a thing, it is a pretty safe thing for decent men to support."