

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

VOL. XXIII. No. 78

FARGO, N. D., SEPTEMBER 1919.

Monthly—25 Cts. a Year

CONVENTION CALL

The thirtieth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Dakota will be held Sept. 25-29, in that most popular of convention cities—Grand Forks. In view of the momentous victories for peace, prohibition and equality, during the past year, it is fitting we should make this, our annual meeting, a great Jubilee occasion. Additional cause for gratitude and celebration lies in the fact, that, in the great Jubilee campaign, North Dakota was second among the states in payment of her quota.

It will be of interest to learn how this victory was won.

Article 6, of the constitution, defines the membership of the State Convention as follows: "The annual meeting shall be composed of the executive committee, organizers, evangelists, district corresponding secretaries and treasurers, chairmen of standing committees, musical director, and presidents of local unions or their alternates, one delegate at large, for each union, and one for every 30 members; also one L. T. L. delegate for every \$5 L. T. L. dues paid into state treasury, said delegate to be an L. T. L. president."

Article 3, of the constitution, defines the executive committee: "The trustees, with the vice presidents or their alternates, duly appointed by the executive committees of their respective districts, the general secretaries of the Young People's and L. T. L. Branches, the editor of the White Ribbon Bulletin and the superintendents of departments, shall constitute an executive committee."

The Y. P. B. is entitled to representation in the State Convention on the same basis as members of the W. C. T. U. Article IV of the Y. P. B. constitution provides that delegates and ex-officio representatives shall be young women.

Delegates will be entertained, as usual, for room and breakfast. Grand Forks unions are endeavoring to make everything as pleasant and comfortable as possible for their guests.

On Thursday evening, September 25th, a banquet, characterized by simplicity of arrangement, will furnish an opportunity for getting acquainted.

Any woman gaining 20 new members, for whom dues have been paid into state treasury, is entitled to her R. R. fare to State Convention. Great care should be taken to collect dues for old as well as new members. No one is considered a



MRS. MAUDE B. PERKINS
Nat'l College Secretary for the Y. P. B.

member unless the 70 cents state dues have been paid to state treasurer by Sept. 11th, when the books close.

The state executive committee will meet Thursday afternoon, Sept. 25, at 2 o'clock. All members are urgently requested to be present.

Recognizing the necessity for a revival of interest in young people's work, we have secured for our convention two National workers, Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, of East Syracuse, N. Y., College Secretary for the Y. P. B. and Miss Mildred Moody, of Wilson, N. Y., Associate Secretary of L. T. L.

Delegates will be elected to the National Convention at St. Louis, Nov. 15-20, to which railroads are granting reduced rates of a fare and a third, for return trip.

Friday, Sept. 19th, will be observed as a day of prayer for God's blessing on the work of the convention and for His guidance in the solution of future problems. By His help we have come, thus far, and only by His help can we go on.

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON,
BARBARA H. WYLIE, President.
Secretary.

MOTHERS' MEETINGS.

Mrs. Susan McWhirter Ostrom,
National Superintendent.

Hot or cold, rain or shine, motherhood doesn't take a vacation. It is conscious of the blessed privilege of loving and serving.

All State Supts. of Mothers' Meet-

ings are asked to cooperate with the State Officers in arranging for one or two of the following subjects to be presented by able speakers, on the State Convention program: Importance of Systematic Daily Bible Teaching in the Home, Importance of Teaching Americanism in the Public School, The Danger of Teachers Who are Not at Heart Loyal Americans, Why Religious Songs Should be Sung and the Bible Read in the Schools of Our State, High School Mothers Problems Concerning Dress, Beaux, Parties and Dances, Thrift—by a government representative, and Shall School Boards Permit Dances in the High School Buildings.

It is not enough for our mothers work in the W. C. T. U. to occasionally have meetings and discuss conditions with a few mothers. We must widen our interest and increase our activities. We must cooperate with the forces in our communities that are planning to increase the value of our schools, to provide school and civic play grounds, gymnasiums, natatoriums, etc. We should seek out the mother who stays at home with the little ones, encourage her and cooperate with the parent teacher clubs, helping in every way personally and as an organization, to bring joy and peace into home and community life, holding aloft always the ideal of Christ and His love for mothers and children.

In order to be worthy of its existence every union must not only have a Mothers Meeting Department but

should select a Godly woman of gracious, charming personality to serve as the superintendent, a woman whose heart yearns for better, nobler motherhood in this country, a woman who realizes that there must be systematic Christian training in the home, in order for the child to get the spiritual vision of God's great truths—if childhood is to have a fair chance—a woman who realizes that the nature of the child must be considered—that it is necessary that the head, the hand and the heart should all be trained, but that while the State now undertakes to train or educate the head and the hand, that the training of the heart must be done at home if at all.

No mother today can count herself a success who fails to understand that the spiritual nature of a child is of the greatest importance and therefore must receive constant, consistent consideration every day. That every normal child has the power of spiritual development. Very young children understand about God. Wise mothers begin early to teach their children about the Spirit life, how our bodies are the garments of our souls, and children soon get the vision of an All Wise Creator and love and enjoy His creatures and the beautiful things He has created. Some get the vision of the soul's triumph early and are inspired to the love of High and Holy ideals.

While we encourage mothers to learn how to care for the physical and intellectual natures of their children, we must ever emphasize the supreme importance of the daily training of the Spiritual and consequent influence in character building.

Order leaflets from the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.—price 15c per one hundred.

1. Hints to Mothers of Young Children.
2. A Mother's Letter to a Friend.
3. She Shall Not Fail.
4. Do's and Don'ts for Mothers of Children Four to Twelve Years of Age.
5. The Balanced Ration in Friendship.
6. Shall My Boy carry Newspapers?

Price 35c per one hundred.

1. Shall Families Pay Rent?
2. Bibliography Department M. M.

If tobacco does not help, but hurts; does not lift, but lowers; does not give, but grasps; does not construct, but obstructs, what ought to be the attitude toward it of every thoughtful man and woman, young and old?

WHITE RIBBON BULLETIN

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

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

Elizabeth Preston Anderson

EDITOR IN CHIEF.

Mrs. E. M. Pollock,

MANAGING EDITOR.

Entered in the postoffice at Fargo, N. D., as second class matter. Maintained for and by Woman's Christian Temperance Union of State North Dakota.

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.

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.

SEPTEMBER 1919

STATE OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, Fargo.
Vice President—Mrs. Fred M. Wanner, Jamestown.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. B. H. Wylie, Bismarck.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Frank Beasley, Fargo.
Treasurer—Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, Fargo.
North Dakota W. C. T. U. Headquarters,
First National Bank Block, Fargo.

BRANCH SECRETARIES.

Young People's Branch—Miss Helen McConnell, Minnekaukan.
Loyal Temperance Legion—Mrs. Bessie Semra Lubitz, Balfour.
Secretary Willard Union—Mrs. L. L. Muir, Hunter.
Associate Secretary, Mrs. J. A. Burgum, Arthur.

DEPARTMENT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Americanization—Mrs. Julia D. Nelson, Fargo.
Health—Mrs. Mazie Stevens, Lawton.
Moral Education—Mrs. Lulu W. Zimmerman, Valley City.
Medical Temperance—Mrs. Mae McKinnon, Hankinson.
Scientific Temperance Instruction—Mrs. Lillie B. Smith, Thompson.
Sunday School Work—Miss Mary M. Carey, Bottineau.
Union Signal and Temperance Literature—Miss Mae Halcrow, Bismarck.
Medal Contests—Miss Emma Lockwood, Valley City.
Press—Mrs. August Hanson, Fargo.
Anti-Narcotics—Mrs. W. E. Black, Grand Forks.
Evangelistic Work—Mrs. J. W. Hilborn, Juanita.
The Bible in the Public Schools—Mrs. Abbie W. H. Best, Fargo.
Sabbath Observance—Miss Flora C. Burr, Bottineau.
Christian Citizenship—Miss Nell M. Osmun, Hurdsville.
Soldiers and Sailors—Mrs. Mary M. Shaver, Fargo.
Social Meetings and Red Letter Days—Mrs. N. C. Macdonald, Bismarck.
Fairs and Open Air Meetings—Mrs. Ida Sparks Clarke, Fairmount.
Flower Mission—Miss M. Inez Lee, Epping, R. R. 2.
Franchise—Mrs. Ella M. Shippy, Hope.
Legislation—State President.
Editor White Ribbon Bulletin—Mrs. E. M. Pollock, Fargo.
Musical Director—Mrs. Walter R. Reed, Amana.

SOUND THE JUBILEE!

A Million New Members! Yes!

BUT

How can they be interested unless they KNOW?

How can they know

unless they READ

How can they read

unless they have

THE UNION SIGNAL

If you wish to keep

A Million Members—

BOOST THE UNION SIGNAL

NATIONAL CONVENTION, NOVEMBER 15-20, ST. LOUIS, MO.

STATE CONVENTION, SEPTEMBER 25-29, GRAND FORKS.

CAN YOU REALIZE IT?

(In the campaign of spreading temperance information Charles Stelzle has compiled astonishing figures concerning the relation of the liquor bill to the life of the nation.)

You've heard it said a good many times that we spend every year \$2,000,000,000 for liquor.

Two billion dollars?

You can't even guess how much money this is—mostly because mighty few of us have handled more than \$200 at any one time.

Just for the fun of it, let's write it this way:

\$2,000,000,000.00.

All you can say is that its a lot of money.

But perhaps you will get a better idea of how much it is by comparing our drink bill with some other bills in this country. So here goes—

Its three times as much as we spend to maintain all of our public schools.

Its as much as we spend for bread and clothing.

Its as much as is earned by all trade unionists.

Its the value of 535,600 working-men's homes at \$3,800 each.

Its one-fourth more than the total assets of the over 7,000 building and loan associations in this country.

Its twice the capital in all the national banks.

Its one-tenth the value of all farm property, including land, buildings, machinery, and animals.

Its almost as much as it costs to operate all our railroads.

Its twice as much as it costs to run the federal government in peace times.

Its as much as we raised for the first Liberty Loan.

Its almost twice the value of all church property in the United States.

Two billion dollars spent annually for booze!

What does it buy for those who spend it? You know!

What does it bring to those who are dependent upon them? You know!

What does it do for our country and the world? You know!

You can't say one strong, unqualified word for the liquor habit or the liquor business.

And you know this, too.

Why not cut it out and spend the money for something that will build up instead of pull down—that will bring joy instead of gloom?

If you believe that the traffic in alcohol does more harm than good—help stop it!

SERVICE FLAG.

The names of sons, brothers and husbands of white ribboners are coming in very slowly. We want the flag to be completed for the State Convention September 25, and we must have time to make it. It is necessary that we have the list revised so as to be sure no names are missed. Besides, a number of blue stars have been changed to gold since we made the flag last year. Please do not put this off any longer.

Yours sincerely,

MARY M. SHAVER.

TEN NIGHTS IN A BARROOM OF A CANDY-JAGGED NATION.

During the recent prohibition debate in Congress, Representative Tillman of Arkansas replied in these words to those who feared the dry nation would get a candy jag:

The man who has a hundred head of cattle and who does not want to be compelled to put them up when a new fence law is passed is always worried about the trouble the fence law is going to cause the Widow Jones who has one cow. The gentlemen, by talking mere drivel, are pleading the cause of the liquor men. They are pleading the cause of those who for all these years have violated the law.

They say that we are going to become confirmed candy eaters if we quit drinking liquor. Yes, I think you may look for an increase in the sale of candy, father may get full of it, but it is not going to be so bad as it was when he used to go to the barroom and get drunk. You remember that old play of "Ten Nights in a Barroom," which, when we were boys, used to bring tears to our eyes. A little girl went to get her father out of the saloon. It was a very touching scene. Now they say father is going to become dissipated by eating candy. Listen to the new scene: "I fear father's eating again," she says.

"I shall go get him. 'Tis only I can influence him in a time like this," and little Rachel, aged twelve, climbs from her chair, and wrapping her wrap about her until her wrap's wrapped enough starts out alone into the dark night.

She reaches the gay city. She pushes by rough men, who turn from her with harsh laughs and flourish candy boxes in her face. She is jostled by the crowds. Bravely she pushes on until she reaches a low candy shop. All is noise and hilarity within. Candy-crazed voices fill the air with vulgar shoutings and tipsy songs. Unafraid, little Rachel enters the door. It isn't the first time. Through the haze of tobacco smoke and behind a pile of empty candy cartons she spies her father.

The rude crowd grows quiet. Men in the act of stuffing another bonbon into their mouths pause and watch the drama about to be enacted. Little Rachel walks to her father, and touching him lightly on the shoulder speaks to him.

"Father, O, father, you must come with me; the steak's getting stale and so is the tea; the children are wailing; the night's getting old, mother is sobbing and supper is cold. You promised dear father you would always abstain, but I see you're still eating; please try to refrain."

Her father, brushing a tear from his reddened eye throws the half empty candy box away and during the scuffle that ensues for the treasured morsels that still remain, staggers out with little Rachel into the dark, dark night.

O, yes, we are going to be driven to boozing on candy. We are soon also to know the horrors of the buttermilk jag. Father and brother will succumb to the awful lure of cold coffee and iced tea, nut sundaes, death dealing orangeade and soul-destroying grape juice. God save the mark, and God save father! (Applause).—Boston Globe.

"Old Mother Hubbard,

Went to the cupboard

For something to quench her thirst;

When she got there

The cupboard was bare—

It was after July the first."

PRESIDENT'S CORNER.

Dear Comrades:

Instead of my usual letter I am writing only a brief note to remind you of a few things that are exceedingly important at this time.

First: Only a few days remain for the collection of dues. They must be in the hands of the state treasurer, Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, Fargo, on or before September 12.

I am quite sure I have never been able to adequately express my gratitude and joy for the wonderful gift of the names of six hundred thirty-eight new members. I am tremendously anxious that the treasurer's report shall show this gift, that there will be an actual increase of 638 members. This added to the 2,745 for whom dues were paid last year would make our membership 3,383. If dues for all old members are not collected and sent in before September 12 the treasurer's books cannot show this gain. If your union fails to send in dues for as many old members as last year, in addition to the dues for new members, whatever is lacking will cut down by that much the 638 gain. If every union in the state should lack only two a large part of our gain would be swept away. Therefore I beg of you to see that the dues for every member, old and new, are collected and sent in to the treasurer before the fateful day, September 12, when the books close.

Second: Do not fail to observe September 19, the Day of Prayer for the convention. Prayer releases God's omnipotent power, and we need that as nothing else in these restless days of world reconstruction. Keep in the spirit of prayer that the work and plans of this meeting may be in harmony with God's great plans.

Third: Do not fail to have your union represented there. It means much for your work during the coming year. Delegates will bring back the inspiration, refreshment, new courage and new plans they receive there. Let this be a hundred per cent Convention—that is, a convention where every union is represented.

The Grand Forks unions are doing their best to prepare for our entertainment. Mrs. Wylie in her letter will tell you of our fine speakers and splendid program, which you cannot afford to miss.

Hoping to greet many of you at the Victory Convention, September 25-29, I am,

Yours faithfully,

ELIZABETH PRESTON ANDERSON.

If anyone knows whether or not alcohol is a necessity in the practice of medicine, it should be those men high up in the medical profession. The Pennsylvania Medical Journal under signature of "W. H. S." says of the following men: Dr. Frank Billings, Professor of Medicine, University of Chicago; Dr. W. N. Keen, Professor of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College; or Dr. Victor C. Vaughn, Professor of Physiological Chemistry, University of Michigan. "Each of these men enjoys an international repute, each has been president of the American Medical Association, and each stands for prohibition of alcohol as a beverage and for its discontinuance as a remedy in the practice of medicine."

SECRETARY'S CORNER

Dear Comrades:

The thirtieth annual convention of the North Dakota W. C. T. U. will be held in the First Methodist Church, Grand Forks, Sept. 25-29. Celebrating the wonderful triumphs of the past year, for peace, prohibition and equality, this will be a real Victory Convention.

The executive committee will convene at 2:30 o'clock, Thursday afternoon. All members are urgently requested to be present.

Thursday evening, Sept. 25th, at 6:30 o'clock in the Commercial Club rooms, a banquet will be served, the state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, acting as toast-mistress. Welcome addresses will be given by leading citizens of Grand Forks, and representative women, from various parts of the state, will make response.

Supper will be served for 60 cents a plate, and names of those expecting to attend should be sent early to Mrs. W. E. Black, Clifford Building, chairman of banquet committee.

Delegates will be entertained, as usual, for lodging and breakfast and names should be sent to chairman of entertainment committee, Mrs. C. Gunlogson, 822 Cottonwood St., not later than Sept. 12th.

The other chairmen of convention committees are as follows:
General Arrangements

Reception	Mrs. J. D. VanDusen
Finance	Mrs. P. Monahan
Music	Miss Frances Wager
Decoration	Mrs. Paolo Conte
Banquet	Mrs. W. F. Teuting
Rest Room	Mrs. W. E. Black
Post Office	Mrs. D. Fordney
Platform	Mrs. C. M. Bjorge
	Mrs. W. L. Dudley

All banners and pennants, for decoration, should be sent early to Mrs. W. F. Teuting, 308 Cottonwood St.

Friday morning, Sept. 26th, at 9 o'clock, the convention will be called to order by the state president, Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson. A consecration service, conducted by Miss Clara Mann, of Fargo, secretary at State Headquarters, will give the keynote to the convention.

At 11 o'clock, the usual memorial service will be in charge of Mrs. Nacia E. Buck, and to her all names of promoted comrades and friends should be sent.

During the convention, the following addresses will be made:

Americanization—Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, New York; Child Welfare—Mrs. W. H. Best, Fargo; Women in Industry—Mrs. Mintie B. Bowe, Superintendent Women's Division, U. S. Employment Service; Moral Education—Mrs. Kate S. Wilder, State Treasurer W. C. T. U.; Work Among Soldiers and Sailors—Mrs. Mary M. Shaver, Supt., Fargo.

A demonstration "How to Gain New Members" will be conducted by Mrs. Buck, assisted by District presidents, Mrs. Maude B. Perkins and Mrs. Frank Beasley will visualize an Americanization worker and a foreign-born woman.

The music, in charge of Mrs. Conte, will be an attractive feature this year and the routine of convention will be relieved by physical drills in charge of Mrs. Beasley.

Friday evening, the state president's annual address will be given and Mrs. Perkins will speak.

Saturday morning the annual election of officers will take place, and delegates will be chosen to attend the National W. C. T. U. Convention at St. Louis, Nov. 15-20. Saturday evening will be Young People's Night. Short ad-

resses by Mrs. Perkins and Miss Mildred O. Moody, of New York, special music and demonstrations by local young people, will make an interesting program.

Sunday morning, Dr. T. H. Gallagher, pastor of the convention church, will preach the convention sermon. At 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, a Children's Rally will be presided over by Miss Mildred O. Moody, Associate Secretary of the National L. T. L., and all children in the city are cordially invited to be present. A union service, Sunday evening, will be addressed by Miss Moody and Mrs. Perkins. Resident ministers will assist in services.

Monday, at noon, the convention will adjourn with probably a post executive committee meeting in the afternoon.

Miss Moody begins her itinerary at Fargo, Sept. 7th, and remains with us the balance of the month. A few dates after convention, are unfilled, but application for these should be made very soon. Mrs. Maude B. Perkins, of New York, College Secretary for the Y. P. B., gives a week, following convention to work in colleges. We are very fortunate in securing these two capable young women for the much needed work among our young people.

Please, dear comrades, don't forget to fill in and return, by Sept. 12th, the various parts of the blanket report to the persons designated. All district directory blanks should be returned as soon as possible.

Remember our day of prayer, Sept. 19th. Though thanksgiving is in our hearts for unprecedented victories of the past year, the most perplexing problems confront us and drive us, as never before, to the true Source of strength.

Hoping to meet many of you at Grand Forks.

Yours, for a great convention,
BARBARA H. WYLIE,
Bowesmont, N. Dak., August 28, 1919.

ANTI-PROHIBITION ASSOCIATION ANSWERED.

A new group of anti-prohibition publicity men under the name "Association Opposed to National Prohibitions" is flooding the newspapers of the country with the charge that the million dollar Jubilee fund we are seeking to raise, while ostensibly for the items named in the budget, is really to be applied to finance a campaign for a nineteenth amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and use of tobacco. The headquarters of this association are in New York City, and they have a western branch in Chicago. This publicity matter was released on Aug. 2 for the Sunday morning papers the next day. Since then the telephone and telegraph wires have been busy asking the attitude of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union on the tobacco question. To one and all we have tried to make a frank and correct statement. The charge that we are asking money under false pretenses must be emphatically and promptly denied. We are not in a federal amendment campaign against tobacco. Our million dollar fund is not being raised to conduct such a campaign, but will be applied to the items specified in our budget. We are in an educational campaign against tobacco, and have been in such a campaign for more than thirty years. We have helped to secure and hold anti-cigarette laws in many states. Our educational campaign of the past three decades is going forward vigorously, and has the sympathetic co-operation of leading educators and Sunday school workers.

ANNA A. GORDON.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS DEPT.

Since our last report we have received cookies and candy for Fort Sheridan Hospital from Edgeley, Wyndmere, Forest River, Nekoma, Doyon, Park River, Gilby, Jamestown, Valley City, Calvin, Neche, Carrington, Minnewaukan and Southam.

In a letter of August 11 from Mrs. Chez, she writes:

"How we have been enjoying your generous gifts of cookies—you dear North Dakota women! Thank you, each and all, though I simply cannot write my appreciation and gratitude to each of you. We are happy about North Dakota's generosity and join in a mighty chorus of 'Thank you.'

"If your individual boxes are tightly packed, and not too large, the shipment usually comes through in good shape. Sometimes a box will be badly broken, but I think it has been because the cookies were too loosely packed in that box."

On August 13 she writes: "Your two boxes of delicious home made cookies and candy arrived yesterday in pretty good condition. Such dozens and dozens and dozens as your unions are sending! How I wish you could see for yourselves how they are enjoyed! Again, dear Mrs. Shaver, I thank you and all your dear women for their kindness and generosity to us."

In the Fort Sheridan Recall, a paper edited by the soldiers in the hospital, we read: "Do you want some of mother's own cookies—cookies made of real butter and milk, the kind you used to purloin from the old kitchen larder? All you've got to do is to keep a weather eye peeled for Mother Chez, when she comes around with her basket of cookies, just gobs of them. No one is allowed to pass without a grab and a take. Every day is cooky day for Mother Chez."

Let us see how complete a report we can have of our work for the Convention. It will be an inspiration to us all to know how much the unions of the state are accomplishing in the work among the soldiers and sailors. There is always more done by the members than is reported. Last year only forty-two unions reported. Let us try to have a complete report this time. Please try to have your reports in by the 15th of September.

MARY M. SHAVER, Supt.

SUFFRAGE NOTES

The women of Porto Rico are eligible to hold office but they are not permitted to vote at the polls.

Women workers in mercantile and manufacturing establishments in Oregon, where the eight-hour per day labor law is in force, have had their minimum wage raised from 25 to 30 per cent. A minimum wage law is needed in this state to work in connection with the new eight-hour per day law for women workers.

When the newest of world democracies was born a few weeks ago—the new republic of Czecho-Slovakia, women came into the same political privileges and powers as men, having the right to vote and hold offices, just as men have.

Governor General of the Philippine Islands has sent to the United States Congress a recommendation that the women of the Islands be given the franchise.

Arkansas ratified the federal suffrage amendment. This is the twelfth state to ratify the proposed amendment and the second of the southern states to take this action.

Georgia failed to ratify the federal

amendment. We regret that it did so. It looks, from the record of legislation, for the protection of women and children, that this southern state has not kept abreast of the times. They have no good compulsory education law or child-labor law as hundreds of children under fourteen years are working ten hours per day while two out of every ten people ten years of age and over cannot read or write. The age of consent is 14 years. For many years it was 10 years and it was raised only after years of persistent toil and effort on the part of the women of Georgia. Mothers are not equal guardians with their husbands of their children. Neither have they any pensions. There is no minimum wage law for women workers, no injunction or abatement laws for protection of girls. Yet in face of the facts, one cultured senator said, "It would mean that the American race would be degraded and wiped off the face of the earth when women puts on pants and enters politics." We hope the time will come speedily, when the up to date women of Georgia will have a hand in making the laws of their state. We know that no such record as the above would stand against this state, "if women had put on pants and entered politics" in our sister state.

The following is the number of states having suffrage of some kind. There are 16,988,976 women having the right to vote for the next president. Full suffrage, fifteen states; presidential, eight; primary, two; presidential and municipal, five; school bond or tax, nine; municipal suffrage in charter cities, one; no suffrage at all, seven.

Governor Frazier has promised representatives of the Women's Party, who interviewed him on the subject of calling a special session of the legislature for the ratification of the federal amendment, that he would do so—for this reason alone, but for several other questions which needed attention.

Nebraska and Montana have recently ratified the suffrage amendment, increasing the number of states to fourteen. In the latter state the resolution to ratify was presented in the lower house by Rep. Emma A. Ingalls. It passed unanimously. In the Senate it received one negative vote.

Women polled fifty-four per cent of the votes in the last National Assembly Election held in Berlin.

MRS. ELLA M. SHIPPY,
Hope, No. Dak., August 16, 1919.

FIELD NOTES

DOYON—Preston union held its last meeting at the home of Mrs. Roy Snook. Mrs. McLeod and Mrs. Shand held an institute for the union and gave a report of the work of the W. C. T. U. at Devils Lake Chautauqua and also a report of the picnic held by the First District on W. C. T. U. Day. At the close of the meeting an election of officers was held and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Geo. Carpenter; Vice President, Mrs. B. E. Burt; Treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Nixon, re-elected; Recording Sec., Mrs. Geo. Thompson; Corresponding Sec. Mrs. N. C. Kyhl, re-elected. Mrs. L. A. Day, the retiring president, will take up the work of the L. T. L. Mrs. N. C. Kyhl, Cor. Sec.

China's battle to free herself from opium has hardly been won when she is menaced by the liquor traffic introduced from Great Britain, Japan and the United States. American breweries are already being established, even in important educational centers in China.

THE LONG, LONG TRAIL THAT LED TO THE SUFFRAGE VICTORY

JANE A. STEWART

Those days! Those happy days of striving and achievement!

The long-time suffragists look back on those early days and, forgetting the ridicule and opposition, the anxieties and burdens, rejoice from the pinnacle of hard-won success. Now that the great objective has finally been reached, the triumphant champions of a complete democracy review with joy and exultation the long and difficult struggle through which they have successfully passed.

What a campaign it has been! The history of world government records nothing to equal it. And the hearts of liberated women turn with deepest feelings of gratitude to that splendid body of early women suffragists who "made it possible for women to work rather than to weep."

When did this righteous movement, now so gloriously victorious, actually begin in America? Was it in the 18th century, when Margaret Brent, a Maryland land owner, demanded the vote; and when Abigail Adams voiced the need for a democracy to include women?

Was it in 1807, when women property holders of New Jersey were deprived of the ballot after having been permitted to vote under the general property qualification law? Or in 1809, when the Connecticut legislature gave married women the right to make a will, and women and children began to appear as factory workers in the United States? Or in 1821, when Troy Female Seminary opened the first higher educational institution for women in the United States? Or in 1826, when Boston, amid a storm of opposition, established a public high school for girls? Or in 1832, when Mrs. Lydia Maria Child published a "History of Women," pleading for larger freedom? Or in 1839, when the American Anti-Slavery Society, composed of both men and women, affirmed by resolution the right of women to work for abolition, thus endorsing the public work of women?

All these things are gratefully recalled; also that the cause of women's enfranchisement made its public debut as a national reform in 1848 with that historic call for a Woman's Rights convention to be held at Seneca Falls, N. Y. There were no signatures to that call, but its authors were those revered suffrage pioneers, Lucretia Mott, Martha C. Wright, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Mary Ann McClintock.

The simple declaration of principles from that convention is thrilling beyond words. It embodied the determination of the brave leaders to inaugurate an organized movement to secure for women the control of their own property and wages, to open educational opportunities and industries, to educate public sentiment to approve of self-support for women; to obtain more favorable laws concerning all women's relations to the state, and to secure their enfranchisement.

Of the hundred men and women who then signed this noble plan of work, it is recorded that many withdrew their names because of the ridicule and abuse which they were compelled to face!

And even a few of the most courageous suffragists themselves showed timidity. For when a woman was made chairman (Mrs. Agigail Bush) three of the noble four who had called the convention protested against the action as too radical and feared that

the assembly would thus carry no influence.

It is interesting to note that it was at an early temperance convention (in 1853 in New York City) that "Votes for Women" won its able and devoted leader, Susan B. Anthony, at that meeting (with a dozen accredited women delegates), was denied the right to work for temperance. Turning her attention to the suffrage movement, Miss Anthony became the towering figure in the group of pioneer suffragists.

What a splendid company they were! Lucy Stone, with her equally devoted husband, Henry B. Blackwell, was one of the most esteemed and eloquent. Lucy Stone had worked her way thru Oberlin College and, being refused the right to read her graduating essay, would not have it read. Eggs were often thrown at her at suffrage meetings and conventions, such events being often interrupted by disturbers. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton (Miss Anthony's closest coadjutor) contributed fine legislative mind and literary ability needed in the framing of public statements, proposed laws, etc., Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Rev. Antoinette B. Blackwell, the first ordained woman minister, and Miss Anna Dickinson stood among the eloquent orators who gave "Votes for Women" a boom in the middle nineteenth century.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, higher education, good health and common sense on the part of women were called "indelicate," and even just before the Civil War higher education, public speaking and self-support were actually termed unwomanly! And an independent, public spirited woman was said by many to have "unsexed" herself!

But the leaven was slowly, oh, so slowly, working in the lump. There are few active suffragists living today who suffered the worst of the opposition, although the scoffing and jeering have never entirely ceased, even in the golden twentieth century days.

The suffrage cause began to make history with giant strides in the present decade (beginning in 1910), when eight states were given full suffrage, more than all in the preceding eighty years beginning with 1830. Then Wyoming, the first suffrage state, was admitted to the Union. Wyoming, with Kentucky and Kansas (where school suffrage had been granted), were the only states with any vestige of suffrage until 1870. School suffrage was granted in fifteen states and municipal suffrage in Kansas during the next two decades, and in 1890 to 1910, Colorado, Idaho and Utah women were fully enfranchised and partial suffrage was granted in about a dozen states.

The organized national suffrage movement dating from 1868, it is interesting to recall, has recently celebrated its golden jubilee. It is the Susan B. Anthony Federal Amendment, steadfastly and eloquently urged before the United States Congress for the same long period, which has finally brought victory.

Living suffragists in this triumphant hour who have borne, for greater or less periods, the strain and stress of strenuous campaigning win plaudits no less than those whom God called and whose mantles they have worn so well.

Thinking of the long years spent, thinking of the hard efforts expended, thinking of the time and money, earnest women wonder how the great cause could have been so delayed! They think, too, of that crowning act of opposition, the action of the United States Senate in February, 1919!

Those days, those trying, often dis-

mayng days of striving and achievement. Are they gone forever?

Oh, no! Oh, no! They were only the preludes to the wonderful days ahead, the days of reconstruction, of activity in all lines of opportunity for woman to be and do all that God meant her to be and do.—Union Signal.

HOW LONG SHALL I GIVE?

"Go break to the needy sweet charity's bread;

For giving is living," the angel said.

"And must I be giving again and again?"

My peevish and pitiless answer ran.

"Oh, no," said the angel, piercing me through,

"Just give till the Master stops giving to you."

— "Missions," by Permission.

DOCTORS ON ALCOHOLISM WITHOUT DRUNKENNESS

The French medical statistician, Dr. Jacques Bertillon of Paris, in his book on "Alcoholism" (1904) said:

"Every day people die of alcoholism without ever having been drunk. What happens with such a drinker is practically what happens to his brother, the morphine addict. He begins by taking regularly small enough quantities of alcohol. Then he experiences the phenomenon of habituation seen with many other poisons; he no longer gets the expected excitation from the same amount; so he increases the dose. To custom succeeds necessity. If he is deprived of his usual excitant, he falls into a state of depression. He resumes the use of this preferred poison, increasing the dose a little. Usually he does not get drunk, but he slowly poisons himself. He becomes alcoholic without knowing it. This form of alcoholism is the most frequent and the most dangerous, because the most insidious."

The famous French Municipal Poster issued in 1903 by the Paris General Administration of Relief of the Poor, drafted by Drs. Debove and Falsans, declared:

"Alcoholism is chronic poisoning resulting from the habitual use of alcohol, even when this is not taken in amounts sufficient to produce drunkenness. . . . The man who daily drinks an immoderate amount of wine, cider or beer become as surely alcoholic as the one who drinks brandy."

A Belgian physician, Dr. Ley, when chief physician of the Sanatorium Fort Jaco, in 1909, pronounced sentence on alcohol as liable to cause chronic intoxication without drunkenness. He said:

"Whether found in beer, wine or spirits, alcohol remains a chemical substance of well-defined formula, and its toxic action in the human system is the same. You all recognizing the symptoms of alcohol poisoning because 'drunkenness' is really only acute and rapid poisoning by a toxic substance. Slow and chronic intoxication without drunkenness is not less serious, it is entirely possible to produce it by beer."

Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, Director of Hygiene of the Life Extension Institute, New York, gave an address on alcohol in December, 1917, before the New York Safety Congress, composed largely of industrial employers and managers. In the discussion following the address which had described well known physiological effects of alcohol, the accompanying questions, as answered by Dr. Fisk, bring out the facts as to the effects and the perils of beer-drinking:

Question: "If beer with two per cent of alcohol is drunk moderately

would that have the same effect you mentioned?"

Dr. Fisk: "Why, of course, you get to a point where the alcohol is so slight that while theoretically it has an injurious influence, still it is almost negligible. But all through my talk I have spoken of alcohol in the usual beverage quantities. In beer it has been up to the present time about four per cent. Under the present orders it will be three per cent. That proportion of alcohol in the amount of beer usually taken by the man who takes beer steadily will have a distinct drug effect."

Question: "Would it have the same effect upon a moderate drinker; for instance, four glasses of beer a day with about two per cent of alcohol?"

"Dr. Fisk: "Well, you would get a distinct drug influence from that, but it would not be very strong. In these statistics as to mortality we must bear this in mind: Here is a group, we will say, of ten thousand men who drink as you describe, four glasses of beer a day. If those men could be kept under glass cases and protected from all of life's struggles, I doubt whether that amount of alcohol would very materially shorten their lives through its chemical effect on their tissues, but it is the collateral injuries from such drinking that must be considered. Ten thousand men drinking that much alcohol, as compared with ten thousand men who don't drink at all, are exposed, just as soldiers might be exposed to a distant artillery fire. It only hits a few of them, but in the course of years those few mount up.

"The man who takes four glasses of beer today under some life struggle may be led into taking a little more, and that is one of the distinct menaces of alcoholic indulgence—that you may take more alcohol. This is just as much a menace as pneumonia or Bright's disease; the risk of increasing indulgence is one of the risks that you take when you drink.

"I have tried to use it (alcohol) as an instrument, and I tell you, gentlemen, it is a worthless instrument, and I cannot reconcile myself to continuing that kind of indulgence when its reflex effect is to cause the misery and the diseases and the trouble for weaker men who cannot handle it. Men are all grades. You cannot separate them into absolutely strong and weak. They grade all the way down, and I have never met a man in all my experience who I felt could absolutely trust himself with alcohol or whom I could absolutely trust with alcohol."—Union Signal

How much alcohol is there in light wines? From 10 to 14 per cent, besides other intoxicating substances.

Prohibition brings hope to the poor of New York City where poverty has reigned so long. According to the New York American, "Prohibition has swelled New York City savings banks deposits to a record mark." President Henry A. Schenck, of the Bowery Savings Bank says: "Within the last fortnight people on the East Side had more money.

Wilmington, Delaware, is bone dry. The state law permits of no alcohol in dry territory, no advertisements, no beer signs, "nothing that might make the has-been wish he still-is," as the North American puts it. Wilmington comes under this law because of the federal law. Before July 1 as many as 32 cases of drunkenness were brought to court on a single trip of the patrol wagon. Since that time there were but two cases in one week. Disorderly conduct has lessened and also petty crimes.