



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. XXI. No. 2

FARGO, N. D., MARCH, 1917.

Monthly--25 Cts. a Year.

PEACE.

What was the first prophetic word that rang
When down the starry sky the angels sang,
That night they came as envoys of the Birth—
What word but peace, "peace and good will on earth?"
And what was the last word the Master said
That parting night when they broke brother-dread,
That night He knew men would not let Him live—
Oh, what but "peace I leave" and "peace I give?"
And yet behold: near twice a thousand years
And still the battle-wrath, the grief, the tears,
Let mercy speed the hour when swords shall cease,
And men cry back to God, "There shall be peace!"
—Edwin Markham.

DID GOD MAKE MEN AND WOMEN EQUALLY MORAL?

BY PROFESSOR T. W. SHANNON, Delaware, Ohio.

In all ages men of every race have conceded to women that they are naturally more moral than men and women have usually been vain enough to believe the compliment. That women have been and are in practice more moral than men, I beg to concede. That they are inherently more moral than men, I beg to deny. There is not the slightest intimation in the Bible that God made women more moral than men. No where does the Bible condemn sin more strongly in women than in men, or ascribe more righteousness to them.

Why do respectable men swear a hundred times, where women swear once? The question is not, why may either swear? but why do men swear so much more than women? If we can find and eliminate the cause of this difference, we will be able to eliminate nearly all profanity from respectable society. There is a hundred times as much public sentiment permitting and fostering profanity among men as among women. Change public sentiment until it will debar from association with and marriage to respectable women all men who swear, and men will swear no more than women.

We have twenty men to one woman in our penal institutions. For this difference in crime there are two main causes. We are told that eighty per cent of the crime is due to strong drink. Why do men drink a barrel of whisky, where women drink a pint? There is that much more public sentiment favoring and fostering the habit among men than among women. A double standard of public sentiment keeps women from strong drink and leads

men into it. Change public sentiment to where it will condemn drink among men as severely as it does among women and men will drink no more than respectable women.

From the time children get the eye and ear gates of their souls open to the impression of the outer world, boys and girls are educated differently in relation to crime. In many ways the boy is taught that fighting, carrying ugly knives and dangerous guns, going to war and killing people, is manly. Consequently and repeatedly the little girl is taught that respectable women never, never do these things. Some writers and lecturers tell us that every little boy, in passing from babyhood to matured manhood must pass through all the evolutionary periods of the human family, from primitive savagery to the most advanced civilization. They explain that this is the reason why every little boy must be a savage and nothing but a little savage during the first fifteen years of his life. I have often wondered why these sages have not informed us that every little girl must pass through the same stages of evolution and therefore must be a little savage for fifteen years. Every time you read an article, or book, or hear an address on the girls' problems you read twenty articles and books and hear twenty addresses on the boy problems. It is true that boys are stronger and therefore rougher in their games than girls, but this does not involve moral problems. The boy is educated differently, as a rule. One day we will learn that giving the boy toy pistols and then sending him to the movies to be taught how to use them has about the same psychological relation to crime, as voting for the saloon.

Why do men use a ton of tobacco, where respectable women use a pound? Is it because they have a physical taste that differs from that of a woman? Sugar tastes like sugar; vinegar like vinegar; tobacco like tobacco to both sexes. To many readers this may seem a very silly question. Men use one billion three hundred million dollars worth of tobacco annually; three times as much as we spend on bread and most five times as much as we spend on education. To this must be added nearly two hundred million more of losses by fire due to the careless smokers. Nearly two million acres of fertile soil are annually used in the production of tobacco that should be used in the production of foodstuff with which to feed the hungry millions and reduce the high cost of living. By some eminent physicians eugenists it is regarded as greater cause of race degeneracy than alcohol. In view of these facts, is my question a silly one? Under the sun, there is but one reason for men using more tobacco than woman. There is a ton of public sentiment encouraging and

fostering the use of tobacco among men, where there is a pound of public sentiment permitting the habit among respectable women. Change public sentiment so it will condemn the use of tobacco among respectable men to the extent it now does among respectable women, and men will use no more than woman do. Under a single standard of education and environment one sex will be as moral as the other.

ORIGIN OF THE DOUBLE STANDARD OF MORALS.

In all age, in every land, among all tribes and races, civilized and uncivilized peoples, sages and saints, Jews and gentiles, Mohammedans, Buddhists and Christians, have held a higher moral standard for women than for men. More than twenty times as many men fill our jails, reformatories and penitentiaries than women. In respectable society men swear a hundred times, where women swear once; use a ton of tobacco, where women use a pound; drink a barrel of whisky, where women use a pint, sow their "wild oats," where women must sow purity and love.

With very rare exceptions, a respectable woman is one who for life has been free from profanity, obscenity, tobacco, alcohol and social vice. A respectable man may be one who has no other qualifications than that he is permitted to associate with and marry a respectable woman. There are many men whose ideals are as high and whose lives are as spotless as can be found among respectable women. Public sentiment makes character the test of a woman's respectability; but it does not make this a test of man's respectability.

The social and moral differences between men and women, just mentioned, bring us face to face with a double standard of morals—do right for women and do as you please for men. What is not in harmony with nature and God is an inconsistency. The double standard is not in harmony with nature's teaching or the teaching of the Bible. It finds no support among the lower forms of life. Nature does not favor wrong in men and condemn it in women. No where does the Bible even recognize the existence of a double standard, but everywhere it consistently teaches a single standard of morals. The Bible condemns all sin with equal severity, regardless of the sex committing the sin. Every condition a woman must meet to become a Christian, live a Christian life, build a Christian character, and get into a Christian's heaven, a man must meet if he would receive and become the same. In His redemptive relation to four socially outcast women, mentioned in the four gospels, Jesus forgave them as fully, loved them as freely, treated them as kindly, helped them as much as He did similarly sinful men. In so doing He

gave to the world the first and only true vision of a consistent single standard of morals.

Where did we get the double standard of morals? It is easy to trace it back to the primitive savage tribes and races. Two savage men or tribes fell out with each other, or one coveted the property of the other. How did they adjust their difficulties? Not by an appeal to reason; they had not been educated to reason. Not by an appeal to ethical laws; their consciences had not been aroused. "Might makes right," was the first conception of the savage. The stronger whipped the weaker and that settled all difficulties. God very wisely made man physically stronger than woman, so they might support their families and protect them against every enemy. Conscious of their physical superiority and governed by the conception "might makes right," men assumed the ownership of women and everything else. Savage fathers sold or exchanged their daughters on the marriage markets. Young men had to exchange hides, furs, implements of warfare, or a choice dog for a wife. Since men had to buy their brides and owned their wives and daughters, they set up a standard for them. A bride had to be a virgin and a wife had to be faithful to her husband for life. This standard was usually maintained by stoning the guilty woman to death. The penalty that was heavy upon women and compelled her to live right, unfortunately did not fall upon her owner, man. This double standard law licensed men to yield to their carnal propensities and live on a lower plane than woman. From earliest recorded history virtue has been woman's crown of glory and her fall has been the unpardonable sin.

Our dual standard of morals is a relic of savagery. It originated in the false conception of "Might makes right." It has been perpetuated through the centuries by masculine selfishness and feminine acquiescence. Stoning the erring women to death during centuries of savagery, followed by centuries of ostracism have been the two unnatural barriers used in maintaining the two standards. Today the double standard of morals permeates all society. It is here because it has been believed, taught and practiced all during the ages. Truth alone can reveal, expose and abolish it. "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

"When I am dead, if men can say, 'He helped the world upon its way'—If they can say—if they but can—'He did his best; he played the man; His way was straight; his soul was clean;

His failings not unkind, nor mean; He loved his fellow men and tried To help them'—I'll be satisfied."
—Whittier.

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.

Subscription price, per annum.....25c
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.

MARCH 1917

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Five subscription cards sent to a premium subscription or a copy of "The Story of Frances E. Willard" by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt. Any boy or girl sending two new names to The Young Crusader will receive a "Thank you" and become a member of the "Thank Club."

The Union Signal as a Campaigner

THE UNION SIGNAL answers the many requests made for reliable information concerning the effects of prohibition. It refutes the misstatements of prohibition's enemies by giving the ABSOLUTE TRUTH; it destroys the tissue of deception so skillfully woven by the brewers, by stating the latest scientific testimony concerning the true nature and effects of beer. It is unexcelled as a campaign document. You cannot afford to read without THE UNION SIGNAL. It educates, inspires and encourages. Read and pass it on to others. Only \$1.00 per year. One premium copy for five subscriptions at \$1.00 each. Price per 100 for distribution purposes, \$1.75. The once-a-month Campaign Edition only 25cts per year. Subscribe now! Do not be without Your Own Union Signal!

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

The Kansas W. C. T. U. has decided to place a memorial to Mrs. Carry A. Nation in the State house grounds at Topeka. It is to be in the form of a drinking fountain. Those who wish to have a part in the memorial to this courageous pioneer for law enforcement, will send their contributions to our state treasurer, stating that it is for the Carry A. Nation memorial.—E. P. A.

Mrs. Richard Fox, of Grand Forks, who with her husband celebrated her golden wedding Feb. 16th, is a member of the Grand Forks W. C. T. U. The Grand Forks union feels quite honored to have one of its members reach the golden wedding mark.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the Father of all, ever wise, ever merciful and ever loving, has taken from us our much loved friend and co-worker, Mrs. John Hewitson, and

Whereas, we members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Grand Forks, fully cognizant of our own great loss, realize how much greater that loss to the bereaved husband and children, do hereby extend to them our most sincere sympathy.

And be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the immediate family, to our local paper, to the White Ribbon Bulletin and be spread on our book of records.

Per committee

MRS. O. L. SATEREN.
MRS. J. N. BATHGATE.
MRS. G. A. AYLESWORTH.

February 10, 1917.

THE SHANNON BOOKS

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

Funds received for dues and pledges from January 21st to February 21st, 1917.

Minto dues.....	\$ 10
Barton, dues.....	2 10
Jamestown, headquarters patrons, Stevens, dues.....	23 50
Lawton, dues.....	3 50
Bottineau, state, dues, legislative memorial, headquarters.....	17 80
Sheldon, dues.....	7 00
Leeds, dues.....	3 50
Wyndmere, headquarters, state, legislative, dues.....	21 80
Rolla, dues.....	1 40
Ray, headquarters, state.....	10 00
Wild Rose, dues.....	7 00
Enderlin, memorial, dues.....	8 30
Park River, dues, legislative.....	15 50
Fargo, dues.....	2 50
Willard, dues.....	1 00
Mayville, dues.....	4 90
Minto, state, L. T. L., Chautauqua, legislative, memorial, Stevens, Headquarters, memorial member.....	31 00
Beach, dues.....	3 50
Hamilton, dues.....	3 50
Myrtle McGilton, legislative.....	5 00
Devils Lake, dues.....	10 50
Valley City Scandanavian, dues.....	13 30
Jamestown, dues.....	4 20
Mrs. E. B. Matters, legislative.....	5 00
Kenmare, dues.....	3 50
Crystal, memorial.....	1 00
Jamestown, state, L. T. L., Chautauqua, legislative, memorial, Essay Contest.....	21 00
Annie Greenwood, headquarters.....	5 00
Mrs. Kirk, headquarters.....	5 00
Drayton, dues, memorial.....	20 90
Nanalan, legislative.....	2 00

MINETTE B. BOWE.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

Dear Comrades:—

Victory is in the air, these electric days and we scarcely know how to express our joy and thankfulness.

On March 1st, Mrs. Steven's birthday, the news flashed over the wires that the District of Columbia prohibition bill had passed and our beautiful national capital city was freed from the curse of the liquor traffic.

Following closely upon this came the news that the Jones-Randall amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill had passed—which prohibits the sending of liquor advertising matter of any kind thru the mails into states where such advertising matter is forbidden, and also prohibiting the shipment of liquors, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal or mechanical purposes, into prohibition states—making every prohibition state bone dry! It was reported that Postmaster General Burleson predicted and urged the veto of this bill. Telegrams flew thick and fast to Washington and today comes the good news that President Wilson has signed the bill. I am very happy that Indiana, my native state, has within the last few weeks passed statutory prohibition and given Presidential suffrage to her women. Ohio has also followed North Dakota's good example and given the women of the Buckeye state presidential suffrage. The legislatures of Minnesota, Iowa, New Mexico and Wyoming have voted to submit amendments for state wide prohibition.

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Fifteenth Legislative Assembly adjourned last night—or rather at 3 o'clock this morning. This letter has been delayed that the results of legislation in which we are especially interested might be given.

Our bill for Temperance Day in the public schools passed both Senate and House with almost no opposition and was signed by Governor Frazier Monday, February 19, in the presence of a group of Bismarck white ribboners. The pen was presented to the state president and will be placed with the suffrage pen in our State Headquarters.

The bill providing for special enforcement officers was defeated in the House. House Bill 39, introduced by Mr. Bowman, and regulating the receipt and delivery of intoxicating liquors, passed the House several weeks ago and the Senate yesterday. Senate Bill 85, prescribing the procedure for enjoining the receipt, carrying or delivery of intoxicating liquors by an action in equity, passed. Under the federal bone dry law, these measures will safeguard the delivery, receipt and possession of intoxicating liquors by druggists for scientific, sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes.

The most strenuous battles fought by the W. C. T. U. and the State Enforcement League, Rev. F. L. Watkins, superintendent and Rev. C. W. Finwall, assistant superintendent, were for the safe guarding of our Sunday laws and to prevent the repeal of our anti-cigarette and anti-snuff laws. We could not have been successful in these without your help and we thank every one of you who sent telegrams, letters or petitions.

A goodly number of ministers and laymen were sent by the churches of the state to work against the bills legalizing Sunday theaters and shows, Sunday shooting and Sunday baseball. At the hearings on these measures strong and vigorous addresses were given by Reverends C. E. Vermilya, J. I. Asher, J. G. Moore, W. J. Hutchinson, James Anderson, James Opie, W. H. Hunter and others. The bills for Sunday theaters and shows, and for Sunday

shooting were indefinitely postponed. The Sunday baseball bill was amended to prohibit paid players and charging admission on that day.

A "Pure Tobacco" bill introduced by Senator Martin for the purpose of repealing the anti-snuff and anti-cigarette laws, was indefinitely postponed. House bill 137 introduced by Mr. Cole of Fargo, repealing the present anti-cigarette law and licensing the sale, was indefinitely postponed. At the hearing on this bill, Judge Gupitll of Fargo, Attorney Register of Bismarck, Mrs. Mazie Stevens, Mrs. Wylie and I spoke against the bill. Representative Divet happened in and gave a comprehensive and scathing address showing up the bill and the American Tobacco Co. behind it.

Among the laws passed, are the following: Providing for a public welfare commission, consisting of the Attorney General, the Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, and a woman—to be appointed by the Governor. Making every child legitimate. Drug bill—throwing new barriers about the use of drugs and giving officers greater power in handling drug dealers. Providing for the building of Teacherages. Providing for evening schools. Compelling every butcher or person handling meat to have a health certificate. Placing hotel inspection and oil inspection in the state pure food department. Changing the name of State Reform School to State Training School.

CAMPAIGN CONFERENCE AT FARGO MAY 3-4.

You have all read in The Union Signal of the Transcontinental Campaigners tours beginning in Chicago April 30, and ending in San Francisco June 3. We are delighted that North Dakota is to have a two days Campaign Conference at Fargo May 3-4. The northern team under Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National Vice-President, will be here, and will also hold either a Conference of one day—or an evening meeting at Jamestown. Details of these meetings will be given later. Please begin to plan now to attend. Entertainment will be provided for all white ribboners. It is planned to have a meeting of the state executive committee in connection with the Conference at Fargo.

Our National President, Miss Gordon, who has charge of the southern team, will return to Chicago by the northern route and pass through North Dakota. We hope to be able to persuade her to give a few addresses in the western part of the state including Bismarck.

The severity of the weather has prevented all organization work this winter. This means that our goal of 1000 new members must be reached by hand picking, and that every member must do her part. Let us each one try to win at least three new members as a token of our thankfulness for the great victories God is giving us.

Yours in the faith that makes faithful,
ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON
Fargo, N. D., March 3, 1917.

LICENSE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In the December municipal elections in Massachusetts, three cities entered the "dry" column. Fall River voted "no" by a majority of 1,459. Leominster went back into the dry column. And Haverhill, after seven years of license, again voted dry. North Adams, for the first time in twenty-nine years, voted dry, and Fitchburg turned last year's license majority of 72 into a no-license margin of 84. Boston remains a license city, by a wet majority of 23,051. With the last of the thirty-seven city elections in the state ended, the no-license advocates can count six large cities: Fall River, Taunton, Haverhill, North Adams, Fitchburg and Leominster, gained, and not one dry city lost.

FROM MRS. WYLIE.

Dear Comrades:

On the way home from Bismarck, I had the pleasure of attending a Willard Memorial meeting, held by the Jamestown union. Active and honorary members participated in the well arranged program. I was invited to speak of legislative work at the state capitol. A membership contest, just closed, resulted in a gain of 30 new members—20 actives and 10 honoraries—for the Jamestown union. A very interesting initiatory service was conducted by the district president, Mrs. Fred Wanner. The local president, Mrs. Jas. Riley, is tireless in her devotion to the work and deserves a great deal of credit for this substantial increase in membership. Dainty refreshments and a social time, were enjoyed, at the close.

At Valley City, I met some of our leaders, and state convention plans were discussed.

Stopping at Grand Forks, I had the privilege of attending a large and enthusiastic meeting of the local union, at the home of Mrs. Geo. E. Black. The district president, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Baughman, was gladly welcomed, after her recent illness, and in the absence of the local president, presided over the meeting with her usual grace. The report of the secretary showed much activity along many lines, particularly in legislative and flower-mission work. The sick and shut-in ones are always tenderly remembered. Letters were read from legislators, and here, again, I gave a report of legislative work. Miss Ball and Miss Mahon, accompanied by Miss Bernice Ball and Miss Eleanor Short, contributed musical numbers. A delicious lunch was served by the hostess.

In Mrs. Hull's apartments, in Budge Hall, I had the delightful opportunity of meeting a quartette of leaders in University Y. P. B.—Misses Flemington, Bentzin, Hall and Ford, and conferring with them about the work. It is encouraging to note the interest in Essay Contest work, and in the Anti-Narcotic lectures given by Dr. Gillette. "The Temperance Educational Quarterly" has recently been placed, by the state W. C. T. U. in nine of our leading schools and colleges.

While the Legislature was in session, our interest seemed to center there. Mrs. Anderson will tell you of measures in which we are specially interested. To her we owe a large debt of gratitude for wise, tactful and dignified work, in this, and former sessions.

Now we return to our regular work, with renewed energy. Among the letters, waiting here, was one from our beloved friend and comrade, Jean McNaughton Stevens, bearing the welcome news of some improvement in her health.

Mrs. Bowers has ventured out, in field-work, again, going to 12th district for a prolonged itinerary. We trust the severity of the winter is over and that success may attend her, as of yore. With the closing of the Legislature, Mrs. Bowe will return to Headquarters at Fargo.

From our National corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, I have received the following resolution, "I resolve to meet the challenge of a Big Task by doing all I can to expand organization and to reach the membership goal, a net gain of 629 members, set for my state by the National W. C. T. U."

Will you not sign this with me, and, if possible, reach our state goal of 1000 new members?

Your comrade in service,
BARBARA H. WYLIE.
Bowesmont, N. Dak., Feb. 27, 1917.

DECREASE DISEASE.

Dr. Richard C. Cabot of Boston chief of the medical staff of the Massachusetts General hospital, and one of the most distinguished physicians in the United States, says: "Abolish alcohol and you will cut disease in half."

**SABBATH OBSERVANCE WEEK
APRIL 15 TO 22.**

This appeal is to all professing Christians to make this week one of prayerful introspection. Their indifference and inconsistency hamper the making and enforcing of laws controlling the use of the Lord's Day.

The arch enemy of Sunday, greed, frames up many pitiful excuses for the keeping open of business and amusement places. One of them is that the people do not go to church and that they should have some place to go and something to do. In answer: they who have for the homes should be there, and it is for more home and family life we plead. Then there would be plenty of room in the home-like places provided for the homeless and the away-from-home ones. Parents, you could make the home so attractive that no outside amusement could appeal. It would take thought and your time. The wits of the parents must be pitted against those of the public-place keepers. Yours is for love—theirs for money. "Love never faileth."

WATCH.—Stand as sentry, then over your own goings and doings. Guard with vigilance the playtime of the family. Keep in view the State Sunday Laws, that they be just and fair for all and enforced. Let the lid be lifted ever so little and, as trouble from a Pandora's box, out will pour the hosts of evil. All our laws are based on the Mosaic law. The Sabbath law was embodied in that. It is right that we have our Lord's Day protected by our laws.

PRAY.—"And he spake a parable unto them to this end, that men-ought always to pray and not to faint." (Read Luke 18:1-8.) "Pray that ye enter not into temptation" to indulge in occupations or amusements on Sunday that would be stumbling blocks to weaker others. "Pray one for another" that all together we may be wise, charitable and firm in meeting opposition to the stand we take on the observance of the Lord's Day as one of mental, physical and spiritual recuperation.

DO.—(This is especially to Superintendents of Sabbath Observance Department.) 1. Ask for sermons on Sabbath Observance on either April 15 or 22. Do this several weeks before so the ministers will have time to plan for them. 2. Ask that this be the subject of the regular prayer-meeting in the churches. Then all members of the W. C. T. U. should be in their places. 3. See that it is presented to Sunday Schools and L. T. L's. 4. Give opportunity for the signing of the Sabbath Observance pledges. 5. Distribute our literature. 6. Have this topic for the April meeting of the local union. The closeness of our week to Easter, when all people have joined in commemorating the resurrection of the Lord, makes this a very fitting time for the emphasis of our department.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM FOR APRIL MEETING:

1. Song—"Safely Through Another Week."
2. Scripture Reading—Matt. 12:1-21.
3. Prayer—
4. Song—"God Speed the Right," (No. 7 in Temperance Songster)
5. Roll Call—Quotations from Bible on Sabbath.
6. Reading of the State Sunday Laws—

Discussion—(a) Are they sufficient, just and fair; (b) Is there anything I can do to aid in their enforcement.

7. Paper—"What shall we do for our children on Sunday Afternoon." Discussion.

8. Reading—"Are Christians Responsible for Sabbath Desecration?" (Leaflet No. 18)

9. "The Plan and Work of this Department" (including the reading of report of the State Supt. of Sabbath Observance of last year) by the Local Superintendent.

10. Pledge signing—(Leaflet No. 12)

Program to be interspersed with special music.

MRS. KATE C. HEIDEL,
National Supt. of Sabbath Observance.
I urge each district and local Superintendents of Sabbath Observance to follow directions, let us all work together for better observance of the Sabbath.

MAGGIE SILLERS,
State Supt. of Sabbath Observance.
BEER DRINKING DANGEROUS.

The following excerpt from "Alcohol and Human Efficiency", by Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, Director of the Life Extension Institute of New York, recently published in the Atlantic Monthly, is worthy of special attention at this time when effort is being made by interested parties to displace the use of stronger liquors by the use of beer and wine on the ground that the latter are wholesome and non-intoxicating. Dr. Fisk says:

"Furthermore, alcohol is alcohol, either in whisky or beer. It is nonsense to claim that beer is a hygienic drink. It is drunk chiefly for its alcoholic effect, and if the alcoholic effect is produced, the danger of alcohol exists. Any one who doubts that beer can produce a certain form of intoxication need only visit the saloon and watch the beer drinker in various stages of befuddlement and excitement. If beer does not intoxicate or produce any alcoholic effect, what becomes of the 'racial craving for stimulants' which it is said to satisfy? Furthermore, heavy beer-drinking, as in the case of brewery employees, adds to the danger of excessive fluid intake, entirely apart from alcohol. The heavy mortality of brewery employees is sufficient evidence that beer, so far as its effects on masses of men is concerned is not a hygienic drink * * *

"Finally, whatever view one may take regarding the effect of alcohol on a sound, strong, resistant body, there is no question of its seriously harmful effect on an impaired or non-resistant body. All men who drink alcohol should be thoroughly examined at least once a year, and learn what is happening to their circulation, kidney and nervous system. This is a wise precaution for anybody, but the alcoholic user only accelerates the 'slow suicide' of unhygienic living by neglecting it."

BEER DRINKERS A MENACE
The Scientific American is authority for the statement that the most dangerous classes of ruffians in our large cities are beer drinkers. Intellectual a stupor amounting to paralysis arrests the reason, changing all the higher faculties into mere animalism, sensual, selfish, varied only with paroxysms of anger, senseless and brutal.
BEER AND WINE MORE DANGEROUS THAN WHISKY

The leading medical society of Russia, the Pirogov Society, at its annual meeting in May 1915 in its pronouncement on the alcohol problem said: "The extension of the use of wine and beer can not be a remedy against alcoholism because they lead to alcoholism (the well known beer alcoholism of western Europe). Beer and wine are, on the contrary, dangerous because being weaker and more pleasant to the taste they attract women and children."

IS IT WAR

Let us rid our thoughts for a moment of the enthusiasm and patriotic sentiments that fill the air; let us, if need be, close our ears to the loudly sung National Anthem lest it distract our attention; let us forget the excitement and clamor of the past few days where in the eagle screamed and the flags were unfurled and ignore the noisy bustle of preparation for war. We must do that to think straight.

We are involved in a dispute with Germany over whether or not our ships may sail a certain small area of the seas and be immune from attack without warning. We have told Germany

that she may not sacrifice the lives of our citizens who find that duty or business carries them into the prohibited area. Germany, at first consenting, has now withdrawn her consent and on the withdrawal we have severed diplomatic connections.

We are not yet at war, but we are so close to it that the small forces we have are called together. Our fists are clenched—but the first blow has not been struck.

Shall we go to war? Shall we make an entangling alliance with the Entente and by our weight help to smother Germany? Will we send, as proposed, a couple of million of our boys to the bloody trenches? Some of our statesmen argue that Germany is like the mad dog careering down the street and that all people should join in its destruction.

We cannot hold that view. Perhaps it will be necessary for our navy to convoy our ships through the prohibited area; perhaps it will be wise to arm the merchant ships in defense against unwarned attacks. That, for the present should be sufficient to accomplish our purpose and defend our national honor.

Were there a possibility of a naval battle with Germany; were there a remote chance for the landing of German troops on our shores; were there much danger of the bombardment of our coast cities by German raiders or submarines; were there even a chance for a mooted uprising of German citizens within our borders, then there might be excuse for a more active entrance into war with all its horrors. But until that time comes, let us keep our heads and proceed calmly and without unnecessary bombast or theatrical show to accomplish that which we have set out to do: To make the trade lanes of the sea not avenues of death for American sailors.

It should be a simple matter and it should neither involve us in war nor in an entangling alliance with those nations now warring upon Germany, whose cause is not our cause and whose quarrel is an entirely different matter from our own.

THIS DAY WILL NEVER COME AGAIN

I know this day will never come again. Therefore I will make it the best day in which I have ever lived.

I know that happiness is a thing within and that it is always in the world and very near me.

I know I have but to search for it, and that as soon as I begin to hunt it out, I have it.

I know that as soon as I get happiness and begin to give it away it comes back doubled—and more, to me, I know this.

I know that work is a stimulus and that it keeps the world alive and moving.

I know that people who work with love in their heart and interest in their brains, are the real doers and benefactors of mankind.

I know that I can be a doer and a benefactor.

I know that life is exactly what I make it.

I know that other people and other forces can influence my life and work only as I allow it.

I know that I am young if I live youth.

I know that I am happy if I live happiness.

I know that I am worth while if I attempt and accomplish worth while things.

I know that the greatest thing I can ever do is to do my best at all times and under every circumstance.—George Matthew Adams, in Sunshine Bulletin.

In 1910 44 per cent of women teachers in public schools had been in service 10 years or more; only 26 per cent of men so long. (Mayor Gaynor's equal pay commission).

FLOWER MISSION AND RELIEF WORK DEPARTMENT.

Dear Comrades:—

Greetings! I wish to thank you all for the work accomplished in 1916. May this year be one of blessing to a great many because of our help.

The slogan "Organization" should apply particularly to this department which is so wide and comprehensive. Let us all keep on till every district and every local union has a Flower Mission and Relief Work Superintendent at the head of a band of active workers.

The needs of all about us are so urgent, shall we not seize our opportunities for service as they come to us, taking as our motto this year, Philippians 4:13: "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."?

I call your attention to the following excerpts taken from a most interesting letter from our National Superintendent, Miss Lella M. Sewall:

"Let us extend largely the work for the victims of this awful war; have these innocent people especially on your hearts, these people whose sufferings seem to increase rather than abate as time goes on. We need to continue to stretch out a helping hand to the Belgians, for I understand that even in Brussels the food contributed by the United States can be given only to the starving, not to those who are simply hungry! Dear comrades, have all these people on your hearts, not forgetting the Armenians, Serbians, and Poles. Help one or more of these groups; help all if you can, and may God abundantly bless you for your efforts.

"There are about 300,000 children in France whose fathers have been killed in the war. The French government allows 10 cents per day for the support of each. A society formed for the relief of French war orphans asks that this sum be supplemented by another 10 cents to make the child more comfortable. Raise \$36.50 (through individuals or local, county and state unions) for the benefit of one child for one year.

"Through this society the name and address of each child adopted may be procured and communication established between the child and its benefactor. May you, through personal effort, secure the adoption of some of these innocent victims of war. Please send all moneys collected to me, through your state treasurer. Three counties in one state have already voted to adopt, each, one French orphan.

"Please continue your efforts in behalf of National Constitutional Prohibition by gaining new members and getting pledges signed at every opportunity; also by presenting for adoption the Resolution for National Constitutional Prohibition at all meetings held under the auspices of this department.

"The prizes for 1917 will be as follows: First: Department literature to the amount of five dollars to the state reporting increase along the greatest number of lines of work. Second: Literature to the amount of three dollars to the state reporting the greatest number of new members gained through this department. Third: Literature to the amount of two dollars to the state reporting the most trees and shrubs planted on Arbor Day. The Loyal Temperance Legion prize of \$2.50 will be given to the state legion distributing the greatest number of bouquets according to membership."

I hope every member will note the above, and also that a state prize of \$5.00 will be paid to the union setting out the most trees and shrubs according to membership, on or about Arbor Day. They must be planted or set out in land which has been under cultivation for at least two seasons, and count to be made and reported only of those trees or shrubs which are alive and growing on September 1st.

Cordially yours,

M. INEZ LEE.

W. C. T. U. NATIONAL CAMPAIGNS

Great drive by National W. C. T. U. campaigners. Transcontinental trips planned by two groups of famous W. C. T. U. women and national workers.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN DIVISIONS

Preliminary to the summer activities of the W. C. T. U. in various states, two groups of National leaders are planning to visit the far flung lines of the organization, leaving Chicago May first and converging in San Francisco about a month later. Meetings will be held en route all along the line. Receptions, rallies, conferences, etc., will be much in evidence. Local and state officials of the civic government as well as W. C. T. U. leaders will be invited to participate in the conferences.

Those composing the southern division of this drive are Miss Anna A. Gordon of Evanston, Illinois, National president of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Florence Ewell Atkins of Georgia, National lecturer; Miss Mary Anderson of Massachusetts, general secretary of the Young People's Branch and others. The northern division will consist of the National vice-president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the New York state W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, president of the Colorado state W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Linnie Carl, field secretary of the Young People's Branch and others. This division will visit the states of Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon and California. The southern group will include in their itinerary Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California.

In each state a conference of leaders will be arranged in the capitol city, or, if more practicable in some other large city. The object of these conferences is to stir enthusiasm, compare views on campaigns and law enforcement methods, suggest and promote plans for educational work for total abstinence, secure a large additional membership, and through these and other lines of effort vitalize in each state the campaign for national constitutional prohibition as well as aid in whatever state campaigns may be pending.

The programs will vary according to situation and local conditions. The topics named as well as others pertinent to the day will be treated by specialists in the open forums to which the public will be invited and heartily welcomed. Nevada and Utah will be included in the return itinerary. To those finding it impossible to attend National conventions this plan offers opportunity to meet with and hear some of the finest speakers and workers among the long list of W. C. T. U. famous women.

Dates and further details will be announced later.

Organization Division, National W. C. T. U. Bureau of Publicity.

MAKE IT A GREAT DAY.

The Topical Program prepared by the National W. C. T. U. for use of local unions at first meeting in March offers excellent opportunity for lifting the Lillian Stevens Campaign Fund to encouraging proportions, and also increasing the subscription list of the Union Signal to a more satisfactory plane.

It is therefore suggested that special effort be made by the unions to prepare the program in a most attractive manner and secure more than the usual local publicity. In a spirit of helpfulness the following suggestions are offered to such as may feel any need of assistance toward making the program more effective.

Under the topic "Roll Call of States" twenty-four women or girls may represent the twenty-three prohibition states and the territory of Alaska each bearing the pennant of her state; as the roll of states is called each may tell when her state entered the prohibition column, and also give a few

facts concerning its area and population, largest cities, the effect of prohibition, etc. This section might close with singing "Victory Bells".

Under "Tricks of the Trade" brief reference should be made by two or three speakers to the delusive advertisements and statements published by the liquor interests and explanation given of some methods used both in obtaining publicity and votes, the latter by illegal registration, etc. Suggestions for overcoming the "Tricks of the Trade" would be in order. Selections from the leaflets "Drink Manufactured Facts", "Maine Vindicated", and "Facts About Kansas" will afford useful information and should be quoted and the leaflets distributed.

Before the offering is taken the leaflet "The Lillian Stevens Prohibition Campaign Fund" should be read in whole or in part emphasizing the need and purpose of the fund and the fact that each person contributing \$1.00 or more will receive the Campaign Edition of the Union Signal one year. Special effort should then be made to secure personal subscriptions in addition to the usual offering.

All treasurers should note carefully the plan for division for the Fund and forwarding through proper channels.

Let us work earnestly for increase in membership through this program. Selections from the section of our National President's annual address, entitled "The World will Banish John Barleycorn" will add to the interest.

SUGGESTED PLANS

Rally Day number of the Union Signal, if ordered in advance \$1.50 per 100, later orders \$1.75 per 100. Drink Manufactured Facts; Maine Vindicated; Facts About Kansas; each 20 cents per 100. National President's Address 5 cents; Set of Pennants 25 cents; Popular Campaign Songs 5 cents per copy, 1 dozen 50c, 100 \$4.00. Lillian Stevens Prohibition Campaign Fund Leaflet and envelopes free for postage.

May we make this meeting noted for increase in membership, increase in the Fund and subscriptions for the Union Signal? We can if we will.

FIELD NOTES.

Dear North Dakota Friends:—

Here in our new home, far down the Meridian road, I am watching with great interest the progress of our wonderful northern state. Texas is great and beautiful and free from blizzards, but I wonder if it will ever seem to me so full of the spirit of tolerance and freedom and going ahead as North Dakota. I congratulate you all that you are going to get to vote for the next president. A word from you, now, to the White House will mean more than ever before. And now that you have municipal suffrage, shall our little cities continue to elect mayors who will not enforce our splendid laws? I hope you may not be tricked this time when it comes to the second reading of the amendment for full suffrage, meanwhile you have the proverbial half-loaf which is so much better than starvation. I am proud of North Dakota men and North Dakota women. I am very proud of that pioneer suffrage organization, the W. C. T. U., and the life work of your president, Elizabeth Preston Anderson.

In Texas, the submission struggle is on in the legislature as I write and the liquor men are making a last stand, feeling sure that if they cannot prevent submission they are off the map. Texas has county option and you can travel four hundred miles in a straight line in the state without seeing a saloon and if the voters get a fair chance at statewide, they will settle the matter this time. We have a strong suffrage organization here, but prospects are not very bright as the liquor men are willing to exert themselves to manage this legislature.

Meanwhile, I hope you are not forgetting Congress and our national amendments. I hope every union in the state is sending in petitions. Hope in

that quarter is bright. May God speed the day.

I sometimes grow homesick for the vast sweep of the prairies and all it meant to me, but I hope there is usefulness for me here. My husband finds his college work very pleasant. We have had no snow this far south except a little that came in on the tops of trains. The grass is green and the violets in bloom. With love to all, BERTHA LEE BROYLES, Bryan, Texas.

FARGO.—Aside from the interesting talk by Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson on the subject of attempted revocation of the Blue Sunday laws and how it should be circumvented, other special program features much enjoyed at the Fargo W. C. T. U. open meeting Friday evening at the R. M. Pollock home, were as follows: Vocal solos, The Mighty Deep (Jude), and Cradle Song (Kate Vannah), and Love Is a Bubble (Allitson), by David Jones; songs, Gray Days (Johnson), At Dawning (Cedman), and Mighty Lak' a Rose (Nevin), by Hewison Pollock, who also appeared in readings, giving as the latter, A Letter Home, and A Rainy Night, both by Foley; songs, Dear Heart (Mattei), and Low Backed Car (Love), by Mrs. Bowe, until recently of Lisbon; and closing with readings by Miss Fanny Clapp, who gave Mammy's Lil' Boy, and Gimlet vs. Corkscrew, together with another humorous number. Mrs. C. G. Boise and Mrs. George Edwin Miller assisted Mrs. Pollock in serving light refreshments. The next meeting of the union will be on Feb. 23, at the home of Mrs. M. N. Hatcher.

OSBERON.—A most enthusiastic meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was held at the Carl Anderson home Jan. 25th. Current events on the liquor question and suffrage were read by those present and several songs enjoyed. "All Round the World" was sung in Swedish by a chorus of ladies. The white ribbon salute was given two new members, Mrs. Bolinski and Mrs. Stella Kelly, whose joining brings the membership up to twenty-one. During the social hour a delicious luncheon was served by the hostess, the table decorations being in yellow and white. Our L. T. L. with a membership of about 45 is doing instructive and interesting work under the joint leadership of Miss Cassa Benham and Mrs. Ellen Kelly, both teachers in the school. Meetings are held every two weeks, Friday p. m. at 3:30. The last program was devoted to short compositions on the "Evils of the Cigarette", written by pupils of the fourth and fifth grade. Josephine S. Stickleberger, Pres. of Local Union.

IN BETTER BUSINESS.

The Detroit News, of December 30th, said: "Steps have been taken to convert several Detroit breweries into artificial ice plants, in anticipation of state-wide prohibition. This is the report that has reached the Detroit Citizens' League. With the breweries converted into ice plants, there will be no danger of an ice shortage, such as the one that caused so much inconvenience and positive suffering during the heated term last summer. Alderman Frederick W. Wenzel, a stockholder of the Independent Brewery, announces that that brewery will be operating as an ice plant long before prohibition goes into effect.

"Since 1908 many breweries have been put out of business in the dry counties of the state. In only one instance has brewery property decreased in value in prohibition territory, according to Pliny W. Marsh, attorney for the league, who has investigated the matter. In many instances, Mr. Marsh says, brewery property has greatly increased in value by converting it into the uses of productive industry. The Flint brewery is the only one that was not made over to a factory of some kind. The Flint brewery was converted into a church."