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MADONNA OF THE BLOSSOMS

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

Dedication of the New Building of the International Bureau of American Republics—Plans for International Humane Conference—Three Women's Patriotic Societies Meet—A Liquor Scheme Thwarted

Special Correspondence

An event which President Taft has described as the most important international celebration which Washington has witnessed in many years, took place last Tuesday, when the new home of the American Republics was dedicated. This event marks the completion of a plan started in the winter of 1889-90, when delegates from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay, and Venezuela met in Washington at the instigation of Secretary of State Blaine, to discuss with delegates from the United States subjects of political and social interest to the people of the Americas.

Unlike the Hague conference, the meeting was not called to prevent or limit war, but was called in time of peace for a peaceful purpose. As a result of this conference the International Bureau of American Republics was founded.

The new building has been described by one as a "temple of peace, commerce and friendship," and another has called it a "capitol in the capital of the United States of all the American nations." Its architecture is a combination of the classical and the Spanish, and it is built entirely of white marble. The three-fold purpose of the building is a library in memory of Columbus, an office for general work, and a home for the International Bureau of American Republics. The architects have told the story of the Pan-American union, and striking events in the history of the countries forming the union. The building cost $475,000, and is the gift of Mr. Carnegie.

The bureau which is to occupy the building is an official diplomatic institution for world-wide influence, maintained by the annual contributions made in proportion to population, of the twenty-one American republics, including the United States. It is controlled by a governing board consisting of the diplomatic representatives in Washington of these American nations, and its affairs are administered by a director elected by the unanimous vote of the governing board. He is therefore an international officer, and has the rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. The important and practical work of the bureau is shown by such facts as these: It employs a large staff of diplomatic, statistical and commercial experts; it conducts a correspondence in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French amounting to 60,000 letters annually; it publishes a bulletin each month, describing the progress and conditions of the American republics, which is considered by some as one of the most instructive and interesting official publications in the world; it distributes several hundred thousand pamphlets, maps, and other printed descriptive data concerning these countries; it acts as an agency to make the different governments and peoples of America better acquainted with each other; it holds various conferences from time to time of the nations supporting it to consider ways and means of promoting peace and commerce among them all, and was directly responsible last year for a great amount of new business in the exchange of trade among the American republics.

International Humane Conference

Preparations and plans for the first international humane conference ever held in the United States are being made. This conference will meet in Washington in October, and will be conducted under the auspices of the American Humane Association, which is a federation of societies and individuals for the prevention of cruelty, especially cruelty to children and animals. There have been five held in different countries, but this will be the first which will include children in the scope of its work, the others being devoted exclusively to the work of preventing cruelty to animals. The American association in itself represents nearly 400 separate anti-cruelty societies, and includes a great number of individuals interested in the work, but not working through an organized body.

This conference is called to discuss practical problems confronting humanitarians everywhere, to exchange views concerning methods and policies now practiced, to encourage unity and coöperation among humanitarians, and to promote humane progress throughout the world. Then, too, in a broader field, the association asks that the commercial side of philanthropy be considered. It is shown that if proper preventive means were taken to shield children from cruelty and neglect, and to assure to them the proper training in good citizenship, there would be fewer paupers and criminals. There is a large number of paupers and criminals that must be taken care of at the public expense, and this expense is met by taxes levied upon the law-abiding and industrious citizens of the country.

Another practical phase of the question is presented in the crusade against the wanton destruction of useful birds. It is claimed that this slaughter has meant that millions of dollars worth of grain and other farm products are destroyed annually in the United States by insects. Then, too, statistics have been compiled which show that the life of the average horse or mule is shortened by from five to ten years on account of poor treatment, abuse and stupid or ignorant handling, and as there are about 25,000,000 draft animals in the country, an extension of their earning capacity for about five years would mean an enormous economic saving. Lack of education in the care of cattle and sheep, and lack of humanity on the part of owners, loses the country large sums of money annually. The association advocates the introduction into the schools of a course of instruction to train the children in the care of animals, and it is striving to reach with its influence the three-fourths of the people of the nation who are not directly in touch with any humane society. Among the prominent Americans who are especially interested in the work of the association are Dr. William O. Stillman of Albany, the president, Andrew Carnegie, Cardinal Gibbons, Dr. Albert Leffingwell, Mrs. Caroline Earle White, Edgar McDonald, Mrs. Mary Howe Totten, and many others of equal standing.

Women's Patriotic Societies

The atmosphere during the past two weeks has been charged with patriotism, as we have had the congress of the D. A. R., and the meeting of the Daughters of 1812 and of the Colonial Dames. The latter decided not to have comment by the press upon everything which occurs at their council and so determined to allow only members of the society to appear on the convention floor during the sessions. Delegates from the fourteen original societies, including those of the thirteen original states and the District of Columbia, as well as from the twenty-four associate societies of other states, were in attendance. A reception by President Taft in the east room of the White House was one of the features.

Members of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution made their annual visit to Mount Vernon during the past week to place a wreath upon the tomb of Washington. Services were held around the tree planted by the children.

The Daughters of 1812 held their annual convention, too, this past week, and had more than two hundred delegates from forty states in the Union. The District of Columbia society, which has a membership of over twenty-five, all of whom are daughters of men who actually fought in the war of 1812, were the hostesses of the convention.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution adjourned with good feeling "all 'round," although they adjourned finally without amending their constitution so as to authorize the election of state regents and state vice-regents to be held in their respective states or territories. As the law stands now, the delegation which comes to the congress elects the state regent, here in Washington, and the congress confirms the election. The question has come up at various preceding conventions, but as yet the delegates have refused to change the constitution.

Liquor Scheme Thwarted

During the passage in the House of Representatives on Wednesday of a bill authorizing the sale of a portion of the Rosebud Indian reservation in South Dakota, a determined effort was made by the liquor men to modify the stringency of the laws protecting the Indians against the sale of liquor, but owing to the forceful opposition of Mr. Burke of South Dakota the effort was defeated.

Senator Borah of Idaho presented a petition for woman suffrage from a number of the women and men of Texas, an unusual thing to do, as the practice is for petitions to be presented by the senators of the states in which they originate. Senator Bailey of Texas remarked of Senator Borah's action, "That is a service the state of Texas is very willing to have Idaho do for her."

The Political Situation in Tennessee

MRS. SILENA M. HOLMAN, FAYETTEVILLE

President Tennessee W. C. T. U.

Tennessee seems to be having more than her share of "politics" just now. Never in the history of Tennessee, since the early sixties, has such intense feeling prevailed over the entire state as now. Of course the prohibition question is one of the big issues before the people; but many other questions likewise are up for consideration and settlement.

These other questions are the primary and general election laws; the great power in the hands of the governor; the governor's pardon record; an independent judiciary, etc., etc.

These other questions are all more or less inter-related with the prohibition question. But I am leaving them in the hands of the brethren to settle, my chief concern, and that of the readers of THE UNION SIGNAL, being the question of retaining our prohibitory laws. As all know, the governor of Tennessee is violently opposed to these laws, doing everything possible to prevent their passage, and refusing, absolutely, to do one thing, or say one word to secure their enforcement. Joined with him are the liquor men and anti-prohibitionists in an endeavor to elect him governor for the third time, and to elect with him a legislature that will repeal the state-wide prohibition laws passed at the last session.

The Democratic party, as all know, is the dominant party in Tennessee. It was expected that in the selection of the nominee of this party for the governorship and other state offices, there would be held a primary election, to decide the matter. But Tennessee has no law regulating primary elections. Such a law was passed by the last legislature but was pronounced unconstitutional on some technical point. Not having such a law, it has been customary for the candidates to get together and agree upon the manner of conducting this primary election.

This year, Mr. Patterson, without consulting the other side, called together the state Democratic executive committee, which he dominated absolutely, and outlined a plan providing for a primary election for all the state offices. The plan outlined is so utterly unfair in every respect, that it is not even remotely possible for any other man than himself and his friends to be elected under it. Because of its unfairness, not one state-wide man, running for governor or supreme judge, or railroad commissioner, or state treasurer or any other state office, will run in it, one and all absolutely refusing to have a part in it. It now looks as if the governor and his friends, one for each office, will run in the primary without opposition, and so become the "party nominees," probably without the farce of an election.

This does not, by any means, indicate that the "state-widers" have given up the fight. They will put out their candidates in the general election in November, to be voted on by all the people. Whether this means a "three-handed" race, between a state-wide Democrat, a liquor Democrat, and a Republican, or whether the state-wide Democrats will unite with the state-wide Republicans (all the liquor Republicans will vote for Mr. Patterson) and elect state-wide men for these offices, has not yet been determined. Many believe that the latter course will be pursued.

The governor's unfair primary plan has created such a storm of protest over the entire state as was never heard in this state before. The governor's friends are leaving him, I think it might be safely said, by thousands, and lining up with us in an effort to defeat "Pattersonism" in Tennessee. Among them are many prohibitionists who were deceived into supporting Mr. Patterson in the last race, thinking he was, as he said on the stump over and over again, "as good a temperance man as Carmack." But there are also a great many anti-prohibitionists, fair-minded men, who are leaving him because they know his scheme to get possession of the whole state for himself and the liquor crowd, to be one of the most pernicious schemes ever devised to get and retain complete control over the affairs of a great state. They believe Mr. Patterson's policies are bringing the state to the verge of ruin, and that to retain such a man in power is a greater menace to the welfare of the state, than even a state-wide prohibitory law.

Several of the strongest liquor papers in the state, big dailies of importance and power, have likewise lined up against Mr. Patterson and his policies. Among these papers are the Nashville *Banner*, the Chattanooga *Times*, and the Memphis *News-Scimetar*. None of these are in favor of our laws, but all are lined up against Mr. Patterson, and denouncing him and his methods in no uncertain terms. Indeed, there is no big daily in the state, except the Nashville *American*, that is giving him a hearty support. The Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* has not repudiated him, and I suppose will not. But so far it is giving him a half-hearted support. There are, besides, about a dozen or so of the county newspapers, of the "me, too," variety, that follow the *American* in its fulsome adoration for our governor and all he does and says. These, with a few unimportant dailies in the larger towns, constitute the support he is getting from the press of the state. But I think even his warmest admirers would admit that a very large majority of the state press are lined up against Mr. Patterson.

Another thing that has turned Mr. Patterson's friends against him by thousands and disgusted hundreds of thousands of people throughout the United States, was the indecent haste with which he pardoned Cooper, the murderer of Carmack. The pardon was written before the judges were through reading their decision, and was sent to the office of the secretary of state for transcription within two minutes after it was read. Mr. Cooper knew before he left the building that he had received the pardon. The governor said he had kept up with the trial, read all the records, was familiar with the full history of the case and knew of his own personal knowledge, that Cooper was not guilty! He said he had not had an impartial trial. Such a slap in the face, I suppose, no supreme court ever had since the foundation of our government!

I think there was no newspaper in the United States of any importance that did not speak of the pardoning of Cooper, and only three in all the land have been found that praised him or apologized for the action. These were the Nashville *American*, and two other liquor papers, one published in Houston, Texas, and the other in Mobile, Alabama. The others denounce Mr. Patterson unsparingly for his action in the case.

Both sides are making unprecedented efforts to elect a legislature, and the liquor men's money by hundreds of thousands of dollars will be spent in the state in the effort to elect the state officials and the legislature. I do not believe that they will win, but certain it is that we have a desperate fight before us; for whatever the money and the well-known unscrupulous methods of the liquor men can do to win the battle, will be done.

There is talk of calling a meeting of all Democrats at Nashville in May to reorganize the Democratic party and get things in better shape. But in the meantime no action will be taken by the state-wide Democrats to put out a candidate until after the August election. In this election, those judges of the supreme court, and of the court of appeal, five of each, who refused to run before Mr. Patterson's unfair primary, who want to keep our state courts clear of factional politics, will run for election before the people against the judges who will be pronounced the "party nominees" in Mr. Patterson's primary. This election will be a pretty fair index as to the way the November election will go. For it is as certain as anything under the heavens can be, that every Patterson man in the entire state will do everything that can be done to bring about the election of the Patterson judges.

After this election, the state-wide men will nominate and announce their other candidates who will be voted on in the general election in November.

May the Lord give us the victory.

EVERYDAY PHILANTHROPY

MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP, Evanston, Ill.

It was an early spring day at the noon hour on State street. The pavements swarmed with the hurrying throngs of shoppers and work people who were hastening to luncheon. The lunch hour is so short and the necessity for haste so great that each one rushed along seemingly heedless of anyone but himself. Just in front of one of the leading stores, where the crowd was thickest, there was a sudden congestion. I pressed toward the center, as did others, trying to see the special object of interest. It proved to be a tiny boy, seemingly but three or four years old. Evidently he had invested his money in a paper sack of gayly colored glass marbles, and in some way the sack had become torn and the marbles were scattered over the sidewalk. As I first saw him, the plainly clad young mother was comforting him, telling him not to cry. He stood with quivering lip, the picture of distress. And the crowd—everyone was scrambling about, picking up the marbles. An old lady—a familiar street vendor—with her basket of shoe strings and collar buttons, was elbowing her sister in the carriage gown and sealskin coat. The young men could not have been more interested in a boys' game of "keeps." and I saw one elderly gentleman of dignified bearing slip something which looked like money into the pocket with the "glassies." The small boy and his mother were kept busy putting the marbles safely away in the tiny pockets of the trousers and reefer. The last marble was secured, and the crowd disappeared. Not a word had been said; the action seemed a matter of course. Here was a child in need of help, and everybody near responded.

* * *

Each beautiful summer morning as I go to my work I plan to pass a certain corner upon which stands an artistic gray stone building. It is not the house which attracts me, but the narrow strip of vegetation which lies between it and the cement pavement. This strip, perhaps forty feet long, is a magical carpet on which my mind drifts away to the isles of long ago. Here are the wild lady-slippers in bloom, just the kind I picked forty years ago in Michigan. The wild strawberries recall the hillside near Mound City, Kansas, where, in the early seventies, we school girls filled our tin buckets with the delicious berries. The blue violets remind me of the violet-hued pasture of my Franklin county home. The wealth of tangled ferns brings to me the canyons and mountain slopes of western Oregon. That little strip of luxuriant green, brightened with flowers, sets my heart in tune for the day. In the city directory, the owner is listed as a photographer. To those who linger as they pass, he is a philanthropist. His wildwood garden preaches its own sermon. It bids us each endeavor to brighten other lives, to make someone else happier and better because we live.

* * *

The field of everyday philanthropy opens wide to our view as we consider it. Not everyone has the opportunity to stand as a leader in temperance or social reforms. But each individual *can* practice total abstinence, stand for the "white life for two," and by personal influence advance every good cause. Worthy of mention is the Baltimore woman who wrote a volume on Italian literature and carefully omitted all mention of or quotations from drinking songs or anything of an immoral tendency. We can do our part in helping to popularize all books with wholesome standards.

We cannot all write books, but each one *can* be a philanthropist of the pen. The cheery welcome letters to the shut-in, which beguile hours of suffering; the prompt reply to the friend who seeks advice; the unfailing letter to our own from whom we are separated—these indeed add much to the sum of human happiness.

* * *

Each returning May brings us to the day when our floral offerings pay tribute to those whose lives were gladly offered for the preservation of an undivided country. On this day the highest honors are paid to those who sleep in unmarked and "unknown" graves. In the same spirit, let us today give our tribute of grateful appreciation to the unknown and oftentimes unappreciated philanthropic men and women who seek not for praise but toil steadily on for the uplift of those among whom they live. It is much more inspiring to work for some great object in the dim distance, or while you are cheered on by the plaudits of the multitude. We all know how much more interesting and picturesque is the heathen far away whom we cannot see, than is the dirty-faced urchin who appropriates everything we forget to put under lock and key, or the overworked laundress whose many delinquencies are a constant means of grace.

Do you say "This is all so commonplace?"

Granted.

"But the sun and the stars are commonplace things,
The flowers that bloom and the bird that sings;
Yet sad indeed would be our lot
If the flowers did not bloom and the sun shone not."

And God "Out of commonplace parts makes a beautiful whole."

The everyday common duties and pleasures make up almost the whole of our lives. The great single opportunities come but once in a lifetime—the common ones are multiplied around us every day. As we do them in the right spirit, remembering the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God, striving to uplift humanity everywhere, we are truly everyday philanthropists.

FLOWER MISSION DAY IN PRISON

MRS. J. L. HILL, Jackson, Mich.

Flower Mission Day in the prison at Jackson, Mich., is always looked forward to by the prisoners with pleasant anticipation, and by the white ribboners of the city with prayerful interest.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Julia Allen, who has been Flower Mission superintendent of Third district for many years, this occasion is a great success. Last year the Jackson unions prepared 750 button-hole bouquets, each with its knot of white ribbon and a card with helpful sentiment or Scripture text.

It is a never-to-be-forgotten sight when the prisoners, in couples, march upstairs to the pretty chapel and take their seats. Some are gray-haired, others little more than boys in years, fine of face, and with no trace of wickedness. All ranks and professions are there, as well as the degenerate. As the white ribboners look at these men, and realize that most of them are in prison because of strong drink, they are moved to pray and to work more earnestly for the removal of the great curse.

Visitors crowd the chapel on Flower Mission Day. The services are opened with music by the prison choir. Reading of Scripture and prayer by a white ribboner follow. The chaplain gives an address of welcome. Another white ribboner speaks briefly to the men, assuring them of the sincere interest that the W. C. T. U. has in their welfare. A varied program of music and readings is given.

Last year two men, on behalf of the prisoners, expressed appreciation of the kindness of the W. C. T. U., in well-written letters. Each man wore his little bouquet, and who can tell what lessons of faith and love spoke to their hearts in these tiny bits of God's beautiful out of doors? I have seen the bent head and quivering lips of even gray-haired men at the mention of "Mother."

May every mother who reads this, sow good seed in the hearts of her children and hedge them 'round with love and prayer so that outside temptations may have no power over them.

BRING FLOWERS

Bring flowers to the captive's lonely cell,
They have tales of the joyous woods to tell;
Of the free blue streams, and the glowing sky,
And the bright world shut from his languid eye;
They will bear him a thought of the sunny hours,
And a dream of his youth—bring him flowers, wild flowers.

—*Mrs. Hemans.*

THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

I. What the Immigration Commission Discovered

MRS. ROSE WOODALLEN CHAPMAN,
Superintendent Purity Department, National W. C. T. U.

It is hardly necessary to state to members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union that there is a traffic in women, of all colors and all races. As an organization we have been familiar with these awful facts for years, and we have striven to do all in our power to have the nefarious business completely stamped out. Today, however, so many new facts are coming to light concerning it, that it will be well for us carefully to review the situation as it is at the present time, that our information may be authentic and up-to-date.

We will not turn to the newspaper and magazine articles that did so much to make the terrible situation known to the general reader, and, therefore, did so much to bring about the present noteworthy activity on the part of those officers who have power to deal with the evil. Rather we will turn to those authenticated documents whose words bear the stamp of truth and cannot be discredited by being ascribed to the imaginative writers of fiction.

The most thorough official investigation of this traffic in women has been given by the special committee of the Immigration Commission, which began work in November, 1907. Its researches were necessarily limited to the questions of the importing of women for immoral purposes and the leading astray of immigrants within tne legal limit of three years after their landing. The report upon this subject was transmitted to Congress in December, 1909, and a portion of it was printed as Senate Document No. 196.

A few quotations from this document will make clear to every one just what the situation is at the present time. Says the report: "The recruiting of alien women or girls to enter the United States in violation of section 3 of the immigration act, or to live in this country in violation of this provision of law, is carried on both here and abroad."

"In the judgment of practically every one who has had an opportunity for careful judgment, the numbers imported run well into the thousands each year."

"To secure entries into the country contrary to our law, these immoral women or the deluded innocent victims of the procurers are usually brought in as wives or near relatives of their importers."

"Many of these women come through the port of New York. Of late, many come by way of Canada. On the Pacific coast, San Francisco and Seattle are the chief ports of entry."

"The prize offered to the victim is only that of higher wages and better economic conditions."

These authoritative statements show that a traffic in women does exist; but, judging by the questions raised by some of the newspapers, the real question to be decided is the extent and character of this traffic. The paragraph that seems to be most widely quoted by the newspapers from this report is the one which states that the commission has been unable to learn of any "great monopolistic concern whose business it is to import and exploit these unfortunate women, trafficking in them from country to country."

Yet the report goes on to state, "There are two organizations of importance, one French, the other Jewish, although as organizations they do not import. Apparently they hate each other; but their members would naturally join forces against the common enemy."

And again: "In several cities there are French headquarters—that is, a meeting place where French importers, procurers * * * congregate, receive their mail, transact business, drink, gamble and amuse themselves in other ways. Through these mutual acquaintanceships, sustained by common interests and a knowledge of their common affairs, they assist one another in the business. Sometimes small groups of individuals are organized to assist one another for a time, each going abroad in turn to send or bring girls into the United States. One combination discovered was formed between a fugitive from justice in Paris, a man in Seattle, and another in Chicago, the man in Paris supplying the girls to the Northwest through Seattle and Chicago."

The report is very conservative in its statements, which should make more convincing the facts which it presents. "To guard against the sensational beliefs that are becoming prevalent, it is best to repeat that the agents of this commission have not learned that all or even the majority of the alien women and girls practicing prostitution in the United States in violation of the immigration act were forced or deceived into the life. * * * They have learned * * * that alien women and girls in considerable numbers have been so deceived or taken advantage of by procurers that they have found themselves in conditions which practically forced them into practicing prostitution; and that all of those engaged in the exploitation of these alien women and girls use every means of degrading them, in order to keep them in the life as long as they are able to earn money."

The next question that seems to call for consideration is as to whether or not these unfortunate women are really kept in a condition of slavery. The most prevalent notion for many years has been that practically all of the women in the life, whether they went into it of their own free will or not, remain in it of their own volition and therefore cannot be called slaves.

Turning to the report, we find that it speaks in general terms of "many girls brought here innocent, betrayed into a slavery rigid in its strictness and barbarous in its nature." And again, "Most pitiful for the women and most brutal on the part of the men are the methods employed for exploiting these women imported contrary to law, both those coming willingly to lead a vicious life and those lured into the country as innocent girls by deception and by their affections."

"The procurer may put his woman into a disorderly house, sharing profits with the madam. He may sell her outright; he may act as an agent for another man; he may keep her, making arrangements for her hunting men. * * * If she tries to leave her man she is threatened with arrest. If she resists, she finds all the men about her leagued against her; she may be beaten; in some cases when she has betrayed her betrayer she has been murdered."

"* * * Of her earnings she gets practically nothing; if she is docile and beautiful and makes herself a favorite with the madam, she may occasionally be allowed to ride in the parks handsomely dressed. * * * She is usually kept heavily in debt in order that she may not escape. * * * Frequently she is not allowed to leave the house except in company with those who will watch her; she is deprived of all street clothing * * * she often contracts loathsome and dangerous diseases and lives hopelessly on, looking forward to an early death."

"But," say many, "why don't the girls make their escape? Surely in this free land of ours no one need be kept in subjection against his or her will."

On this point, also, the report has something to say:

"An innocent girl often revolts bitterly against the life and refuses to submit until compulsion is used. * * * If she tries to escape, he may apply for aid to any other man (in the same business) in any city in the United States. These men are constantly traveling; they frequent the same clubs and are in close correspondence. If she has been seen by other men they make a business of remembering her, and her photograph, in case of escape, would be sent to other places. Not only do they wish to help one another, but they wish also to impress upon their own women the difficulties and danger of attempting to escape. In many cases it appears as if the police made little effort to assist the girls. * * * Instead of feeling safe with the police they are usually threatened with the police by their (masters) and sometimes they are arrested and punished on some false complaint. Not

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

WORKHOUSE MARY

FLORA L. TURNER, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Well, Doctor Westerfield, come down to the jail tomorrow morning and try your influence; she hasn't been sent out yet. You will not meet with a cordial reception, however, for she hasn't any use for reformers."

"I will be there promptly, Judge," the doctor replied.

"I shall watch results with deepest interest, Mrs. Westerfield, for every time I sentence that old creature, I have the 'blue-devils' for a week. Do you really think you can help her?" he eagerly questioned.

"Is there anything as limitless as God's mercy, Judge?" He bowed his head, rebuked by her simple faith, and, bidding her goodnight, he arose and disappeared behind the shrubbery of his adjoining home.

At the appointed time on the following morning, Doctor Westerfield entered the narrow, cheerless cell. On a cot reclined an old woman, her arms thrown over her head shading her eyes; she did not rise, and gave no sign of having noticed the other's presence except impatiently to turn her head further away.

"Good morning, Mary. I have brought you some roses fresh from the country; old-fashioned blush roses, the sweetest that ever bloomed; God's most beautiful gift to his tired, heart-hungry children. See how they speak of His love." She laid the fragrant, dewy blossoms against the wrinkled old face. There was a choking gasp for breath, and then the woman gathered them in her arms and buried her face in their fragrant depths. But presently she threw them scornfully aside, and, sitting up, said sarcastically:

"I suppose you have come to pray with me like all the rest of the canting, hypocritical crowd."

"No, Mary, I don't believe in prayer alone; I believe in deeds," was the earnest reply.

"Madam," she sneeringly asked, "would you mind informing me to what church or denomination you belong, that you don't try to perform all of your miracles by prayer?"

"I belong to the great denomination of universal brotherhood, and love for my fellowmen, Mary, so great that it holds forth a helping hand to every living being wherever their feet may be straying. My friend, we act as well as pray for them. You are ill, I want to cure you. Will you let me?"

"You can do nothing. All denominations have prayed for me, and some have held me over the red hot fires of their burning hells, and have not cured me. Even the devil in that hell must pity me when the demon of thirst gets me in his clutches. What can you do for me?"

No words can express the hopelessness and self-loathing conveyed in her scathing words.

"Heal you, if you want to be healed. Do you?"

"Does a drowning man want to be saved? Does a condemned and repentant criminal long for time to atone for his evil deeds? Does a lost soul straying in midnight blackness want to see the shining face of a Redeemer? You cannot save me, nothing can," she hopelessly replied. She flung herself, face down again, breathing heavily. "Go away and leave me to my fate. I should have cursed you but for the roses." She gathered them to her breast, rocking to and fro in wordless misery.

"Mary, I have a country home about twelve miles out of the city. It is an old-fashioned home, with a wide porch on three sides of it; over this porch there are masses of running roses; in the front lawn are snowballs and lilacs and more roses, and back of the house is a lawn sloping down to the river bank. There is a low fence on either side of the house running to the river, and these roses, such as I have brought to you, form a hedge completely hiding the fence. There is a huge old elm tree also growing close to the water's edge that sheds its protecting shade over the house, and the walk leading to the front gate is bordered on either side with old-fashioned garden pinks. Over on the other side of this fence, running down to the river is a garden plot, with a stable and chicken house, and down under the big elm in this lot, next to the roses, is a little cottage, which I have fitted up for somebody who may be ill and want a home, with pure air and the scent of the pinks and the roses as medicine. Come out there and let them cure you."

"For God's sake, woman, have you come straight from the Inferno to torture me with this vision of peace and beauty and purity? Curses on your heartlessness! I got my sentence yesterday, three months this time, and no roses blooming around the porch either." She laughed a reckless, mirthless laugh. "You see"—bitterly—"your invitation to spend the summer with you at your country home came a little too late; I regret it exceedingly, but I have a previous engagement and you will have to excuse me."

"Will you come with me if I can get the permission of Judge Hart?"

"I believe you are in earnest, madam, as those canting hypocrites never were. But what good would it do? I should go on for awhile; then that demon would seize me again and my throat would burn, and all the waters of the earth couldn't quench the hell-fire of thirst that consumes me at those times; nothing cures it but drink! drink! until I am what I am. Leave me to my fate. I fight it till I can fight no longer, then—the workhouse again."

"Will you go with me, Mary, and work out your sentence for me? I need a caretaker of all that garden plot and the roses?"

"How do you know but I would steal all you have or burn your house over your head? I am a workhouse criminal —who would trust me?"

"I would, for I am going to cure you if you will let me."

"Oh, I'll let you! But you'll be taking a contract in which you will have to circumvent the devil and all his forces —yes, you may cure me, if you can," she taunted.

The judge stepped into the cell at this juncture and said:

"Mary, Doctor Westerfield wants you to go home with her and I have suspended sentence upon you. You may go with her if you will, and—"

"And try the fresh air cure, Judge?" she scornfully interrupted. "I have tried it before, but I always come back to you, don't I?" she laughed. "I won't run away, and it's only delaying the evil day; but I thank you, Judge; maybe the roses will help postpone it." The utter despair that vibrated in her promise touched her hearers immeasurably.

She sat silently, with bowed head, in the corner of the carriage until the suburban home was reached, when Mrs. Westerfield led her along the fragrant, pink bordered path, past the roses, down to the little cottage nestled in the shade of the old elm tree, and watched the effect of the simple purity of the refuge.

Dropping on her knees beside the white draped bed, she sobbed, "O God, help me!"

Then, when the old heart was softened and open to ennobling influence, Doctor Westerfield knelt beside her and silently, with deepest faith, prayed for the salvation of the old outcast at her side. A few days later outraged nature claimed full payment and the old soul stood upon the crest of the great divide.

"How is she today, Mrs. Westerfield?"

"She seems a little stronger, I think, Judge, but I am glad you came over. Let us go to her."

Out through the garden gate, down to "Rose Cottage" they went. Upon the snowy bed in the cozy room, full of the fragrance of roses, with face thinned to pitiful proportions, lay "Workhouse Mary."

"Good morning, Mary; you are better today?"

"Yes, Judge, much better, thank you," she feebly replied.

"Will you put yourself passively in my hands," Mrs. Westerfield cried, "and obediently do all that I ask of you, Mary?"

"I'd die for you, if giving anything of so little value would benefit you," she replied.

"There is no death, Mary; you know the Bible says, "He that believeth on me shall never die."

"I used to believe that, long, long years ago," she quavered, "but—"

"You know that God's mercy is never

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

LEE LING'S PIECE

JULIA F. DEANE, Chicago, Ill.

It all happened because the American lady happened to see the brass incense burner in the window of the curio store of Lee Ling's father. She had said to Lee Ling's father, "Be sure to send it over to the Virginia Hotel before five o'clock, for I must take the 5:30 train. Now don't forget it," she added, as she handed him the money. And Lee Ling's father had promised to have the burner at her hotel on time.

But Lee Ling's father was so busy that afternoon that he could not leave the store. "Little son," he said to his boy, "can you find your way all alone to the big hotel?"

Lee Ling spoke up quickly: "I know the way. It is right near the Sunday school where I go every Sunday."

Lee Ling's father was a Christian Chinaman, and had taken his boy to church and Sunday school with him ever since he was old enough to go.

As Lee Ling trotted down the street in the bright California sunshine, holding his package very carefully, people looked at the quaint little figure and smiled. When he entered the big, beautiful house they called a hotel, he told the man at the desk whom he wanted to see, in his very best English, and Lee Ling's best English was very good indeed. He was directed to go up a velvet carpeted stairway and rap at a door with a certain number.

The lady who had been at the store came to the door, and was very pleasant to him, and when he left she took a beautiful bunch of flowers from a vase in her room and gave them to him. His little brown face was all smiles as he trotted down the long corridor, holding the big bouquet in front of him.

As he passed an open door, some men, sitting idly waiting for something to amuse them, called to him, saying they wanted to speak to him. Chinese boys are always taught to be very polite to their elders, so Lee Ling stopped to see what they wanted. The room was full of men, all of them smoking, and one or two sat at little tables drinking something from glasses, for this was the smoking room of the big hotel.

"Come in, sonny; we won't hurt you," called one, and took his hand and drew him into the room. Lee Ling would much rather have hurried straight home, and he didn't like the smoke a bit, but he remembered that he must always be polite to older people, so he did not like to



He trotted down the long corridor holding the big bouquet in front of him

run away. At last he mustered courage to say, "I must go home very quick before it is dark."

"All right, sonny," the man replied, "but before you go, sing us a song or speak a piece. Then you can go."

Lee Ling thought hard. It surely wouldn't be polite or brave to run now, but what should he speak? He knew just three pieces which he had learned at the American Sunday school, and perhaps it was because just then a man puffed a great cloud of smoke in his face, that he thought of one of them. He stood up very straight, holding his big bouquet in his hand, and spoke out very clearly, except for the English words that he could not twist his little Chinese tongue around. This is what he spoke:

"My body is a temple,
To God it does belong,
He bids me keep it for his use,
He wants it pure and strong;
Whatever harms my body
I will not use at all;
Tobacco is one harmful thing,
And so is alcohol.
Into my mouth they'll never go;
When tempted, I will answer, 'No.'
And every day I'll watch and pray,
Lord keep me pure and strong alway."

Many of the men stopped smoking to listen to Lee Ling's piece, and when he had finished they clapped their hands and cried: "Good for you, little Chinese preacher. You're on the right track sonny. Keep it up."

After that some of the men shook hands with him, and Lee Ling was surprised to find that almost every hand he shook left a bright dime on his palm. It was a very happy little Chinaman that hurried toward home, his pigtail bobbing up and down and the silver jingling in his pocket, but all the way Lee Ling was thinking to himself: "Those 'Merican men think my piece all right, allee same they make lots of smoke in their mouths. I wonder why."

The Flower That Forgot Its Name

This is a German legend of the Forget-me-not:

Thousands of years ago God gave names to all the flowers. They were very proud of their names, the stately Rose, the pure white Lily, the dreamy Violet, the April Primrose, the straight, slender Tulip, the Pansy, with its laughing eyes. For amusement they repeated their new names to themselves—all but one small flower that bent beside a rivulet and wept. He was very, very tiny, but he seemed to have a great sorrow.

"How now?" asked the Rose. "What is the matter?"

The little blossom wept silently.

"Don't cry," continued the Rose. "Take pattern from the Pansy yonder and laugh. Why, even the shy little Violet is more cheerful than you."

"Alas," replied the flower, between its sobs, "I would like to laugh, but I am too unhappy. I have forgotten my name."

"That is too bad," answered the Rose. "We are sorry, but we cannot help you. God alone knows your name."

And with this the Rose and the other flowers went to their evening rest. Only the sad, small thing by the brookside remained awake. God heard the faint, low sound of its grief. In the depth of the night he came to the flower and said softly:

"What is thy trouble?"

"My name! My name! I have forgotten my name."

"Dry thy tears," said God. "I will give you another name. Henceforth you will be called Forgetmenot. That name you will never forget."

This made the little flower very happy. It repeated the name over and over again, "Forgetmenot, Forgetmenot," all the while lifting its blue eyes in gratitude to heaven.

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WORLD'S W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, June 4-11, 1910.
NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, BALTIMORE, MD., November 12-17, 1910.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the Headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, 561 Thirty-third St., Milwaukee, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters.



Have the residents of your community made acquaintance with this winsome little lad, who pleads for the protection of the home against the saloon? If not, send to the National W. C. T. U. treasurer, Evanston, Ill., for a supply of the souvenirs, and set a day for their general distribution, the price of each being a free-will offering for the nation-wide work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The results will surprise you.

Delegates to the Glasgow Convention will find it an advantage to become familiar with the personnel of the World's W. C. T. U. officiary through a study of the last World's Report, which gives the complete roster, as well as much other information of especial interest. A few copies of this Report are on sale at National Headquarters, at 15 cents each. Address National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

THE EFFECT OF SEA AIR

The Chicago *Record-Herald* begins a first-column, first-page letter from William E. Curtis, with headlines indicating a new "pact to cause an end to saloon evils" on the part of the brewers. When one begins reading the letter, however, he finds that the perennial "news" about a brewers' movement to better the saloon emanates this time from the mind of the president of the Indianapolis Brewing Company, whom Mr. Curtis interviewed on board a steamship bound for Europe. The entire letter is taken up with this person's views, and a careful perusal of it impresses the reader with the fact that the address-line, "at sea," is most appropriate.

Witness the following sample sentences:

"Mr. Lieber believes that the prohibition laws, particularly in the Southern states, have done more evil than good by encouraging the use of whisky instead of beer—" etc. (We haven't noticed any signs of rejoicing over prohibition gains on the part of the whisky interests. If there were any distillers on board, Mr. Curtis should have appended their opinion on this point.)

"The brewers' association have determined to use their influence to secure a strict observance of all the laws referring to the liquor traffic, especially night closing and Sunday closing laws—" etc.

Perhaps Mr. Rudolph Brand of Chicago, president of the United States Brewing Company, did not attend the Atlantic City convention where these noble resolutions are said to have taken form. At any rate, on another page of the same paper, he is quoted as commenting on Mr. Curtis' article, and as saying in the course of his remarks:

"Sunday closing of saloons in Chicago, I believe, would be a calamity." (To whom?)

Mr. Brand also said, "The saloon business in Chicago is pretty well controlled." We trust Chicago is not an example of the kind of saloon reform the brewers want.

But to return to Mr. Lieber, "at sea." He says:

"The best liquor law we have now is that of Pennsylvania, and it is being adopted in other states. That is the reason why there has been less agitation in Pennsylvania than elsewhere." Mr. Lieber is respectfully referred to the article on "Keeping Pennsylvania Wet" in a recent number of *The Circle*.

"The medical authorities commend the use of beer as healthful," is another of the Indianapolis brewer's statements. Others of equal veracity might be quoted. Sea air is evidently conducive to optimism. Seriously—but one can't take this sort of an effusion seriously—least of all the brewers themselves.

SOMEBODY'S BUSINESS

A score of respectable, law-abiding, public-spirited citizens had observed the little lad as night after night he carried his pail around to the back door of the saloon to be filled with beer. Some of them had shaken their heads dubiously and had deplored a civic situation that would permit the sale of liquors to minors. Others had even gone so far as to comment publicly upon the offense and to insist that the abominable business must be stopped. One busy man, hurrying to meet an engagement, wasted no time in idle sympathy, but said to himself: "That is in violation of the law. It needs somebody's attention." Straightway he hastened to overtake the boy and accompanied him into the saloon, and in the presence of the bartender he secured the boy's statement and the bartender's reluctant admission that the boy had been buying beer at that place every night for some time. The result of the investigation was, of course, the carrying of the matter to the proper authorities and the closing of the saloon.

It is unquestionably true that money in large sums is needed for the proper carrying on of the campaign against the liquor business, but in reality the success or failure of this and every great reform is to be determined alone by arousing the ordinary, respectable citizen to an acute sense of moral responsibility as an individual to law enactment and law enforcement as his personal business.

THE DEADLY SLEEPING SICKNESS

A district Press superintendent in a county option state wrote to one of her county superintendents for news. The reply was, "We've got local option: we have nothing to report." The district superintendent promptly wrote back, "If you have dead or sleeping unions, you will have a wet county to report next year."

In another county option state, in a certain town in a county that voted dry last year, the people who worked valiantly for no-license at election time are giving but little evidence of their continued zeal. There is no W. C. T. U. The campaign organization has ceased to meet. There are rumors that intoxicants are sold in the "soft drink" establishments. It is positively known, to a few persons at least, that saloon supporters are plotting to ruin the business of the most active "dry" merchant and "get him out." The liquor men are busy; *they* are not asleep!

Is this a picture of your town or county? Look about you and see. And if it is, remember that what you have *is* local option, indeed, and that the men you fought against when you won local prohibition a few months ago stand ready to take advantage of the option and vote the saloons in again. If you are unceasingly vigilant you can win again, but if you succumb to the sleeping sickness—beware!

And, moreover, is it not time to work for a kind of prohibition that will be easier to enforce than the local option kind, and not so hard to keep?

This issue of THE UNION SIGNAL presents material for a Flower Mission program in ample time for all unions to prepare for a general observance of Flower Mission Day, June 9.

"THE WOMEN SAVED US"

In the last article of the series on "The Beast and the Jungle," in *Everybody's*, Judge Lindsey mentions the incident of the Denver National W. C. T. U. Convention in which one of "his boys" made a campaign speech, and adds: "The aid and inspiration given us by these noble women was a power in the campaign."

In the same article Judge Lindsey makes reply to the question, "Why don't the women cure the political corruption in Colorado?" The reason is that the women are bound by the same conditions that control the men, he says. A woman will not endanger her property interests, or her husband's means of earning an income, by her political action, unless there is some definite moral issue, that she sees to be such, at stake. But he adds:

"Do not misunderstand me. Woman's suffrage is right. It is just. It is expedient. In all moral issues the women voters make a loyal legion that cannot be betrayed to the forces of evil; and however they are betrayed—as we all are—in campaigns against the Beast, the good that they do in an election is a great gain to a community and a powerful aid to reform. I believe that when the women see the Beast, they will be the first to attack it. I believe that in this, our first successful campaign against it, the women saved us."

PERSONAL MENTION

Rev. Edith Hill-Booker, National evangelist, mourns the loss of her little son, three months old, a grief which every mother-heart will comprehend with sympathy.

Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, president of West Washington W. C. T. U., is in deep grief over the loss of her only daughter, Mrs. Margaret Platt Seymour of Hancock, N. Y. Mrs. Platt was summoned to her daughter's side a few weeks ago and was with her at the last, giving the ministrations that mean everything to one beloved. White ribbon comrades will draw close, in tender sympathy, to the sister who mourns.

Rev. and Mrs. L. H. Pedersen of Seward, Alaska, were warmly welcomed visitors to Rest Cottage and National Headquarters last week. The occasion was of unusual interest from the fact that the UNION SIGNAL editor is to be a guest in the Methodist parsonage at Seward during her sojourn in Alaska. Mr. and Mrs. Pedersen return to the far North in May, and Mrs. Jewett will follow early in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix T. McWhirter of Indianapolis announce the marriage of their daughter Susan, to Mr. Henry Evan Ostrom, on April 29. "Susie" McWhirter is a veritable child of the W. C. T. U., having been one of the earliest demonstrators of the Medal Contest department at a National Convention. She is the last of three lovely daughters to go from this prohibition home, and her marriage to a son of the noted evangelist and author, Henry Ostrom, means the foundation of another Christian home in which the principle of prohibition will be a cornerstone. Mr. and Mrs. Ostrom will be at home after June 1, at 4509 Paulina St., Ravenswood Park, Chicago.

FACT AND FANCY

One ought to make a considerable allowance for discrepancy between fact and newspaper report before commenting upon an incident such as the supposed discourtesy to the President in the National American Woman Suffrage Association convention. Editors have not hesitated to remark at length and in great variety upon the occurrence, and even those who are friendly to the women's cause have held the suffrage organization responsible for an incident which its members deplored. They have not referred to the fact that the hiss "heard 'round the world" was not uttered by the members of the convention, but by the visitors farther back in the room. They have not taken the trouble to learn that the disturbance started in the attempt of some one in the rear of the audience to hush the noise there, so that he or she might hear what the distinguished speaker had to say. Somebody said "'Sh—sh," to his neighbors, and the irreverent spirits that always inhabit the fringes of a great audience misinterpreted the sound, and took it up—and the President reproved the suffragists.

The editors one and all have quoted President Taft's reproof; but who has quoted the words of President Anna Howard Shaw which followed? The coming of the honored visitor interrupted her annual address, and after his departure she resumed it, commending the President for coming, and saying that she would have been glad to welcome him, even had he spoken out and out against suffrage.

"We are glad he was in favor of our principles," she continued. "There was not a single thing he said that we do not believe. We agree with him in thinking that Hottentots or ignorant men or women ought not to exercise the franchise, and in not desiring the better part to remain away and the worse part to go to the polls. But we go farther than the President did. We do not believe in the best class of men remaining from the polls and the worst men voting? We deprecate the fact that the President can see the wrong for an ignorant or evil woman to vote, but cannot see the wrong of an ignorant or evil man voting, nor the conspicuous injustice of the disfranchisement of the great host of intelligent women because some are or may be unfit.

"This is as great a wrong as ever was perpetrated on any group of human beings since ever the world began."

If one could know the truth about such incidents, probably the majority of those supposedly discreditable to women's organizations would be found to have quite as innocent an origin as this tale of the hiss. The reporter's sense of justice is often not so keen as his appreciation of material for a "good story."

WORLD'S CONVENTION TOURS

MRS. MINNIE B. HORNING

Chairman Transportation Committee, National W. C. T. U.

The plan for the western delegates to go in a party from Chicago to Montreal for the sailing on the "Canada," May 21, is as follows:

Leave Chicago from the Polk and Dearborn street Station, on the Grand Trunk R. R., May 18, at 10:30 p. m.; arrive at Toronto at 3:30 p. m., May 19; remain in Toronto until 8:30 p. m., having five hours to look about there; and arrive in Montreal at 7:01 the morning of the 20th. That day can be spent in seeing Montreal, and the party goes aboard the steamer after 7 o'clock that evening, as the boat sails at daybreak.

Special sleeping cars will be provided, if necessary. The berth price is $5, and while there will be two nights on the sleeper, hotel bills will not be necessary in Montreal except for the day's meals.

The fare from Chicago to Montreal will be $16.65 in party of ten or more. It will be best for you to confer with your home ticket agent, and if it is more advantageous purchase your ticket through to Montreal via the Grand Trunk. A through ticket will give a transfer across the city.

From Detroit the party will take the Grand Trunk's "Eastern Flyer" at 2:45 p. m., Thursday, May 19, arriving in Montreal at 7:40 a. m., Friday, the 20th. The fare from Detroit to Montreal to those holding a steamship ticket is $13.75; in parties of ten, $11.20. The berth is $3.50. The ten-party rate would only be granted to ten buying from Detroit and one ticket is issued for the ten. Those buying through from their homes would take advantage of the steamship rate.

Those who would naturally go to Montreal via Buffalo would find the New York Central the best line. The train leaves Buffalo at 8 p. m. and arrives in Montreal at 10:20 the next morning. Steamship ticket from Buffalo is $9.15.

From New York City, the New York Central has a train at about 7:15 p. m., arriving in Montreal at about 10:15 the next morning. There will be a specially chaperoned party on this train the night of May 19th.

The headquarters for the party in Montreal will be at the Queen's Hotel, across from the Grand Trunk station. The rate for breakfast will be 75 cents, lunch 50 cents and dinner 75 cents. A large parlor will be assigned the party where their wraps and small baggage can be left all day.

The "Celtic" sails at 9:30 a. m., May 21, from the New Pier, 60 and 61 North River, foot of West 22nd St., New York City. Passengers are expected to be on board an hour before sailing.

If there are any final questions that still remain unanswered, I shall be glad to receive and answer them.

628 Library St., Evanston, Ill.

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RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*FLOWER MISSION DAY. The Birthday of Jennie Casseday.*

TREASURER'S REPORT

MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON

Willard Memorial Fund

(Continued from last week)

South America: Montevideo (Mrs. Carrie Van Domselaar). Total $2.00.

Oklahoma: Chelsea, Britton. Total $4.00.

Rhode Island: Manton, Slocum $1, E. B. H., Kingston. Total $7.00.

Kansas: Garfield, Quincy, Phillipsburg, Harrison, Lucas, Bonner Springs, Florence, Walton, Opolis, Salina (Wesleyan Addition), Sterling $3, Sterling (Mrs. Webb), Athol, Sabetha, Wyandotte, Dighton, McCracken, West Topeka, Ransom, Sedan, Arkansas City, Varck, Spring River $1, Marion, Emporia, Oatville, Chanute, Conway, Halls Summit, Wichita (Central), Hoyt, Gas City, Nickerson, Fort Scott (South Side), La Harpe, Derby, Topeka, Alma, Hutchinson, Winchester, Caldwell, Manhattan, Wayne, Tescott. Total $90.60.

Maryland: Mt. Royal $5.70, Hampden $5, Cathcart $5, St. Paul $3.35, Crisfield $2.20, Lafayette,, J. B. Gough, Franklin St., Druid Hill, Baltimore, C. Daugherty, Ida Carlisle, Conqueror, Fayette Y, Allnutt L. T. L. $1, Easton, Preston, Tilghman, Bozman, Cambridge, Hurlock, Cherry Hill, Calvert, Rising Sun, North East, Woodlawn, Havre de Grace $1.50, Susquehanna, Snow Hill, Berlin, Pocomoke, Fairlee, Westernport, Keedysville, Ijamsville, Oakdale, Sharpstown. Total $83.75.

New Jersey: Ocean City, Holly Beach, Bedminster, Hoboken, Bergen Point, Jersey City Heights, Arlington, Chatham, Madison, Succasunna, Morristown, Union Chapel, Burlington county $5.07, Beverly, Burlington, Delanco, Jacksonville $3.75, Medford, Moorestown $6, Mt. Holly $1, Palmyra and Riverton, Pemberton $5, Rancocas, Wrightstown, Branchville, Newton, Hudson City $2.25, Paterson, Cranberry, Jamesburg, Metuchen, Milltown, New Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Old Bridge, Sayreville, South River, Woodbridge, Emma Bourne Y $4, Glassbow Y, Mt. Holly Y, Moorestown Y. Total $98.07.

District of Columbia: Washington (Washington Heights, Hamlin, South East, South West, Capitol Hill, West End, F. E. Willard, Chapin $2.40, Eckington, Anacostia, Le Droit, North Capitol, North West). Total $26.40.

District of Columbia No. 2: Washington (Lincoln Temple, Lincoln Temple Y 50c, Union Temple). Total $4.50.

Mississippi: Corinth, Holly Springs, New Albany, Montrose. Total $8.00.

Florida: West Ft. Meade. Total $2.00.

Michigan: North Star, Elsie (Mary T. Lathrop) $1, Prairieville, Lake Odessa, Tecumseh, Martin, Lockwood, Clio, Drummond, Sparta, Hillsdale, Fenton, E. Goodland, Royal Oak, Detroit (Liberty), Henderson, Rives Junction, Delton, Carleton, Adoria, Dowagiac, Oak Leaf Temperance, Kent City, Owasso, Coloma, Coldwater, Saginaw (Central), Sherman $1, Centerville $1, Oak Grove $1, Adamsville $3, Goldenrod $3, Big Rapids $3, Reading $3.35, Lansing (Central) $5, California $1.25, Kingston $3.10, St. Louis $1.06, Oceana Center $1, Bay City (Randall) $1, Brighton, Williamston $1 , Bear Lake. Total $80.76.

Tennessee: Cottage Grove, Union City $5, Martin $6, Nashville (N. E. Y), Erin, Tullahoma $3.42, Arno, Savannah $3, Harriman $3, Dickson $5, Troy, Salthills $3, Columbia $3, Nashville (West), Bethel Springs $1.89, Knoxville (M. T. Lathrop) $2.04, Lebanon, Dresden, West Paris $1.04, Milan $3, Chattanooga (Park Place), Concord $3.83, Clarksville, Paris $4, Chattanooga (St. Elmo). Total $69.22.

Ohio: Ridgeville Corners $1.30. Newport, W. Williamsfield, Mrs. Sallie Woosley 25c, New Philadelphia, Mt. Gilead, Fredericksburg $2.12, Tiro $1.55, Logan, Mother Thompson, Clarksburg, Defiance (Willard), Sulfur Springs $1, Sidney (Willard), Hamilton, Greenville, Bloomingdale, Massillon, Canton, Nevada, Germantown, Sarah Strothers, Bradford, Orrville, S. Zanesville, Carrollton, Century, Basil, Mungen, Spencerville, Jackson, Mt. Sterling, Cook, Junction City, Dunkirk, Loudon $3, Westerville, Middlefield, Coalton, Bowersville, West Union, Bloomfield, Jerusalem, Rittman, W. Bedford, Bluffton, Mingo Junction, Reynoldsburg, Superior 75c, Jeromeville $1.50, Harriet McGiffert, Malvern, Jamestown, Short Creek, Greenwich, Sugar Creek, Owensville $4, Justus, Perry $1, Ballville, Good Hops, Sugar Valley, Loakland, Fall Creek, Jewell 75c, Pemberville, Orient, Sylvania, Dayton (Central) $2.50, Keene $2.50, Cambridge, Zanesfield, Strasburg, Dresden, Sidney, Canal Dover, Williamsport, Highland, McConnelsville $1, Chillicothe, Collins, Harpster, Toledo (First), Antwerp, Loveland, Rising Sun, Cincinnati (North Side), N. Fairfield, Anna, Schoenbrun, Lima, Mechanicsburg, Bloomdale (F. Willard), Pleasant Hill, S. Kenton, Novelty $1.60, Bloomington, East End, Foraker, Le Roy, Grand Rapids $1.20, Delaware (Central), Bethel, Beallsville, Conneaut, Claridon, Tiffin, Oxford, Mt. Orab, Washington C. H., Mt. Vernon, Cardington, S. Akron, New Concord, Zanesville, Roseville, Henrietta Evans, Priceton, Delta, Blanchester, E. Liverpool, Millersburg, Covington, White Cottage, Caldwell, Waverly, Leipsic, W. Portsmouth, Pisgah, Montpelier, Mowrystown, Vienna, Lucy W. Hayes, Lakeside, Bergholz, Jessie Ackerman, Meredith $1, Newport, Concord 40c, Nellie, Wooster, Mt. Cory, Eagleville, Maryville, Columbus (Glenwood), Chardon, Milan $1, Salem Y, Blanchester, Alliance, Buckland, Lisbon, Cadiz, Olena, New London, Monroe, East Liverpool, Evansport. Total $306.92.

Connecticut: Deep River. Total $2.

S. Dakota: $56.26.

Texas: Friendswood. Total $2.00.

Wyoming: Jireh. Total $2.00.

West Washington: S. Aberdeen $2.25, Montesano, Satsop $3, Elma, Aberdeen, Lowell, Tacoma, Seventh Ward, Linden, N. Bellingham, Harmony, Nooksack, Bellingham (Eureka, Central $3), Centralia, Everson $3.85, Bremerton, Auburn, University, Port Angeles, Chehalis $3, Puyallup $7.88, Kelso, Delta, Port Townsend, Bay View, S. Anacortes, Montbourn, Doe Bay, South Bend, Nacheas, Capitol Hill, Fremont, Seattle (Willard), Hoquiam, Sanwood, Green Lake, Snohomish, Coupville $3.25, Fremont Y, 6th Addition, Roy, Port Orchard, Charleston, Anacortes, Stevens, Woodland Park, Burlington, Naperine, Winlock, Coupeville, Dryad, Fern Hill, Hollister, Platt $5, Olympia Court, W. Seattle, Silvana $4.55. Total $133.78.

Pennsylvania: Hazel Glen, Spring City, Honeybrook, Carlyle, Hamilton, Ariel, Honesdale, Lake Como, Allentown (Central), Macungie, Emmons, Reynoldsville, Howell, Conewango Heights, W. Washington, Claysville, Tylerdale, Russelville, Strassburg, Millersville, Millersville Y, Lititz $2.50, Lititz L. T. L. 50c, Bart, Lancaster, Ephrata, Fairfield $2.50, Octorado, New Holland, Christiania, Pottsville, Galeton, Ulysses, Centre Hall $1, Bellefonte, Howard, Philipsburg, East Mill Creek, Beaverdale, Moxham, Staufer, Willard Memorial, North East, Mohnsville, Boyertown, Mohrsville, Berne, W. Leesport, Reading Y $1, Lillian Stevens 75c, Franklin Forks, Punxsutawney, Brookville, Chestnut Grove, Baxter, Brockwayville, German, George's Institute, Franklin, Northwest, Olney $1, Germantown $4, Grace Morgan Y, Harriet S. French, North Philadelphia, Frances E. Willard $4, W. Philadelphia $3, Lillian M. N. Stevens, S. W. Philadelphia $8, Margaret Messenger, Wilcox, Saint Mary's, Loleta, Hallton, Mount Joy, Thompson, New Town, Quakertown, Wrightstown, Warrington, Fallsington, Bristol, Churchville, Yardley, Makefield $5, Penns Park Y, W. Pittston, Kingston, Forty Fort, Plymouth, Bensalem, Youngwood, West Newton, Vandergrift, New Alexandria, Greensburg, Erwin, Ligonier, Greensburg Y, Wayne, Middletown, Lynnwood, Swarthmore $4.26, Darby, Chester, Aston, Lansdowne, Clifton, Scranton (Central). Dalton. Carbondale. South Abington, Meshappen, Media, Broadstreet (Chester), Harrisville, Butler (South Side, Central), Branchton, New Milford, Kittaning, Leachburg, Queenstown $2.40, Croton, S. Newcastle, Wampum, W. Newcastle, Central Newcastle, Mrs. Ella M. George (personal pledge at National Convention) $5, Erie (E. H. Thacher Br. C. T. U.) $4. Total $276.91.

New Mexico: Belen, Tucumcari, Los Cruces $3.50, Denny. Total $9.50.

Colorado: $70.34.

Montana: Twin Bridge, Shendan, White Hall. Total $6.00.

South Carolina: Waccamaw, Leesville College Y, Chapin $5.25, Timmonsville, Utopia, Parksville, Saluda, Leesville, Edgefield $2.50, Harmony $2.89. Total $24.64.

Georgia: Bainbridge $3.85, Wrightsville, Irvinton, La Grange, Eastman $5, Eastman Y, Bremen $3, Augusta, Tallapoosa $5, Abbeville, Greensboro, Cartersville $5, Hartwell, Albany $8, Ellaville $2.25, Sandersville, Chauncey, Cedartown, Newman, Sumpkin, Jackson L. T. L. $1, Riedsville, Albany Y, Athens $2.50, Savannah, West Point, Greenville, Georgetown, Saperton $2.45, Elberton, Madison $5, Brinson, Acworth, Savannah $1, Thompson $4, Waynesboro, Camilla, Macon $6, Newton, Columbus (Rose Hill) $5, Oxford $3, Claxton, Fitzgerald, Shellman $5, Columbus $6.40, Hagan, Barnesville $4, Union Point 75 cents Barnesville L. T. L. $1. Total $135.20.

(Continued on Page Eleven)

SUPERINTENDENTS

Juvenile Courts, Industrial Education and Anti-Child Labor

MRS. MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD

Chicago comes to the front again with a brand new suggestion, that is, to establish a school for the study of juvenile delinquency. This proposed school is a public school and one that shall include all juvenile delinquents, even if above school age. It is suggested that the Parental School maintained by the Board of Education does not answer the purpose of the proposed school, and that, in the ordinary work of the judge and probation officer, the cases of delinquency are not gone into exhaustively enough to establish a corrective basis. In the proposed school, the effort would be made, in the course of the weeks of constant attendance, to study the conditions of the parents, the home, the environment and the work of the juvenile court, from which they come.

The need of such a school, the "Juvenile Court Record" points out, is evident from the figures given out by school officials.

The cost of education in the public schools of Chicago is from $26 to $32 a year, per capita, for normal children; $150 to $160 a year, for deaf children; and about $300 a year, per capita, for delinquent children paroled to the Parental School.

The results of the work in the interest of the misguided child of Chicago is pointed out in the reduction in the number of prisoners at Joliet and Pontiac. A few years ago, Pontiac had 1,400 boys confined in the reformatory, while a short time ago the number was 715. In this reduction, the juvenile court and the playgrounds have undoubtedly been largely instrumental. Promptness in trial has also been a factor. It would seem reasonable that, if in a few years the amount of care given by the juvenile court and probation system, is thus effective, the more specific methods of the proposed school would be still more efficacious.

If our cities would do the work of this proposed school in some way; if the state would provide, for example, for the children of a poor mother who must earn a livelihood by "working out" and is forced to neglect the small children in the home while she does so, instead of fining her for keeping the older child out of school to look after the younger children; if we had well supervised playgrounds in every community; if we had the right sort of schools and all the children in them; if the government took as much thought for the child as for the cattle tick and the cotton industry of the country; if we had sufficient schools for the mentally deficient; if the marriage of defectives were forbidden; if the rum shops were abolished; in short, if we did our *duty* by the children, the most important of all our "natural resources," we should have precious little use for the Joliet and Pontiac institutions at all.

Your superintendent has been afield, and many opportunities have been hers for impressing these truths upon the minds of the people, and this she has tried faithfully to do, from the platform, in conversation, before women's clubs and men's organizations, and in schools. Many new local superintendents have been appointed. She heartily wishes that the same opportunity were hers in other states, but from the number of letters which find their way to her desk and the number of new superintendents reporting, she feels sure the work is in good hands.

The Conference for Education in the South, held in Little Rock a few days ago, gave particular prominence to industrial education, and we feel much encouraged because of the interest manifested. The boys's corn growing clubs in Arkansas have increased in number to the extent that the force having them in charge has had to be augmented. Baton Rouge, La., and Chattanooga, Tenn., have just established juvenile courts, and Montreal is planning for one.

A few new leaflets have been published and your superintendent will be glad to send samples upon receipt of request and postage.

Magazine, Ark.

FLOWER MISSION PROGRAM

Miss Lella M. Sewall

1. Donations of flowers, plants, fruits, garments, etc., for the Flower Mission.
2. Hymn, "Blest be the Tie."
3. Reading from Flower Mission text cards by all members of the union.
4. Prayer.
5. Hymn, "Sweet Hour of Prayer."
6. National Flower Mission report.
7. Reading, "The Story of Jennie Casseday."
8. Paper, The Benefit of W. C. T. U. Flower Missions to the Large Cities.
9. Hymn, "Some Glad Day," The Temperance Songster, No. 46.
10. Recitation, "Why a Flower Mission."
11. Reading, "Lights and Shadows of W. C. T. U. Flower Missions."
12. Topic for debate: What are the duties of Flower Mission superintendents? Are we living up to them?
13. Recitation by children, "A Cluster of Posy Poems."
14. Distribution of Flower Mission literature and text cards.
15. Hymn, "Jesus, Saviour, Pilot Me."
16. White ribbon benediction. Numbers 6:24-26.

Send all donations to the sick and poor as far as possible.

Advertise the meeting in advance by notices in churches and newspapers. Also have it well reported in the papers.

Text Cards	12c per 100, $1.00 per 1000
Text Cards (Loyal Temperance Legion)	12c per 100, $1.00 per 1000
Comfort powders	25c per box
Plan of Work	60c " 100
Flower Mission Responsive Reading	50c " 100
The Mission of the Blossoms	60c " 100
Frances Bennett Callaway (A Noble Flower Missioner and her Noble Work.)	60c " 100
The Story of Jennie Casseday	60c " 100
Arbor Day	60c " 100
What the Flower Mission Should Mean to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Community	60c " 100
Duties of Superintendents, State, County or District, and Local	25c " 100
Increase the Common Joy	25c " 100
Why a Flower Mission (a poem)	60c " 100
A Cluster of Posy Poems	60c " 100
Frances Willard and the Lamplighter	25c " 100
Program for a Flower Mission Meeting	25c " 100
Report Blanks	45c " 100
Record Cards	5c per doz., 35c " 100
Hints for W. C. T. U. Flower Missions	25c " 100
Lights and Shadows of W. C. T. U. Flower Missions	60c " 100
Annual Report	50c " 100

Order from MISS LELLA M. SEWALL, 1661 Beacon Street, Brookline, Massachusetts.

Any amount of literature can be obtained at the same rate proportionately. Ten per cent discount on an order of five dollars.

TREASURER'S REPORT

(Continued from Page Ten)

E. Washington: Pullman.

Kansas: Palco, Americus, Valley Falls (Mrs. M. H. Crosby) $1.

Kentucky: Somerset. Total $2.

Illinois: Evanston (Mrs. F. P. Parks).

Missouri: Joplin $2.50.

Colorado: Colona.

Oklahoma: Nowata. Total $2.

Texas: League City.

No. California: Irwin City.

Michigan: Wheeler $1.05.

Delaware: Wilmington, Newark, Marshallton and Stanton, F. E. Willard 75 cents, Chriswold, Dover, Felton, Harrington $1, Smyrna, Lewes, Bridgeville, Georgetown, Laurel, Lillian Cade $1, Milford, Milton, Nassau, Slaughter Neck, Seaford, Zion, Anna W. Brown Y, Marshalltown Y, St. Paul's Y, St. George's Y $1, Dover Y $1, Lewes Y, Milton Y $1. Total $47.75.

Nevada: Reno $3, Sparks. Total $5.

ORGANIZERS

Mrs. Minnie Johnson-Grinstead

Life means action, duty, service and motion. The organizer's life means all of these and more. Excepting two dates at Guymon and Lyons, Okla., and one at Ochiltree, Tex., my work has been in my native state, Kansas. Old Settlers' picnics, Sunday school conventions, schools, and public meetings have heard of the wholesomeness of our organization and ideals through me at divers places. A ten days' itinerary in big south Seventh was recently completed and the reception was always kindly, but most especially so at Harper and Kiowa, in Harper and Barber counties. An evening reception, with the husbands as guests, and an overflowing house the following evening were my portion at Harper and at Kiowa, where I organized the W. C. T. U. ten years ago. Pulpit and pew and home vied with each other to honor the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and thirteen women put on the white ribbon and six young men signed the total abstinence pledge.

IT SLUGS HARD

Coffee a Sure and Powerful Bruiser

"Let your coffee slave be denied his cup at its appointed time! Headache—sick stomach—fatigue like unto death. I know it all in myself, and have seen it in others. Strange that thinking, reasoning beings will persist in its use," says a Topeka, Kansas, man.

He says further that he did not begin drinking coffee until after he was twenty years old, and that slowly it began to poison him, and affect his hearing through his nervous system.

"Finally, I quit coffee and the conditions slowly disappeared, but one cold morning the smell of my wife's coffee was too much for me and I took a cup. Soon I was drinking my regular allowance, tearing down brain and nerves by the daily dose of the nefarious concoction.

"Later, I found my breath coming hard and frequent fits of nausea, and then I was taken down with bilious fever.

"Common sense came to me and I quit coffee for good and went back to Postum. I at once began to gain and have had no returns of my bilious symptoms, headache, dizziness, or vertigo.

"I now have health, bright thoughts, and added weight, where before there was invalidism, the blues, and a skeleton-like condition of the body.

"My brother quit coffee because of its effect on his health and now uses Postum. He could not stand the nervous strain while using coffee, but keeps well on Postum.

"Miss F., I know personally, was incapable of doing a day's work while she was using coffee. She quit it and took up Postum and is now well and has perfectly steady nerves."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

No-License Campaign in New Hampshire

Special Correspondence

The fight is on in the old Granite State. The Church, the Anti-Saloon League, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the best citizenship of the state, against the organized Liquor Dealers' Association.

Our cities vote on the license question once in four years, our towns once in two years. In 1903 every city voted in favor of license, thinking the new local option law would secure better enforcement, better regulation and was really a *temperance* measure. The results were very disappointing to those who expected better conditions, and at the first opportunity, 1906, six of our eleven cities swung into the *no*-license column. The popular vote in 1903 (when New Hampshire secured a local option license law) was for license by 7,700 majority. We had 70 license cities and towns; in 1904 we had 58 license cities and towns; in 1906 we had 48; in 1908 we had 31.

The popular vote in 1906 was for *no*-license by 513 majority. The majority vote in 1904 (no cities voting) was no-license by 5,800. In 1908 (no cities voting) there was a large gain, the majority vote for no-license being 12,319.

This steady gain in no-license sentiment throughout the state, and the effort made at our last legislature for the repeal of the license law, aroused the Liquor Dealers' Association to organize last fall, and to publicly announce their object. Strenuous efforts are being made by them to win over no-license cities and towns into the license column at the coming election. The superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League says that it is to be a close drawn battle in most of the cities and towns.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is awake to the situation, and we expect every union will assist in the campaign, arranging for public meetings, distributing literature, and in every way possible arousing and stimulating public sentiment. Mr. Clinton Howard has just completed a lecture tour in Sullivan county under the auspices of the W. C. T. U., assisted by the board of trade. Mr. Howard gave six lectures in Newport, one in Sunapee and one in Claremont. The state president will be in the field this month beginning in Manchester on Temperance Sunday, May 8, and filling engagements in several counties. Rev. J. H. Robbins, superintendent of the A.-S. L., is actively engaged arousing the voters of the state to their responsibility, and has organized No-License Leagues in several of our cities and larger towns. Mr. Robbins recommends that every pastor make May 22 Anti-Saloon Sunday, giving his *best* on the no-license issues.

The federated committees of the state religious and temperance bodies met in Concord and appointed a committee to prepare an address on the situation, which is to be printed in pamphlet form and widely circulated throughout the state.

A BUNCH OF NASTURTIUMS

MRS. JETTIE W. ELLIOTT, Paducah, Ky.

Less than two years ago, Mrs. C. E. Purcell, a white ribboner, went one Sunday afternoon, with her husband, to Riverside Hospital, Paducah, carrying a bunch of beautiful, velvety nasturtiums.

While waiting for her husband to make the rounds of his patients, Mrs. Purcell sat talking with the superintendent. After admiring the flowers, the superintendent said, "We hope to have flowers here some time, Mrs. Purcell."

"I don't see why you shouldn't have a beautiful lawn, with such a location and outlook upon the river," was the reply.

After talking awhile of other things, Mrs. Purcell suddenly remembered how she had once enjoyed reading, while an invalid in a hospital, and it occurred to her to ask if they had any library whatever at Riverside. "Not a vestige of one," responded the superintendent.

"Not even a professional one for the nurses in your training class?" "Just their own textbooks," was the response.

Immediately Mrs. Purcell said—she has always claimed that the thought came so sudden and unbidden, that it was an inspiration—"I know what I am going to do. I shall ask the wives of the doctors, druggists, and every one else that is interested, and we will band together in a 'Woman's Hospital League' for the benefit and improvement of Riverside Hospital. We can have a committee to improve and beautify the grounds; another for the house; one for a professional library—every doctor will donate a work for the nurses to use; there can be another committee for a library of fiction for the nurses and patients; a clothing committee, to furnish outfits for the poor little waifs born into the world within these walls without an article of clothing ready for them; a sewing committee to help make up any articles needed in the charity wards; a flower committee who can brighten the wards with cut flowers, and a committee to furnish dainties to these poor sick men and women who have no friends to thus brighten their stay here; and a visiting committee to make regular visits."

The superintendent acquiesced in the plan, and that very day Mrs. Purcell began calling up the wives of the physicians to aid in this noble work. That was in late August; the following fall the Woman's Hospital League was organized and the following are some of the results:

The visiting committee, composed of all the members, makes weekly visits to cheer the patients in the charity wards. The delicacy committee has various dainties for the visiting committee to distribute. The sewing committee meets and sews on both clothing and household linen, and also purchased a dozen sheets. The house committee has placed a beautiful mission sectional book case of four sections in the reception room and has recently ordered another just like it, and has placed pictures on the walls. The committee on professional library has placed eighteen volumes of medical works for the nurses. The committee on library of fiction has placed more than one hundred volumes, besides a generous supply of the leading magazines and periodicals for both patients and nurses, supplying a long felt need. The clothing committee has furnished several outfits of infants' clothing, also bathrobes, gowns, kimonas and house slippers for adults. The yard committee has placed a fence of wire netting in rear and covered it with vines to present a more pleasing background, graded and sodded the yard, made five large flower beds, and secured two large urns for the lawn. This committee has also planted several large ferns, palms, a banana plant, rubber plant, magnolia tree, some hardy shrubs, and has nearly completed a border of California privet hedge around grounds, walks and drives. The League also sent a Christmas treat for the nurses and patients.

All this has been done in little more than a year, though no appeal has been made to the public for aid except when the league had a benefit at the Star Theater (a moving picture show), and for the Christmas treat, and the recent "shower."

"To think all this came from a bunch of nasturtiums," exclaimed the superintendent, as she saw the bountiful offering of fruit, flowers, infants' garments, kimonas, bathrobes, gowns, house slippers, talcum, yards of cloth, pictures, books, and bric-a-brac for the reception room that a generous public had kindly brought to the "shower" held at the home of Mrs. Purcell.

"Mrs. Purcell, you have carried the work on in all the different branches you suggested in five minutes that afternoon," she added.

HYACINTHS AND WHISKY

A nurseryman down South wrote me a letter and added this little postscript: "In districts where the open saloon has been abolished, I find my business much improved."

That is all he said, but dull indeed is the brain that cannot see here the text for an earnest lesson.

That postscript meant that the surplus earnings that used to go for strong drink, are now in many instances being invested in garden seeds, flowers and trees.

It doesn't take much money to buy a package of hollyhock seeds. Pinks, peonies, sweet williams, nasturtiums, morning glories and larkspur are not expensive. They do, however, require care to make them grow and blossom.

I think it can safely be asserted that a man with a taste for strong drink does not plant flowers and trees, nor does he take a pride in his vegetable garden.

Can't you tell the home of a drunkard as you pass it?

Does not a drunkard's team proclaim him?

Do not his little children, with mute lips, relate the awful story of his life?

Does his wife need to say anything on the subject?

The worst about strong drink is not that it wastes money, but that if its use is continued, it destroys in the man's soul all appreciation and desire for white hyacinths.

Not only that, but it blights and withers all desire for beauty in those about him. It puts them under the dominion of hate and fear.

They have no inclination to plant trees or make flower beds. They can only weep.

You cannot successfully irrigate flowers with either strong drink or woman's tears.

So, speaking just as a business man and a landscape gardener, I say we would do well to use our quiet influence to help the saloonkeeper into a better business.

Men with the saloon habit are not happy, neither do they have happy families. Only happy people have flower gardens and plant trees. This is because only happy people love; and flowers and trees will not grow in gardens unless you love them.—*Elbert Hubbard.*

THE TRAFFIC IN WOMEN

(Continued from Page Five)

only the keepers of disorderly houses but even saloonkeepers and the keepers of the 'hotels' patronized by people of this class, naturally side with the men. All the women known by the girl are either unwilling or powerless to help her."

In addition to the importation of women for immoral purposes, there is a regular business of recruiting going on from among those who have lately come into the country and who are easy victims because of the ignorance of the language and the customs of the country. The report says of this method of procedure: "Those who recruit women for immoral purposes watch all places where young women are likely to be found under circumstances which will give them a ready means of acquaintance and intimacy, such as employment agencies, immigrant homes, moving picture shows, dance halls, sometimes waiting rooms in large department stores, railroad stations, manicuring and hairdressing establishments. The men watching such places are usually suave in manner, well-dressed, and prosperous looking. They become acquainted as intimately as possible with the young aliens, then use every conceivable method of betraying them."

One other question must be touched on before we leave this report, and that, very naturally, is this: "Are our own, native-born girls in any danger of this kind of slavery?"

The work of this special committee was limited to the question of the immigrant girl. Yet on the above question it has this to say: "It is probable that a somewhat larger proportion of the American girls are free from the control of a master; and yet, according to the best evidence obtainable * * * nearly all the women now engaged in this business in our large cities are subject to (masters) to whom they give most of their earnings, or else they are under the domination of keepers of houses, a condition which is practically the same."

This is the condition in general, as the investigators of the Immigration Commission found it. In the next article we will take up a consideration of some of the results of the recent investigation carried on in New York City.

WORKHOUSE MARY

(Continued from Page Six)

ending, never failing, don't you? You believe that He alone can save you, if you but ask aright?"

"Perhaps I didn't ask aright, but I *have* prayed, oh, how I have prayed to be released from the curse!"

"I *know* God will save you, Mary. Now I am going to pray for you, and I want you while I pray to say over to yourself the Lord's Prayer, believing firmly that your prayer will be answered."

During the impressive silence of that unspoken communion with "The Great Father" the Judge stood in reverent attitude and through the purity of strong womanhood, he caught a glimpse of the holy of holies. Suddenly the quavering old voice rang out:

"Father, I believe Thou hast heard my prayer!"

"A little later she sank into a restful sleep, and gradually the lines of despairing hopelessness passed from her face. Soon the old eyes opened, and she asked in a strong voice:

"Have I slept long?"

An understanding look and smile passed between physician and judge, as he significantly and earnestly replied:

"Long enough to cure your restlessness and make you well, I hope, Mary."

The roses, the blissful assurance of ever present and sustaining help, did the rest, and before six months had passed you would not have recognized in the woman who went about that house in happy, useful manner, the woman under workhouse sentence. She was still Mary, with an unrevealed past, and they respected her reticence, but as the months went by without a return of the demon of thirst that had conquered her so many times, she gradually held her head at a higher angle and smiled as she talked to the flowers about her; and "Rose Cottage" was a little shrine in which she worshiped quietly and wordlessly the two who had rescued her, and that other Friend whose arms were everlastingly about her. From a dependent she came to be the one depended upon, and it was a quick brain that could work to their undoing before she could detect and circumvent the act. There was always with her an air of sorrowful recollection, and longing, but as the time passed with no recurrence of the old over-mastering passion, there came to her the happiness of the assurance of emancipation from the old debasing influence that had saddened her past.

"Mrs. Westerfield, do you think the tenant of 'Rose Cottage' could be induced to vacate it for awhile? I have a patient whom I should like to have the benefit of that famous sanitarium." It was the judge who asked the favor, as he came through the side gate from his own premises.

"I am sure Mary would willingly abdicate for awhile, Judge, but who is your patient?"

"A refined old man, who was badly crippled in a railroad wreck some time ago, and was taken to the city hospital. He is helpless and out of funds, and they were going to send him to the almshouse for his health,"—sarcastically—"but the old man begged so piteously not to be taken there that I couldn't resist, and I've decided to look after him until he recovers. He says he was coming here to look for a friend in the city whose address he does not know, and in the wreck, while unconscious, somebody robbed him of all his money; he claims that he had a thousand dollars and some valuable papers. I am going on a still hunt for the thief, for I believe the old man's story, though they call me an easy mark at the hospital; but, worthy or unworthy, I'd like to get him away from there and—"

"Of course, you may bring him, Judge, at any time you wish. We will have the cottage in readiness. I know I can vouch for Mary's willingness to vacate in so worthy a cause."

When the ambulance drove up to the gate the next morning, Mary disappeared inside the house, and after the man had been borne on the litter down through the garden to "Rose Cottage," where they were caring for him, she came in bearing a tray and said:

"The ride from the city is a long one; I thought maybe a litle broth—" The tray slid from her hands to the table with a crash, as, catching sight of the face of the man on the bed, she slipped to her knees beside it, exclaiming: "John! John! Oh, my God! my God! I thank Thee!"

"Mary! wife!"

Physician and judge knew that what was to be said was too sacred for their hearing, and they turned and left the reunited couple together, wondering at the mysterious ways of the Ruler of all destinies. Mary called them an hour later, and as they entered the cottage, the old man said:

"Judge, this is my wife, Mary Hannon. Years ago we were married, and no words can describe our happiness until—until—"

"Let me tell it, John. You know, Judge, how it was bound to be with us. The demon possessed me. John's patience and forgiveness were beyond belief, but time and time again I broke my promise and fell, and then I determined I would not drag him down with me and further wreck his life, and I left him and became a wanderer on the face of the earth, working as a servant until the next attack, then on to some other place, until I became what you knew me to be. Through it all my love for him kept me from falling lower, and all these years he has searched for me, spending his inheritance to find me, who am so unworthy." She bowed her head and sobbed convulsively.

"You see, Judge, I was very proud, and I was not patient with her, and one day I cursed her and told her to go, instead of protecting her as I should have done, and I, too, have been a wanderer all these years; but God has been mercifully good to bring us together at last."

Problems in Parliamentary Law

Conducted by Mrs. A. S. Benjamin, Portland, Mich.

Ques.: Has every committee the right to appoint a sub-committee?

Ans.: Every committee except a "committee of the whole." In the case you mention the action was perfectly proper and correct.

Ques.: Suppose in a convention the printed program has been adopted. After a while we come to a report (in the regular order) and a member moves that said report be assigned to another hour. Would the motion require a two-thirds, or only a majority vote? We think without doubt a two-thirds, but a visitor from another state undertook to "set us right" (as she expressed it) by declaring that only a majority vote was necessary. We simply wish to do things correctly—else we would not ask for a decision in THE UNION SIGNAL.

Ans.: The "visitor" was right. Even a special order can be set aside by a majority vote.

Ques.: What sort of vote is necessary to make a special order—a majority or two-thirds?

Ans.: Two-thirds, and yet, as stated above, when the special order is reached a majority vote will set it aside.

Ques.: We are in serious trouble. Please help us out in May "Problems" without fail. It happened this way. Our quorum was nine. Some of us considered it too large and notice was given to change that article of the constitution. When the amendment was brought up, Mrs. N. moved that the word "nine" be stricken out. This carried almost unanimously. Then Mrs. C. moved that the word "five" be inserted. The Chair, supposing that all were agreed (that number had been talked again and again) without asking for remarks, took the affirmative. Before she could take the negative, Mrs. W. obtained the floor and made the point that we were not competent to name a quorum, as there was less than a majority of the members in the meeting. The president ruled that all that was necessary was a two-thirds vote of the members present. Mrs. W. would not accept the ruling, and finally appealed from the decision. The floor sustained the Chair and the law was amended to read that five constitute a quorum. Mrs. W. insists that the article was not legally amended but has finally consented to abide by your decision.

Ans.: The position of Mrs. W. was correct. As soon as you voted out the "nine," you were without any defined quorum. In such case a majority must be the quorum. The motion should have been to strike out "nine" and insert in its place "five." You could have adopted that amendment, if only nine had been present. To begin at the beginning, your notice was not properly given, else it would have stated *how* the article was to be amended—"by striking out 'nine' and inserting 'five'." In such case you could hardly have come to grief.

Ques.: Suppose in the printed program a discussion is set for a certain hour. Suppose there is intense interest in the debate, but when the time for the next exercise is reached the Chair declares the debate closed. Several members quickly object. What should be done next? Make it *clear*, please. Give the exact wording.

Ans.: The Chair should say, "Will the assembly now consider (stating the subject assigned to this hour)?" That would settle it. Technically, whenever any one objects to taking up the next order a formal vote is not only desirable but necessary.

Ques.: When on the printed program a convention comes up to a certain subject and it is not even mentioned either by the Chair, or the ones who are to take part, and many of the members are anxious to bring it immediately before the assembly, as we understand it some one should call for the "orders of the day." Is that all that is necessary, or must there be a vote? If the latter, how would the Chair state the question?

Ans.: The member would say, "I call for the orders of the day." The Chair would say, "The orders of the day are called for. As many as will proceed to the orders of the day will say 'aye.' Opposed, 'no'."

Ques.: In an election can the ballots for all the five officers be distributed at the same time? Would it be *legal?* Should the same tellers who distribute the ballot collect it?

Ans.: Certainly, distribute "all at once." In state and National conventions the entire ballot is printed on a single slip, and should be so distributed. The same tellers should distribute and collect. Each officer, of course, is voted for separately. When the Chair directs the tellers to collect the ballot for president, that ballot alone would be placed in the box. There are perforations, and it is easy to detach. If there are no printed ballots, it is still preferable to distribute as many ballots as there are officers. As a rule there are two "sets" of counting tellers, and business can be much expedited by having all the ballots in the hands of the voters. Do not be at all "troubled about the legality." Ask the men of the households if on election day they have a separate ballot for each officer?

Ques.: On a motion to extend or to limit debate, is it in order to move the "previous question"?

Ans.: Certainly not. We never move the previous question on an undebatable motion, and the above motions are *never* debatable.

[All these questions that pertain more especially to conventions and institutes must be placed in your parliamentary scrap-books. The same questions cannot be answered twice in the same fiscal year. This will explain why certain answers do not appear in these May "Problems." It is not fair to the many to answer again and again the questions submitted by the few who seem but little interested until they come to some difficulty of their very own. If a scrap-book is not kept, turn to your file of UNION SIGNALS.]

Ques.: In our State Reports the motions are all recorded this way: "Moved by Mrs. M. and seconded by Mrs. A." "Mrs. H. moved and Mrs. N. seconded." "It was moved by Mrs. U. with second"—and so on all through the pamphlet. Is that correct form? This must be answered in THE UNION SIGNAL, for it concerns our whole state and perhaps many others.

Ans.: It is not "correct form." A secretary should never lumber up her minutes by saying a motion was seconded. Of course it was seconded, else the president could not have stated it, and until stated a motion is not before the house, in which case the secretary could not have recorded it. There are motions which do not require a second, but that does not affect the question before us. Sometimes a highly complimentary motion is seconded by several, usually the more prominent members of the organization. In such case the secretary often records the "seconds," as that plainly indicates a general desire to specially honor the guest.

NOTE: Will all state superintendents (and others) who are planning to use "Studies" in considerable number any time before August, kindly send me their orders (if possible) before May 15. It will be to their advantage.



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HERE AND THERE

The school savings banks system was adopted May 1 by the North Windham and also by the South Windham public schools, in the suburbs of Willimantic, Conn.

Some of the results of the "Pointed Contest" recently held by Franklin (N. H.) W. C. T. U. were thirty new members, forty-one subscriptions to the *Granite State Outlook*, and 121 subscriptions to *The Crusader Monthly.*

Master Archie Roland Bragg, whose mother, grandmother, and great grandmother are members of the W. C. T. U. of Seabrook, N. H., was presented and consecrated to the temperance cause at the Rockingham county convention held in Smithtown March 3.

A Rest Room was opened by the Claremont, N. H., W. C. T. U. May 2, for the benefit of women with children, shoppers and out-of-town visitors. People can bring their own lunches, and hot coffee will be served by the attendant. Magazines and papers will be on file.

A W. C. T. U. school of methods will be held at Transfer, Mercer county, Pa., May 27, with Mrs. Eleanor James, state Franchise superintendent, as instructor. A parliamentary drill will be given, and L. T. L. course of study, and "our periodicals and leaflets," will be among the subjects considered.

The high school in Cantonsville, Md., has taken up the school savings system. The colored school of Cantonsville, in which the savings system was introduced by Miss E. H. Crosby, president of the union there, aided by Mrs. Oberholtzer, a month ago, is doing well with the work, the pupils having deposited to their credit $30.

Mrs. Oberholtzer, National superintendent of School Savings Banks, has the following under date of April 19 from Mrs. O. N. Mayhew of Oak Bluffs, Mass: "We have just started to collect the school savings this week, and are quite pleased with the result. Out of 168 pupils, seventy have deposited amounts from one cent to $1.35. The whole amount collected was $13.35. Both teachers and pupils are enthusiastic."

Mrs. Mary E. Hopper, National organizer, spent the last week of February and the first two of March in Second district, South Dakota. The district president writes: "Second district is a very difficult field for our work. It has a large German, Russian and Bohemian population, and it will take long faith and patience; and then we sometimes think our only hope lies in the coming generation. However, we believe that Mrs. Hopper has helped open up the way and sown seed that will bring splendid harvest in due season. She gave us a new union at Tripp with fifteen members."

Nearly every union in the Twenty-ninth district W. C. T. U. of Missouri is holding a campaign institute. This is one of the bright things evolved from the brain of Mrs. Kate F. Newton, state president. She has gone from district to district over the state, holding in each district a model "Campaign" institute. How to raise campaign funds, how to get and distribute campaign literature, how to get up parades, train children, and carry out campaign plans, are thoroughly discussed. Then the ladies participating go home and each holds in her own town an institute on the order of the parent one. The Twenty-ninth district bears the palm, to date, of holding the most of these schools of instruction.

The Reno, Nev., W. C. T. U. entertained the teachers of the public schools and of the state university, and the pastors and their wives, on April 22. The program was in charge of Mrs. A. E. Painter, local superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Rev. Brewster Adams, who has recently come from New York to be pastor of the First Baptist church of Reno, gave a talk emphasizing the fact that the saloon is a non-producer. Mr. C. G. Titus, field-worker for the International Y. M. C. A., gave some excellent thoughts on "Making a Life as well as a Living." Mrs. R. W. Nelson, the local president, spoke on the importance of scientific temperance instruction. Mrs. Painter followed with a short talk, and presented the pledge-cards for the teachers to sign. Music and refreshments added to the pleasure of the occasion. About one hundred guests were present.

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Signal Notes

Carlton, N. Y., voted dry March 8. The liquor men brought about a new election on the ground of errors of the town clerk. The second election, held April 29, resulted in another victory for the no-license forces.

If a workingman while intoxicated suffers injury in a workshop in France he may not recover damages from his employer. The French courts hold that drunkenness is inexcusable and constitutes contributory negligence. Such an interpretation of the law produces good results.—*Youth's Companion.*

In Rock Falls, Ill., the liquor men brought about a recount of the ballots. The result was the same as in the first count, dry by a majority of six votes. In Greene county, Ill., the county judge has declared illegal the election in which Eldred was voted wet by a majority of seven. Greene county remains dry.

New York City has joined the "sane Fourth" ranks. By order of the mayor, not only will the existing law prohibiting the discharge of fireworks, firearms and crackers be rigidly enforced for the first time, but the retail selling of fireworks from June 10 to July 10 is to be prohibited. A large number of cities and towns will enforce similar rules.

An attempt of the brewers to obtain control of Chicago saloon licenses and thus to crush out the remaining independent saloonkeepers has come to light in a number of cases recently brought before the city inspector. The brewer leases a building or loans money to the saloonkeeper, and takes as security an assignment of his license, and the evidence indicates that the brewer prefers attaching the license rather than having the debt discharged. The city collector has ruled against the brewer in all the cases yet decided. It is significant, particularly in view of the brewers' alleged efforts at "reform," that one of the means by which they secure such assignment of licenses is said to be "lending financial and legal aid when saloonkeepers are arrested."

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The Union Signal

Vol. XXXVI. EVANSTON, ILL., DECEMBER 22, 1910. No. 51

Christmas Once, Christmas Still

THE silent skies are full of speech
For who hath ears to hear;
The winds are whispering each to each,
The moon is calling to the beach,
And stars their sacred wisdom teach
Of faith, and love, and fear.

But once the sky the silence broke,
And song o'erflowed the earth;
The midnight air with glory shook.
And angels mortal language spoke,
When God our human nature took
In Christ the Saviour's birth.

Shall we not listen while they sing
This latest Christmas morn,
And music bear in everything,
And faithful lives in tribute bring,
To the great song which greets the King
Who comes when Christ is born?

—*Phillips Brooks.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFT—PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ARBITRAL COURT—A NOTABLE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—LEGISLATION AGAINST THE DRUG HABIT

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

Great public events have crowded one upon another during the week past, the first in importance being the nomination, by the President of the United States, of Associate Justice Edward Douglas White of the United States Supreme Court, a Louisiana Democrat, a Roman Catholic by faith, and a former general in the Confederate army, to the position of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the highest judicial position in the world. The immediate action of the Senate in confirming the nomination was without precedent. In the midst of the morning routine business, Senator Hale, of Maine, called for an executive session, the galleries were cleared forthwith, and in exactly twenty-seven minutes, the Senate had confirmed the nomination, the executive session ended, and the usual course of business was in progress. It was supposed Mr. Justice White would, the next morning, take the oath of office, and a large crowd waited for some time to witness the ceremony, but as a delicate compliment to Mr. Justice Harlan, who has so ably filled the chair of Chief Justice since the court convened, Mr. Justice White will not, until some time next week, assume the official position accorded him.

The following nominations of two associate justices for the same court were also made by the President, and later were confirmed by the Senate: Judge Willis Van Deventer, of Wyoming, and Judge Joseph R. Lamar, a former justice of the Georgia Supreme court. These filled the vacancies on the Supreme bench, and opened the way for the important cases now pending before that great tribunal, and which have been held in abeyance until the court was complete.

Andrew Carnegie's Gift

The second great event was the transfer to a board of trustees of his own choosing, by Andrew Carnegie, of $10,000,000 in five per cent first mortgage bonds, valued at $11,500,000, "to hasten the abolition of international war." The formal transfer was this week made at a meeting of national and international importance, held in the elegant building of the Carnegie Research Foundation, Washington, D. C., in the interest of the "American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes." This association has for its aim, the creation of a permanent tribunal for the judicial settlement of international controversies, and the creation of public sentiment both in this country and abroad, and its purpose is to induce nations to submit international disputes to a permanent court, when susceptible of a judicial settlement.

Mr. Carnegie, in presenting this munificent gift, said, "Although we no longer eat our fellow men, nor torture prisoners, nor sack cities, killing their inhabitants, we still kill each other in war like barbarians. Only wild beasts are excusable for doing that in this, the twentieth century of the Christian era, for the crime of war is inherent, since it decides not in favor of the right, but always of the strong. The nation is criminal which refuses arbitration and drives its adversary to a tribunal which knows nothing of righteous judgment."

Permanent International Arbitral Court

This sum will provide $500,000 annually for the cause of peace, and comes at a most opportune time; we are preparing to celebrate a century of peace with Great Britain. The great nations of the world are earnestly coöperating for the establishment of an international arbitral court of justice, to be located at The Hague, with a permanent corps of judges, and with its door always open. Our government is taking a leading part in this effort; at the last session of Congress, provision was made for a commission to take under consideration the problem of limiting, if not lessening, the war budgets of the world. This gift, for the furtherance of international peace, brings the total of Mr. Carnegie's benefactions to something like $180,000,000. While, in one part of the city, the cause of universal peace was being so ably advocated, Major General Wood, Chief of Staff of the Army, before the House committee on Military Affairs, made an elaborate statement and plea to remedy the defects in the defenses of the coast country. General Wood argued that Congress should provide for a greater stock of munitions of war, so as to be prepared for any emergency. He believed the standing army should be expanded from 80,000 to 100,000 men. He favored reducing from three years to two years the term of enlistment, and believed in the active encouragement of the militia of the states as a valuable first national reserve, and that the 30,000 or more men annually going out of the army to resume private life, should be kept in close touch with the government so that they could constitute a second reserve.

Along this same line a statement has been forwarded from the War Department to Congress, stating that the United States is almost wholly unprepared for war, and strong war talk has been the order of the day among numerous members of Congress during the week.

A Notable Constitutional Amendment

By a vote of two to one, a sub-committee of the Senate committee on Judiciary has authorized a favorable report on a resolution for a constitutional amendment to provide for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The question will, next Monday, be submitted to the full committee. Whether the Senate will be called upon to act upon the resolution at the present session, depends upon the attitude of the Judiciary committee.

Senator Lafayette Young, who is filling out the unexpired term of Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, after serving in the Senate four days, announced that he would address the Senate on Thursday of this week. It is not so many years ago that a new member of the Senate was allowed during his first two sessions, to do nothing more than present a few bills, and answer the roll-call. Today, the sixth day that he has sat in the upper house, he was called upon by Vice-President Sherman to preside. Shortly after he took his seat as presiding officer, a vote by roll-call, on an amendment to the general claims bill, was demanded. With the aid of one of the reading clerks, Senator Young was enabled to get through the ordeal without much difficulty. He is a strong "stand-patter," and in his maiden speech, delivered Thursday, he came out in strong denunciation of his colleague, Senator Cummings, and other Republican insurgents, for having yielded to the trend of the times, and gone back on the principles of the G. O. P.

Two of the large appropriation bills have already passed the House—the Indian appropriation bill, and the Rivers and Harbors bill. There is a determined effort on the part of House leaders to get several of the large bills out of the way before the holiday recess, and this only goes to show that when Congress really settles down to business, it can accomplish much in a comparatively short time.

Another member of Congress has been claimed by death—Hon. Joel Cook, of Philadelphia, making five from the House during the past six months.

Legislation Against the Drug-Habit

Illustrating his talk by demonstrations with opium lay-outs, morphine, cocaine, and other "dope" devices, Dr. Christopher Koch, of Philadelphia, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy, yesterday argued before the House Ways and Means Committee for legislation to restrict the traffic in habit-forming drugs. Dr. Koch declared that ten per cent of the retail druggists of the United States are engaged in illicit business; that nearly fifty per cent of the criminal class are "dope" fiends, and that the habit is extending to the professions, particularly lawyers, physicians, and trained nurses. Most of the crime in the South he attributed to cocaine, on the ground that negroes have an especial fondness for the drug. Of the Chinese in this country, he said thirty-five per cent smoke opium. More than 400,000 pounds of opium are annually brought into this country, and he asserted that the debauchery from opium in China, in the old days, was no worse than the present conditions in this country.

Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, former Vice-President, held an informal reception on the floor of the Senate yesterday. It was the first visit of Mr. Fairbanks to the Senate since he left the presiding officer's chair, March 4, 1909. For some time, Mr. Fairbanks held undisputed sway on the floor. Senators crowded about to shake hands with him, and the business of the Senate was conducted with difficulty. Senator Fry, presiding, refrained from embarrassing the distinguished guest, but called upon the members of the Senate to make less disturbance.

Youthful Agriculturalists

Thirteen boys from the South, all under sixteen years of age, have been in Washington during the past week as guests of the Department of Agriculture. Each of them under explicit directions from the department, has, with wonderful results, been raising corn on an acre of land. The smallest of the boys, living in Arkansas, and who received the first prize, raised 119 bushels of corn on his acre, at a cost of 8 cents a bushel. The department was quite strict in scoring the boys; it made them keep books, and charged against the cost of their crop ten cents an hour for labor, even when the boy did the work himself. It is stated that this experiment on the part of the Department of Agriculture has proven so successful, that without doubt it will work a reformation among the crops of the southern states.

"ONE NEED OF THE HOUR"

[Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, the recently appointed president of the W. C. T. U. of China, has published a clarion call to the missionary women of the empire to unite with the W. C. T. U. This appeal, under the caption, "One Need of The Hour and How to Meet It," is of great interest to the student of present conditions in the Far East. Did space permit, THE UNION SIGNAL would be glad to publish the entire article.—ED.]

The visit of Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, of the World's W. C. T. U., was one of the factors that led the ladies, at the Kuling Ladies' conference last summer, to take action concerning the protection of the homes of China, and especially of the young against the growing tide of evil, rising largely out of new conditions.

The question that should come home to each one of us is, whether the need which confronts us as missionary workers is of such paramount importance that we are justified, with all the demands made upon our time and energies, in dropping something so as to band the Christian women together to fight these evils and to organize the children in our schools and churches, in order to instruct them in regard to their bodies and to arouse in them the desire to work for "God, and Home and Native Land?"

The Fight Against Opium

In order better to answer this question, let us glance at the present situation. In the first place, the Chinese government has been making an heroic fight against opium. What does it mean for the women of China who are still taking the drug in some form or other? Talk with the women of your acquaintance and see if there are not a goodly number whom they know who are hoping to conceal the fact that they are continuing to use the drug; women who have not the courage to break off, or to undergo the sufferings of a cure. Is not this a time for effort on the part of Christians to seek to help by sympathy, prayer and friendly advice? The agony that many a woman is undergoing and her family for her, lest her weakness be revealed, it is difficult for us to appreciate.

China's Future Mortgaged To the Cigaret

While the opium is surely going, the cigaret is coming in to take its place. In no uncertain voice, physicians, educators, and business firms testify to the evil effects upon growing youth. The future of China is already mortgaged by the widespread use of the cigaret, unless something is done, and done quickly, to prevent its sale and use on the part of minors. The creating of a public sentiment against its use will bring this about when it is realized that this evil strikes at the very root of the national life.

Foreign Liquors Pouring Into China

Foreign liquors of every description are pouring into China. Breweries have been established at Tsingtao and Dalny, while this last winter a merchant of Canton promised the government a yearly payment of $200,000 for the monopoly in manufacture, which the papers recorded as being granted. Wine suppers are considered as showing progress in enlightenment, and hence are becoming popular. Men, women and children, among the higher classes, are acquiring a taste for foreign liquors, while beer is becoming a common drink to many of all classes in the large cities. On the train, even in the second and third class cars, beer is considered the proper thing to offer one's friends.

Who are going to be the first to fall under the influence of king alcohol than whom never was king more autocratic, more cruel, when once his kingship is established? Is it not to be our brightest young men, those upon whom the hope of China depends? Are the children of the church to be safe with the land flooded with liquor of every form, with every railroad station flaunting its sign of the black bottle, as well as the cigaret, the advertisements claiming to promote digestion, add clearness of the brain, and increase longevity? Nay, nay, our keenest, most wide-awake, most ambitious lads, for whom we have provided no armor, are the ones who will go down to destruction.

Fortify the Young People

At times of fire and flood, ordinary pursuits have to be laid aside. The besom of destruction is at our door, a flood of evil more terrible than any tidal wave is upon us. Are the young people whom we know, ready to meet these foes? Is it not a time for action? No single hand here and there is going to be sufficient. But banded together with the power from the dynamo of God thrilling through us, we can conquer every foe.

We have in the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union an organization ready and willing to help us. The great principle is to bring about the triumph of Christ's golden rule in the home and in society. Its motto—and what could be more inspiring—is, "For God and Home and Every Land." Whatever is for the protection and betterment of the home, this it stands for. What is it but a vigilance committee, a committee vigilant to protect the home and to build it up by every means in its power? The union has succeeded in introducing into the schools of a number of different countries scientific temperance instruction, showing the injury of stimulants and narcotics to the body, so that now, after a generation, the children grown to manhood and womanhood are using all their powers to banish the saloon and its satellites.

Organize the Women

An organization like the W. C. T. U.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

"OUR VISITING TEMPERANCE NURSE"

Special Correspondence

Miss Ethel Austin Shrigley, of Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, formerly National Flower Mission superintendent, inaugurated, a year ago, a beautiful, philanthropic and white ribbon work. The Darby (Pa.) Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which Miss Shrigley is an active member, assumed the responsibility for Darby and vicinity, of a visiting temperance nurse. Miss Shrigley secured the needed funds, about $750 being used during the year. Donations of clothing, bedding, old linen, provisions and money for fuel and necessities for the needy, were received from many friends and societies.



MISS LEAH E. WOLFENDEN

The nurse, Miss Leah E. Wolfenden, whose picture is given above, is a trained white ribboner. She has been most untiring in her devotion to the work. In all kinds of weather, even in deep snow, at all hours of the day or night, she has gone upon her ministry of helpfulness, assisting, in all, thirty physicians. "I do not know," said one mother, "what I would have done without our visiting temperance nurse when my son was taken sick." Miss Wolfenden wears the white ribbon and carries leaflets issued by the W. C. T. U. department of Medical Temperance. With much tact she enlightens those who are ignorant of the fact that many of the ablest physicians are not prescribing alcoholic liquors.

During the year, the nurse made 1,467 visits to 105 patients; seventy-one of these cases paid small fees, the amount in this way received being $181.93. District nurses are being established all over the United States. A trained temperance nurse can have great influence in the homes, and the beneficent work will create in the community a kindly feeling for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE GREAT DESTROYER

HON. RICHMOND P. HOBSON

(Address before National W. C. T. U. Convention, Baltimore, Maryland—Part II.)

Moderate Drinking Injures Posterity

War destroys; it will snuff out life and it will maim, but alcohol poison will not only snuff out life and maim ten thousand times more than war, but in addition, it will actually invert and reverse the very processes of nature, the very purposes of the universe; it will degenerate. Nature takes a peculiar attitude toward degeneracy — an attitude that would almost appear ruthless and uncompromising. Nature is trying, in all forms of life, to produce a higher and nobler type, and she employs two general laws for her purpose. One is to have the family adapt itself to overcome more and more the obstacles of the law of environment. The other is the great law of heredity, by which through the mating of parents—or natural selection—nature will transmit to the offspring, those cells that are associated with the line of evolution stronger than the cells that were in the parent. It is as though, in the line of evolution, the strength of both parents will be added; and that means, that following the line of evolution, each generation will be higher and nobler than the previous. That is what nature is trying to do. But woe to the offspring if the parents do things which tend to destroy the very cells that nature is trying to transmit, and in that case, nature will visit the results in the most appalling manner upon the offspring.

The Life of Total Abstinence the Only Rational Life

In other words, a man or woman who proposes to be a temperate drinker, should do so with eyes wide open. I wish, particularly, to leave this conclusion with this great body of noble women because sometimes the very name of your great organization is misapplied, and because there is a very wide-spread impression throughout this country and throughout the world, that the harm which comes from alcohol is due to the abuse of it. There are so many who actually pride themselves upon its temperate use, and there are many who simply advocate total abstinence because, forsooth, alcoholic drinking might cause their brother to fall; that, in itself, independently, it was not evil or wrong. Here is nature's answer. There is not much difference, before nature, between the temperate, regular drinker, and the heavy drinker. The temperate, regular drinker has enough of the poison in his system to produce the degenerating results.

You know when the British found, in the Boer War, that their men could not measure up to the requirements, that they had degenerated since the time of the Crimean War, Parliament ordered a searching investigation. That is the origin of most of the statistics I have cited. Great scientists took up this investigation. They located ten large families in which both parents were alcoholic, and ten living in the same conditions, who were teetotalers. The ten families of alcoholics had fifty-seven children. Of these fifty-seven children ten were deformed, six were epileptic, six were idiotic, and only ten were normal, or an even seventeen per cent. Of the ten families of teetotalers there were sixty-one children, and all these were normal except eleven and five-tenths per cent, and they were not seriously abnormal. Of the children, eighty-eight and five-tenths per cent were normal in the one case, and only seventeen per cent in the other. Drink had absolutely wiped out normality in seventy-one and five-tenths per cent of the offspring. Can you not see the terrific effect?

Is it not a terrifying fact—nature's verdict when you interfere with its great purposes and processes? A man might take chances with himself; I can understand how a man might be reckless with himself, but if there is a spark of nobility left in his soul, he will take care how he would allow his voluntary actions to affect, in such a terrific way, the lives and eternal destinies of those whom the Eternal has given him the power to bring into the world. There cannot be any difference of opinion between good men and good women, so far as individual conduct is concerned, when they know the facts about this destructive drug. There is only the question for discussion, as to what society shall do. There cannot be any discussion even as to what individuals should do. There can be no rational, legitimate life in this world except the life of total abstinence.

The Destroyer, Alcohol, Takes Yearly Sixteen Billion Dollars from the People

But what is the true attitude and the wise policy on the part of society? Let us interpret the significance upon society of these destructive results. It was found that, in the smallest quantity, alcohol is a poison. It has no food value. If you take one glass of beer, your efficiency will be lowered eight per cent. If you take three glasses of beer, or its equivalent a day, at the end of twelve days, your general efficiency will have been lowered from twenty-five to forty per cent, varying according to the kind of work you are doing. That will give you a true measure of the effect of this poison upon the nation's productiveness. There are fifty per cent of all of our people who drink on occasion. They must certainly lose, conservatively estimated, at least ten per cent of their efficiency. That means a lowering of five per cent in the productiveness of our nation. Then for the five per cent who are heavy drinkers or drunkards, we must assume they lose eighty per cent, which means a loss of four per cent in the nation's productiveness. The sum total makes at least twenty-one and one-half per cent loss. That means that last year the nation was short in its productiveness, through the use of alcohol, over $7,000,000,000. Add to this the amount of the drink bill last year, and the money expended for institutions for the insane, the poor, etc., the support of courts made necessary by liquor. What do you suppose the total revenue collected last year from the liquor traffic was? Less than $500,000,000. Yet you will find communities under the astounding fallacy that the liquor traffic is good for the business of the community and as an argument they will cite the revenue received. For every dollar of revenue, you impose five dollars of taxation for the crime, pauperism and insanity produced, and that amounts to over two billions of dollars. The total amount expended for and because of liquor is $16,000,000,000. There is, therefore, forty dollars of economic loss for every dollar of revenue. When this nation expends $1,000,000,000 a year for appropriations, we cry out in dismay. What shall we say of a tyrant that has no congress, but who has a very large share in our congress. What shall we say of a tyrant that sits upon a throne and imposes a burden of sixteen and one-half billions for the purpose of destruction and degeneracy? If some invader came to this land, and took away from any inhabitant the products of his farm, this country, if need be, would go to arms. Here we have a destroyer who comes down upon us every year, and takes away from our people more than all the products of all the farms, forests, mines and fisheries combined, as though it took away from the nation, mother earth, the land and the water together. Would you not say that it was not only the right but the duty of the state, to put an end to any such tyranny?

The Drink Habit and Drink Traffic Lower the Standard of Citizenship

But what is happening to the standard of our citizenship? Naturally you realize what a blow it is to the standard of our citizenship—the changing of our law-abiding citizens to criminals—you understand what a blow it is when a man of sound mind has his reason overthrown and is made a lunatic; you understand what a blow it would be when a self-respecting producer is turned into a pauper, but do you realize that more than 75,000,000 of our people have their standards of citizenship lowered every year? We find that the attack of this poison is greater along the lines of evolution than along other lines. We have found, by a conservative estimate, that it lowers, by twenty-one and one-half per cent the efficiency of the labor of our people. It must lower, by a greater percentage, the standard of the character of our people. It is scientific and conservative to estimate that from one-third to one-half of the nation's character is blighted; that in the scale of evolution, the nation is cut down one-half every year from what it would climb to, if it were not degenerated. The state exists, society exists, to carry out the purposes of nature, the upbuilding and uplift of its civilization. What would you regard as the duty of society when a blow is struck not only at the prosperity of the people, but at their very character and moral natures? Clearly it is not only the right, but the duty of the state in the premises to proceed, in the most expeditious and direct way, to put an end to such atrocities. But the full consequences, to the state and society, of the lowering of the standard of citizenship cannot be appreciated unless we examine some of them. You recognize that all the institutions established by men have to be in accord with the prevailing moral standard; and particularly institutions that are associated with liberty and self-government cannot be applied where the standard is below a certain level. It is estimated by scientific men

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PAGE(S)
MISSING

A MESSAGE FROM THE NEAR EAST

MISS ELLEN STONE

(National W. C. T. U. Convention, Baltimore, Md.)

In Part

Standing again in this beautiful auditorium of The Lyric, my mind reverts to a National Christian Endeavor Convention held here several years ago. On that occasion a daughter of Bulgaria stood one evening upon this platform. She had been trained in your American mission schools in her native land, had become a member of the faculty, and later had been my associate for twelve years there. As she stood before a crowded audience of young people, it was a burning message which fell from her lips, a plea for help that in this land the standard of high, true living should be so lifted up that it would be lifted up also in her young land. She did not tell that great audience which so inspired her of her four noble brothers, all commissioned officers in the army of young Bulgaria, who have kept themselves free always from every taint of tobacco or intoxicating liquor. The words of Evanka bring to us, also, fellow white ribboners, the plea of the trained Christian young workers of all lands, who are eager to see their own nations uplifted in all that is true and good.

Help from Other Lands

There is help for us, too, who labor in our great cause in this land, far more than we have yet dreamed, perhaps, from those of other lands, who, trained there in noble Christian institutions by skilled workers sent out from our home churches, have later come hither with their consecrated aspirations. Only yesterday, one of your own number from North Dakota, out of the fulness of her heart brought loving tribute to the always willing cooperation of a Bulgarian pastor, who, having seen successful service both in his native land and in Macedonia, later came with his family to this country and has left a fair monument of his success as the pastor of two American Presbyterian home missionary churches, in the shape of a beautiful new house of worship, built under his inspiration.

Now that he and his wife, with their four little children, for whose education they find themselves strongly inclined to remain in this country, have just removed to Kansas City, Kansas, to take charge of the Slavic settlement there, be informed, dear white ribboners, that in them may be found strong and wise cooperation in the work which, I trust, you are planning, with augmented vigor, to do among Slavic peoples who have recently come to our own land. Nor is this Bulgarian family the only one whose name I will mention here as trained assistants for you in this work. Southern Illinois also has a young pastor and his family, trained in the missionary schools and colleges of Bulgaria and Constantinople, the wife, Mrs. Bagranoff, being a graduate of the American College for Girls in that great Oriental metropolis.

The young wife's father and mother became at once workers of inestimable value in the parish of their son-in-law, just across the Mississippi river from the great city of St. Louis, in which you have recently had such a stern campaign for right against wrong, and where victory did not perch upon your banners. Take note, dear friends, of this help just across the river in neighboring Illinois, and avail yourselves of it in your endeavors among the Slavic peoples. These workers are sadly missed in their own land, but see that you profit by their assistance while they abide among us.

The Near East, as well as the Far East, from which Mrs. Stevenson has already brought us such thrilling pictures and tales of her experiences during her world-tour, forms a part of the world division. What of Albania, the home of Elenchie Tsilka, the baby of our captivity, and Macedonia, the land in which that captivity, the experiences of which are ever fresh in your minds, took place?

The Secret of Turkey's Liberty

White ribboners are students of current events, not only at home but also abroad. You were keenly interested and gave thanks to God when after nearly five centuries of unspeakable oppression, constitutional liberty was granted to Turkey, less than two and one-half years ago. This was accomplished by the demand of progressive, educated, aspiring young people of all the nations included in that empire, non-Moslem and Moslem. Mrs. Barakat gave you last evening an instance of the extent of self-abnegation to which even Mohammedan women rose in their burning desire to help their countrymen free themselves from the shackles of bondage. Only in heaven is the whole story of woman's part in hiding that leaven in the meal of public opinion in Turkey, known. The revolution succeeded, the constitution was restored; joy and hope reigned in every part of the empire. It was, of course, impossible that such a marvelous transformation should know no set-back, but nevertheless the stream of progress moves steadily on. Frightened by the intense eagerness of the Albanians for education and the advance of their own institutions, some conservatives have for months past been insisting that, contrary to the constitution, which grants liberty to use the vernacular in the schools, the press and the church, the Turkish language should be imposed upon these people in their schools of all grades. A hampering hand has also been laid upon the press, which was set in operation as soon as liberty was granted to the country. The Albanians are sturdily resisting these demands. Consequently, there is danger for recognized leaders of thought there, even though connected only with educational and pastoral work, as for our own Mr. Tsilka, the father of Elenchie. Many are, therefore, away from the country at present, for safety, and he is one of these. The mother and her children remain with the American missionary family in Kortcha, and, together, the girls' schools and families are thus far safe under the stars and stripes.

Light is to come out of the present darkness; continuing advance after this temporary opposition; for the nations of the Near East have been born into constitutional liberty, and will continue to grow and to demand the rights secured to them by it.

W. C. T. U. Work in Bulgaria

So much for Albania and Macedonia, the only two Turkish provinces in Europe. What of Bulgaria, my home for the first twenty years of my missionary life? A radiant vision, not alone of noble women connected with the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union and of the children's enthusiastic Loyal Temperance Legion, but of the National Temperance Association, in which men and women are banded together against the liquor business, which increasingly threatens their nation. They have just started the publication of a new temperance paper. Our veteran, Dr. James F. Clarke, continues to direct the temperance work, to which he gives his whole heart and services during these last years of his life. Even since physical weakness has come upon him, to a degree, he continues the publication and editing of temperance literature and directs its distribution among the educators and students of the nation. He does this with the efficient co-operation of the Minister of Education. His missionary associates all help as they are able. Leaflets and posters on temperance, wisely and tactfully given, are always received with thanks and have accomplished great and blessed changes in the convictions and lives of officers and soldiers in the army, and men, women and children in every walk of life. Queen Eleanora, of Bulgaria, has shown her friendly attitude toward this great reform, not only by giving generous audience to Dr. Clarke and his daughter, and materially assisting it, but also her tender regard by calling in person upon them in their tiny summer home in the pine woods, where she stood by the bedside of our veteran, when a slight stroke of apoplexy had temporarily laid him aside. Bulgaria is blessed in having this true, noble-hearted Christian woman as her first queen in modern times.

Go on, dear comrades, in your work of making this loved land of ours indeed "God's land," as the peasant parents of the Balkans call it, when their sons have come hither! Rescue the tempted; lift up the fallen; strengthen the weak, and thus cast out the stones from the highway over which the people of our own land and of all nations must walk to the City of God; and be confident that victory is sure, for

"He always wins who sides with God!
For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win!
To doubt would be disloyalty;
To falter would be sin!"

BECOME A NURSE

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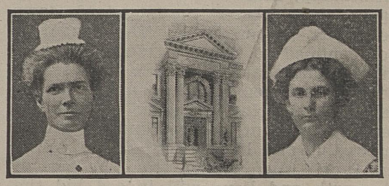

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THE GREAT DESTROYER

(Continued from Page Four)

that the standard of citizenship in great cities like Philadelphia, New York and Chicago already has been so lowered as to be a menace to self-government, and that there are enough degenerates in the great cities who are at the beck and call of the power that made them degenerates, to disrupt self-government and liberty within these great cities. Suppose this continues, you will find that it will blight the character of the state. Suppose it proceeds unchecked, until at last the general standard of our people has gone below the level necessary for self-government, it will mean that our institutions will perish, and liberty will vanish from our midst. Do you not grasp how precious and priceless is this liberty, and what it means to mankind, as well as to America? A human being comes into this world like other animals, in an embryonic stage. It is to unfold and develop and the law of development is the exercise of the faculties. There can be no exercise of the faculties without an opportunity. Therefore a maximum of opportunity for the exercise of the faculties of all people is the supreme purpose of society, and of the state. Now there can be a maximum for the state, only when there is an equality of opportunity for the individuals that make up the state. We know that equality of opportunity is the bedrock and when you strike a blow at it, you strike a violent blow at human liberty.

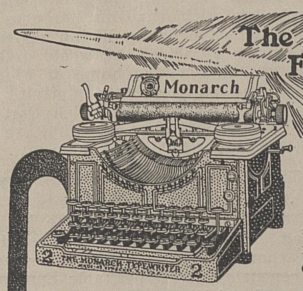
Heaven Intends America Shall Bless All the World

As an American citizen, I would warn you that our institutions are facing great perils. A new industrial age is upon the world, and America is in the vanguard. We see attempts at special privilege on many sides, sometimes arising from labor, more frequently from immense capital, but we see mighty organizations that today, even in America, have special privileges and the power to tax all the people. There are as grave dangers in the pathway of our institutions and human liberty as our forefathers ever faced, and if we are to preserve our institutions, the true way is zealously to guard the standard of our citizenship, and eliminate this great agent that presses the standard down below its proper level. The danger is not confined to America alone. If men in America cannot govern themselves, neither can men in other lands. If under the blighting influence of this degenerating agent, self-government proves impossible and liberty perishes in America, it will then vanish from the face of the earth and hope will indeed bid the world farewell.

Heaven has given America freedom and self-government first because heaven intends America to take that blessing to all the world. Shall that glorious and noble destiny be blighted? I sometimes think that we are so busy in our daily lives chasing the almighty dollar, engaged in commerce and the affairs of business, that we forget these great questions. I believe that every parent ought to bring up his children with a realization that America stands for universal liberty in the world. Teach the children every time they look at the flag that it stands for universal liberty.

I want to tell you how I came to associate personal liberty with the stars in the flag. When I was in prison at Santiago, as I used to tramp up and down my prison cell, I could look out between the bars and see in the distance, the Spanish flag flying from a Spanish blockhouse beyond San Juan hill. I began to ponder what that flag stood for. I could not help associating it with oppression and I could not help wondering what would happen when the other flag arrived. One afternoon we heard the great guns down in that direction, and later a battle was fought, and then I saw the Spanish flag fall and in its place appeared the Stars and Stripes.

I remember that my soul leaped with exultation, because when I saw that flag flying I knew that Cuba was destined to be free, and it was then that I realized, in the depths of my being, that the flag with the stars on it stood for universal liberty.



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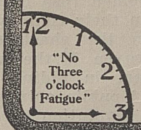

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Price each ..... $ .07
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Special prices in 500 or 1,000 lots to one address.

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For all of the above address and make money orders payable to National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois

Love, the supremest gift to mankind, made one day—Christmas day—the supreme holiday of the year, for upon that day Divine and human love blended, and gave to the world a Christ. Therefore, whatever heart receives Christ receives love, and has a continual Christmas, because the natural expressions of love are gifts. If we have this love, we are as truly born anew as this love was born into humanity. The vital question for us all upon this glad day, however, is not, have I gifts to bestow? but, have I love to impart?—*Selected.*

LOOK HERE!

Write Mrs. Clark *now* for some of her White Ribbon Sheet Music Songs, to send your friends at Christmas or New Year's, and thereby give wings to Prohibition truths. On all *Christmas* orders mentioning THE UNION SIGNAL, Mrs. Clark will give one-half of the receipts to the Frances Willard Memorial Fund. ELLA S. CLARK, 317 W. Embargo St., Rome, N. Y.

National W. C. T. U. Literature Building
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WHAT PROHIBITION HAS DONE FOR KANSAS. By Governor W. R. Stubbs. Three-page leaflet.
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BEER A DANGEROUS DRINK. Two-page leaflet. Price per 12 or less, each .....$ .02
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That Suit for Libel

Against the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Gave a Splendid Chance to Bring Out Facts

A disagreement about advertising arose with a "weekly" Journal.

Following it, an attack on us appeared in their editorial columns; sneering at the claims we made particularly regarding Appendicitis.

We replied through the regular papers and the "weekly" thought we hit back rather too hard and thereupon sued for libel.

The advertisement the "weekly" attacked us about claimed that in many cases of appendicitis an operation could be avoided by discontinuing indigestible food, washing out the bowels and taking a predigested food Grape-Nuts.

Observe we said MANY cases, not all.

Wouldn't that knowledge be a comfort to those who fear a surgeon's knife as they fear death?

The "weekly" writer said that was a lie.

We replied that he was ignorant of the facts.

He was put on the stand and compelled to admit he was not a Dr. and had no medical knowledge of appendicitis and never investigated to find out if the testimonial letters to our Co. were genuine.

A famous surgeon testified that when an operation was required Grape-Nuts would not obviate it. True.

We never claimed that when an operation was required Grape-Nuts would prevent it.

The surgeon testified bacteria [germs] helped to bring on an attack and bacteria was grown by undigested food frequently.

We claimed and proved by other famous experts that undigested food was largely responsible for appendicitis.

We showed by expert testimony that many cases are healed without a knife, but by stopping the use of food which did not digest, and when food was required again it was helpful to use a predigested food which did not overtax the weakened organs of digestion.

When a pain in the right side appears it is not always necessary to be rushed off to a hospital and at the risk of death be cut.

Plain common sense shows the better way is to stop food that evidently has not been digested.

Then, when food is required, use an easily digested food. Grape-Nuts or any other if you know it to be predigested (partly digested before taking).

We brought to Court analytical chemists from New York, Chicago and Mishawaka, Ind., who swore to the analysis of Grape-Nuts and that part of the starchy part of the wheat and barley had been transformed into sugar, the kind of sugar produced in the human body by digesting starch (the large part of food).

Some of the State chemists brought on by the "weekly" said Grape-Nuts could not be called a "predigested" food because not all of it was digested outside the body.

The other chemists said any food which had been partly or half digested outside the body was commonly known as "predigested."

Splitting hairs about the meaning of a word.

It is sufficient that if only one-half of the food is "predigested," it is easier on weakened stomach and bowels than food in which no part is predigested.

To show the facts we introduce Dr. Thos. Darlington, former chief of the N. Y. Board of Health; Dr. Ralph W. Webster, chief of the Chicago Laboratories, and Dr. B. Sachs, N. Y.

If we were a little severe in our denunciation of a writer, self-confessed ignorant about appendicitis and its cause, it is possible the public will excuse us, in view of the fact that our head, Mr. C. W. Post, has made a lifetime study of food, food digestion and effects, and the conclusions are indorsed by many of the best medical authorities of the day.

Is it possible that we are at fault for suggesting, as a Father and Mother might, to one of the family who announced a pain in the side: "Stop using the food, greasy meats, gravies, mince pie, cheese, too much starchy food, &c., &c., which has not been digested, then when again ready for food use Grape-Nuts because it is easy of digestion?"

Or should the child be at once carted off to a hospital and cut?

We have known of many cases wherein the approaching signs of appendicitis have disappeared by the suggestion being followed.

No one better appreciates the value of a skillful physician when a person is in the awful throes of acute appendicitis, but "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Just plain old common sense is helpful even nowadays.

This trial demonstrated Grape-Nuts food is pure beyond question.

It is partly predigested.

Appendicitis generally has rise from undigested food.

It is not always necessary to operate.

It is best to stop all food.

When ready to begin feeding use a predigested food.

It is palatable and strong in Nourishment.

It will pay fine returns in health to quit the heavy breakfasts and lunches and use less food but select food certainly known to contain the elements nature requires to sustain the body. May we be permitted to suggest a breakfast of fruit, Grape-Nuts and cream, two soft boiled eggs, and some hot toast and cocoa, milk or Postum.

The question of whether Grape-Nuts does or does not contain the elements which nature requires for the nourishment of the brain, also of its purity, will be treated in later newspaper articles.

Good food is important and its effect on the body is also important.

"There's a Reason"

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,

Battle Creek, Mich.

Circulation Department.

THE UNION SIGNAL, - $1.00 a year
THE CRUSADER MONTHLY, - 25c a year
Single copies, 2c. each. Per hundred, $1.75

Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

Subscriptions to Foreign Countries:

THE UNION SIGNAL, - $1.52 a year
THE CRUSADER MONTHLY, - 37c a year
Address, Evanston, Ill.

OUR NEW 1911 OFFER

Your special attention is called to this offer, which is of interest to each one of our subscribers. You may secure a free renewal of your own subscription by sending a club of five new subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL. The club of five must be sent in at one time and your renewal of subscription asked for in the same letter. Two years' renewal will be given for a club of ten new subscriptions.

A PREMIUM EACH STATE CAN WIN

To state superintendents of the department of Circulation of National Official Papers, whose states make a 25 per cent gain in subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, between October 25, 1910, and closing of books for 1911, the following premiums will be awarded at the National Convention of 1911: States having reached, when the books close (two weeks before National Convention):

Between 100 and 500 subscribers, $2.50 in gold.
Between 500 and 1,000 subscribers, $5.00 in gold.
Between 1,000 and 1,500 subscribers, $10.00 in gold.
Over 1,500 subscribers, $20.00 in gold.

Winning states must have made a gain of not less than 25 per cent over their UNION SIGNAL list of October 25, 1910. Will your union make its share of the gain?

BANNERS

THE UNION SIGNAL banners, now held by Florida and East Washington, will be awarded at the Milwaukee Convention to the states having the largest subscription list to THE UNION SIGNAL in proportion to W. C. T. U. membership. Winning states must have gained in both subscriptions and membership. The contest last year between states having over 1,000 members was very close. Had some subscriptions, which came a few days later with apologies for delay, reached us before the books closed the award might possibly have been changed. Delays are dangerous. Get your subscriptions in early this year.

Cash Premium Open to Everybody

Any person sending 250 yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL (on which no other premiums have been taken), between October 25, 1910, and closing of books for 1911, will receive a cash premium of $25. If you unite to credit the subscriptions in your state to your state superintendent, you can secure this premium to the credit of your state and the advancement of your own work. We hope every state will unite to work for this premium. When sending subscriptions please say, "Credit these subscriptions to ——" (giving name of the one to whom subscriptions are to be credited). Which state will win $75 this year?

For Small Clubs

Ten yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to THE UNION SIGNAL, sent at one time, entitle the sender to one free yearly subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL if she asks for it in the same letter; for five subscriptions sent at one time, either a six months' subscription to THE UNION SIGNAL or two yearly subscriptions to *The Crusader Monthly*. But if you want these premiums you must send your club all at one time, and designate in the subscription letter which premium you wish.

The 1911 Legion of Honor

The Honor Roll of the Milwaukee Convention will include the names of all persons who send twenty-five or more yearly subscriptions to THE UNION SIGNAL, between October 25, 1910, and the closing of the books for 1911, and the number of subscriptions sent in by each. The list will include not only the names of those who personally secure subscriptions, but also those of the state and county superintendents who send in subscriptions secured by others in their territory. All who desire a place on this Honor Roll must say, "Credit these subscriptions to me," when sending them in.

Those who prefer to send subscriptions direct to THE UNION SIGNAL can have them credited to the state representative by giving her name and requesting in subscription letter that subscriptions be credited to her. Let us have a large enrollment of names for the Honor Roll of 1911.

Bovee Furnaces at Manufacturer's Prices



SAVES 50 PER CENT OF COST; 40 PER CENT OF FUEL

Most Durable, most Economical Furnace Sold

Has a perfect ventilating system for every part of building

RESIDENCE HEATING PLANT

Hot air registers in five rooms, cold air return in two rooms, 40 in. Furnace, 20 in. Fire Pot, 28 in. Combustion Chamber, 10,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

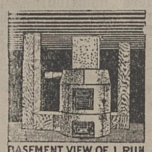
Special Price, $65.00

CHURCH AND SCHOOL HEATING PLANT

One large hot air, two cold air registers, 54 in. Furnace, 32 in. Fire Pot, 40 in. Combustion Chamber, 40,000 cubic ft. Heating Capacity.

Special Price, $95.00

Horizontal Furnaces with large doors or larger furnaces and more piping at proportionately low prices.



BASEMENT VIEW OF 1 RUN PLANT. BEST WAY TO HEAT A ONE ROOM BUILDING



BASEMENT VIEW OF 3 RUN PLANT FOR RESIDENCE, CHURCH OR SCHOOL HOUSE

BOVEE GRINDER & FURNACE WORKS, 226 8th Street, Waterloo, Ia.

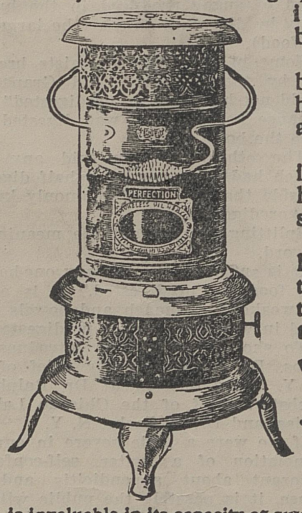
Temporary Heat Quickly

Did you ever stop to think of the many ways in which a perfect oil heater is of value? If you want to sleep with your window open in winter, you can get sufficient heat from an oil heater while you undress at night, and then turn it off. Apply a match in the morning, when you get out of bed, and you have heat while you dress.

Those who have to eat an early breakfast before the stove is radiating heat can get immediate warmth from an oil heater, and then turn it off.

The girl who practices on the piano in a cold room in the morning can have warmth from an oil heater while she plays, and then turn it off.

The member of the family who has to walk the floor on a cold winter's night with a restless baby can get temporary heat with an oil heater, and then turn it off. The



PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

is invaluable in its capacity for quickly giving heat. Apply a match and it is immediately at work. It will burn for nine hours without refilling. It is safe, smokeless and odorless. It has a damper top and a cool handle. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font.

It has an **automatic-locking flame spreader** which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that the wick can be cleaned in an instant.

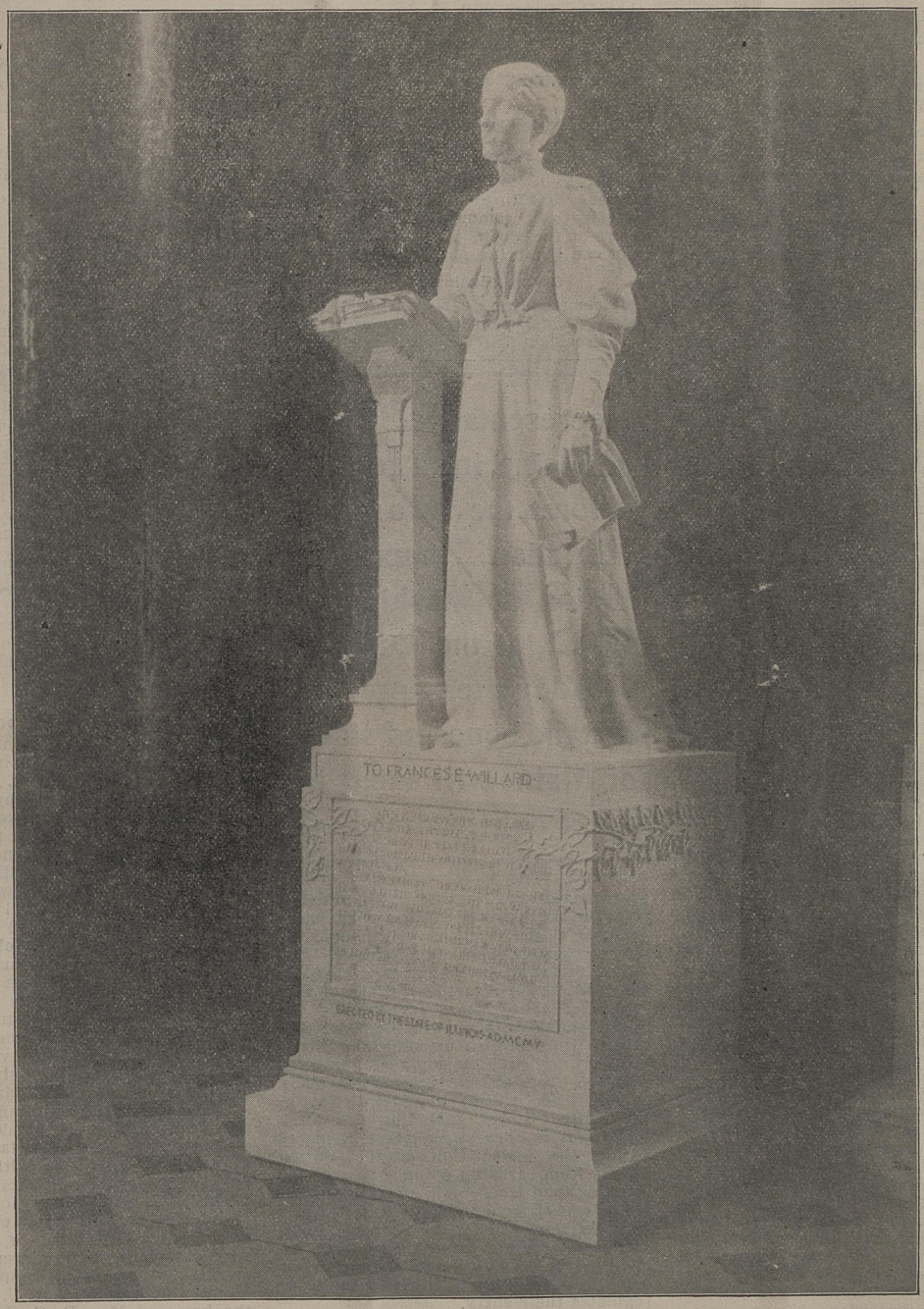
The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be quickly unscrewed for rewicking. Finished in japan or nickel, strong, durable, well made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

The Union Signal

VOL. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., JANUARY 19, 1911. No. 3.



Resolved by the House of Representatives (*the Senate concurring*), That the statue of Frances E. Willard, presented by the State of Illinois to be placed in Statuary Hall, be accepted by the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the statue of one of the most eminent women of the United States.—*February 17, 1905*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

THE LORIMER CASE—CAPTAIN PEARY TELLS HIS STORY—OPIUM EXCLUSION ACT—NEW SUPREME COURT HEADQUARTERS ADVOCATED—REPRESENTATIVE SWASEY ON PROHIBITION

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

Again death has entered the United States Senate—Hon. Charles H. Hughes of Colorado having passed away during the week. This makes the sixth Senator who has died during the past six months.

The place of Senator Elkins is being filled by his eldest son, the Governor of West Virginia having appointed him to represent that sovereign state in the Senate during the remainder of the present session.

Mr. Elkins is the third generation of his family to represent West Virginia in the Senate, being the son of Stephen B. Elkins, and the grandson, on his mother's side, of former Senator Henry G. Davis.

The Lorimer Case

In the midst of the hurry of Congress, with but little over a month left in which appropriation bills involving a billion dollars or more must be passed to carry on the work of the Government, the Lorimer case has been brought forward in the Senate. It has already consumed the most of three days. The question was introduced in the form of a resolution presented by Senator Owen of Oklahoma as follows: "Resolved, That the so-called election of William Lorimer on May 26, 1909, by the Legislature of the State of Illinois was illegal and void, and that he is not entitled to a seat in the United States Senate."

Speeches have been delivered by three Senators, and the matter bids fair to continue prominent, despite the desire of many to get it out of the way.

Representative Dwight of New York, Republican whip of the House, has announced that he intends to force members to attend its sessions. He said today, after securing a call of the House, that in a few days he would demand the enforcement of the House rule, providing that members shall not receive pay for those days they do not spend in attendance at the House sessions, which was adopted as long ago as 1872. "I am in earnest about this," said Mr. Dwight today. "It has been threatened before and nothing has been done; but this is the short session; we have a great deal of work to do. This cannot be accomplished if half the time is spent in securing quorums.". As soon as the members find out that Mr. Dwight means what he says, the attendance is expected to improve wonderfully.

Captain Peary Tells His Story

The inquiry of the House committee on Naval Affairs into Captain Peary's claim to have discovered the North Pole, which inquiry is being held in connection with the Senate bill to retire the explorer as a rear admiral of the Navy, with full pay, is attracting considerable attention. Captain Peary, for the purpose of bringing out any facts that the committee may desire, has invited questions. Representative Macon of Arkansas and Representative Roberts of Massachusetts are the leaders in the opposition.

After Mr. Peary has told his story and the naval committee has considered the records he has submitted, it is probable that the bill introduced by Representative Bates of Pennsylvania at the last session, proposing to retire Mr. Peary with the rank and pay of a rear admiral, will be favorably reported. It is even possible that Mr. Peary will receive more signal honors than this, by being given the thanks of Congress, carrying with it the much coveted "floor privilege" and a gold medal.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has ordered reported to the Senate a treaty, between all the powers designed to discourage the circulation of obscene literature. This is a movement greatly to be commended, as the united effort of the world powers in this direction can but bring untold good.

Opium Exclusion Act

Recommending early legislation to remedy defects in the opium exclusion act, President Taft has submitted to Congress a message, together with a report from the Secretary of State, giving cogent reasons why the drug evil should be stamped out in the United States.

Representative Swasey of Maine, in an address before the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Washington, D. C., at the District Headquarters, predicts that the bone and sinew of Maine will stand by the Prohibitory Law.

The President in his message gave his approval to the recommendations of Secretary of State Knox for making the opium exclusion act more effective. Secretary Knox desires amendments to the law that will prohibit any vessel engaged in trade, from any foreign port or place, to any place within the jurisdiction of the United States, including the territorial waters thereof, or between places within the jurisdiction of the United States, from carrying opium prepared for smoking, and that would make it unlawful to export from the United States and from territories under its control or jurisdiction any opium or cocaine, or any derivatives or preparations of opium or cocaine, to any country which prohibits or regulates their entry.

New Supreme Court Headquarters Advocated

For the first time in twelve years the Supreme Bench is complete and the great and important cases of the Tobacco Trust and the Standard Oil, involving millions of dollars, are being argued before that august tribunal. The quarters assigned this—the highest court in the world—are very meager, and the large number of lawyers engaged in these cases, and the still larger number desirous of listening to the arguments, have found it almost impossible to be accommodated, while the general public have been to a large degree crowded out altogether. This unpleasant situation has led to considerable discussion as to why a building should not be erected to house this great court in a suitable manner befitting its dignity.

Another question that has attracted universal attention this week, is that of fortifying the Panama Canal. The report of President Taft, in transmitting to the House the report of the Board of Officers of the Army and Navy which considered the subject of defense of the Panama Canal, contained the following message: "In my judgment it is the right and the duty of the United States to fortify and make capable of defense the work that will bear so vital a relation to its welfare and that is being created solely by it and at an expenditure of enormous sums. I urgently recommend that an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the initiation of work on the proposed defenses be made at the present session of Congress, in order that these defenses may be completed by the date of the completion of the canal." Strong objection to this has been made in the House by some of the leaders, and the matter is not yet settled.

Representative Swasey on Prohibition

The address of Representative Swasey of Maine, before the Chapin W. C. T. U. at headquarters this week, was given before a fine audience, who by their almost continuous applause showed their keen appreciation of the subject presented. Mr. Swasey gave the most conclusive proofs of the fact that "prohibition does prohibit in Maine." He reviewed the matter from the beginning and showed the amount of liquor imported and manufactured in the state in the old days, when every general store sold rum, people were poor, and drunkenness was common. He asserted that now all is changed—the people are prosperous, rum sellers are convicted, and there is more money in the banks than there are voters; he predicted that the bone and sinew of Maine would stand by the prohibitory law.

The care of the children is receiving much attention at the hands of the press of Washington. An editorial in the *Evening Star* of this city with large head lines, "Children on Streets 'Til Late at Night," has called attention to this deplorable fact. The writer urges the need of a Curfew law, which is in direct line with our plans at the present time. This morning a committee composed of women prominent in W. C. T. U. work, met at the home of Mrs. D. C. Smallwood, the recently appointed superintendent of that department, to consult as to the best way of furthering the passage of such a bill. There is about a month of legislative time left us, but nevertheless we hope we may get this greatly to be desired law.

FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND DAY

The hymns, Scripture readings and addresses given in this issue should create enthusiasm for the work of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The commemorative service should not be one of sadness but of sacred joy. It should not only commemorate the beautiful life and achievements of the founder of the World's W. C. T. U., but should win thousands of new members and thousands of dollars for the Memorial Fund. The program outlined suggests the order in which the hymns, readings, excerpts and addresses can be used, each union selecting for itself the desired material.—EDITORS.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAM—IN OUTLINE

[The readings and poems mentioned are in this issue; make selections. The program should not be long.]

Hymn—"The Crusade Glory Song" (From *The Temperance Songster*)

Scripture Reading (See selections)

Prayer by Minister or White Ribboner (See prayer by U. S. Senate Chaplain)

Singing—"White Ribbon Rally Song" (From *The Temperance Songster*)

Remarks by the Presiding Officer

Readings—Frances E. Willard (Biographical Sketch); Tribute by Anna A. Gordon

Exercise—"Five Little Pictures of Frances E. Willard"—To be given by five members of the L. T. L. or by other children

Singing—"Saloons Must Go," Miss Willard's famous marching song for the children—By a chorus of L. T. L. members or of other children

Readings—The Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund by Lillian M. N. Stevens. The Memorial Fund—How it Helps, Lifts, Educates by Frances P. Parks and National Superintendents

Collection.

Solo

Tribute to Frances E. Willard by Members of Congress (Given by different members of the union)

Readings—Poems by Katharine Lent Stevenson and Ella Gilbert Ives

Singing

Reading—The Present Status of The Temperance Reform by Lillian M. N. Stevens

Brief Addresses by Resident Pastors or Others

Solo—"Victory"

Doxology

Benediction

CRUSADE "GLORY SONG"

Tune—"Glory Song"

ANTOINETTE ARNOLD HAWLEY

When long ago, in the snow and the sleet,
Womanhood knelt in the pitiless street;
Out of that agony, out of defeat,
Blossomed a glory for you and for me.

CHORUS:

Oh! that will be glory for me,
Glory for you, glory for me;
When this dear land of the white ribbon band
Strikes off Rum's chain, shouting, "Glory I'm free!"

Far sped the seeds of that wonderful flower,
Telling the world of its heavenly dower;
God, in the germ, was its hiding of power,
Linking its glory with you and with me.

Hands all electric with impulse divine,
Now span the globe with a white ribbon line;
Conquer we must, for the cross is our sign,
Gleaming with glory for you and for me.

When every home is protected and sweet;
When our beloved are safe on the street;
When the saloon is an outlaw complete;
That will be glory for you and for me.

—From *The Temperance Songster.*

SCRIPTURE READING IN UNISON

And it shall come to pass in the last days, saith God, I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and your daughters shall prophesy. And on my servants and on my handmaidens I will pour out in those days of my Spirit; and they shall prophesy.

A woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised. Give her of the fruit of her hand and let her works praise her in the gates. She doeth good and not evil all the days of her life. She girdeth her loins with strength and maketh strong her arms. She spreadeth out her hand to the poor. Strength and dignity are her clothing. She openeth her mouth with wisdom and the law of kindness is on her tongue.

The Lord gave the word; the women that publish the tidings are a great host.

Prepare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people.

Righteousness shall go before Him, and shall set us in the way of His steps.

How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good.

The God of heaven He will prosper us.

Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty; for all that is in the heaven and the earth is Thine; Thine is the kingdom O Lord, and Thou art exalted as head above all.

Both riches and honor come of Thee, and Thou reignest over all and in Thine hand is power and might, and in Thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all.

Now therefore, our God, we thank Thee, and praise Thy glorious name.

ANNOTATED SCRIPTURE VERSES FROM MISS WILLARD'S BIBLE

(To be read by different members of the union)

Psalm 146: "Magna Charta of the Woman's Temperance Crusade, December 23, 1873. The Crusade picture has in it a church, a home, a saloon."

"'Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land and verily thou shalt be fed.' My first verse for temperance work. Portland, Me., August, 1874."

"'I waited patiently for the Lord; and he inclined unto me and heard my cry.' First of all there must be a cry for Him to hear; the spirit of that cry must be patient. This is the reformed man's psalm."

"'The Lord gave the word; great was the company of those that published it.' See new version; *women* made up that company."

"'The Lord will provide.' Promise for California trip, March 5, 1883."

"'Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.' The keynote of every true patriot—1889."

"'The former treatise have I made O, Theophilus of all that Jesus began both to do and teach.' DO and TEACH. Each supplements the other—both are essential to the Christ life."

"'Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God.' Be careful for nothing, prayerful in everything, thankful for anything."

Hebrews 11. "Eagle's Nest, Catskill Mountains, August 5, 1894. Wonderful eleventh of Hebrews. God is seen to be our creator, redeemer, abolisher of death, our sufficiency for life. Faith is the sixth sense."

"Blessed are ye that sow beside all waters."

"'Behold, I will do a new thing.' Motto of W. C. T. U."

Ezekiel 6:4-22. "Woe to the liquor traffic—1883."

"Make a chain; (W. C. T. U.'s) for the land is full of bloody crimes and the city is full of violence."

"What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God."

"And the Lord said unto Moses, Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak unto the children of Israel (W. C. T. U.) that they go forward."

"The ten commandments. We must love what God loves and hate what God hates. Conscience declares 'you ought;' we must reply, 'I will.'"

Numbers 6:24-26. "A benediction often used by 'us women' when no clergyman was at the meeting."

"'So I prayed unto the God of heaven.' 'On the instant he lifted up his heart.' That is the truest praying. O God, give me more and more this habitude of prayer."

"'And next unto them repaired Shallum, the son of Halohesh, the ruler of the half part of Jerusalem, he and his daughters.' Note! *His daughters.* Good."

"To feel although no tongue can prove,
That every cloud that spreads above
And veileth love itself is love."
(Up in the Den.)

"'In whom ye also are builded together for an habitation of God through the spirit.' My vow is thus to be; fiftieth birthday."

"'There are also celestial bodies.' Blessed celestial body—for this I wait."

"My last thought upon this planet if I am conscious will be: 'Lord Jesus receive my spirit.'—1888."

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

PRAYER OFFERED IN SENATE CHAMBER

By the Chaplain, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, at the time of the Acceptance of the Statue of Miss Willard

Father Almighty, we remember what Thou hast given this nation in sending such an apostle of Thy word; of Thine own righteousness. She taught this people that the wisdom from above is first pure, and she showed them how to add to their purity, peace, and gentleness by those efforts by which men shall work with God for the coming of His kingdom.

Father, we remember her. We preserve the memorials of such a life. But it is not for the past; it is for the future that we pray, that the people of this land may know what it is to be pure in body, pure in heart, pure in soul; that they may offer to Thee the living sacrifice; that men and women may know that they are the living temples of the living God.

Be with us in the services of today. Be with this nation—North, South, East, West—in the school room, in the church, and in daily duty, as men and women seek to draw nearer to God, and yet nearer—yes, Father, even though it were a cross that raiseth us—that we may come nearer to Thee. We ask it in His name. Amen.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Frances E. Willard, the most famous temperance reformer of the nineteenth century, was born at Churchville, New York, September 28, 1839.

"The childhood of Miss Willard was singularly beautiful. Free as the birds of the air, yet guided gently and wisely by loving parents, she came into young womanhood like a well developed flower, ready to open its petals, reveal its beauty, and shed its fragrance upon a world."

Miss Willard was graduated at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. She became dean of the woman's department of her *alma mater*, and was professor of rhetoric in a faculty otherwise composed of men, many of whom had been educated in European universities The Ohio Wesleyan University conferred upon Miss Willard the honorary degree of LL.D.

Miss Willard studied abroad for two years, and was the author of several books, including her autobiography, "Glimpses of Fifty Years."

For nineteen years Miss Willard was president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and for fifteen years president of the World's W. C. T. U., of which she was the founder. "She crystallized the Golden Rule of Christ into this greatest, most powerful woman's organization the world has ever seen. She revealed to the world a statesman-like brain, and generalship unexcelled, undaunted courage, true philosophy and a power of oratory which swayed multitudes."

"A gift of surpassing excellence was her wonderful ability to create within others faith in themselves; quick to discover latent powers, she seemed to fit, as if by intuition, the work to the worker. Scores of women, North and South, under her loving inspiration and guiding hand, have become tremendous forces for good. Writers, public speakers, organizers, directors of departments, rise up and call her blessed. She believed in them, and they dared to believe in themselves. Perhaps no man or woman in all history has inspired so many others to noble endeavor. In Miss Willard we find the combined elements of a powerful leadership. She was a flaming evangel of truth which radiated at every point."

"The years since her strong, magnetic, yet winsome personality left us have proved the greatness of her soul; that her largeness of vision and her inspiriting power were perfectly adjusted. The causes she espoused, the spirit of the things for which she stood, survive—an enlarged, persuasive, diffusive, conquering force."



FRANCES E. WILLARD

"A Dreamer and a Doer"

ELLA GILBERT IVES

"Behold, a dreamer cometh!" Yes, a Seer!—
One who in vision rapt foresaw this wide,
God-smitten earth, borne on resistless tide
Of spirit forces to the golden year;
A world transfigured to a luminous sphere,
By sun-bright deeds and natures glorified;
A home-like world, so fair it may abide
His coming—the heart-searcher's—without fear.

A dreamer? Yes: but ah! a doer too,—
Jeanne D'Arc of later time and fairer fame,
In moral realms she conquered; to the Blue
Her soul unfettered rose, 'mid loud acclaim:
"To lead a mighty host to see and do,"
Sang angel choirs, "behold, this dreamer came!"

TRIBUTE TO FRANCES E. WILLARD

ANNA A. GORDON (By Request)

The whole world loves Frances E. Willard.

In the year 1905 the Illinois legislature voted to place in Statuary Hall in the nation's Capitol at Washington, D. C., the statue of Miss Willard, the first and only woman to be thus honored. Some of these statesmen did not fully believe in the principles of total abstinence and prohibition, those insurance policies of happiness for the home and righteousness for the nation which Miss Willard gave her life to help establish. But these high-minded statesmen recognized the fact that Miss Willard was not only a famous educator and tireless temperance reformer, but a patriot who had rendered the highest service for God and home and native land. They admired the greatness of her character, her generous heartedness expressed in lavish deeds and her yearning desire to protect the little child, as well as to help "poor humanity that beats its life along the stony streets." The white marble statue of Frances E. Willard is a gentle, though strong and dignified womanly presence among many statues of the nation's foremost soldiers and statesmen. It inspires in the hearts of men and women noble and holy resolutions. Upon it rests the halo of the home.

Scores of school buildings and many other public institutions in our country bear Miss Willard's name; in thousands of schoolrooms may be seen her pictured face; in many a church where her life work is gratefully revered, radiant sunshine reveals the beauty of a Frances E. Willard memorial window.

Hundreds of little people have been given her beloved name, and in countless homes this name is a synonym for all that is highest and truest and loveliest in life.

In the successful Frances E. Willard Settlement of Boston we see embodied Miss Willard's most altruistic, inclusive spirit. The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital in Chicago publicly exemplifies her belief in medical temperance.

Many a drinking fountain has been placed in honor of Miss Willard, notably the Willard Fountain in Chicago, presented to the city by children of the World's L. T. L., and representing a child offering a cup of water.

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

A great hearted legislator has said: "The grand life of Frances E. Willard is a beacon light to the good and true of all sects, races and creeds in the civilized world, and her wonderful achievements are lights and landmarks on the cliffs of fame which will for all time illumine the paths of millions of women wherever civilization has a foothold."

The members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union rejoice in the wide-spread and varied recognition of the life and glorious achievements of the founder of the World's W. C. T. U. and of the one who more than any other has made our organization all that it today represents.

White ribboners have aided in establishing many of these memorials to Frances E. Willard, but the one which beyond all others claims the interest and active promotion of those who most closely shared the smiles and tears, the toil and triumphs of Miss Willard's earthly pilgrimage is the Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund, in the interest of which commemorative meetings are held.

WHITE RIBBON RALLY SONG

FANNIE B. DAMON

From the home-land to the far-land, from the captive to the throng,
Wheresoever we are needed to uplift a soul from wrong,
'Tis our country and our kindred, altogether we belong,
Reach out the helping hand.

CHORUS:

Wind the ribbon round the nations,
Wind the ribbon round the nations,
Wind the ribbon round the nations,
The nations of our God.

While the homes of earth are darkened and the strong men fall as prey,
While the women toil in anguish and the little children stray.
There's a Voice—who has not heard it calling to us night and day?
Reach out the helping hand.

—Page, 64, *The Temperance Songster.*

THE FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Frances E. Willard, founder of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is "by every year the more endeared." Enduring and notable memorials to her great and blessed work have multiplied. The schoolhouses that bear the name of Frances E. Willard, and the schoolrooms in which the favored boys and girls look with loving reverence upon her pictured face, are found in every section of our land.

The memorial windows at the New York Chautauqua and the bas-relief in New York's state Capitol at Albany are other well-known tributes to her memory in the state that is proud to be known as the birthplace of Frances E. Willard.

It is one of the great events in the history of our great reform and indeed in the history of any country—the placing of Frances E. Willard's beautiful white marble statue in the Capitol of the United States. In Statuary Hall in the midst of honored generals and statesmen "How great she stands!"

Once more, the third time since 1900, the enrollment of those whose names are to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame has been taken. Among the eleven chosen by the more than one hundred learned electors is the illustrious name of Frances E. Willard. Soon it will find an honored place on one of the panels in the Colonnade. In New York, the city which was the scene of her heavenly translation, she is now enshrined in the Hall of Fame.

We, her comrades, members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, are grateful for these worthy memorials of our long time and beloved leader, but it is eminently fitting that our memorial should be the raising of a fund to perpetuate the work for which she lived and labored.

The Memorial Fund was established at the St. Paul Convention, 1898. The plan is for each local union to hold each year a Frances E. Willard commemorative meeting, preferably on or near the seventeenth of February; and to send to the Memorial Fund two dollars or more from the offering received; this to be used for the extension and perpetuation of the principles and work of the W. C. T. U. All thoughtful, well-informed people must agree that no memorial to Miss Willard could be more fitting; and that nothing could please her more than to know that in this way isolated and needy places are reached with the W. C. T. U. gospel, and that new unions are organized and weak unions strengthened, and financial aid given to assist in prohibition campaigns.

It is not too much to ask, it is not too much to expect, that there shall come from each state for the Memorial Fund each year, an amount equal to two dollars from each local union in the state.

If this were done the Memorial Fund would be upward of $20,000 instead of less than $10,000.

FRANCES E. WILLARD

Katharine Lent Stevenson

How still she stands!
The snow-peak kissed by morning's glad first-beam,
The violet, bending to the woodland stream,
The hush of twilight grey, before dawn's gleam,
Are not more still.

How calm she stands!
Like ocean's voiceless peace, the waves below,
Like winter's quiet, 'neath its depth of snow,
Like the still heart of earth where all things grow,
Is her great calm.

How great she stands!
A mountain-peak her soul; an ocean wide;
A river, sweeping on with full, free tide;
A sacred shrine where holiest things abide;
How great she stands!

How loved she stands!
Unnumbered souls their costliest incense bring;
O'er all the world her name doth heart-bells ring;
Love-notes to her e'en little children sing;
How loved she stands!

A Queen she stands!
In her our woman-heart hath found its throne;
Through her our kinship with all good is shown;
Her white life makes our royal birthright known;—
Our Queen she stands!

A Seer she stands!
To her clear eyes Truth's radiant sweep unfolds;
She reads what, down the years, the future holds;
She sees things heavenly 'neath their earthly mould;
A Seer she stands!

A Knight she stands!
A maiden-knight, whom fear could not assail,
Whose eye flinched not, whose great heart did not fail;
Who sought, and found, e'en here, the Holy Grail;—
Our Knight she stands!

Stand, radiant soul!
Here, in the center of our Nation's heart:
Forever of its best life thou'rt a part:
Here thou shalt draw thy land to what thou art:
Stand, radiant soul!

Stand, conquering one!
Swift down the years already leaps the morn
Of holiest triumph, for which thou wert born;
"Sought out" our land shall be "no more forlorn,"
Since thou dost stand!

THE MEMORIAL FUND

How it Helps, Lifts, Educates

"What is done with the Memorial Fund?" is a question often asked.

At the last National Convention Mrs. Frances P. Parks, who, as National corresponding secretary, is in charge of the Memorial Fund, and whose splendid reports at the National Conventions have created so much enthusiasm, reported $9,209.36 as the total amount received in 1910 for the Memorial Fund.

It is not generally understood that the appropriation for the printing of the Annual Leaflet, that indispensable encyclopedia of our work, comes from the Fund. Sixty thousand of these Leaflets were sent out last year.

Appropriations amounting to $3,359.80 were made to states and territories from the Fund. At the National Convention in Baltimore, many of the state presidents told of the benefits received. The president of Mississippi, Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, gave her statement in writing. Although the state received a comparatively small appropriation, she gratefully said, "The Fund has helped to or-

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GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY

MRS. GRACE BOTELER SANDERS, Springfield, Ohio

IN EIGHT CHAPTERS—CHAPTER IV

While his cousins in New York wrestled with the tangled skein of their own affairs, Horace Laurence was limping over his newly acquired acres. Too sensible to spend his days in treasure-digging, the young man turned over in his mind the stories he had heard, noting every point which could possibly be of advantage to him in his solution of the complex problem. His quick eye detected the lumber and the fine sand by the river which would, in his opinion, more than make up for the difference in value between his land and Neal's fertile acres suited only for farming. He calculated to a nicety what the cost of opening a gravel bed would be and what outlay would be necessary to get his sand and lumber to market.

Tired from his walk, this hot summer day, Horace sat down in the forest to rest. It was a beautiful place. The shadows lay long and slender upon the moss-carpeted, fern-embroidered earth. Birds twittered in the trees which waved above his head and fragrant flowers of vivid scarlet, purple, and white and yellow added a pleasing touch of color to the landscape. But it was not these things which the sharp eyes of Horace Laurence were scanning. With precision he singled out the walnut and oak and cherry trees, in distinction from the less valuable ones. He carefully counted the hundreds and thousands of feet of lumber which these forest giants would produce, if they were laid low.

"Perhaps that is the fortune the old man meant," mused Horace, limping over to a muddy pool half filled with ooze, and standing a moment looking solemnly down into its limpid, brown depths. "No doubt grandfather meant well enough, but the harm of years cannot be undone in a day. The world has robbed me of my inheritance. The joys of childhood, a happy home, the hope of heaven—everything has been denied me. I have been robbed, robbed. O the shame of it!"

The young man despondently threw himself down upon a little slope of ground. Then giving way to a pernicious habit which he himself regretted and wished he might overcome—that of smoking—he lighted a cigar and moodily threw the match far from him. It fell into the pool and immediately a light flared up, then quickly died.

"Must be spirits around here!" ejaculated Horace comically, lighting another match and inspecting not only the pool but the surface of the water which was covered with great oil-like globules. "Come to think of it, I believe Burning Springs is not far from here. I do wonder if there is oil or gas on my newly-acquired possessions. There might a more improbable thing happen."

He sprang to his feet and began to limp up and down the river's bank. It was growing dark when he arrived at a decision. There, under the shadow of the moaning pine tree, he had studied out the problem which had vexed him and had outlined the course which he intended to follow. In the light of his new hope, weariness and fear were forgotten. With a strange light burning in his eyes he started hopefully out on the three-mile tramp to Grafton. Limping along at a furious gait, mind and hand and muscles working convulsively, he planned and talked aloud until he reached the telephone station at the little city.

On one of his trips about the metropolis, Horace had met an oil expert, a poor fellow who in an hour of weakness had fallen a victim to man's greatest curse, strong drink. As with many another man, the rum king had wrested him from his honorable position and thrown him into the gutter. Horace, always kind to those less fortunate than himself, had often taken Dan Gallagher to his own boarding-house. He had fed him and watched him and tried to keep him from drinking. Then one day with a temperance pledge in one hand, and a letter of introduction in the other, he had gone to Dan's room. Just as he had expected, he found the poor wretch in the depths of despair.

"That won't do any good, Dan," he ejaculated, laying his hand on the drunkard's shoulder. "There are just two things you must do if you wish to succeed. You must brace up and quit drinking. I'll get you a job; then you must be a man. Here's a pledge, Dan. Sign it. O you must!" as the man shook his head, "and you will keep it, too. Here's your promise of a place and your recommendation." Horace held out the letter. "I called up the Standard Oil Company and talked to a man whom I knew. I told him all about you and your failing and he promised to give you a chance. He's had a tough time himself, so he's better able to sympathize with you than some folks would be, and he says if you keep straight and do the right thing, they'll promote you and raise your salary just as fast as you deserve it. You can stay right here with me and it won't cost you a cent. Stay until you get a start. I will go out to the works with you, if you like, but I think it would be better for you to go it alone. I'll be your friend and stick right to you, if you'll be half way respectable."

As Horace walked along, he thought of Dan and of the poor fellow's gratitude. He remembered that it was all a happening of three years ago, and that ever since Dan Gallagher had been an honorable and respected man. In fact he had surpassed Horace for during a revival meeting at the church near their boarding-house, Dan Gallagher had promised to live differently. He had married the pretty little organist and now, as the head of a happy home, was steadily and surely working upward. But his success had not dimmed the ardor of his love for Horace. He clung to the dream-idol which he had enthroned in his heart—Horace Laurence as God wished him to be.

"Dan said he'd do anything for me," muttered the young man as he limped up the stairs leading to the telephone office where burned a dim light. "I'll tell him to take a three weeks' leave of absence. He could in that time size up the prospects, I suspect. I reckon this is what the church folks would call bread cast upon the waters. If Dan can help me I know he'll do it. Well, one good turn deserves another."

With a knock at the door to announce his coming, Horace limped into the office.

"Call up long distance," he said briskly to the girl who sat at the switchboard, "and get New York City."

"New York City!" gasped the girl, opening wide her eyes, "that will take quite a while and will cost," she hesitated, "considerable."

The young man only nodded and smiled. Apparently he was amused at her concern. "I know it," he said amiably, sitting down in the revolving chair at the desk. "I'll wait. I knew it would take some time."

A long-distance call was an almost unheard of thing in Grafton. Not knowing just exactly how to proceed, the operator consulted her instruction book. Then she returned to her curious customer. "Whom did you wish to call?" she asked. Main 18907? Very well, I will get them just as soon as I can."

It seemed a lifetime to impatient Horace before he heard Dan Gallagher's hearty voice. "What's the matter, old fellow?" the voice vibrated with fear. "Anything wrong?"

"Nothing of any consequence," answered Horace wearily. "I'm tired, dead tired and I need you awfully, Dan. You said you'd do anything I asked. I'm going to test you. I can't explain here, but I want you to get a leave of absence and take the morning train for Grafton. Don't fail me. Will you come?"

"I'll be with you, the Lord willing!" came back the convincing assurance.

"Time's up!" the telephone girl broke in. The bell tinkled and Dan was gone.

For a long minute and a half, Horace Laurence stood as in a dream. The echoes of Dan's rich, mellow voice were still ringing in his ears. He thought with delight of his coming on the morrow. Suddenly awakening from his revery, he paid the telephone charges which, though heavy, did not seem to impress him, and then limped out into the night.

It was almost morning when Horace reached the farmhouse. A tinge of red was painting the eastern sky just above the tree tops and quiet rested upon the old house. The hall doors were open. With stealthy tread Horace limped into his room and threw himself upon the bed. He had fallen and hurt his ankle and now it pained him terribly. Weary, worn, and suffering, he groaned aloud in agony. Mrs. Laurence, who slept just across the hall, was awakened. She hurriedly dressed and came to the door of Horace's room. "Are you sick, Horace," she inquired. "Can I help you? I have been so uneasy because you did not return. I hope nothing serious is the matter."

To her surprise Horace opened the door. She saw that his clothes were splashed with mud and water and that his face was wan and haggard.

"I am sorry that I disturbed you, Aunt Elinore." His voice was plaintive. "I did not think of your worrying about

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Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

(Continued from Page Five)

ganize; it has supplied much literature; it has furnished the larger part of the money used in two prohibition campaigns in the legislature; on one occasion it supplemented an absolutely empty treasury at the beginning of the year; it made possible department work appropriations; in general, it has on numerous occasions rescued us from rather hopeless conditions and put a new song in our hearts." In fully half the states receiving appropriations from the Fund the money was used in campaign work, either for literature or for speakers.

The entire appropriations for three National departments come from the Memorial Fund—Work Among Foreign Speaking People, Work Among Colored People, and Work Among Indians. The work at Ellis Island, New York, is supported by this Fund. Miss Mary L. Orr, the missionary, distributed last year 15,000 garments, 30,000 leaflets, 3,000 gospels and 200 Testaments. Mrs. Mae L. Gruninger stationed at the dock in Philadelphia met, during the last year, sixty-three vessels bringing 46,014 immigrants, distributed 18,838 leaflets and secured some signers to the pledge.

Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, the National superintendent of Work Among Foreign Speaking People, has four assistants. Mrs. Amanda Peterson of Worcester, Mass., is her Swedish associate. She edits the *Hvita Bandet*. Mrs. L. C. Williams, the Chinese associate, reports many leaflets and L. T. L. Manuals printed in Chinese. Mrs. S. C. W. Bowen, Spanish and Japanese associate, reports 4,613 pages of literature and 640 pledge cards used, outside of California. Mrs. S. A. Hughes, Welsh associate, was a delegate to the World's Convention. The appropriation last year for this department was $1,200.

The Work Among Colored People, Mrs. E. E. Peterson, National superintendent, received $550 from the Memorial Fund. The superintendent says, "Ours is the only organization throughout the entire land, which is doing steady work among negroes. Great sentiment was made in Florida for prohibition and total abstinence; 122,000 pages of literature have been published for the department."

The Work Among Indians, Mrs. Dorcas J. Spencer, National superintendent, is still another department made possible by the Fund. The superintendent says, "A backward look of but ten years shows striking changes among the Indians. The ambition to live like white folk is spreading among them, year by year. From Montana comes the report of an enthusiastic Indian L. T. L., with dues paid to the state W. C. T. U. They have held three medal contests, one quite remarkable for its excellence, with two contestants equally meritorious, and all excellent. This is in connection with the industrial school under the Presbyterian Board of Missions. Some work has also been done among the Crows at Fort Shaw. Rev. Alice Barnes Hoag is the faithful superintendent in Montana."

North Dakota is easily the banner state for Indian work, that being the only state in which the W. C. T. U. employs a special missionary for Indians, whose time is given to the work. The missionary, Miss Jessie McKenzie, is also state superintendent, and knows her Indians. Here is eminently hand-to-hand work, and the fruits of her labors are hand-picked. She goes into the homes, schools and wherever she can reach the Indians, using abundant literature and whatever means she finds available to develop a better life among them.

The Memorial Fund supplies all the free literature sent out from National Headquarters. There is a call for free leaflets to be used in young people's church societies. Letters are frequently received by the National corresponding secretary asking for material that will aid in the preparation of temperance papers for special meetings.

It is evident that the Memorial Fund enables the National W. C. T. U. to prosecute ideal home missionary work. If each union would raise the sum of two dollars ($2) the Fund would this year amount to $20,000.

THE FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND



This Fund, for the extension and perpetuation of the principles and work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was established at the National W. C. T. U. Convention in 1898. Each local W. C. T. U. is urged to arrange for a public meeting on or near February 17 of each year, and to send the sum of two dollars or more, from the offering received, to the state W. C. T. U. treasurer, who will forward to the National W. C. T. U. treasurer, Evanston, Illinois.

Friends of Miss Willard and of the temperance cause, as well as individuals and churches interested in the principles she advocated, are urgently requested to contribute to this Fund.

All contributions sent to Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, treasurer of the National W. C. T. U., The Willard, Rest Cottage, Evanston, Illinois, will be gratefully acknowledged.

If it is desired to remember the National W. C. T. U. or the Memorial Fund with a bequest, the following would be a proper legal form:

I give, devise and bequeath to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States (incorporated), the sum of ———— dollars, to be used by said corporation in accordance with its declared objects.

The National W. C. T. U. carries on forty-five departments of work, all tending to girdle the monster tree of the liquor traffic. The tree that is girdled dies. The society is organized in every state and territory in this country and in about fifty other nations.

The W. C. T. U. has secured the enactment of temperance education laws for the public schools of every state and territory.

The W. C. T. U. has been the chief factor in state campaigns for statutory prohibition, constitutional amendments, reform laws in general and those for the protection of women and children in particular, and in securing anti-gambling and anti-cigaret laws.

The crusade of the medical temperance department against concealed alcohol in proprietary and patent medicines, resulted in agitation for legislation requiring the publication of the ingredients used, and awakened the church and secular press to the danger lurking in medicines.

The W. C. T. U. aided in obtaining an appropriation of $9,000 from the legislature of Illinois for a statue of Miss Frances E. Willard, now in Statuary Hall, Washington, D. C.; the only woman thus honored.

It first secured the appointment of police matrons, now required in nearly all the large cities of the United States.

During the entire session of Congress the W. C. T. U. keeps a superintendent of Legislation in Washington to look after reform bills.

The W. C. T. U. was among the first to ask for an appropriation by the United States Congress for amusement halls, libraries, and better food for the soldiers, which appropriation now amounts to about two million dollars.

Organization among colored people is a very encouraging feature of W. C. T. U. work; also among the Indians in Indian schools.

The department of organization among foreign-speaking people prints and circulates literature in twenty different languages and keeps a missionary at the port of New York. It is planning to increase, as rapidly as possible, the number of languages in which literature is printed.

The W. C. T. U. has created a great literature, distributing many millions of pages annually in addition to the official W. C. T. U. papers.

For catalogue of general literature and bulletin of special campaign literature, send to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

THE UNION SIGNAL is the official organ of the National W. C. T. U. It is a weekly paper of sixteen pages, owned and controlled by the organization. The price is $1.00 a year. It has an extensive circulation.

The Young Crusader is the official organ of the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch, the society for the boys and girls. It also is a sixteen-page paper with a large circulation. The price is 25 cents a year.

About six hundred thousand meetings have been held the last year under W. C. T. U. auspices, or addressed by W. C. T. U. speakers. The society, the largest woman's organization in the world, constantly increases in membership. The

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

The Union Signal

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Published Weekly by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Evanston, Illinois.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF, MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS
MANAGING EDITOR, MISS JULIA F. DEANE

SUPT. CIRCULATION DEPT., MRS. JENNIE M. KEMP

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Evanston, Illinois, January 19, 1911

National W. C. T. U. Convention, Milwaukee, Wis., October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

The National W. C. T. U. Literature Building is admirably adapted for business purposes. Orders for literature are being promptly filled. There are splendid leaflets for campaign and organization purposes.

A delay of two or three days occurred in filling orders, while the literature was being placed on the shelves of the stock room. Everything is now in excellent order. Send for the literature.

We hope this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL will reach many who are not regular readers of our paper. Our readers are urged to widely distribute the paper, taking advantage of the special offer of $1.25 per 100 copies (if not less than fifty are sent to one person).

March 1 is THE UNION SIGNAL *Subscription Day*, the birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, the editor-in-chief of THE UNION SIGNAL.

Our special UNION SIGNAL *Day* issue of this paper will appear February 2, which will be ample time to furnish program material for use in your local union. If you wish a sample copy of it sent to those whose subscriptions you wish to secure, please see that the name and address of each is sent at once to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill. These sample copies will be sent free of charge if the names reach us by February 1. Please state that you wish samples of the special UNION SIGNAL number.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM

(From the Annual Address of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, Baltimore, Maryland, 1910)

Comrades, let us rejoice that prohibition is to keep up its onward march! There will be occasional halts, but these will be as nothing compared with the great and ever greater advances! We refer not only to the progress in the United States, but also to the prohibition victories in the British Colonies, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and in Canada. The prohibition agitation in England is bringing good results and the situation in England from a prohibition standpoint was never so favorable and so encouraging as today. Iceland already has prohibition, Finland voted for it but the Czar of Russia holds it back, and Sweden has by national plebiscite declared in favor of prohibition by a vote of 1,845,249 to 16,471. This vote unmistakably shows that the Gothenberg, or Disinterested Management system, is not satisfactory even in the land of its origin and long operation. The effort to eliminate the liquor selling profit which is supposed to go to the liquor seller, and leave it to the town or state to make the profit, is not likely to work advantageously to the state or town, as has been amply proven in South Carolina where this system was adopted fifteen years ago. Out of forty-two counties of the state only six have retained the Dispensary system, and we confidently expect that in the very near future the entire state will adopt prohibition. Presumably the Gothenberg or Dispensary is the best form of *license* law, but all license laws are wrong in principle and so far as suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors is concerned are unsuccessful in practice.

We condemn the sale of intoxicating drink in the saloon, the hotel bar, the drug store, the grocery store, the canteen, and the restaurant. We condemn its sale anywhere and everywhere, and we believe the Methodist Church was right when it rose as a body and *spoke up* in its general conference saying, "The liquor traffic cannot be licensed without sin!" If every one who professes to hate sin would live up to this pronouncement we should have national prohibition in very short order. Although cruelly delayed by avarice and appetite, we do not doubt that the order is on the way.

Those who are engaged either directly or indirectly in the liquor trade always are strenuously and desperately opposed to prohibition. The larger the measure of prohibition the more strenuous the opposition of the liquor tribe. They are opposed to local option in license states, for it may lead to local prohibition; still more are they opposed to county option because it may lead to county prohibition and yet still more are they opposed to state-wide prohibition. This of itself furnishes ample proof that prohibition prohibits sufficiently to always hurt the liquor business.

* * * * * * *

There are many triumphs for the temperance cause which cannot be statistically enumerated. There is not a state, and scarcely a community where there has not been a temperance triumph, for the right and the truth are indestructible and wherever they stand they are surrounded by a troop of angels and God himself is keeping watch. The story of the recent struggles and achievements in the states I am leaving largely for the respective state presidents to relate from this platform. Of all the holy crusades, of all the sacrifices made for righteousness sake, of all the unselfish aspirations and endeavors of the past, not any according to their day and generation have exceeded in noble purpose, sublime pathos and splendid heroism the work of our white ribbon comrades to free their states from the bewildering, brutal, blighting, blasting curse of the legalized saloon. The state-wide prohibition flag still floats over Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Oklahoma, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and temperance victories in the other states during the year count notably on the side which makes for the righteousness of our nation.

WORDS OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

It occurred to me that I ought to work for the good cause just where I was—that everybody ought. Thus I first received the arrest of thought concerning which, in a thousand different towns, I have since then tried to speak, and I believe that in this simple change of personal attitude, from passive to aggressive, lies the only force that can free this land from the drink habit and the liquor traffic.

It would be like dynamite under the saloon if, just where he is, the minister would begin active work against it; if, just where he is, the teacher would instruct his pupils; if, just where he is, the voter would dedicate his ballot to this movement; and so on, through the shining ranks of the great powers that make for righteousness, from father and mother to kindergarten toddlers, if each were each day doing what each could, just where he is.

Let us be great-hearted, royal-natured, superior to all pettiness and narrowness, patient and steadfast—for this we all may be.

Everything is not in the temperance reform, but the temperance reform should be in everything.

The teaching of hygiene in the public schools will steadily become a means of grace, and the fight for a clear brain which the temperance reform is making will help to usher in a more religious age than the world has ever seen, for only when the cobwebs are all swept away from the soul's skylight can a man really think God's thoughts after him.

"Who Is To Blame?" By Josiah Allen's Wife (Marietta Holley).

This interesting and strong story by the distinguished author, Marietta Holley, was published recently in THE UNION SIGNAL.

The National W. C. T. U. has made a reprint of it in attractive booklet form. It is a dainty, twelve-page brochure. The price is low. The booklet should have wide circulation. Price, 8 cents each; 6 for 25 cents; 100 for $5.00.

Order from National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

EXCERPTS FROM ADDRESSES BY UNITED STATES SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

ON THE OCCASION OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE STATUE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD

(February 17, 1905)

Until today no state has contributed the statue of a woman. No one imagined forty-one years ago, when this act was passed, that the heroic figure of a woman would ever stand beneath the dome of Statuary Hall. But the world is growing in more ways than one; and the world is ready now to believe that a courageous womanly woman makes as heroic a figure as a brave man.

The world has been better because Frances E. Willard lived. She devoted her life unselfishly to the cause of humanity, and she brought sobriety into the homes of untold thousands; and at her death she left an organization that has been and will continue to be a potent factor for good in the world.

The state of Illinois, in presenting the statue to the United States, to be placed in Statuary Hall among the figures of the greatest men that have lived in the United States, has honored itself, has justly honored a great woman, and has paid a tribute to all American womanhood.

The character of Frances E. Willard is womanhood's apotheosis. She was American. She was the child of our American prairies, daughter of an American home. And so she had strength and gentleness, simplicity and vision. Not from the complex lives that wealth and luxury force upon their unfortunate children; not from the sharpening and hardening process of the city's social and business grind; not from any of civilization's artificialities, come those whom God appoints to lead mankind toward the light.

To make the homes of the millions pure, to render sweet and strong those human relations which constitute the family—this was her mission and her work.

Illinois presents this statue, not only as a tribute to her whom it represents —one of the foremost women of America—but as a tribute to woman and her mighty influence upon our national life; to woman in the home; to woman in all the occupations and professions of life; to woman in all her charity and philanthropy, wherever she is toiling for the good of humanity; to woman everywhere, who has ever stood "For God, for home, for native land."

I think Miss Willard's largest influence will be associated with the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and I cannot speak of that without a sincere feeling when I remember one near and dear whose life was wrapped up in the benign purpose and plans of that great organization.

The general assembly of Illinois did well to set up this monument in memory of Frances E. Willard. The children who have covered it this day with flowers have paid to her a tribute so simple and so appropriate that its fragrance will fill these corridors long after the formal ceremonies of this hour have been forgotten. And in after generations, as long as this venerable edifice remains, the women of America, as they look upon the chiseled beauty of that face, standing like that of a goddess among our heroes and our sages, will whisper a word of gratitude to the people of Illinois when they remember the act of her general assembly, which, careless alike of custom and of precedent, has added to the title of their citizenship this perpetual dignity in the Capitol of the United States.

What did the Woman's Christian Temperance Union accomplish under the leadership of Frances E. Willard? She lived to see it grow from a small, struggling organization with which she was connected in 1879 to a world-wide movement, the most splendid organization of women that ever existed, numbering in the United States more than 300,000, with a following of half a million.

INSCRIPTION ON PEDESTAL OF FRANCES E. WILLARD'S STATUE

"Ah! it is women who have given the costliest hostages to fortune. Out into the battle of life they have sent their best beloved, with fearful odds against them. Oh, by the dangers they have dared; by the hours of patient watching over beds where helpless children lay; by the incense of ten thousand prayers wafted from their gentle lips to heaven, I charge you give them power to protect along life's treacherous highway those whom they have so loved."—FRANCES E. WILLARD

Educated, cultured, refined, journalist, author, and professor, she abandoned all these professions that she might devote her life to the advancement and promotion of the cause that was near and dear to her, the sacred cause that has the soul-inspiring watchword, "For God and home and native land."

Whittier beautifully and appropriately says, in lines addressed to her:

She knew the power of banded ill,
But felt that love was stronger still,
And organized, for doing good,
The world's united womanhood.

Miss Willard relinquished that which women hold dearest and most sacred, the shelter of home.

It was that other women might, under their own "vine and fig tree," enjoy the blessings of a pure and virtuous home that she sacrificed and toiled and endured. She found the Woman's Christian Temperance Union a National organization. She made it international. Its labors were confined to one country; she made its activities world-wide. Its motto, "For God and home and native land," with divinely inspired evangel hope and faith, she transformed to "For God and home and every land."

No repetition of Miss Willard's language can reproduce the charm that clothed it as it fell from her lips. She brought all the wealth of culture and learning to her work.

Statesmen, warriors, and patriots may strive and build and achieve, but all their striving, building, and achieving is in vain, even "as sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal," if it disregards the eternal moral verities and does not conserve the true happiness and the highest welfare of mankind. This divinely gifted woman bent every energy, shaped every purpose, and devoted every aspiration of a godly life to the consummation of this happiness and welfare. It is meet that her work should be thus recognized.

In the year which followed the Civil War one of the forces most potent to sweep away the mists and let in the sunlight, was the army of women led by Frances E. Willard. With chains of gold, stretching across the gulf which divided the sections, she bound together the homes of the North and the homes of the South until the dividing chasm disappeared, and a mighty nation moves forward under one banner, with resistless force, to the tremendous destiny prepared for it by the omnipotent God.

Miss Willard is not only the equal, but, in many ways, immeasurably the superior of the lords of creation. Still, in some respects before the law, with its many relics and survivals of the dark ages, she still wears the badge of inferiority. These Miss Willard struggled manfully to remove. Notwithstanding the arbitrary disadvantages under which she has labored, women have in all ages given us shining examples of greatness and genius that need not shrink from comparison with the sterner sex.

While Miss Willard had extraordinary executive and administrative ability, she could not have accomplished her great work had she not been divinely blessed with qualities and graces of the mind, heart, and person that are seldom found combined.

In no other nation of the world have the political rights of women been broadened as rapidly as they have in this country. Her prominence in the educational work of the United States meets with no denial. Her impress upon the life of the nation has become more and more apparent, and always for good. She has contributed her full share in the achievements of our nation. She has not only molded the character and trained the intellect of our citizenship, but has been a worthy and equal companion with her sons and husband in after life in their private enterprises and their public duties.

If the most distinguished of those who are immortalized in marble in yonder Hall could speak their belief as to the greatest factor in their secured fame, the answer would undoubtedly be, "My mother."

Therefore it seems to me that the decision of my state was a most appropriate and wise one in selecting in this day and age from her illustrious sons and daughters the best known and most universally loved woman in the United States, Frances E. Willard, as the one to be commemorated in marble and stand in the National Capitol, as an evidence of our appreciation of a singularly beautiful and useful life.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.



HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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RED LETTER DAYS

FEBRUARY 10-17—*Membership Week*
FEBRUARY 17—*Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day*

SUPERINTENDENTS

MERCY

Mrs. Mary F. Lovell

I desire to call the attention of all coworkers and all interested in the principle of humaneness, to the fact that fourteen of the United States have laws prescribing humane education in their public schools. These laws are obeyed, to some extent, the degree of observance depending largely upon the interest of the teachers and their access to humane text books or some other form of assistance and suggestion. It is also safe to assume that a certain proportion of the educators, even in states where humane education is not yet compulsory, recognizing its beneficial effect, are disposed to introduce it if the way to do so is made clear to them.

For these reasons I desire to bring to the notice of all those interested in this department, an excellent manual for teachers and our W. C. T. U. "Band of Mercy" workers, written by Mrs. Flora Helm Krause, of Chicago, Illinois, entitled "Manual of Moral and Humane Education," and published by R. R. Donnelley and Sons Company, Chicago, Ill. The book is not intended to be placed in the hands of pupils, but is a guide to teachers in selecting the means through which the humane idea can best be conveyed to the youthful mind, and I think it can be safely recommended as an admirable book for the purpose, and not likely to be soon superseded by anything better. It aims, through the medium of nature study and civics, to teach humaneness, thus avoiding the necessity of adding another separate study to an already crowded curriculum. The book is beautifully illustrated, well arranged for work in all grades, and the helps recommended are by the best authors. It is not too much to say that the extended use of this book would develop in the rising generation, the sentiments of justice, love, and compassion in their application to every living creature, and would discourage and diminish the tendency to greed in business relations and the idea of war as a method of settling international disputes.

Another means of helping the development of humaneness is the instruction of teachers in the principle at their institutes. The author of this book and her husband, Mr. Hugo Krause, are qualified educators, and can be secured to lecture on humane methods of teaching at teachers' institutes. They can be addressed in care of the Anti-Cruelty Society, 90 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Jenkintown, Pa.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter

The success of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as an organization, is due to the fact that every phase of its work is aiming at some definite end, and with forceful bearing upon the purpose of society at large.

The aim of the department of Physical Education is to secure healthy and efficient physical conditions for a great nation, which will do much to overcome the prevailing demand for sedatives—the open door to unrestrained indulgence in narcotics. These favorable conditions are not produced by the use of drugs of any kind, but by obedience to the divinely established laws of nature.

To this end, the department advocates a necessary feature of education which is seriously lacking in the training of a large majority of children now attending the public schools. The intellect is systematically developed, while the physical part of the child's existence is neglected.

Bodily discipline prevails in the schools of the largest cities; but, we are told, the pupils of all the cities combined, number only a little more than one-third of the enrollment for the entire country. It is safe to say that more than one-half the children attending school are approaching mature years without adequate knowledge of the laws of personal hygiene, and, practically, with no bodily training, on which success in life so materially depends.

Proper correction of this deficiency in our system of education, can be accomplished, at this late day, only by compulsory legislation. The lack, so far as it yet exists in the larger cities, is gradually correcting itself. The serious part of the problem concerns rural districts where bodily training is equally needed. We cannot expect legislators who represent rural districts—and these are usually a majority in the House of Representatives—to vote for measures which will increase the expense of rural schools, unless these same law-makers can see, and appreciate, the value of the training concerned. Suitable effort must be made to show its importance for boys and girls outside of cities, as well as for those reared in cities. To accomplish this, there must be practical school demonstration.

If given the benefit of even a limited amount of training along this line, the average rural teacher will be eager to utilize systematic exercise, as an education, in the daily curriculum—not only for the pupils' sake, but because it can, and will, help settle the question of school government, which is one of the teacher's great problems.

As a preliminary step to this end, we urgently recommend that county and local W. C. T. U. officials and superintendents of this department, immediately appeal to the county teachers' institute executive, asking that a specialist be employed to give two lessons each day of the regular session of the institute. If lack of time is urged, it should be mentioned that the first lesson of the day can precede the opening of the morning session; while the second will be an acceptable respite some time during the afternoon. If scarcity of specialists and funds is offered as a hindrance, then suggest that some capable teacher in the county, either man or woman, be authorized, in ample time, to take training under some specialist near at hand, with assurance of sufficient compensation to at least meet the expense incurred. She could then do the initial work. Few teachers will fail to carry something to their schools, if they can have the needed help.

The institute program may have been determined during holiday season. Do not let this prevent placing the matter before institute officials. If suitable effort is made in behalf of the plan, not many county executives will fail to give it trial. Enlist teachers to make the same request.

In the absence of all training on the part of the teacher, we do not recommend printed helps, save as a last resort. Something of value might be obtained in this way, though mistakes would probably occur. Every teacher should, for a brief time at least, come under the instruction of a specialist, before attempting to give even the first lessons.

When teachers once understand what physical education means, many will be found ready to contribute to the expense of a yearly instructor, if such cannot be secured in any other way. It is an expense, however, which should be met by public funds.

Recent conference with an educator of national repute, bore upon the necessity for a county physical education *supervisor*, to be regularly employed, as is done in cities. This would be a radically advanced step, and can be brought about, eventually, only through legislation; but it will not result until the importance of bodily training is first tested in rural schools. It can readily be seen that the immediate work of the hour is to secure initial instruction for the rural teacher, which means all teachers outside of city schools.

No more helpful literature is needed at this time, than the "Open Letter" to teachers; also, the letter to mothers, six pages each. These are furnished, for free distribution, at the rate of 35 cts. per hundred; or, 10 cts. per dozen.

The "Open Letters," the Program Envelope (15 cts.) and the Study Package (25 cts.), from which the preparation of several programs is possible, can be secured of Mrs. Frances W. Leiter, National superintendent, Mansfield, Ohio; also, from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

No one department is any more successful than is Physical Education, in enlisting women who are not yet connected with the society. Try the Special Meeting as a means of securing new members, inviting mothers in particular.

In answer to inquiries, the following

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

SALOONS MUST NOT BE RESTORED

H. P. BURUSS of Alabama

There is no question of the liquor traffic being an evil and a destructive influence to the individual, the family, the business, the social body, the nation and the race involved. This has been demonstrated by common sense, daily observation, science and individual and national investigation. The suppression of the evil is recognized as imperative and necessary by all intelligent, public-spirited and patriotic citizens.

Shall the traffic be recognized, legalized and honored by the state or shall the traffic be condemned, outlawed and eliminated by the power of the state? There is no escape from the dilemma. The state must recognize and approve or disapprove and condemn the traffic. The judgment and conscience of the state must meet the issue squarely and decide the question positively. Will our coming legislature stand for progress, for truth and good government, or will it stand for retrogression, degradation and reaction into drunkenness, debauchery and crime? Today in Alabama the liquor traffic, the curse of the ages, is a fugitive from justice, an outlawed institution, a degraded business writhing in an agony of effort for restoration to legal life, respectability and commercial influence. If the business remains an outlaw, a degraded fugitive from justice, a beast of darkness and secrecy, it must eventually die of emaciation and atrophy. Its own pestilential atmosphere will breed its death. Advancing society will slough the gangrene off. The white corpuscles of the social body will eliminate the poison.

Public Conscience Against Continuance

The liquor dealers know that the public conscience and judgment will not stand for the permanent continuance of an extensive and profitable trade in the dens of the blind tiger. The business also is too harassing, uncertain and expensive. The blind tiger is a restless and unhappy beast. The friends of the nefarious institution wish to exchange their outlawed, hideous, degraded blind tigers for thirty pieces of monopolistic silver, thirty influential saloons that will fix the tone of our city, dominate our commercial and business institutions and control the affairs of our great city for years to come. Let every thoughtful, observant and patriotic citizen compare the condition of our fair and splendid city in the last two years with its former condition under the saloons. To see a drunken man on the streets of Birmingham even now, is occasional and exceptional as compared with the regime of the saloons.

The Policy of Prohibition Justified

First, Prohibition has accomplished two positive and distinctive results in the judgment of every citizen who is willing and able to recognize a fact when he sees it. These two results justify the policy of prohibition morally, socially and economically.

It has eliminated at least sixty per cent of the liquor formerly consumed under the saloons and put that saving of sixty per cent into the mouths, minds and homes of the women and children who will be the citizens of the next generation. Wisdom is justified of her children. Is not this a moral, social and economic gain for the community and state?

Second, it has withdrawn and now withholds from the liquor traffic the legal recognition, protection and justification of the business by the state. This legal status, this legal recognition and protection is the best asset the liquor business ever had. This is a valuable and profitable asset and of course is the coveted prize of the liquor dealers. It is the essence and the quintessence of the issue. No sensible and intelligent man who is not blind believes the statement that as much liquor is drunk under prohibition as was consumed under the regime of the saloons. At present the attitude of the state towards the liquor business is that of condemnation instead of recognition; outlawry instead of justification; prosecution instead of protection; moral disapproval instead of moral support.

The fruits of prohibition are sobriety, decency and economy for the home and the community. What have always been the fruits of the saloon? What are the natural fruits of the saloon? Are they not drunkenness, strife and economic loss to the individual consumer, the family and the community? The leaders of many of our industries and lines of business testify positively to an improved service in the railroad business, manufacturing industries, mining plants and all establishments requiring reliable and steady labor in the district.—*The Birmingham Ledger.*

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Child Labor Day, Sunday, January 22

The above date has been selected as Child Labor Day, and the National Child Labor committee and many ministers, as well as your superintendent, hope that every effort will be made to preach, especially on this date, the gospel of larger opportunities for all children. A postal card addressed to the National Child Labor Committee, 105 East Twenty-second St., New York City, N. Y., will bring to you literature for the use of speakers, and a small sum will secure some for distribution. May the Lord preserve us from killing the sweetness of young life by the greed of gain, and help us to dedicate ourselves anew, in the beginning of the new year, to the preservation and development of the nation's child life and the training of mothers and fathers for parenthood.

MINNIE U. RUTHERFORD

Magazine, Ark.

GREEN COUNTY, OHIO, HAS ... **W. C. T. U. Post Cards** FOR SALE

Frances Willard, White Ribbon, with W. C. T. U. Motto and Pledge, Invitation, Appropriate Passages of Scripture, tinted or plain, at very reasonable price.

Address, **MRS. R. S. HARMOUNT**
JAMESTOWN, O., County Supt., for samples and prices

NEW SUPERINTENDENTS

The Franchise department was left vacant by the resignation, last August, of the Rev. Mecca Marie Varney, who is associated with her husband, Rev. Charles E. Varney, in evangelistic work. Mrs. Varney, it should be said in passing, will do a great deal of W. C. T. U. lecturing this year, having an engagement of six weeks in one state alone. Mrs. Varney, as National superintendent of the Franchise department, is followed by Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, of the newly enfranchised state of Washington, who has already made her introductory bow through the columns of THE UNION SIGNAL. Washington is also honored by two other appointments to this board: Mrs. Margaret Munns, new National superintendent of W. C. T. U. Institutes, and Miss Mary E. Brown, in charge of the recently added Curfew department, now separated from that of Mothers' Meetings.

The new superintendent of the department of Sabbath Observance is Mrs. Kathryn Wert Holler, and of the department of Penal and Reformatory Work, Mrs. Emma L. Starrett.

FAMILY OF FIVE
All Drank Coffee From Infancy.

It is a common thing in this country to see whole families growing up with nervous systems weakened by coffee drinking.

That is because many parents do not realize that coffee contains a drug—*caffeine*—which causes the trouble.

"There are five children in my family," writes an Iowa mother, "all of whom drank coffee from infancy up to two years ago.

"My husband and I had heart trouble and were advised to quit coffee. We did so and began to use Postum. We now are doing without medicine and are entirely relieved of heart trouble.

Caffeine causes heart trouble when continually used as in coffee drinking.)

"Our eleven-year-old boy had a weak digestion from birth, and yet always craved, and was given, coffee. When we changed to Postum he liked it and we gave him all he wanted. He has been restored to health by Postum and still likes it.

"Long live the discoverer of Postum!"

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true and full of human interest.

THE UNIVERSAL DEBT

MRS. CORA E. SEBERRY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The world owes me a living" is a phrase often used by the thoughtless to justify a lazy, aimless, and sometimes wicked life.

The world does owe us whatever we work to earn, and no more; but, to my mind, we all owe something to the world—owe past generations for what they have bequeathed us, owe to the children of the future in their helplessness, owe to our Maker a debt which with existence is laid upon us—and that is, to do our part individually in making this world a better place than we found it.

Many have shirked their part, and so added to ours; but those of us who acknowledge God as Father, feel that He is expecting our assistance as naturally as He expects to help us. Some one has said, "The Lord never employs hired help; if His sons and daughters do not take up His work, it remains undone."

To whom else can He look for aid in carrying out His scheme for righteousness on the earth? And as we study the character of great men and women who have been true to Him and to their fellow beings, we find no one who has surpassed our own Frances E. Willard in all that makes for effective service.

She made this country and the world better; she left it purer than she found it; she paid her part of the universal debt of the race. So we who seek to do our share, may well study the characteristics which dominated her life and made her a type, a model for us all.

Frances E. Willard's Prophetic Vision

The first thing we note in her was a prophetic vision. Every true reformer must possess and cultivate this gift. Do you suppose we should be where we are today in temperance or any reform, but for those clear-eyed, so-called fanatics, who fifty years and more ago saw not only the beginning but the end which must justify such struggles?

A prophetic vision means a highly developed spiritual nature—Frances Willard possessed this. She was one of the naturally pure in heart who see God and his leadings more clearly than most of human kind. She was an unsullied channel through which His truth was carried to the world, uncontaminated by the human vessel. That was one secret of her power, and her spiritual vision caused her to realize that only as we put ourselves in line with spiritual laws and forces success in its highest sense awaits us.

If people could only see that because we are on God's side in these great moral warfares victory is inevitable! We are running parallel with natural law, we are working in unison with the constructive powers of the universe, we are in harmony with upbuilding spiritual forces, and all this means ultimate triumph for purity and truth. Frances Willard saw it all with the eye of the prophet; she based her life work on unswerving principles—she was stable!

Frances Willard's Stability and Sympathy

As we pass through life that element of character—stability—impresses most of us as more desirable than any other because of its rarity. We talk of this world as a "world of change," and it is, of necessity. The heart breaking part of it consists not so much in change of circumstance or condition as in vacillating affections and so-called principles. How refreshing to meet concentration, singleness of aim, directness of purpose. We feel instinctively that one who is wedded to principle is reliable in all matters. In the time of mental storm we turn to such people as we turn to the rock in the tempest. We rejoice in Frances Willard's stability. Let us possess it as did she—we must if our efforts are to be effective.

FRANCES ELIZABETH WILLARD

Born in Churchville, N. Y., September 28, 1839.

Taught in Pittsburgh Female College, 1863-1864.

Preceptress of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y., 1866-1867.

Dean of Woman's Department Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., 1871-1874.

President of National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1879-1898.

Founder of World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1883, and its President, 1891-1898.

"Entered upon the activities that are not succeeded by weariness," February 17, 1898.

And let us emulate as well her wonderfully sympathetic nature, for such a nature is a reflection of God's own. She welcomed any experience, however undesirable, by which she might approach the heart of humanity, know its needs, and minister to them. On one occasion in speaking of her conflict with poverty, of finances so low as to make her diet a very frugal one, she says: "I looked at the poor about me, and I said to them in my heart, 'You do not know, you do not know how near to you I feel, for I, praise God, am hungry too!'" What a spirit is this! No repining, no questioning—she accepted it as part of God's plan in her development, as well as in her labor for Him, and was grateful for this proof of His confidence in her.

This incident not only reveals her great heart of sympathy, it discovers to us her capacity for self effacement. She gave up her home, which was to her a heaven upon earth. She left the mother, who was her best beloved in all the world. She renounced a position that would have made her financially independent. Why? To demonstrate that she loved God with all her heart and soul and mind and strength, and her neighbor as herself.

Strenuous Work Develops Character

There is no woman in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union who has made a success of her work but has sacrificed time, money, comfort, and in many instances life itself. If you have ever followed the proceedings of one of our great National Conventions, you have discovered that fact. You discern it in the address of the wonderfully able, untiring President. You detect it in the reports of hard worked superintendents of departments and in the note of hope and cheer uttered by faithful evangelists. You also see it in the faces of earnest delegates.

But with every effort made we give our souls a chance to find that richer life which Frances Willard exemplified, and without which there is no development, and we are made thereby bigger in soul and character. It was the bigness, the Godlike in Frances Willard's nature that appealed to the best in others. The influence of such a woman never dies. It is still helping us pay what we owe to the world, for it is not only what we say or what we do but what we *are* that shall make this world a better place in which to live.

NOTICE

I have nearly ready, a new, up-to-date prohibition map of the United States, showing the past four years' progress, in the same order of those prepared in previous years.

I have also a fine blue-print map of the International Sunday School lessons for the current year, showing the places, countries, mileage, routes, etc., referred to in the lessons for the year.

The price of each of these maps, on paper, is 30 cents, on cloth, 50 cents, postage prepaid.

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Princeton, Minn.

San-Alco Concentrated Food Flavors in Tubes

Positively **No Alcohol**—26 listed flavors.
Send for a tube of VANILLA to try.
Prices: 15 and 25 cents, post paid.

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A Birthday Message

A Message to Your Son

A Beautiful Prayer

These beautiful verses, in colors, specially priced at 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents

THE KEADMA COMPANY
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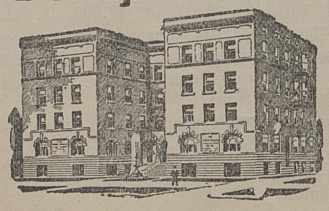
The Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital 710 S. Lincoln Street, CHICAGO, ILL.



The object of this institution is to provide Medical and surgical care for the sick without the use of alcohol. Organized at Detroit, 1884.

Pres., Mrs. Margaret Inglehart, 1155 N. Clark St., Chicago. Vice-Pres., Mrs. J. B. Hobbs, 1011 La Salle Ave., Chicago. Rec. Sec., Mrs. T. C. Reiley, 1013 Davis St., Evanston, Ill. Cor. Sec., Mrs. S. B. Fiske, 509 W. 61st Place, Chicago. Treas. Mrs. Alice Fyfe, 343 S. Lincoln St., Chicago.

GRANDFATHER'S LEGACY

(Continued from Page Six)

me. I have been going over my new possessions. This feeling of ownership is something new to me. Naturally I was studying how to make my land more valuable; and how to keep the conditions of my grandfather's will. To stay away from New York even six months means the loss of the business which I have labored four years to build. If I lose that, I must make this deal pay."

"Your grandfather arranged for all of you to stay here while you were carrying out the provisions he named."

As if he had not heard her words, Horace continued: "I hit on a plan out there in the woods which I believe is a good one. I went to town and called up a friend of mine in New York. I asked him to come to see me tomorrow and he said he would. I did not dream, Aunt Elinore, of your being uneasy, as I am not used to having any one take an interest in my welfare. I would have reached home sooner, had it not been for my crippled foot.' Horace flushed painfully. "Beside, I fell and hurt my ankle. I thought for a time I wouldn't be able to get here at all."

"You poor boy!" cried Mrs. Laurence, catching a glimpse of the injured member. "There was a barn filled with idle horses and yet after a long day of tramping, to which you are unaccustomed, you walked to town over that rough road. I believe your ankle is sprained. I'll go to the kitchen and light the gasoline stove and then I'll help you out and we'll bandage your foot in no time at all. It should have been attended to at once."

Horace painfully followed his aunt to the kitchen and sank into the little cushioned rocker. He looked with grateful eyes at the kindly figure hovering over the stove. In a little while Aunt Elinore had some hot vinegar ready to put on the injured limb.

"Now we'll see to your foot, Horace," she said briskly, bringing a foot-tub over to the chair where sat her nephew. "Oh!" she exclaimed suddenly, "I don't see how you walked at all. I will have to cut your shoe. See how swollen your ankle is."

Taking a sharp knife from the table drawer, she deftly slit the shining leather. With careful hands she massaged and bandaged the poor foot. "Now lie down there on the couch and rest," she said, when the work was finished, leading Horace to an old-fashioned "rester." "Father used to lie here and watch me while I worked. I'll put a hot water bottle on your ankle and cover your eyes. Then perhaps you can get a little sleep. I will be as quiet as I can."

Her ministrations finished, Elinore Laurence bent over Horace and softly kissed him on the forehead. "Poor boy!" she murmured, "Poor boy!"

A tear rolled down the sufferer's cheeks. "If I had been treated like this years ago I would have been a different fellow," he said to himself bitterly. "In all my life no one ever kissed me. Even my father and mother gave me only cuffs and blows. Oh—" a sharp exclamation escaped his lips. His aunt came hurrying to his side.

"Does your foot pain you so terribly?" she inquired anxiously. "Perhaps we should have a physician."

The young man smiled into the tender face above him. "You are all the doctor I need, Aunt Elinore," he said softly. "Yes, the pain is terrific."

But Horace Laurence did not explain that his greatest suffering was caused, not by the injured ankle, but by the vain regrets which tugged at his heartstrings.

THE FRANCES E. WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND

(Continued from Page Seven)

gain in 1910 above all losses was over 20,000. Each woman who joins the W. C. T. U., paying the annual membership fee, belongs not only to her local union, but also to the state, the National and the World's W. C. T. U.

The National W. C. T. U. Convention of 1911 will meet in Milwaukee, and the prospect is that it will be even larger and more enthusiastic than that of any preceding year.

ATTENTION!

Send to the National corresponding secretary for the above in leaflet form, for use on Memorial Fund Day. A limited number will be sent free of charge, except for postage.

The time will come when the human heart will be so much alive that no one can sleep in any given community if any of that group of human beings be cold, hungry, or miserable. But now we not only carry on our lives within actual sight and sound of untold misery, shame, and sin, but we are not sufficiently disturbed by it to be hindered in our pleasures or ambitions!

—Frances E. Willard.

Memorial Fund Meeting Supplies

Please note carefully on another page the advertisement, with prices, of supplies that will be helpful for a Memorial Meeting.

Order of NATIONAL W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Ill.

The convention issue of **"The Temperance Songster,"** 15c per copy: $1.80 per 100.

"The Annual Address of Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens," 5c per copy.

"Sketch of Frances E. Willard's Life" by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, 3c per copy; $1.00 per 100.

"Frances E. Willard's Influence upon the Young People of Today," by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry, 2c per copy; 30c per 100.

"What Frances E. Willard Said," by Anna A. Gordon, 75c per copy.

"The Flower of Temperance Chivalry," by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry, 3c per copy; 90c per 100.

"Five Little Pictures of Frances E. Willard," by Anna A. Gordon, 2c per copy; 30c per 100.

Order of National Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Illinois

Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Leaflet, free except for postage.

EVERY WOMAN NEEDS A MATCHLESS DUSTLESS MOP for polished floors, etc. Saves one-half the labor of sweeping and dusting. Prevents dust and disease. Sample 60 cents. 100 per cent profit to agents.
MATCHLESS SANITARY CLEANER CO., F-42 River Street, CHICAGO

New White Ribbon Pins

A dainty open bow stick-pin, white enamel on gilt, 5 cents each; 6 for 25 cents.
A flat open bow-pin of same material (larger) 5 cents each; 6 for 25 cents.

For Sale at NATIONAL W. C. T. U. Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois



RIDER AGENTS WANTED
in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1911 Bicycle. *Write for special offer.* We **Ship on Approval** *without a cent deposit,* allow **10 DAYS FREE TRIAL** and *prepay freight* on every bicycle.
FACTORY PRICES on bicycles, tires and sundries. *Do not buy* until you receive our catalogs and learn our *unheard of prices* and *marvelous special offer.* **Tires,** coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, *half prices.*
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GEO. W. NOBLE, Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(Continued from Page Ten)

statement is made: The National department awards two Frances E. Willard Memorial banners to the states standing first and second in successful work for the year. Points determining awards are based upon:

(1) Increase of county and local superintendents during the year.

(2) Total number of special meetings held.

(3) W. C. T. U. members secured at these special meetings.

(4) Efforts to secure state legislation in the interests of physical education.

General conditions will receive consideration.

Mansfield, O.

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Flour for cases of **KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES** **REQUIRING RATHER STRICT DIET**
Unlike other goods. Ask your physician. Leading grocers. For book or sample, write
FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N. Y., U. S. A.

MODERN CRUSADERS

Christian women who once crusaded in rum shops are now crusading in halls of legislation, in primary meetings, and the offices of excise commissioners—work just as really Christian as praying in saloons in those other glorious days. Let us not limit God, whose modes of operation are so infinitely varied in nature and in grace. I believe in the correlation of spiritual forces, and that the heat which melted hearts to tenderness in the Crusade is soon to be the light which shall reveal our opportunity and duty as the Republic's daughters.

—Frances E. Willard.

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will find in our non-alcoholic **TUBE FORM food flavors,** (saving 80 per cent) a remarkable and unlimited opportunity to build a big, profitable and permanent business. Write for terms, and territory. You will make dollars by investigating at once.
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Latest Literature and Supplies

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1



2



3

Pictures of Frances E. Willard

Selected and recommended by the General Officers of the National W. C. T U. in accordance with the vote of the National Executive Committee

For Schools, Libraries and Other Public Buildings

These are beautiful photographs, unframed, size 20x24 inches, enlarged from the most satisfactory of the pictures of Miss Willard taken during her later years.

Price $3.50 each, carriage charges not prepaid. Must be sent by express. Please be sure to order by number.

Helps for Frances E. Willard Memorial Fund Day

The Union Signal of January 19, contains a program for Memorial Fund Day, to be used February 17, or any convenient date. Price, per 100, **$1.75.** Sample copies free.

"The Temperance Songster" — 35 cents per copy; $3.60 per 100; paper, 15 cents per copy; $1.80 per 100.

Annual Address by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—5 cents per copy; $3.00 per 100.

"Five Little Pictures of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Adams Gordon—2 cents per copy; 30 cents per 100.

Sketch of Frances E. Willard's Life, by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—3 cents per copy; $1.00 per 100.

The Flower of Temperance Chivalry, by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry—3 cents per copy; 50 cents per 50; 90 cents per 100.

Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of Today, by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry—2 cents per copy; 20 cents per 50; 30 cents per 100.

"The Story of Frances E. Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt—33 cents per copy.

"What Frances E. Willard Said," compiled by Anna Adams Gordon—75 cents per copy.

Campaign Leaflets, prices given below

Annual Leaflets, National W. C. T. U.,
Per copy ..... $ .01
Per 100 ..... .75

Annual Report, National W. C. T. U.,
Per copy ..... $ .15

A Brief History of the W. C. T. U.,
Per copy, cloth ..... $ .50
Per copy, paper ..... .25

Annual Address of National W. C. T. U. President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens,
Per copy ..... $ .05
Per 100 ..... 3.00

CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS

Prohibition's Onward March. Four-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each. $ .02
Per 100 ..... .50

Is Prohibition in Maine a Success? By Lillian M. N. Stevens. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
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Maine Prohibition: Facts from an article by Congressman Littlefield. One and one-half page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .15

The License System. By Seaborn Wright. Four-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
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Prohibition Brings Prosperity. By Ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn. Four-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each. $ .02
Per 100 ..... .40

Six Months of Prohibition in Lincoln, Nebraska. By Mayor Love of Lincoln. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
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Beneficial Results of Prohibition in Kansas. By Elizabeth P. Hutchinson. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
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Prohibition in North Dakota. By Judge Charles A. Pollock. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
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What Prohibition Has Done for Kansas. By Governor W. R. Stubbs, Three-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
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The Bible Teaches Prohibition. By Mary Harris Armor. Four-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less ..... $ .02
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Extracts from an Address Delivered by Ex-Secretary John D. Long. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each. $ .02
Per 100 ..... .15

Prohibition Promotes Prosperity: Opinions of Prominent Maine Citizens. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .15

Why I Hate the Liquor Traffic. By Governor J. Frank Hanly. Price, per 100 ..... $ .25

Beer a Dangerous Drink. Two-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .20

Prohibition Map of the United States.
Size 18x24 inches. Price per copy. $ .15
Two copies to one address ..... .25
Five copies to one address ..... .50

Song Leaflet—The Prohibition Map and the Song, "Make the Map All White," words only.
Per 100 ..... $ .35
Per 300 ..... 1.00
Words and music, per copy ..... .05
Per 3 ..... .10
Per 10 ..... .25
Per 100 ..... 1.00

Flag Posters: In colors. "Old Glory" and four beautiful children.
Price each ..... $ .07
Per 4 ..... .25
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Per 100 ..... 3.50

Special prices in 500 or 1,000 lots to one address.

Flag Postcards: In colors. Same pictures as flag posters.
Price per 3 ..... $ .05
Per 20 ..... .25
Per 100 ..... 1.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Allies of the W. C. T. U. By Rev. James F. Albion, D. D. Two-page leaflet. Price 12 or less, each ..... $ .02
Per 100 ..... .20

Pledge or Prison. The Pollard plan for reclaiming drunkards, as presented by Judge Pollard at the International Anti-Alcohol Congress.
Price 12 or less, each ..... $ .05
Per 100 ..... .25

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BOYS' POCKET SERIES

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Price, per 50, 15 cts.; per 100, 25 cents.

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Sample set of 6 ..... $ .10
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THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 25c a year
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Sample copies to Subscription Solicitors, Institutes or Conventions, sent free upon request.

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THE UNION SIGNAL . . $1.52 a year
THE YOUNG CRUSADER . . 37c a year
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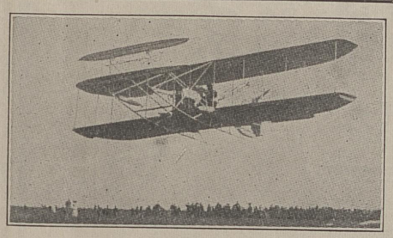

CIRNOP, THE AIRSHIP

In State Edition Land—Subscription Oil Kept by Every Union

Jacksonville, Fla., January 12, 1911.

The "Cirnop" took on board in West Virginia such a good supply of Subscription Oil, that we were able to skim along the Atlantic coast to Florida without stopping. We saw so much of interest in Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia that we are resolved to revisit those states when we can spend some time there.

The benescope, which I mentioned last week, has proved itself very useful indeed, enabling us to see good work in many places where we had not time to alight. So far as Subscription Oil is concerned, we might have stopped wherever there is a union in this state, for every one of the unions keeps it constantly on hand. In Ocala, Plant City, Tampa, Miami and Tallahassee we found the largest amounts, with the exception of Jacksonville, state headquarters, which has the biggest stock of all—seventy-eight units. Coleman, Daytona, DeLand, Gainesville, Green Cove Springs, Key West, Lake City, Lakeland, Madison, Orlando, St. Petersburg, South Jacksonville, Starke, Wildwood, and many other places, seen through the benescope, revealed subscription work that is worthy of more extended mention.

Last year Florida gained 224 per cent in UNION SIGNAL subscriptions and took the premium at Baltimore for the greatest gain of any state. It also won the banner for the most subscriptions in proportion to membership, twenty-two per cent, and took one of the $25 premiums for 250 subscriptions credited to one person. New York and Pennsylvania are the only states having more subscribers than Florida, and the latter has only 129 more. There were forty-four unions on last year's Honor List, and on the Honor Roll were Mrs. Doig of Gainesville, credited with 250 subscriptions, Miss Neal of Jacksonville, 141, and Mrs. Nelson of Miami, thirty-seven.

There are two facts back of this remarkable record: One is that Florida has a state edition of THE UNION SIGNAL, which goes once each month to nearly every member of the W. C. T. U.; the other is the enthusiastic work for the paper by the state president, Miss Neal, and her loyal helpers. Just as a sample of their ways of working: A few days ago Miss Neal sent to THE UNION SIGNAL office a list of names of new unions to which she wished sample copies of the latest Florida Edition sent. About the time these papers reached the women, the presidents of the unions also received a letter from the state president, and another from the state corresponding secretary, inviting them to add to their stock of Subscription Oil. Will they? They will.

It is needless to say that, besides those who receive the state edition only, there are many who subscribe for the paper for *every* week. In fact, the state edition, so far from reducing the list of full-time subscribers, has greatly increased it.

There are many new unions in Florida, so there will doubtless be even better things to tell of the state another year. Miss Neal says: "We are going to stay at the top of the list for subscribers, if it is possible, for our women are so proud of our banner, and I am so anxious that they all have the paper. I assure you I shall give our women no peace unless they do increase our UNION SIGNAL list very much indeed."

Scamp, the *Crusader* Scribe, is a bit jealous over all this UNION SIGNAL booming. He would like it better if every Loyal Temperance Legioner had *The Young Crusader*, and reminds me not to forget to mention Mrs. G. W. Martin of Ocala, who is working hard for one of those gold watches for *Young Crusader* subscriptions this year.

My jolly little mascot need not worry, however, for he had a wireless from his friend Twinkle this morning, begging him to hurry back to the Literature Building at Evanston, because *The Young Crusader* subscriptions are coming in so fast that he cannot possibly keep watch of them alone. We shall therefore return to Evanston before taking another excursion of exploration.

We have had a most delightful time in Florida, and are just a little sorry to return to the land of cold and snowy winter. The orange groves and gardens of Florida are a temptation to delay. We hope to return to the state later in the year, and to give you a more complete account of some of its interesting places and people.

Yours for more state editions,

M. M. SUBS

SPECIAL OFFER

Every reader will be glad to share with her friends the pleasure of reading this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL. You will wish many copies to distribute at your commemorative meetings and to file away for future use. We have ordered extra copies and will make you a special price of $1.25 per hundred (not less than fifty copies to one person at this price). Please send your orders early that you may be sure to get the papers. Single copies two cents each. Send a dime and the names and addresses of five friends whom you wish to interest in our work. Fifty cents will send a copy to each of twenty-five friends. We hope every union will send at least twenty-five copies.

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The Union Signal

VOL. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., FEBRUARY 23, 1911. No. 8



Neal Dow, "The Father of Prohibition"

Special Articles in This Issue

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OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY BILL—PROHIBITION CLAUSE IN INDIAN TREATIES —COLONEL GOETHALS TELLS OF ISTHMIAN CANAL—HEARINGS ON NEW MEXICO CONDITIONS—INDIANS PROTEST AGAINST MOVING PICTURES

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

With only eleven legislative days remaining, the House of Representatives was held at a standstill yesterday by a filibuster planned and conducted by Representative Mann of Illinois. It often has been asserted by Speaker Cannon and others that a majority of the House could do as it pleased, but yesterday's events proved otherwise.

It was private calendar day under the rules, and the business in order was the consideration of the Omnibus War Claims bill, which already has been passed by the Senate. The bill largely affects Southern claimants, and the Democrats, with the assistance of a large number of Republicans, endeavored to pass it. At times the majority in favor of it was as high as 140, but Representative Mann was opposed to the bill, and by dilatory tactics he succeeded in preventing action, although the House was in session from 10 o'clock in the morning until 9:25 o'clock at night. This filibuster, largely a one-man affair, was one of the most remarkable in the history of the House. At one time, in order to secure a quorum, the sergeant-at-arms was directed to arrest all absentees. That official, with assistants, started in pursuit of the missing members; but before any arrests were made, enough absentees drifted into the chamber to make a quorum, and further proceedings under the order were dispensed with.

A tremendous volume of business remains to be transacted by Congress in the eleven legislative days remaining of the present session. Before March 4, consideration must be given a dozen or more measures of general public concern, and in addition appropriation bills must be completed. The House, whose hour of opening is 12 o'clock noon, is commencing its daily tasks at 10 a. m. and continuing until after nightfall, but, with the dilatory tactics already mentioned, the progress of legislation is held in abeyance.

Canadian Reciprocity Bill

By almost the solid vote of the Democratic side, and the minority of the Republicans, the Canadian reciprocity trade agreement passed the House Tuesday, February 14. The passage of the bill came at the end of a long debate which at times was as bitter as any heard on the floor of the chamber in years. The final vote was reached about 8 o'clock p. m. That was the hour and the evening set for the last of the state dinners given at the White House during the season—being in honor of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. A large number of the members and their wives were invited guests. President Taft, who in all possible ways has urged and helped in the passage of this measure, was kept informed as to its progress, and as the dinner hour approached, sent word to the Speaker that if necessary, he would make it a case of breakfast instead of dinner, but to push it through.

The bill is now in the hands of the Senate. The attitude of the President is expected to have considerable influence on the Senate's action, as he has indicated in no uncertain terms that he will call an extra session if the Senate postpones consideration of the bill by permitting a filibuster.

The Senate yesterday in executive session ratified the convention signed at the second Hague Peace Conference held in 1907 creating an International court, and also an additional protocol to the convention making certain modifications intended to remove the constitutional objections of several signatories to the original convention. This convention has been pending in the Senate since February 27, 1908, when it was transmitted by former President Roosevelt, together with the other Hague conventions. The ratification of the convention was postponed upon the request of the Secretary of State until the obstacles which threatened the success of the proposed court were removed. It is expected that Great Britain, which has signed the prize court convention, will ratify the agreement shortly.

Prohibition Clause in Indian Treaties

February 17 the Vice-President laid before the Senate a message from the President relating to the Indian country in the state of Minnesota. In opening his message to the Senate, the President said:

"Half a century ago treaties were entered into with the Indian tribes occupying a portion of the present state of Minnesota, in all of which were contained provisions prohibiting the introduction, manufacture, use and traffic in intoxicants in the country which was the subject of the treaties. In the years which have elapsed conditions have largely changed, the Indian population has been reduced, large white settlements have been made, and great cities like St. Paul and Minneapolis have come to occupy a portion of what, at the date of the treaties, was denominated Indian country. Notwithstanding these facts, this territory still remains subject to the regulations respecting the traffic in liquors originally imposed for the protection of the Indians. Such an anomalous condition of affairs should no longer continue, and the regulation of traffic in liquors in those areas, now almost exclusively occupied by white people, should be left to them."

In connection with the repeal of the President, he urges similar action on the part of Congress in those treaties the provisions of which he is not empowered to repeal or modify.

Colonel Goethals Tells of Isthmian Canal

A scene with but few parallels in its history was offered in the hall of the House of Representatives when Col. George W. Goethals, of the corps of engineers of the United States army, and chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, addressed members of Congress and presented a vivid verbal description, supplemented by stereopticon and moving pictures, of the work that has been accomplished under his supervision upon the Isthmus of Panama. Not since Charles Stewart Parnell, the great Irish political leader, was extended the invitation to address the House in 1879, had such an honor been done any man. Crowded upon the floor of the chamber were, besides Representatives and Senators, members of the President's cabinet and justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. Though every available space was utilized, seats were at a premium, and hundreds, unable to obtain cards of admission, were turned away.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, New York; Joseph H. Choate, former United States ambassador to Great Britain; and Richard Olney, Secretary of State under Grover Cleveland, appeared before the House appropriations committee yesterday to oppose the administration plan of fortifying the Panama Canal. It is understood that these three distinguished men urge the protection of the waterway by an international neutralization agreement.

Hearings on New Mexico Conditions

Three important hearings have been held this week in the interest of conditions existing in New Mexico, the first being before President Taft, the two others before the House Committee on Territories. At the former hearing, Ex-Senator H. W. Blair, who has been retained as counsel for the protestants; S. E. Nicholson, Legislative superintendent of the American Anti-Saloon League; Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, president of the District W. C. T. U., and your superintendent, were received by the President, who gave three-quarters of an hour of his time to the subject, listening to the statements, asking questions, and making suggestions. While we were waiting for leisure on the part of the President, it was interesting to note the character of visitors present. Of course Senators and Representatives had first chance, stated their errands often in an adjoining room, and departed. Then the visitors were introduced to the President by one of the secretaries. These visitors were from several states, as well as from Porto Rico, Alaska and Canada. To every one President Taft gave a most cordial greeting—his hearty wholesome laugh is most contagious, and the twinkle of his eye irresistible. After our interview and as we were leaving, twenty-five students of the University of Pennsylvania were ushered in, and to each was given a hearty handshake and a pleasant word.

At the hearing before the House Committee on Territories, Delegate Andrews, Governor Mills and C. A. Spiess, all of New Mexico, were present to urge the ratification, on the part of Congress, of the constitution, while we as protestants urged an investigation as to frauds committed in the territory relative to the framing of the constitution, presenting affidavits and unimpeachable testimony, in witness thereof. These were filed with the committee, and will be printed in the stenographic reports of the hearing, copies of which may be had upon application to your Congressman.

Indians Protest Against Moving Pictures

A delegation of Indians who have been in Washington the past week, have petitioned the President, and entered protest with Indian Commissioner Valentine against moving pictures, untrue to Indian life, and picturing them as cannibals, thieves, etc., which are shown in many theaters. These Indians claim, and rightly, too, that such representations are calculated to inculcate a false and disagreeable impression of the race, and should be prohibited. Commissioner Valentine promises to do whatever he can to correct the evil.

PROHIBITION RALLY DAY

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is organized for the utter overthrow of the liquor traffic. Our Red Letter Day, March 20, Neal Dow's birthday, gives a splendid opportunity to hold meetings and use, on the platform and in the press, the facts given in this issue. Our National President says, "The W. C. T. U. is not only anti-saloon, but anti-brewery, anti-distillery and anti every form of liquor-making and liquor-selling."

PROGRAM

(Arrange a program for prohibition that will make sentiment in your community. Give children, young people, and adults some part in arranging or carrying on a meeting.)

Singing—"Stand Up for Prohibition," Page 90, *The Temperance Songster*

Scripture Reading—Psalm 10—a description of the liquor traffic. Matthew 5:3-16—a description of the righteousness that exalteth a nation

Prayer by Minister or White Ribboner

Solo—"Will It Pay?" Page 96, *The Temperance Songster*

Readings—(Make selection)

Appreciation of Neal Dow

Biographical Sketch

The Famous Maine Law by Frances E. Willard

Prohibition in Maine by Colonel Fred N. Dow

Singing—"We're Out for Prohibition," Page 128, *The Temperance Songster*

Poem—"After Many Days," Mary A. Lathbury

Optimistic Words from the State Presidents

Singing—by the Loyal Temperance Legion, "Saloons Must Go"

Offering for Local and State Prohibition Work

Quiz on Prohibition—an exercise for young people

Reading—Help Maine Keep the Prohibitory Law, by Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens

Solo—"Victory"

Benediction—"The Lord bless us and keep us; the Lord make His face to shine upon us and be gracious unto us, the Lord lift up His countenance upon us and give us peace."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Neal Dow was born March 20, 1804, in Portland, Maine. He was a lineal descendant of John Dow, who died in Tyler, Norfolk county, England, in 1561, a grandson of whom, Henry, was the first of the family to come to America, settling in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, in 1637, where Neal's father was born in 1766. His parents were Josiah and Dorcas (Allen) Dow; the latter died in 1851 at seventy-five and the former in 1861 at ninety-five years of age.

AN APPRECIATION

To Neal Dow, world-wide, enduring fame came through his long and self-sacrificing service for temperance. With his devotion to this he allowed no personal interest to interfere.

The present generation has little conception of the task which he undertook more than sixty years ago. It was to reverse a public opinion founded in the custom of centuries, and to change the policy of legislation touching the liquor traffic. A man with less than iron nerve and without an unconquerable will would have faltered before it. In the community in which Mr. Dow found his immediate field of labor, as everywhere else, intoxicating liquor was then deemed as indispensable as flour to the health, comfort and happiness of man.

Liquor was believed necessary to preserve the health of those who were well and restore that of those who were sick. Regarded as a gift from God, to refuse its reasonable use was considered a reflection upon the Almighty. It was as much a matter of course for employers of labor to furnish it to their employes as to pay them wages, and the town bell was rung twice daily, at eleven a. m. and four p. m., at the expense of the municipality, as a notice to laborers to take their dram.

> In 1851, in telegraphing the fact of the passage of the Maine Prohibitory law to a friend, Neal Dow said: "The Maine Law, more than any other, will bless the people who adopt it."

The liquor traffic then constituted a large part of the business of Portland; her leading merchants were engaged in it, her wealthiest citizens had secured their fortunes through it. Authorized by law, it was a legitimate trade; supplying an almost universal demand, it was sustained by an overwhelming public sentiment.

Seven distilleries were run, often by night as well as by day, enriching their owners, indirectly paying dividends on wharf, shipping and other property, and furnishing profitable employment to many. The trade in liquor was as respectable as any other calling. No man lost caste in society or influence in state through connection with it, while the sale of liquor was considered as consistent with Christian profession, and as appropriate to saintly life as dealing in Bibles and hymn-books. To be lawfully engaged in it was a patent of respectability, the proper authorities having declared the licensees to be men of "sober life and conversation."

In the midst of such conditions, to declare the liquor traffic hurtful in effect and wrong *per se* was regarded as an insult to the intelligence and an impeachment of the integrity of most respectable citizens.

To urge suppression was to incur the hostility of leaders in every walk of life, to arouse the opposition of those who thought business would suffer thereby, and to lose the countenance of conservative citizens favorable to reform but opposed to going "too fast or too far." But convinced that no progress could be made while the liquor trade was legally considered necessary and respectable, Mr. Dow aimed to strip it of its legal indorsement, and to this end to convince the people that the trade was infamous, through exposing it as the prolific parent of poverty, misery and crime.

Mr. Dow became the object of hostility in various forms. Again and again he appeared before a legislative committee with enormous petitions urging the adoption of prohibition, only to be repulsed. Now a committee would report unfavorably, then one House or the other would reject a favorable report, and again a Governor would veto a bill which had passed both Houses. After all such disappointments he appealed to the people, who, through action at the polls, manifested their determination that the liquor traffic should no longer be shielded by legislation, but should be outlawed as accursed.

In telegraphing the fact of the passage of the Maine prohibitory law, in 1851, to a friend, Neal Dow said, "The Maine Law, more than any other measure, will bless the people who adopt it."

THE MAINE LAW

NEAL DOW in 1894

The Maine Law, enacted May 31, 1851, is a great endeavor to deliver the people from the infinite sin, shame and crime of intemperance, which can never be accomplished except by the suppression of the liquor traffic, through which and by which all intemperance comes.

It is wonderful to see how quietly and with what indifference the great body of educated men and of church membership looks upon this struggle, "between heaven and hell," with apparently no choice as to which side shall win. The liquor traffic is a tremendous power; its weight is all and always against the right and on the side of every wrong. It controls the nation, the states, largely the courts, and the churches, as a body, are silent, if not cowed in its presence.

But for all that, as sure as God reigns, the right will eventually triumph. When that time comes, as come it will, I would not like to be one of those compelled to admit that this great triumph for God, civilization, and humanity, had been won with no help from me.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE

COLONEL FRED N. DOW, Portland, Me.

The writer of this article, a son of Neal Dow, is a leading citizen of Portland, Maine, and President of the Casco National Bank of that city.—THE EDITORS.

Before this article will appear in print, the Legislature of Maine, as now appears certain, will have voted resubmission. This will have been accomplished by two-thirds of those acting upon the question in both Houses voting to submit a proposition to the people to amend the constitution of the state by abrogating what is known as the Prohibitory amendment adopted in 1884. It may be noted, in passing, as not entirely without significance, that there were thousands of remonstrances against this action, and not a single petition for it.

As this result will be heralded far and wide as a repudiation of prohibition in the state of its birth, it may be worth while to learn how far facts warrant such a claim. To this end a glance at the political history of prohibition in Maine is desirable.

What was known as the original Maine Law was enacted in 1851. In 1855, due, it was believed, in large measure to the excitement incident to what was known as "the June riot," a Legislature was elected pledged to repeal the then existing "intensified Maine law" and to substitute a "suitable Prohibitory law." In fulfillment of its pledge, the Legislature, in the winter of 1856, repealed the former, but, in violation of its pledge, enacted a License law instead of a "suitable Prohibitory law." This action was emphatically repudiated by the people at the next fall election. They returned to the Legislature only five of the ninety-four legislators who had voted for license.

In the winter of 1857-1858 the License Law was repealed, a Prohibitory law was enacted, and a special election was ordered that the people might express a choice between the "Prohibitory law of 1858" and the "License law of 1856." The former was preferred by a vote of 28,855 to 5,912 for the latter. The opponents of prohibition, not satisfied with that expression of the popular will, made it an issue in the September election of 1858, but were beaten in the balloting.

The law of 1858, modified from time to time, has remained to this day the basis of the prohibitory legislation of the state. Generally since that date, the state convention of one of the two great political parties, has endorsed prohibition, while that of the other has as frequently condemned it. Generally the former won at the polls, and on the one occasion prior to this year, when the latter party controlled the Legislature, it made no attempt to repeal prohibition.

To guard against the possibility of such repeal by a Legislature elected upon another issue, as was that now in session, many desiring to keep the Prohibitory law favored an amendment of the constitution. Accordingly, in the winter of 1883-1884 the Legislature, by a vote of twenty-two to two in the Senate, and ninety-one to thirty-one in the House, submitted to the people a Prohibitory amendment to this constitution. This was ratified by a vote of 70,783 yeas to 23,811 nays. In this connection it is interesting to note that the votes cast on the same day for the Republican candidate for Governor, numbered 78,318, and for the Democratic candidate, 58,503.

This did not quiet the opposition. Almost immediately thereafter there was talk of resubmission, and four years later there was an unsuccessful attempt in the Democratic state convention, to insert a resubmission plank in its platform. In 1890, a similar attempt was successful. And since that date every Democratic state convention has declared for resubmission.

Little progress, however, was made in that direction until the fall of 1900. In that year the Rev. Samuel F. Pearson was elected sheriff of Cumberland county, which includes the city of Portland, upon the party Prohibition ticket. The remainder of the Republican ticket was elected as usual. The election of Mr. Pearson was due to general dissatisfaction with the supposed relations existing between the illicit liquor sellers and the sheriff's office. It was believed by many voters that those relations were corrupt. On the other hand, the friends of former sheriffs insisted that those officials had given as thorough enforcement of the law as public sentiment would warrant. The election of a Prohibition sheriff pledged to enforcement, would seem to negative that view.

The defeat of the Republican candidate for sheriff in Cumberland county and similar defections, though less marked in other counties, alarmed some of the Republican leaders. Within two or three days after Pearson's election, the then chairman of the Republican state committee, through an authorized interview advocating it, breathed into resubmission some vitality. I was absent from home at the time, but upon learning through the press the next day what the state chairman had said, I wired a signed editorial to *The Evening Express*, opposing the position taken by him. I had been recently chairman of the Republican state committee and was fairly well known through the State. That editorial made it evident that resubmission would be vigorously opposed. The position taken by the state chairman naturally encouraged the opponents of prohibition to take up the cry for resubmission. These were reinforced by some earnest friends of the state Prohibitory law who thought it would be wise to resubmit. But when the question came up in the Legislature, the next winter, Republican opposition to it had become so pronounced and general, that the chairman himself, as a member of the State Senate, voted against it.

The vote that year was the first in a series of five votes taken in as many Legislatures. They are given here as illustrating the varying strength of the resubmission movement as an issue.

	Senate		House	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1901.....	3	22	34	84
1903.....	5	18	40	88
1905.....	3	15	28	100
1907.....	16	10	68	73
1909.....	7	22	52	93

This last vote was the only one of the series taken by a Legislature elected in a campaign in which the question was squarely at issue: That is, when one party had resolved for, and the other party against resubmission. At this writing, the vote in the Legislature in session has not been taken. But the result has been forecast in the opening paragraphs of this article.

In the fall of 1907 a prominent Republican, a man of probity and worth, announced himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, 1908, upon a resubmission platform. In his canvass he declared himself to be a prohibitionist. He promised that if resubmission came, he would stump the state for the retention of constitutional prohibition. His advocacy of resubmission naturally extended aid and comfort to "resubmissionists." It proved disastrous, nevertheless, to his gubernatorial aspirations. His competitor for the nomination, proclaiming himself for prohibition and against resubmission, secured such an overwhelming majority of the state convention, that our resubmission friend withdrew as a candidate, facetiously stating that there had been resubmission in his case, and he was satisfied that his own party did not want it.

That convention declared squarely for prohibition, and against resubmission. As usual the Democratic party pronounced for the latter, but was silent as

(Continued on Page Nine)

The Famous Maine Law—How It Was Created

FRANCES E. WILLARD

There was a certain Portland citizen who occupied a government position and who was addicted to periodical intemperance. One evening his wife came to the young Neal Dow, who was even then a power in temperance circles, and told him that her husband was at a certain saloon, and that if he was absent from his duty on the morrow he would surely lose his position. Would Mr. Dow go after him and try to induce the rumseller not to sell him any more liquor? Mr. Dow found him in the saloon and said to the proprietor, "I wish you would sell no more liquor to Mr. B."

"Why, Mr. Dow," said he, "I must supply my customers."

"But," was the reply, "this gentleman has a large family to support. If he goes to his office drunk tomorrow, he will lose his place. I wish you would sell him no more." The rumseller became angry at this and said that he, too, had a family to support, that he had a license to sell liquor, and he proposed to do it, and that when he wanted advice he would ask for it. "So you have a license to sell liquor," said Mr. Dow, "and you support your family by impoverishing others. With God's help, I'll change all this." He went home fully determined to devote his life to suppressing the liquor traffic. Thus "The Maine Law" originated.

Testimony of Prohibition Governors

MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

Let some of the governors of the prohibitory states be heard on this question. Governor Noel of Mississippi says: "The law is as well, if not better enforced than many other laws on our books, such as carrying concealed weapons, gambling and the like."

Governor Fernald of Maine says: "There are more than 212,000 school children in the state of Maine. Not one of this great army of healthy, happy, rugged boys and girls has ever seen emblazoned over a store front, a sign advertising the sale of intoxicating liquors. They have walked the hundreds of miles of business streets of our twenty cities and 454 towns, on their way to and from their schools, they have seen the names of their fathers shining in letters of gold as sellers of all the wholesome and necessary articles of trade, as lawyers and doctors and printers, but never as poisoners of the human system and wreckers of homes. This is the legacy that has come to these 212,000 children from the 200,000 school children of the generation that preceded them. I hope these 212,000 children will pledge themselves to bequeath to the 225,000 school children who without doubt will follow them, the same precious legacy."

Governor Stubbs of Kansas says: "I do not claim that we have no violations of the prohibitory law, for if there were no violations such a law would not be necessary. It does mean that the prohibitory law in Kansas is as well enforced as other criminal statutes, and that when men violate it they are arrested, convicted and promptly sent to prison."

John Burke, Governor of North Dakota, says: "The big farmer will tell you that when saloons were licensed and a wet day came, his employes, perhaps right in the very busy season, went to town and got drunk and the farmer suffered a great loss waiting for them to sober up; and that the banishment of the saloon has taken from the employe the opportunity to get drunk and a great many laborers come in during the harvest season, when a day means a great deal to the farmer, and hence the farmer has become a prohibitionist. The merchant finds that with the banishment of the saloon the people generally have more money to spend in the legitimate channels of trade and that in consequence the collections are better, and the people are better housed, better clothed, better fed and better schooled on account of prohibition, and so the business man becomes a prohibitionist because it puts money into his pocket and at the same time it improves the moral condition of the community."

W. W. Kitchin, Governor of North Carolina, says: "As to disrespect for the law: There is opposition to it, but I think no disrespect except by those who violate it. If there is any other disrespect, it is confined to those who opposed it and who wish to encourage efforts towards its repeal. As to the liquor sold: There is far less liquor sold in this state now than before prohibition. There is less drunkenness and less crime."

We might quote reams of such testimony from prohibition states and prohibition cities and counties.

Two Governors on Prohibition

Governor Kitchin of North Carolina

In his admirable message to the General Assembly Governor Kitchin had the following to say about prohibition:

Prohibition has now been in force throughout the state for two years. This is a short period with which to measure the effects of a reform movement. We have done little more than planted the seed, whose full fruitage will be gathered by coming generations. And yet already the results fully justify its adoption. There has been, as appears from the Attorney-General's report, based upon Superior Court statistics, a marked diminution in crime, even in the crime of violating the prohibition law. Business has experienced increase rather than diminished prosperity. Morality, industry and frugality have increased, and politics and government have been to a great extent relieved of one of their most corrupting influences.

Governor Hooper of Tennessee

The newly elected governor of Tennessee, Benjamin W. Hooper, in his inaugural address, said:

We have swung too far around the cycle of civilization to force the state to sit with closed eyes and folded hands, and offer no resistance to her worst scourger. The man who advocates that society do nothing more than to build and equip the hospitals, asylums, jails and penitentiaries and dig the graves for

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

"AFTER MANY DAYS"

MARY A. LATHBURY

There shall be an handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains: the fruit thereof shall shake like Lebanon.—Psalm 72; 16

A child stood by the Eastern sea;
The dawn-light of the century
Lay radiant within his eyes,
As flame within an opal lies,
And round his brows a nimbus played
That the ascending morning made.
A woman saw the light, and smiled,
And mused upon the prophet child;
But others said: "The dawn is gray,
And brings another sunless day."

The day unfolded like a flower
Above the boy, and brought the hour
In which an angel passing by
Dropped some strange seed, all brown and dry,
Into his small, unconscious hand,
Saying, "Go, sow it through the land."

He sowed it in the city streets,
Where wrong in deadly conflict meets
With righteousness. It sprung to life,
And in the pauses of the strife
Uplifted first the blade, the leaf,
And then the promise of the sheaf
That, ripening slowly through the years,
And harvested with toil and tears,
And half destroyed by craft and hate,
Was yet the seed that sowed the state.

These were the "years of the right hand
Of the Most High," and this the land—
The alpha of the states—that threw
A second banner to the blue;
And on its white folds, fair and plain,
Men read the righteous Law of Maine.

Along the line of rugged rock
That crowds to meet the breaker's shock;
Across the hills of singing pine;
Across the silent lakes that shine
Like sapphires on a silver thread;
Where great Katahdin lifts his head
To kiss the clouds: where men have wrought
The fortunes of the state from naught:
Where in a net of highways stand
The homes and cities of the land;
O'er inland fields and sunny isles,
The seed of God in fruitage smiles.

The seed was borne to other sod
By wings and winds prepared of God.
It sowed our battlefields: it fell
Where men had reared the gates of hell.
And women watched, through heat and cold,
Each heaven-planted seed unfold
And lift its little leaf and blade
In the spring warmth their love had made.
They fed and fostered it through years
With breath of prayer, and rain of tears,
Until the plains and mountains passed
It touched the circling seas at last.

And now? The breath of God has blown
The holy seed through every zone;
And royal men who breathe the breath,
And do the deeds that conquer death,
Are sowers going forth to sow
The seed of seventy years ago.

What of the child? Though he was born
At daybreak in the Century's morn,
He lives to see its wheeling sun
Descend upon a victory won
For the round world. The golden light
About his head has changed to white,
And, like a "crown of glory," now
Rests on the Grand Old Man—Neal Dow.

HELP MAINE KEEP THE PROHIBITORY LAW

LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS

For more than half a hundred years Maine has sustained its beneficent Prohibitory Law in spite of the attacks of all liquordom. As is well known the insurgency, "high cost of living" ideas which were so prevalent last fall throughout the country resulted in the defeat in Maine of the party which has been in power in the state for thirty years and more, and a Governor and Legislature favorable to resubmission of the prohibitory amendment were elected. It should be stated in this connection that resubmission was not during the campaign brought forward and discussed as a campaign issue.

Last week the Maine Legislature voted for resubmission and now follows the greatest prohibition battle the world has ever known. The question of the retention of Maine's constitutional prohibitory amendment will go to the men people to vote upon next September, a majority vote only being necessary for the decision.

The Maine W. C. T. U. is well equipped for the conflict, confident that all the heavenly forces will help those who work for the retention of the law which has so long blessed the homes of Maine. Who will be arrayed against us is plainly shown by the following statement which has just come into my possession:

A prominent Maine man who believed in resubmission was traveling in the South a few weeks after the state election. On the train he fell into conversation with a well-appearing man who sat with him. Upon learning he was a Maine man, the stranger immediately asked if he believed in resubmission. The Maine man said he did, and the stranger much pleased at this, proceeded to disclose to him that he was the president of a State Brewers' Association and said:

"It is the plan of the liquor men to do thorough work in Maine if the Legislature grants resubmission, because Maine is the key state and if we can overthrow prohibition there, we shall have no trouble with other states. The liquor dealers' associations will put a man in every place with abundant money to buy every vote that can be bought for a license law, and on election day they will hire the most reputable man in the town to carry voters to the polls, putting in from $250 to $500 in every place for this purpose. My association is ready to put $1,000,000 into this work and I know other liquor associations will do the same."

Listening to these plans to corrupt his state, the Maine man lost his ardor for resubmission and came home a strong, anti-resubmissionist and will do all he can to keep Maine's prohibitory law.

"The rulers of the darkness of this world" will certainly do all within their power to overthrow the Maine Law, but our hopes are triumphant over all our fears. From all sides we are receiving letters of cheer and encouragement. The Neal Dow memorial meetings will this year be more significant and more impressive than at any previous time in our history. Neal Dow is leading today as in the days of old. We rejoice that such a man has lived and that his spirit is growing stronger and more powerful every day. As I dictate these words, I am thinking of some lines written by Miss Gordon which Neal Dow's daughter Cornelia, our beloved and promoted comrade, loved to hear us singing out under the pine trees at our great summer meetings.

Oh, the old state of Maine how we love it,
Its mountains, its sea and its shore.
The brightest of stars shine above it
But one shines out evermore;
'Tis the bright star of state prohibition
In its light read the name of Neal Dow.

* * * * * * * *

The star of prohibition shall not lose its brightness and the name of Neal Dow, the father of prohibition, will be honored more and more as humanity is lifted nearer to the heart of the Eternal.

Optimistic Words From State Presidents

Alabama (Mrs. J. B. Chatfield, President): The Legislature has just passed a local option bill, referring the question, with the county as a unit, to the people.

Arkansas (Mrs. Lulu A. Markwell, President): The total vote in the state for license was 59,113, and against the license 82,289, making a majority of 23,262 against license, which is larger by 315 than the majority two years ago. We gained dry counties as follows: Carroll, Hempstead, Ouachita, Miller, Jackson, Polk, St. Francis and Cross. There are now only twelve wet counties in the state. Since the election in 1908, 36 saloons have been voted out. There are now only 28 wet towns in the state. A state-wide prohibition bill will be introduced in the Legislature of 1911.

Arizona (Mrs. Imogen F. H. LaChance, President): A law giving the people county option by majority vote was enacted by the Legislature. The same body segregated all municipalities for local option purposes. The new constitution will probably contain provisions for the initiative and referendum, under which a good local option law can be passed.

California (Mrs. Hester T. Griffith, President): The state has no general local option law. The constitution of the state, however, and the statutes, as well, are such as to permit each county board of supervisors to give the people the benefits of the local option provision if they are so inclined. In a large number of the counties the supervisors have granted the people the right of local option, and as a result, eleven counties have abolished the saloon. A suffrage amendment resolution has passed both Houses.

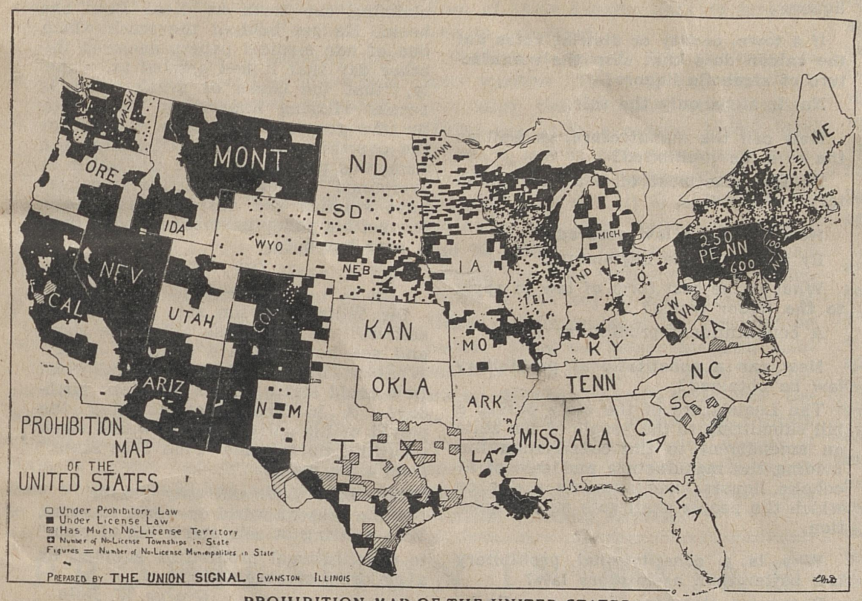
Colorado (Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, President): Instead of equal suffrage being in danger in our state, woman is more fully coming into her rights. The state superintendent of Public Instruction and forty-three of the sixty county superintendents; one commissioner for the city and county of Denver; one justice of the peace and four state Representatives are women. It was a woman who nominated the Speaker of the House and the chaplain, and a woman led the procession composed of a committee from the Senate and House, followed by the Chief Justices in their robes, Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other state officials, when they filed into the House for the inaugural service. Women within and outside the Legislature are marshaling the forces for an "eight hour law for women" and reform educational measures. The Search and Seizure bill, which will make possible the securing of convicting evidence against the "bootlegger," drawn by and championed by women, is preferred to the one introduced by men, "because it needs less amending." Women of Denver, representing various organizations, meet every week at the State House to discuss legislative matters.

Connecticut (Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, President): The reports for 1910 show a reduction in the number of saloons in Connecticut. A new law which went into effect October 1, 1909, limits the number of licenses to one to 500 of the population, forbids any retail saloonkeeper selling or delivering any liquors in any town except where his license is held, fixes the hour of closing saloons at 10 p. m., with certain extension privileges by local authorities, and makes more stringent the provisions as to sale by druggists. The reports for 1910 show a reduction in the number of saloons in the state.

Delaware (Mrs. Kate E. Smithers, President): Two of the three counties of Delaware are wholly dry. Thirty municipalities are without saloons. About 80,000 people live in no-license territory and there are left in the state but 201 saloons.

District of Columbia (Mrs. Emma S. Shelton, President): A remarkable effort to secure a prohibition law for the District from the last Congress was made without success. The law forbids the opening of a saloon within 400 feet of a church or school.

OPTIMISTIC WORDS FROM STATE PRESIDENTS



PROHIBITION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES
(Revised January, 1911)

Florida (Miss Minnie E. Neal, President): Several of our wet counties voted a majority for our amendment, so it is likely that there will be several county elections this spring. Our Legislature convenes in April. We mean to bring about state-wide prohibition.

Georgia (Mrs. T. E. Patterson, President): Statutory prohibition, enacted August 5, 1907; in effect January 1, 1908. Since then the prosperity and progress throughout the state has been phenomenal. Nowhere have taxes been increased; property values have increased; business has never been so prosperous, nor progress so rapid. More banks have been chartered during the past year than ever in the history of the state—no failures and reports show good dividends. There are fewer prisoners, some towns reporting "not an occupant in the jail." Peace, prosperity and happiness prevail.

Illinois (Mrs. Mary E. Kuhl, President): Illinois will continue the campaign of education and the enrollment list plan for state-wide prohibition this year. Illinois has 39 dry counties. Over 2,000,000 of her people live in dry territory. We will have Greater Illinois when freed from the liquor traffic.

Indiana (Mrs. Culla J. Vayhinger, President): We are in the midst of a tremendous upheaval. County option law repealed—given township and incorporated city unit. Inside of two months 15 or 20 counties will vote. The W. C. T. U. legislative committee is at the Legislature with a petition for a joint resolution submitting a prohibitory amendment to the constitution.

Iowa (Mrs. Etta B. Hurford, President): We had a great campaign in Des Moines. The sum of $200,000 was raised by the temperance people to fight saloon petitions, and although we were defeated, it was an educational campaign. The outlook is favorable for a resubmission of the prohibition amendment in Iowa. The Amendment Association has sent out 30,000 resubmission petitions which are being circulated by the W. C. T. U. and other temperance organizations. These will be submitted to the Legislature early in the coming session.

Kansas (Mrs. Lillian M. Mitchner, President): We realize that the fight in Kansas is serious but we believe we shall hold our splendid prohibitory law. We have 427 unions with a membership of 8,000. We expect to have 10,000 members at the close of the year. A suffrage amendment resolution has been passed by House and Senate.

Kentucky (Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp): Out of 119 counties, 96 have banished the saloon under local option. A prohibition amendment will be demanded of the next legislature.

Louisiana (Mrs. A. C. McKinney, President): We regret that our Legislature is composed of the same men who constituted it last year. As new legislators are elected every four years, we hope for "better things" in 1912. There has been practically no change in the map of Louisiana.

Maryland (Mrs. Mary R. Haslup, President): All counties that have abolished saloons thus far, have done so under the provisions of special acts passed by the Legislature, there being no general local option law on the statute books. The city of Baltimore has a number of dry residence districts which have been made so by special legislation. The fight is now on for a uniform local option measure that will include, in all probability, the county, district, municipal and ward features.

Massachusetts (Mrs. Katharine Lent Stevenson, President): Massachusetts has a high license, local option law, the vote on the license question being taken annually, the towns voting in the spring, the cities in the autumn. According to the latest figures sixteen cities and 244 towns voted "No;" seventeen cities and 77 towns voted "Yes." The no-license cities comprise in area 31 per cent of the area of all the cities; the no-license towns comprise in area 71 per cent of the area of all the towns. The no-license places comprise in area 68 per cent of the entire state. The no-license cities, by the census of 1905, have a population of 30 per cent of all cities. The no-license towns have a population of 72 per cent of all the towns. If the city of Boston could be eliminated from the reckoning, the majority in Massachusetts would be largely in favor of no-license. Two vigorous campaigns for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution have been carried forward during the two preceding years, and the third is now going on.

Michigan (Mrs. E. L. Calkins, President): There has been no change in the Michigan situation during the last year. The battle is on in many counties and many things are in the air. The Legislature is in session and we have opened state headquarters, and are in the thick of the fight.

Minnesota (Miss Rozette Hendrix, President): There are four prohibitionists in the House and one in the Senate, a gain of two from the last Legislature. One prohibition sheriff and one county superintendent of schools have been elected. The conditions in Minnesota are most hopeful in every way.

Missouri (Mrs. Kate F. Newton, President): We shall endeavor to have another state-wide election called, separate from the general election. We have now 87 out of 114 new counties wholly or partially dry. We shall yet have state-wide prohibition.

Mississippi (Mrs. Harriet B. Kells, President): The only additional law passed by our last Legislature was to prohibit any passenger drinking on a train in passage through this state. It gave the conductor power to put such person off the train anywhere—in the woods if he so desired—and to call to his aid anybody on the train. A bill was passed ordering, at state expense, posters on the subject of the physiological effects of alcohol and narcotics, to be placed in every public schoolroom in Mississippi. The bill also required information on tuberculosis. The W. C. T. U. and the various churches are expecting to ask the next Legislature for constitutional prohibition. A new body will be elected this year.

Montana (Mrs. Allie Updyke Hutchinson, President): The work is gaining all the time and public sentiment is growing stronger and stronger against the saloon.

Nebraska (Mrs. Frances Beveridge Heald, President): The defeat of Mr. Dahlman and the election of Governor Chester A. Aldrich, was a great victory for temperance. We have 27 more dry towns than we had in 1909. County option was defeated in the Senate by only one vote—17 to 16.

Nevada (Mrs. Nettie P. Hershiser, President): Prize fighting, the divorce question and the saloon power confront us. We are fighting for county option. Our path is on the mountain side; we camp on the trail, and move our tents toward the summit. Our consecrated women and true knights of the Sierras are in the fray. We shall win, be the struggle long or short.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

The Union Signal

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

The Temperance Educational Quarterly should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.

YOU ARE INVITED

We trust the fact that this issue is filled with material for the celebration of Prohibition Rally Day will not cause our readers to forget the importance of THE UNION SIGNAL Red Letter Day, March 1.

There will be a delightful meeting at Headquarters on the afternoon of that day. In accordance with the expressed desire of our Editor-in-Chief, the program to be carried out will place special emphasis on THE UNION SIGNAL.

The General Officers will receive the friends at The Willard, National W. C. T. U. Headquarters, and every one is most heartily invited to come, at 2:30 and enjoy the program. The social hour following the program will be most enjoyable. THE UNION SIGNAL editors and the manager of the Circulation department will receive in THE UNION SIGNAL room, and friends will be shown the new building and its admirably arranged offices.

We hear that showers of subscriptions are coming for our Official Organ, and they will be gladly received.

ORDER AT ONCE

The valuable information in this issue of THE UNION SIGNAL should be widely circulated. At the low price of $1.25 per hundred copies to one address, you can afford to distribute many papers in public meetings and to help in local option campaigns. We have printed many extra copies, but your order should be sent very soon to insure getting the papers.

PROHIBITION QUIZ

What is a prohibitory law?

A law that forbids the sale of alcoholic liquors.

If a town, county or district votes out the saloon does that stop the manufacture of alcoholic liquors?

No, it stops only the sale.

How can the manufacture, as well as the sale, be prohibited?

By the enactment of a state prohibitory law.

How is such a law secured?

By a vote of the Legislature.

What is the best form of law to apply to the liquor traffic?

A constitutional prohibitory law.

How can a constitutional prohibitory law be obtained?

The Legislature of the state passes a bill submitting to the people of the state an amendment to the constitution forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors; and appoints a day on which the people shall vote on the question.

Why is a constitutional prohibitory law better than a statutory law?

Because a statutory law can easily be repealed but it is difficult to change a constitutional law.

How many states have prohibitory laws?

Eight: *Maine, Kansas, North Dakota, Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, Tennessee.*

IMPRESS THE PEOPLE WITH THE PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION

The material for the Prohibition Rally Day program, with the exception of the music, is all to be found in this issue. On March 20, or some other convenient date, inspiring, splendid meetings should be held. This is the opportunity to impress the people with the progress of prohibition. Let us remember the states that are in the midst of campaigns. Do not fail to read Mrs. Stevens' earnest appeal for the state of Maine, where the Legislature has just voted for resubmission.

Every white ribboner will wish to help in this great campaign. We must meet the organized liquor traffic with the mighty power of the organized white ribbon hosts, and at the polls, next September, win the victory that will keep Maine's splendid prohibitory law.

YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY

Have you sent your "birthday subscription" to THE UNION SIGNAL this year? If not, please send by return mail, that it may reach this office before March 1, when we celebrate our UNION SIGNAL Red Letter Day. Enclose your visiting card, writing on it the greeting you wish to extend to our Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. Stevens. Subscriptions and greetings are always in order but you must send at once if you are to be "counted in" on our 1911 celebration, which will also celebrate the establishment of the Editorial and Circulation departments in their fine office rooms in the new building. Address your subscription letters to THE UNION SIGNAL, Evanston, Ill.

TRIBUTE TO NEAL DOW ON HIS NINETIETH BIRTHDAY

Very few reformers have been so staunch, steady and unflinching in proclaiming the truth as Neal Dow has been. He got hold of the truth which one of our medical papers declared the other day that it had arrived at, namely, "that the cause of drunkenness is Drink." Basing himself on this truth for the generations he has worked for the overthrow of drink. Of course the numerous people who love to "tinker at symptoms" rather than strike at causes have slighted and despised his efforts, but yet his policy is stronger today than it ever has been.

(Sir) Wilfrid Lawson

Sir Wilfrid Lawson said in a recent address: "I will strike a balance sheet and see how we are getting along." What a "balance sheet" General Neal Dow could strike on his ninetieth birthday! A balance sheet covering the period of his active service would show a getting along in his "Pine Tree State," from a day when

"Their only wish and only prayer
For the present world or world to come,
Was a string of eels and a jug of rum,"

to constitutional prohibition adopted by a majority of over 47,000.

George W. Bain

A CALL TO PRAYER

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, President of the National and the Maine Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has sent out a call to all of the local unions in Maine to hold, in common with every other state, the Frances E. Willard Commemorative meeting on or near February 17, as has been the custom each year since Miss Willard passed away. This year Mrs. Stevens varies the call to the Maine unions by asking that at this public meeting the first half hour shall be a service of prayer, inasmuch as it is fitting in the opening of this campaign that white ribboners and others should simultaneously pray for Divine wisdom, strength and guidance in the work for the retention of Maine's prohibitory law. The meeting which follows the prayer service will most appropriately be devoted to prohibition. Frances E. Willard was a great advocate of state-wide prohibition and a firm believer in the Maine prohibitory law.

"SHE BUILDED BETTER THAN SHE KNEW"

"Adrianna, you must not stay here; your first duty is to Colorado and to Colorado I give you; that will be my part in the glorious campaign you are waging for a white state." These were the courageous words uttered by Mrs. Alice Gray Baldwin of Short Tract, New York, to her daughter, Mrs. Adrianna Hungerford, who was at the time sharing with her sister, the vigils of their mother's sick-room. Mrs. Antoinette A. Hawley, in Colorado's state paper, pays a beautiful tribute to Mrs. Baldwin, who passed away a few weeks ago.

A CALL TO ARMS

The strong citadel which has guarded prohibition, the brightest gem of our modern civilization, has fallen into the hands of the enemy. Ruthlessly now will the wily leaders move on to the next part of the well planned campaign. Equipped with wealth, they are prepared to marshal their forces of greed, of vice, and of corruption, that they may enthrone what Lieutenant Hobson of Santiago fame calls "The Great Destroyer" as the ruling power in the state we have been taught to love. The plans of the campaigns for the enthronement of the usurper where the free people should reign, have long been laid.

Men and women of Maine! The call goes out to you for volunteers. Armed with vicious weapons this army advances, officered by greed, to force the state to permit and protect an institution whose sole object and purpose is to debase manhood, to bring grief and misery to womanhood, to rob little children of their natural right to laughter and to happiness.

Citizens of Maine! You are called to holy warfare. The very best that is in you must rise to resist this invasion Think you it is a contest among ourselves, a sort of civil war among adherents of different schools of honest thought? Not so! It is an invasion of Maine by the liquor traffic. Prohibition and its offspring have been making sad inroads upon the territory of the traffic. Maine is the key to the situation. If Maine can be captured the rest will be easier. It is no longer bleeding Kansas, it is bleeding Maine. Stand by your state! Give the lie to its defamers! Defend its homes! Throttle the traitors who would turn the glittering current of your wealth from the savings banks to the grog shop and the brothel!—The Portland Evening Express.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE

(Continued from Page Four)

to the former. In the ensuing election the Republicans elected more representatives to the Legislature chosen that fall, than in the preceding election, when they were silent as to resubmission. In the Legislature the next winter, the Republicans voted for prohibition and solidly against resubmission.

Early in 1910 it became apparent that the tide was setting in Maine, as through the country, against the Republican party. Not a few political observers in the state believed that that tide would sweep the state into Democratic control. Early convinced of that, I did what I could to keep the resubmission issue out of the campaign. The Republican state convention made no reference to it. The Republican papers and orators kept silent upon it. Some of the Democratic leaders were as willing to ignore it. Though the usual plank was put in their platform, it was not referred to in the keynote speech of their presiding officer. During the campaign their speakers generally ignored it. Everywhere it was subordinated to the issue of the state finances. This latter was, in fact, the all-engrossing local issue. That and the high cost of living and the general trend toward Democratic rule, defeated the Republicans of Maine. Resubmission was so far out of sight that even *The Portland Express*, in every other campaign actively antagonistic to it, in this had not a word to say upon it.

Immediately after the election, when it was known that the Republicans had lost the Governor and both Houses of the Legislature, the talk about resubmission was revived. Meanwhile someone representing himself as an official of some sort of a liquor distillery, advertised himself extensively in the Maine papers as the potent influence that had wrought the change. However, the party committed to resubmission, despite its general success, had failed to elect to the Legislature the two-thirds required to change the constitution. Technically, therefore, resubmission had again been defeated by the people. Had the question been one of removing a Republican official on political grounds, such removal requiring a two-thirds vote of both Houses, the incumbent would have been as safe in office as if his party had carried both branches unanimously.

It is to be remembered, however, that from the inception of the movement for resubmission, some leading friends of prohibition favored it. A great many other voters, not specially interested one way or the other, but naturally favorable to the retention of the Prohibitory clause in the constitution, had been of the opinion that the people should again pass upon the subject. The result of the election naturally led large numbers who had theretofore actively opposed it, to withdraw all opposition to it. It was soon evident that it could be no longer delayed.

In dividing upon this question the immediate issue, be it understood, did not directly involve prohibition. Some men from both parties in the Legislature, who are pronounced prohibitionists, record themselves for resubmission. And among the voters at large in the state, the same is true. While the earlier platform declarations for resubmission were coupled with denunciations of prohibition, later expressions for it have voiced no such antagonism. And what has in these latter days been urged for it, frequently has been associated with the declaration that it was not aimed against prohibition. Governor Plaisted, as a candidate, on the stump last fall, took occasion to assure his hearers that the resubmission plank in the platform upon which he stood had no bearing upon prohibition. He said it was an assertion of the right of the people to pass upon the question—only that, and nothing more.

Speaking generally, however, all who are opposed to prohibition have favored resubmission, and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that its success is a great advantage to those who would substitute for prohibition some form of legislation more acceptable to the liquor interests. Division upon the question among the friends of prohibition has led to their abandonment of the citadel provided by the constitution, and to their exposing prohibition to a direct assault which will be financed and aided to the utmost by the liquor interests of the land.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC DESERVES NO MERCY

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP GOODSELL

The liquor traffic deserves neither charity nor mercy. There is no law it will keep, no pledge it will honor, no child it will not taint, no woman it will not befoul, no man it will not degrade. It feeds upon dishonesties of conduct and on the shame of brothels. It stimulates all revenges and makes the murderer dance upon the body he has killed. It falsely claims, etc., to be a great public interest because it employs thousands and pays heavy taxes. But no money in the pockets of employers, or no taxes in the treasury of the city, county, state or nation, can balance the monetary losses of the nation through this traffic. No profits, however real or immense, can compensate for the corruption of our politics, the emptiness of the drunkard's home or the fulness of prisons and graves. Rise and pledge eternal enmity to this foe of God and man.

GOOD THINGS COMING

The March 2 issue will contain, among other things, an illustrated article on "The World in Boston," by Ella Gilbert Ives, a fine report of the Child Welfare Exhibit by Jane Stewart, and an unusually original temperance allegory, "The Yellow Pup," by Jean K. Baird.

A bill allowing women to vote on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquor was introduced in the House of Representatives of the Vermont Legislature. The bill was favored by the W. C. T. U. and the Anti-Saloon League and much petition work was done. When the time came for the final consideration of the bill the floor and galleries were well filled with people eager to listen to the spirited debate which lasted several hours. The result of the vote was the defeat of the measure by a vote of 97 to 123.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.



HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

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RED LETTER DAYS

MARCH 1—UNION SIGNAL *Subscription Day (birthday of Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens)*
MARCH 20—*Prohibition Rally Day (birthday of General Neal Dow)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

SABBATH OBSERVANCE

MRS. KATHRYN WERT HOLLER

In their mad, money-getting rush and in pleasure-seeking, men are unconsciously losing one of the greatest blessings of this civilized country, that of a guaranteed right to one day's rest in seven. Therefore, aside from obeying the command of God, we can do no greater service for man than to keep for him this day of opportunity.

The work of this department is to us a privilege, as well as a service. Doing for others makes us forgetful of self and loving toward the Father. It is not our province, as some think, to compel others to be good but to assist those who are denied this God-given day for rest and worship, and to help the thoughtless to do better.

Week of Prayer

This year our Sabbath Observance Week of Prayer will be April 23-30, inclusive. To make the most of this week of devotion we ought to begin our plans early, and enlist the young people's societies of all denominations, that if possible they may give a special Sabbath Observance program. Every young people's society should have a Lord's Day committee. Let us also co-operate with the various churches and their pastors in making the mid-week prayer meeting one of interest and profit for Sabbath Observance; and specially urge each pastor to preach upon the subject on the Lord's day.

To this end may we labor and pray earnestly ourselves that the Lord will give us victory.

Department Work

The work of this department is opening up in a very encouraging way and there is every reason to expect great things for the year 1911.

I want to commend the state superintendents who have already complied with my request and are circulating their state Sabbath laws in leaflet form, by hand-bill and through the public press. Laws are great educators and if we will have them printed in the daily papers, they not only will prove interesting news, but we can thus get the attention of those whom we can not reach in any other way.

Sabbath Observance Mottoes

We are trying to get one of our Sabbath Observance mottoes into the hands of every Sunday school scholar. Chapin Park union of South Bend, Ind., placed 700 of these little mottoes in the homes and offices of the city.

Literature and Supplies

Please order all literature and supplies through your state superintendent, as she will want to keep in touch with what you are doing.

The "Call to Prayer" leaflet is now ready for distribution and may be had at 10 cts. per 100.

I will award a new Sabbath Observance pennant to the state having the largest proportionate number of superintendents who report to the state superintendent.

Suggestive Program

As a number of superintendents have asked me for a suggestive program for a parlor or public meeting, I submit the following:

Opening Song—"One Day in Seven". .....(Leaflet No. 68)
Prayer.....By a Leading Pastor
Responsive Reading—"Bible Teaching on the Sabbath"....(Leaflet No. 99)
Song—"O Sabbath, 'Tis of Thee"..... .....(Leaflet No. 68)
Address—"Value of the Sabbath to Men" .....(Leaflet No. 118)
By a business man
Paper—"Are Christians Responsible for Sabbath Desecration?"..... .....(Leaflet No. 97)
By a W. C. T. U. Woman
Address—"Is the Sunday Newspaper Emptying the Churches?"..... .....(Leaflet No. 111)
By a Pastor
Song—"Remember the Sabbath"..... .....(Leaflet No. 68)
Special Music
Prayer

Read our Sabbath Observance Pledge and ask for signatures; distribute literature at all meetings.

The above leaflets and 25 copies of the "Call to Prayer" may be had for 10 cents.

South Bend, Ind.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE

MRS. SUSANNA M. D. FRY

The new Literature Building of the National W. C. T. U. is not only completed, but is a beehive of industry. One half of the lower floor is filled with literature, in addition to which, much is stored in the dry, light, airy basement of the building. The stock consists of campaign and other leaflets, maps, posters, etc., heretofore published by the National W. C. T. U.; the stock purchased of Miss Gilbert; the literature of the various departments, and the new leaflets being issued from time to time. For names and prices of the latter, please watch THE UNION SIGNAL. Orders for literature should be addressed to the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois. To address letters in any other way occasions delay.

Because I am superintendent of the National department of Temperance Literature, many letters asking for samples, or ordering leaflets, have come to me, whereas my relation to the literature stock of the National W. C. T. U. is no different from that of any other superintendent.

I have a few department leaflets for the use of those pushing literature: A Plan of Work, Program for a Literature Meeting, The National W. C. T. U. Literature Building, What One Paper Did, Two Patriots—Abraham Lincoln and Frances E. Willard, and some other helps.

Letters of inquiry received from time to time plainly show that the writers do not take THE UNION SIGNAL. It is impossible to educate from the ground floor up, in a single reply or a half dozen of them. State, county or local superintendents of Literature are most earnestly exhorted to supply themselves first of all with THE UNION SIGNAL. Without it they will always be at the end of the procession, if indeed they are in it at all.

To Local Superintendents

Ask for an appropriation for literature out of the dues received by the union. This failing, give an entertainment, a medal contest, or otherwise raise money.

Keep the union itself keyed up on the literature subject by bringing to its notice the new leaflets as they appear. Keep ahead or you cannot lead others.

Supply the union with literature and see that all members have a knowledge of the National Annual Report and National Annual Leaflet as well as the State Report.

Study your neighborhood to the end that suitable literature may be supplied.

Use the State Traveling Library if one exists.

Form a Loan Library of the books, leaflets and papers of the union, and keep it in circulation.

Incite the union to supply the public and Sunday school libraries with temperance books and papers.

Use posters and the prohibition map in public places.

Keep racks or wall pockets in stations, shops, depots, car barns, police stations, etc., filled with *temperance* literature.

Distribute literature at fairs, Chautauquas and other open air gatherings.

Have literature tables wherever possible.

Arrange for at least one literature meeting in the year.

Send literature to shut-ins.

Send literature through the postoffice to friends or the enemy. Return liquor advertisements with temperance literature and a suitable Bible text, unless it is against the law to send such advertisements, in which case report to the proper official.

Keep a record book showing the number of temperance books and papers, number of leaflets and pages of literature distributed through your own department, and by the other departments of the Union; the amount of money spent, etc., that you may make a correct, itemized report at the end of the year.

This department will, at the National W. C. T. U. Convention, award a beautiful, silver loving cup to the state su-

perintendent of Literature who makes the best report at the close of the year, in proportion to the membership of the state. The cup is now held by Georgia.

The National superintendent of Temperance and Labor offers a $3.50 photograph of Miss Willard to the state superintendent of Literature who distributes, or causes to be distributed, the largest amount of Temperance and Labor literature and reports the same to her.

If we all do our best, this will be the greatest year for literature the W. C. T. U. has ever known.

NOTICE

Between February 15, and October 15, 1911, I will give

1. For every 50 new subscriptions to *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* a set of the Scientific Temperance Instruction Charts with an explanation of how to present them.

2. For every 25 new subscribers, 25 copies of the Course of Study with special reference to the Nature and Effects of Narcotics.

3. To the state sending in the largest number of new subscriptions between those dates, fifty subscriptions to *The Temperance Educational Quarterly* for the year 1912.

Whenever a local union sends in the whole number of subscriptions, 50 or 25, as the case may be, I will award the premium directly to that local union.

If several unions of a county unite and send in the number, I will award the premium to the county superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction.

If there should be no county premium but enough subscriptions in the state to merit a premium or even several premiums, they will be awarded the state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction and distributed by her.

EDITH SMITH DAVIS,
National Superintendent Scientific Temperance Instruction, Hartford, Wis.

The prohibition of the liquor traffic is pledged by the natural law of human brotherhood, by the right of every man and woman to be all that God meant to make of them, and by the right of every little child to be sheltered from harm.

—Frances E. Willard

NERVES
NEED
Scott's Emulsion

the same as babies. Babies can't take care of themselves, nor can nerves.

Babies cry for attention—so do nerves. Probably both are half-starved for proper nourishment.

Give them
SCOTT'S EMULSION.

HOW THEY DID IT IN WEST VIRGINIA

Special Correspondence

Long before two o'clock, the time set for the third reading of the Prohibition amendment resolution in the West Virginia Senate, the Senate chamber and gallery were packed with people, and in the hall was a line as far as eye could see. We had tied hundreds of yards of white ribbon into bows, and all men, women, and children who were for submission, were permitted to wear this pure emblem of temperance principles. It was indeed a glorious scene. Feeling was intense and white ribboners held their breath when the Senators took their seats. On each desk a note of appeal to vote for the amendment, fastened with a white ribbon bow to which was attached a beautiful white rosebud, greeted the eyes of these men. When many of them either pinned on the rose, or tied it on with the white ribbon, hearts indeed beat high. No reference whatever was made in the written plea to the flower, but to our surprise—and yet it was not strange—not a man who voted against submission wore the rose, though it is true that two or three who did vote for submission, did not wear it. We expect the people will give an overwhelming majority for the amendment.

MRS. ABBIE G. MCLANE, the state superintendent of Work Among Colored People in California, has passed away. She is greatly missed and especially in San Pedro where she was Flower Mission superintendent.

Ennis W. C. T. U. of Texas, has sustained a loss in the heavenly promotion of "Aunt Mary Allen," a "tried and true" member, and Mr. Richmond, father of Mrs. Mary R. Powell, state superintendent of Proportionate and Systematic Giving.

NEAL DOW'S LETTER TO GIRLS AND BOYS.

A TRUSTY PILOT

At every great seaport there are men called pilots; their business is to guide ships safely over the shallows and among the rocks which would be fatal to vessels not guided by those who have been all over the ground, and know where the dangers are hidden away under the water. These ships are safe when the pilots' hands are at the helm, but if guided by men without experience the danger of shipwreck would be imminent, if not certain.

Now, dear boys and girls, I advise you earnestly never to take intoxicating drink of any kind; it is always bad, never good . . . . The pilot when he goes on board a great ship to guide her into port, turns her this way and that way and every way among the rocks and sandbanks which nobody sees. The captain never questions him as to his reasons for doing this and that, trusting the safety of the ship entirely to the skill and fidelity of the pilot. Now I know the ground thoroughly over which you must pass to reach my age. I warn you and advise you as to the course you should take. For the present you must trust my word as the result of experience and long observation; you cannot understand all about it now.

You are old enough to know what it is to sign the pledge, and if your parents are willing, I urge you strongly to do it, and make of it a solemn obligation never to use intoxicating drinks. I urge you to avoid them as dangerous; always bad and never good. And when you are old enough to understand and act, be sure that your vote shall never, under any pretense, tend in any way to uphold and perpetuate the drink traffic, through which all the danger comes.

The supply of the five-cent clasp pins is temporarily exhausted, but a new consignment will soon be received. Orders for the five-cent scarf pin will be promptly filled. National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Ill.

IT'S FOOD
That Restores and Makes Health Possible

There are stomach specialists as well as eye and ear and other specialists.

One of these told a young lady, of New Brunswick, N. J., to quit medicines and eat Grape-Nuts. She says:

"For about 12 months I suffered severely with gastritis. I was unable to retain much of anything on my stomach, and consequently was compelled to give up my occupation.

"I took quantities of medicine, and had an idea I was dieting, but I continued to suffer, and soon lost 15 pounds in weight. I was depressed in spirits and lost interest in everything generally. My mind was so affected that it was impossible to become interested in even the lightest reading matter.

"After suffering for months I decided to go to a stomach specialist. He put me on Grape-Nuts and my health began to improve immediately. It was the keynote of a new life.

"I found that I had been eating too much starchy food which I did not digest, and that the cereals which I had tried had been too heavy. I soon proved that it is not the quantity of food that one eats, but the quality.

"In a few weeks I was able to go back to my old business of doing clerical work. I have continued to eat Grape-Nuts for both the morning and evening meal. I wake in the morning with a clear mind and feel rested. I regained my lost weight in a short time. I am well and happy again and owe it to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

OPTIMISTIC WORDS FROM STATE PRESIDENTS

(Continued from Page Seven)

New Hampshire (Mrs. Ellen R. Richardson, President): Sixty-five per cent of the population, 200 towns and 4 cities are under prohibition and 2 have only one wet town. The prohibition majority in the entire state at last vote was 3,300. It is possible to travel along the western boundary of New Hampshire for 150 miles without entering a license town.

New Jersey (Miss Esther Elfreth, President): The state is under a license law, there being no local veto privilege on the liquor question. The fight is on for a local option law which will give the people of all townships and other municipalities a direct voice on the liquor question.

New Mexico (Mrs. S. C. Nutter, President): I am glad to be able to add a few more dry towns to the list for New Mexico. Roswell, a little city of 6,000, went dry a few months ago and in December the town of Dexter was added. San Juan county has the distinction of being the first and only dry county. There is a scope of country in the eastern part of the territory in which there is not a saloon within a radius of 100 by 175 miles. The New Mexico W. C. T. U. maintained headquarters at Santa Fe during the Constitutional convention. We made great efforts to secure a prohibition clause in the constitution but were defeated. However, we are not discouraged, rather encouraged by the sentiment in favor of prohibition expressed by so many of the delegates. There is no liquor sold at the four Indian reservations nor the four military reservations.

New York (Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President): The New York law provides for local option in the townships of the state, permitting the people in the townships the option of no-license, full license or partial license by the sale through druggists or in hotels. A city local option bill in the last Legislature was defeated.

North Carolina (Miss Eula Dixon, President): For two years North Carolina as a state has been in the prohibition list. The temperance people had stood for years as a unit against the liquor traffic and gave a splendid vote in favor of the prohibitory law.

North Dakota (Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, President): Constitutional prohibition was adopted in 1889. The statutory enactment providing for its enforcement took effect July 1, 1890. The constitutionality of the law has been sustained by the Supreme court. The Legislative Assembly has, at nearly every session, strengthened the law. There has been a steadily increasing sentiment in favor of law enforcement and the Attorney General's office has been reinforced by two assistants whose chief duties have been to assist in the enforcement of the prohibition law. Under this law the state enjoys a remarkable degree of prosperity.

Ohio (Miss Frances H. Ensign, President): The wet and dry map of Ohio is just the same as it was. The counties which voted on the wet and dry issue will vote again next fall.

Oklahoma (Mrs. Cora D. Hammett, President): On November 8, 1910, a proposed amendment to the constitution of Oklahoma which provided that high license and local option should be substituted for our state-wide prohibition law, was submitted to a vote of the people. The amendment was defeated by a majority vote of 21,077. The splendid victory was due to the spirit of co-operation which existed among the temperance forces, and the strenuous and self sacrificing work of organizations and individuals. I quote the following from the Oklahoma edition of the December *American Issue*. "The W. C. T. U.—that bulwark of prohibition—brought to bear the full power of its matured and fire-tested organization. How those women prayed, and how they worked, in season and out, with unceasing and unselfish effort, setting aside all personal prejudice and desire and adopting the method and doing the thing that seemed best to insure harmonious action." Everybody worked and there was glory enough for us all.

Oregon (Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh, President): While we were defeated in our campaign of last year, we are fighting on with renewed determination to put Oregon in the white list.

Pennsylvania (Mrs. Ella M. George, President): Two counties, Greene and Mifflin, have prohibition by judicial action. It is impossible to secure absolutely accurate statistics as to towns, as there is no state report requiring such figures. According to the best obtainable estimates, 262 towns and 600 townships have prohibited the sale of liquor by local ordinance or judicial action. A strenuous campaign for a local option law was waged during 1908-1909, but the bill was defeated in the Legislature. A new campaign along the same lines is in progress.

Rhode Island (Mrs. Deborah K. Livingston, President): There are 7 no-license towns in Rhode Island: Barrington, Hopkinton, Jamestown, Little Compton, Middletown, New South Shoreham, South Kingstown. We are making plans now for a vigorous campaign next fall.

South Carolina (Mrs. Joseph Sprott, President): Since the last issue of "Prohibition's Onward March" one of our larger dry counties was subdivided and a new county made, so we now have 37 dry counties and 6 wet—the territory is exactly the same. Greenville has been dry for several years, and on November 8 the people again voted to remain dry, 3 to 1. It was a glorious victory. I believe that there is a strong and steadily growing prohibition sentiment in this state. If we could get the Legislature to submit the question to the people, I believe the state would go dry. Local or county option in South Carolina today is on the liquor men's side.

South Dakota (Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, President): Effort has been made by our committee at the present session of the Legislature to introduce a bill for state-wide prohibition, but receives little encouragement. As a state organization, however, we have flung out our banner and mean to keep it everlastingly waving till we win.

Tennessee (Mrs. Silena M. Holman, President): By the election of Governor Benjamin W. Hooper, we have for the next two years, a Republican Governor who is in favor of prohibition. A good majority of the House and a small majority in the Senate are pledged to stand by our laws and I believe they are safe.

Texas (Mrs. Nannie W. Curtis, President): Our campaign is well launched for state-wide prohibition. We had a splendid prohibition rally in Fort Worth, December 8, and all prohibition forces combined and organized for the battle. The badge worn by thousands of people that day was a striking one, and we believe victory is coming our way.

Utah (Mrs. Lulu L. Shepard, President): The greater part of Utah is already dry territory through the operation of town and village ordinances, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union feels that it has passed the point where local option, as a law, is needed to test public sentiment, and we further believe that two-thirds of the citizens of the state, even in the larger cities, would vote to abolish the manufacture and sale of liquor could this issue be placed before them as a *moral* issue rather than a *political* one. Prohibition sentiment has been greatly strengthened through the recent fall campaign and if the good women, together with the good men of the state, had stood *together* for *principle* rather than for *party* Utah would now be a prohibition state. We are not defeated; right must surely win. God hasten the day.

Vermont (Mrs. Gratia E. Davidson, President): There is an effort to bring about a referendum on the question of state-wide prohibition. We shall never cease to mourn the repeal of our state-wide prohibitory law.

Virginia (Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, President): We have 64 dry counties, out of the 100 in the state; 139 dry towns of the 161; 10 dry cities of the 19; and of the 36 counties listed as wet, but 12 have saloons; two have one dispensary each; 3 have one hotel bar each; 6 one distillery each.

Washington (Mrs. Margaret B. Platt, President): The total number of saloons abolished in city and county in 1910 is 169. Of the 38 counties, 4 are entirely dry. Nineteen additional counties have no country saloons. We have 68 dry cities and towns of the 171 in the state. Since Everett voted dry, a number of people have decided to locate there and a large number of saloon locations have been engaged by business concerns. Under the recently enacted suffrage law, the women voters of Seattle were instrumental in recalling a mayor who stood for a "wide-open" city.

West Virginia (Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, President): Concerning the status of West Virginia, of 55 counties, 36 are dry, 15 partly dry and only 4 grant license generally. There are just a few over 400 license saloons in the state and one-half of these are in and about the city of Wheeling. A prohibition amendment resolution has passed both Houses.

Wisconsin (Mrs. W. A. Lawson, President): We are having a campaign for county option as a step towards prohibition. Our work was never in better condition than now and our women are looking forward to entertaining the National W. C. T. U. Convention next fall.

Wyoming (Dr. Ellen J. Wetlaufer, President): We are hoping that our Legislature which has just convened will make Wyoming all white.

PROHIBITION'S ONWARD MARCH

Reprinted from THE UNION SIGNAL of March 4, 1909. Revised February, 1911.

ALABAMA: From January, 1909, to February, 1911, a statutory prohibition law has been in effect. The 1911 Legislature passed a local option bill, referring the question, with the county as a unit, to the people.

ALASKA: Prohibition from time of purchase by the United States, 1868, until 1899, when Congress passed a law allowing the courts to grant licenses to sell liquor to whites. The law prohibiting sale to Indians is still in force. The license tax is $1,500 in all places of 1,500 or more, $1,000 in places of 1,000 to 1,500 and $500 elsewhere.

ARIZONA: The Arizona legislature of 1909 enacted a law giving the people county option by majority vote. The old law, thus amended, provided for local option by a two-thirds vote. The same legislature segregated all municipalities for local option purposes. Besides the Indian Reservations, there are sixteen precincts and one whole county which have voted dry under the local option law. The new constitution will undoubtedly contain provisions for the initiative and referendum, under which a good local option law can be passed.

ARKANSAS: Of the 75 counties, 63 are under prohibition by local option and petition. Only 12 are under license. No town that has not 500 inhabitants and is not incorporated, can have a saloon. There are now only 28 wet towns in the state. There are 289 saloons, 210 of which are in four cities. At the last state election held in September, 1910, the aggregate vote of the various counties showed a net majority against license of 23,262. A state-wide prohibition bill will be introduced in the legislature of 1911. It provides that the question be submitted to a vote at the next general election.

CALIFORNIA: Of the 57 counties, eleven have prohibition by county ordinance, although of these, five have one municipality each that is still wet, being exempt from the county ordinance. Under precinct option, three counties have a total of only nine wet precincts, while five other counties have a total of 101 dry precincts. Nearly all of these 16 are important and populous counties. There are no-license municipalities scattered throughout the state. A law enacted April, 1909, forbids saloons within one and one-half miles of colleges and universities. Prohibition sentiment and territory are gaining rapidly.

COLORADO: The initiative and referendum became a part of the constitution in 1910. The local option law applies to wards, precincts and municipalities. Of 60 counties, 12 are entirely dry. A majority of incorporated towns and many county precincts are saloonless. A prohibitory amendment will be submitted under the initiative and voted on by the people in 1912.

CONNECTICUT: Two-thirds of the territory and two-fifths of the population are under prohibition. There are 95 no-license townships in the state, and 73 license townships. A new law which went into effect October 1, 1909, limits the number of licenses to one to 500 of the population, forbids any retail saloonkeeper selling or delivering any liquors in any town except where his license is held, and fixes the hour of closing saloons at 10 p. m. Reports for 1910 show a reduction in the number of saloons in the state.

DELAWARE: Two of the three counties, comprising three-fourths of the area of the state, have prohibition. About 80,000 people live in no-license territory.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The territory now under prohibition in the District includes the Capitol, the National Soldiers' Home and its environs within a radius of one mile, the grounds of the insane asylum and the almshouse, and the area between the two last named, as well as within a radius of one-half mile of said properties. This protected territory has a population of about 54,500 persons. The law of the District forbids the opening of a saloon within 400 feet of a church or school. The total population of the District is 330,000. A remarkable effort to secure a prohibition law for the District from the last Congress was made, without success.

FLORIDA: Thirty-five of the 47 counties are dry. The only places in the state where liquor can legally be sold are 18 cities.

GEORGIA: Statutory prohibition, enacted August 5, 1907; in effect January 1, 1908.

HAWAII: Prohibition prevailed under native rule. Since annexation to the United States a license law has been substituted. By act of Congress, the citizens of Hawaii voted on July 25, 1910, as to whether the territory should have a prohibition law. The measure was lost.

IDAHO: Besides the Indian reservation, there are 16 counties under prohibition. A county option law was enacted in 1909, and, since women vote, the saloons have disappeared rapidly. Three-fourths of the area of Idaho is now dry territory and the fight is on for statewide prohibition at the next session of the legislature. The majority of the members elected to the 1911 legislature are favorable to submitting to the people a constitutional prohibitory amendment.

ILLINOIS: Thirty-nine of the 102 counties are entirely without saloons. Over 2,000,000 of the people of the state live in anti-saloon territory. Under the local option law, enacted in 1907, about 1,600 saloons were closed within the first year and a half. The campaign of 1909 for a dry Chicago greatly strengthened prohibition sentiment in that city. Under various forms of prohibitory law, large districts of the city are without saloons. About one-half the area and one-fourth the population of Chicago are included in this prohibition territory. A county option bill is now before the legislature.

INDIANA: Out of 92 counties, 70 are dry, besides a large area dry by township remonstrance. A prohibition bill introduced in the legislature during 1909 failed by only a small vote. The county option law has been superseded by a law providing for elections to be held by cities and townships instead of by counties.

IOWA: Statutory prohibition, enacted 1884, but nullified by "mulct" law passed in 1894, which permits saloons upon written petition of from fifty to eighty per cent of the voters, according to population. Under provisions of the mulct law, all permits expire July 1, 1911. Many saloon petitions are being circulated and have failed thus far to get the required per cent. The Iowa Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment Association, which consists of the various temperance organizations of the state, will push the re-submission bill in the coming legislature and there is little doubt that it will result in victory and give constitutional prohibition to Iowa. The legislature of 1909 enacted enforcement measures providing for summary removal of sheriffs, county attorneys and mayors, for failure to properly enforce the law.

KANSAS: Constitutional prohibition since 1880. Under the law of 1880 intoxicating liquor could be sold for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. The legislature of 1909 passed a law eliminating the three exceptions. This law was contested on constitutional grounds and held to be good in our higher courts. The celebrated, wealthy, aristocratic Topeka Club used the locker system. No sales were made, or claimed; they met and drank their own liquor. The supreme court held this club to be a nuisance, and every club in Kansas was killed. Not an open saloon in Kansas, law well enforced, public sentiment for law enforcement stronger than ever before.

KENTUCKY: Out of 119 counties, 96 have banished the saloon under local option, 14 have saloons in but one place each, four have saloons at three points, two have saloons at two points, while the remaining four have the rural territory under prohibition, but their towns have license. A prohibition amendment will be demanded of the next legislature.

LOUISIANA: Out of 59 parishes, 33 are entirely dry, besides much dry territory in the remaining 26. The parishes are voting dry as fast as elections are called. The legislature of 1908 failed to pass a prohibition bill, substituting therefor a stringent restrictive measure.

MAINE: Statutory prohibition enacted in 1851; repealed in 1856; re-enacted in 1858. Constitutional prohibition adopted in 1884. Maine has been the battleground of the contending forces for more than half a century, and in spite of a smugglers' paradise of long boundary line and intricate coast, in spite of occasional officials who would not enforce the law, in spite of endless misrepresentation on the part of the liquor interests of the nation and world, prohibition in Maine is today well enforced, and has more than vindicated itself as a source of prosperity and civic well-being. February 11, 1911, the legislature passed a resolution, resubmitting to popular vote the constitutional prohibitory amendment.

MARYLAND: Of 23 counties, 10 are wholly without saloons, and 3 have saloons in one municipality each. Of the remaining 10, all but 3 have more or less local prohibition territory. The city of Baltimore is not included in the county organization. It has a number of prohibition districts, notably the Johns Hopkins University grounds and the manufacturing section known as Hampden.

MASSACHUSETTS: This state has a high license, local option law, the vote on the license question being taken annually. Latest figures show 16 cities and 244

PROHIBITION'S ONWARD MARCH

towns voted against license, 17 cities and 77 towns, voted for it. No-license in Massachusetts covers 43 per cent of the population. Two vigorous campaigns for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the state constitution have been carried forward during the two preceding years and the third is now going on.

MICHIGAN: Local option by counties only. Of the 85 counties, 40 have voted out saloons. Besides the no-license counties, there are a few townships and a number of towns where saloons are kept out by local ordinance, and other towns where no license is granted because public sentiment is opposed. The constitutional convention of 1908 did not adopt the prohibition clause, though it was widely petitioned for.

MINNESOTA: By the enforcement of the Indian Treaty of 1855 six counties were made dry and eight others nearly all dry, but a late court decision has undone this good work, so that saloons in this territory are again open, and the state has but one dry county. Outside of these counties there are more than a hundred towns that have voted out the saloons, and many where they have never voted on license, public sentiment being so strong against it that it is not possible to bring the question before the people. About 210,000 of the population are living under no-license.

MISSISSIPPI: Statutory prohibition, enacted February, 1908; in effect January 1, 1909. A bill to submit a constitutional amendment, brought before the legislature immediately after the passage of the prohibition statute, failed by only a small vote. The matter will be brought before the 1911 legislature.

MISSOURI: Out of 114 counties, 87 are wholly or partially dry under local option. Our law permits cities of 2,500 inhabitants to vote by themselves, so a few dry counties have one town where liquor is sold. The Amendment Association, a federation of the temperance forces, will work for anti-liquor legislation at the coming Assembly, also will endeavor to have another state-wide election called separate from the general election.

MONTANA: Several large Indian reservations comprise the only prohibition territory, but there is a remarkable awakening of temperance sentiment.

NEBRASKA: Of 90 counties, 22 are dry, 14 have but one saloon town each, and seven have but two saloon towns. About three-fifths of the area of the state is dry. The present law gives local option by cities and towns. Twenty-seven more towns went dry in the 1910 election than in the previous year.

NEVADA: Two Indian reservations, the town of Imlay, the mining camp of Jarbidge and La Moille Valley are the only prohibition territory. Temperance sentiment is growing and a county option bill will be introduced in the 1911 legislature.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Of 11 cities and 224 townships, 4 cities and 200 townships have voted out saloons. About 65 per cent of the population live in prohibition territory.

NEW JERSEY: There are about 100 municipalities in the state without saloons, by local ordinance. Much agitation for law enforcement and an active though unsuccessful campaign for a local option law have characterized the past year.

NEW MEXICO: Besides four Indian reservations, and four military reservations, there are 14 cities and towns that have closed their saloons under the territorial law permitting local prohibition ordinances, or because of a license prohibitively high. One other town, Mountainair, has a prohibition clause in all deeds. There is one county wholly dry—San Juan. There is a territorial law that forbids licensing of saloons in towns of less than 100 population and about 40 towns are dry under this restriction. An effort was made to secure the insertion of a Prohibition clause in the constitution, but it was not successful.

NEW YORK: Of the 933 towns, 394 had no-license at last official count, and a large number have voted dry since that time. These figures do not include Greater New York (Kings, Queens and Richmond counties). The local option law does not provide for a vote in cities. One county, Yates, is wholly without saloons.

NORTH CAROLINA: Statutory prohibition, adopted by popular vote, May, 1908; in effect January 1, 1909.

NORTH DAKOTA: Constitutional prohibition, adopted 1889.

OHIO: Out of 88 counties, 62 are wholly dry, all but five of these having voted under the county option law enacted in March, 1908, and in effect September 1, 1908. Only ten counties have voted wet under this law. In the wet counties and those that have not yet voted there are many townships and many city precincts that have voted dry under the local option law. At least 90 per cent of the territory of the state is under prohibition.

OKLAHOMA: Constitutional prohibition, adopted September 17, 1907. Resubmission of amendment, November 8, 1910, resulted in a majority of 21,077 in its favor.

OREGON: Of 33 counties, 10 are dry. An effort to secure state-wide prohibition last November was unsuccessful, but the campaign has been continued with the hope of making the state dry in 1912. The Home Rule law recently passed has complicated the situation.

PENNSYLVANIA: Two counties, Greene and Mifflin, have prohibition by judicial action. It is impossible to secure absolutely accurate statistics as to towns, as there is no state report requiring such figures. According to the best obtainable estimates, 262 towns and 600 townships have prohibited the sale of liquor by local ordinance or judicial action. A strenuous campaign for a local option law was waged during 1908-9, but the bill was defeated in the legislature. A new campaign along the same lines is in progress.

RHODE ISLAND: Seven towns are under prohibition, out of a total of 38 towns and five cities.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Of 43 counties, 37 are under prohibition, while the remainder have dispensaries only in the principal cities—in most counties only in the county seat. The resubmission of the prohibition question in Greenville county November 8, resulted in a three to one vote to retain prohibition. There is a strong and growing sentiment for a prohibition amendment to the constitution.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Of the 66 counties, organized and unorganized, 13 are without saloons. In some cases this is because the counties are part of Indian reservations, and in other cases because the counties are unorganized, and, therefore, according to supreme court decision, under prohibitory law. Three of these counties have voted dry, aside from those above named, and one county was never wet. Some of the counties are almost rid of saloons by voting them dry by townships or by towns under the local option law. Dry towns 162, wet towns 181.

TENNESSEE: Statutory prohibition enacted January 1909. Prohibition of sale of intoxicants in effect July 1, 1909; prohibition of manufacture in effect January 1, 1910.

TEXAS: Of 246 counties, 163 are dry, 60 partially dry, and the remaining 21 totally wet. In the election of November, 1910, a large majority voted for submission of a prohibition amendment and the question is to be submitted to the people July 22, 1911.

UTAH: Thirteen counties are under prohibition, by county or local enactment, besides two Indian reservations. At the fall election of 1910 the Democratic party declared for prohibition, the Republican party for local option and high license. The latter won; but had the votes been cast according to conviction on this subject rather than party affiliations, Utah would today be a prohibition state.

VERMONT: Three of the 14 counties are under prohibition and three others have but one license town each. Of 246 townships, 219 are no-license. Prohibition in Vermont includes both sale and manufacture. A large majority of the population is in prohibition territory, and resubmission of the prohibition amendment (repealed in 1903) is being demanded by all temperance forces.

VIRGINIA: Of 100 counties, 64 are dry (no sale or manufacture). Of 161 towns, 139 are dry (11 have saloons and 11 dispensaries). Of 19 cities, 10 are dry. Of the 36 counties listed as wet, but 12 have saloons; 2 have one dispensary each; 3 have one hotel bar each; 6 have one distillery each. Total number of licenses of all kinds, including clubs, 848, of which 563 are saloons and 11 dispensaries.

WASHINGTON: The sale of liquor is prohibited within two miles of the University of Washington at Seattle, within 2,000 feet of every other state school, and within one mile outside the boundaries of every incorporated municipality in the state. The 1909 legislature passed a city and country precinct option law, under which saloons have been driven from a considerable portion of the state. Of the 38 counties, 4 are entirely dry; 19 additional counties have no country saloons; 68 cities and towns are dry. The franchise was granted to women in the election of November, 1910; we may expect soon to see still greater inroads upon license territory.

WEST VIRGINIA: Of 55 counties, 36 are dry, 15 partly dry, and only 4 grant license generally. There are about 400 licensed saloons in the state, and one-half of these are in and about the city of Wheeling. The legislature voted to submit a constitutional prohibition amendment to the people.

WISCONSIN: Of 1,454 townships, cities and villages, about 870 are dry under local option, including one-half the area of the state, and about 400,000 of the population. Burnett county is wholly without saloons. A campaign for county option is on.

WYOMING: Under a law passed by the 1909 legislature the entire state, except 40 municipalities, is under prohibition. A prohibition law is hoped for from the legislature now in session.

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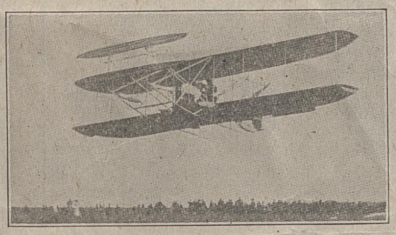

CIRNOP, THE AIRSHIP

North Dakota Always Prohibition—Memorial Meetings—Old Friends—Union Signal Banner

Bowesmont, N. D., Feb. 17, 1911.

"Come to North Dakota which was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be constitutionally dry," was the inspiring message received from Mrs. Anderson, state president, and which pointed out our way this week. As we passed we saw our women everywhere busy with commemorative meetings and sending their contributions to the Memorial Fund, which does so much to advance our organization work in new and needy fields. The union at St. James, Minn., saw us fly by and we learned it was sending *The Young Crusader* into twenty-four homes this year, selecting children of households they wished to interest in our work. We have been circling around over North Dakota for some hours, watching through the benescope the activity of the different unions, and recognizing many friends whose names have long been familiar to the workers in THE UNION SIGNAL office. We saw circulating everywhere a letter from the state corresponding secretary, Mrs. Wylie, and Miss Halcrow, our state subscription representative, which had set the women "hustling" that North Dakota might accumulate a big supply of Subscription Oil for March 1. We could see pennies being polished up, too, for the Philanthropy Fund.

We stopped for some time over two unions which lead all others in the state in Subscription Oil—Cando and Maza. Cando is the banner union of North Dakota and every member a reader of THE UNION SIGNAL; consequently, this is the most active and wide-awake union in the state. Mrs. Edna Salmons, the president, is a very busy woman, but last September she arranged for a chicken-pie supper, the proceeds from which went into THE UNION SIGNAL fund. We greeted other friends by the way, Mrs. Martin of Park River, Mrs. Hansen of Northwood and Mrs. Brenner of Hunter, while Mrs. Wylie waved us a welcome as the Cirnop passed Drayton on its way to Bowesmont, the home of Miss Mae Halcrow, the efficient state superintendent of Subscription Oil borings. Last year Miss Halcrow had 348 units to her credit and received one of the $25 premiums. For four consecutive years North Dakota held THE UNION SIGNAL banner, surrendering it to Florida at the Baltimore Convention. Miss Halcrow says: "The good women of our state are very anxious that we should win the banner back again and we hope to take it from Florida at the Milwaukee Convention. We were all very much delighted to win the $25 premium last fall and will work for another this year. I believe you will hear much good news from North Dakota before March 1, and that it will keep up all the year for we have grand women in our state." Bowesmont is a small town and Miss Halcrow is busy with home, church and social duties, but she is blessed with excellent health and has a "mind to work" and executive ability to carry out her well-considered plans. We have enjoyed our stay in North Dakota, a great state indeed—great in its prohibition and other laws, and in its people who stand against any lowering of the high standard of the state. Eighteen per cent of its W. C. T. U. membership are subscribers to THE UNION SIGNAL and there are over 250 copies of *The Young Crusader* sent to them each month. When North Dakota invites us we will gladly return, but just now we must hasten back to Evanston and unload this Subscription Oil which is needed to "make the wheels go round." Your happy traveler,

M. M. SUBS

HOW PROHIBITION SAVES THE BOYS

The best argument I have found in Maine for prohibition, says a writer in the *Maine Temperance Record*, was from an editor of a paper in Portland, that was, for political reasons, mildly opposed to it. I had a conversation with him that ran something like this:

"Where were you born?"

"In a little village about sixty miles from Bangor."

"Do you remember the condition of things in your village prior to prohibition?"

"Distinctly. There was a vast amount of drunkenness, and consequent disorder and poverty."

"What was the effect of prohibition?"

"It shut up all the drink-shops and practically banished liquor from the village. It became one of the most quiet and prosperous places on the globe."

"How long did you live in the village after prohibition?"

"Eleven years, or until after I was twenty-one years of age. Then I went to Bangor."

"Do you drink now?"

"I have never tasted a drop of liquor in my life."

"Why?"

"Up to the age of twenty-one I never saw it, and after that I did not care to take on the habit."

That is all there is in it. If the boys of the country are not exposed to the infernalism, the men are very sure not to be. This man and his schoolmates were saved from drink by the fact that they could not get it until they were old enough to know better. Few men are drunkards who know not the poison until they are twenty-one. It is the youth the spirit and beer men want.

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The Temperance Songster, 15 cts. each, and "Victory" the popular soprano solo, 15 cts. each, or 2 for 25 cts. Appropriate music will help to create enthusiasm.

An assorted package of prohibition leaflets, including two copies of "Who is to Blame?" by Josiah Allen's Wife, for distribution at the meetings. Price of package, 50 cts. This is a 25 per cent reduction. An assorted package of prohibition leaflets and ten copies of "Who is to Blame?" Price $1.00. This is a 20 per cent reduction.

These packages will contain some of the new leaflets by Hon. Richmond P. Hobson—his picture is on them. His address at Baltimore is arranged in the form of six short leaflets. The general title of each is "The Great Destroyer." The sub-titles are (A)—"Alcohol 11,600 Times as Destructive as all Wars," (B)—"Alcohol Devours the Products of Civilization," (C)—"Forty Dollars Economic Loss for Every Dollar of Liquor Revenue," (D)—"Modern Drinking Injures Posterity," (E)—"The Drink Traffic a Menace to Liberty," (F)—"We must Destroy the Great Destroyer." The price of each leaflet is 25 cts. per hundred. One city already has ordered 30,000.

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TWO GOVERNORS ON PROHIBITION

(Continued from Page Five)

the victims of the demon rum will find that the world has moved on and left him. The time has passed when license may run rampant and unrestrained in the name of liberty. The highest courts of our nation and of practically all the states have sustained the right of the people to prohibit as well as regulate the sale of whisky.

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Prohibition Brings Prosperity. By Ex-Governor Robert B. Glenn. Four-page leaflet. Price, 12 or less, each. $ .02
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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"Who Is To Blame?" By Josiah Allen's Wife (Marietta Holley). This interesting, strong story by the distinguished author, Marietta Holley, was published recently in The Union Signal. It is reprinted in the form of a dainty twelve-page brochure. The price is low. The booklet should have wide circulation.
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The Union Signal of January 19, contains a program for Memorial Fund Day, to be used February 17, or any convenient date. Price, per 100, $1.75. Sample copies free.

"The Temperance Songster"—Cloth, 35 cents per copy; paper, 15 cents per copy.

"Five Little Pictures of Frances E. Willard," by Anna Adams Gordon—2 cents per copy; 30 cents per 100.

Sketch of Frances E. Willard's Life, by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens—3 cents per copy; $1.00 per 100.

"The Flower of Temperance Chivalry," by Mrs. S. M. D. Fry—3 cents per copy; 50 cents per 50; 90 cents per 100.

"Frances E. Willard's Influence Upon the Young People of Today," by Mrs. Cora E. Seberry—2 cents per copy; 20 cents per 50; 30 cents per 100.

"The Story of Frances E. Willard," by Gertrude Stevens Leavitt—33 cents per copy.

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The Union Signal

VOL. XXXVII. EVANSTON, ILL., MARCH 23, 1911. No. 12

W. C. T. U. Notes of Progress from Japan

Temperance at the Maebashi Exposition

RUTH FRANCES DAVIS, World's W. C. T. U. Representative in Japan

Two years ago the W. C. T. U. of Maebashi and vicinity began to plan for some form of work to be undertaken in connection with the Exposition at Gumma Ken and the fourteen Northwestern provinces. Realizing that little or nothing could be done without funds, the women early began to make plans for raising money. When the committee appointed to bring in a detailed estimate of the amount needed to set up and carry on a small tea room, and to hold one mass meeting during the two months' exhibition, proposed that the W. C. T. U. in Gumma prefecture raise 250 yen, it quite took away the breath of the members. Some of the women who see very little money in the course of the year felt it would be almost impossible to raise their share, but they agreed to reel a little extra silk every day and put that aside for the work. Others went out to collect from their friends and neighbors and a number of subscriptions were received from Tokyo and Osaka, so that nearly 200 yen were gotten together before the beginning of the exposition last September.

A Welcome for Everybody

Within the enclosure of the Exposition grounds, a rest-house was opened with the sign, "Everybody Welcome," above the entrance and tired sight-seers could go in and enjoy a cup of mugi-cha (wheat coffee) and a chance for rest and quiet. About fifty persons were served every day and some 10,000 tracts, the gift of the Foreign Auxiliary W. C. T. U., were distributed. One branch of work in which the Governor and chief-of-police enlisted themselves with the women consisted in caring for lost children, whose guardians could not at once be found. The women cared for nine, two of them being kept over night. Two women were in charge from nine o'clock in the morning until some time between nine and ten in the evening and they wore a kimono especially made for the occasion, a black ceremonial dress, a bow of white ribbon taking the place of the usual "mon" or family crest.

A large auditorium was rented for use at the public meeting and over 600 people left off sight-seeing to listen to the inspiring addresses made by Madame



RUTH FRANCES DAVIS
World's W. C. T. U. Representative in Japan

Yajima, president of the National W. C. T. U., Taro Ando, president of the Men's Temperance League and Mr. Yamamuro of the Salvation Army. The Governor of the Ken sent a congratulatory address to the meeting and entertained the speakers at dinner. The mayor of the city put in a personal appearance and read a brief address. The W. C. T. U. was expecting to pay a high rental for the use of the auditorium, but was most gratifyingly surprised by being told that owing to the *high character* of the meeting, no rent would be charged. This was surely a most substantial mark of appreciation. It is interesting to know that at present Gumma Ken is the only province in the whole country where the social evil is not licensed, the only place where public houses are not to be found, and it is perhaps even more interesting to hear that the present Governor declares that there never shall be such places during his term of service. We can all feel like saying with the Maebashi W. C. T. U., "Banzai for our Governor and may the central authorities long permit him to reign over us!"

Growth of Work Among Children

I presume that the name of Azauma Moriya is coming to be a familiar one to all of you who are interested in temperance work in Japan, especially the work among children. During the last two weeks of November Miss Moriya made a trip to the North, visiting Sendai, Ichinoseki, Mizusawa, Hirosaki, Akita and Rifumura. During these two weeks she addressed a total of 4,700 persons, 3,800 of whom were children, 700 students and 200 adults. She spoke in five primary schools, an agricultural college, five girls' schools, addressed three teachers' meetings, three Sunday schools, five W. C. T. U.'s and two Y. M. C. A. gatherings. As a result of her efforts 450 children signed the temperance pledge, five new members were gained for the woman's organization and two men promised to give up smoking. After Miss Moriya's return to Tokyo, she received a letter from Mizusawa containing the one-half of the children's pledge card (which we ask signers to return to us) with the name, date and address written in blood. It came from a young boy who had listened to her talk in one of the schools and who had been so deeply impressed by what she said that he went to the pastor of the church, asked for a pledge card and thought to make his pledge absolutely binding by signing it with his own blood.

Special Articles in This Issue

W. C. T. U. Notes of Progress From Japan, Page 1—Kansas New Attorney General on Law Enforcement, Page 2—Our Washington Letter, Dr. Wiley on the Alcohol and Drug Habit, Page 3—A Governor With Convictions, Why Dr. Grenfell Opposes the Liquor Traffic, Page 4—The Indian's Appeal, Page 5.

United States Supreme Court Decision

If the public safety or the public morals require the discontinuance of any manufacture or traffic, the hand of the Legislature cannot be stayed from providing for its discontinuance by any incidental inconvenience which individuals or corporations may suffer.

—*Beer Co. vs. Mass. 97 U. S., 33.*

W. C. T. U. NOTES OF PROGRESS FROM JAPAN

Requests for Organization

Yesterday, the tenth of February, Miss Moriya started for the province of Joshu, whither she goes at the request of the Japanese church to organize work among the children. It is always gratifying to have requests for organization come to us unsought, but particularly so when they come from the Japanese without any suggestion on the part of foreigners. Two new legions are to be organized on the eighteenth of this month and on the twenty-fifth we are to hold a children's rally at the Y. M. C. A. Hall which we expect will be attended by at least 1,000 children. Special features of the program are to be a children's silver medal contest, addresses by Mr. Ando and Miss Moriya and music furnished by the Mitsu Kochi Juvenile Band, always a source of great delight to the children.

Factory Legislation

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce last week presented to the Imperial Diet a factory bill which if carried through will do much to ameliorate conditions of labor for women and children. A letter setting forth the imperious need of proper factory legislation being enacted at the present time in Japan, that will enable this country to avoid some of the tremendous labor problems with which western nations have been compelled to cope, and expressing hearty approval of the present bill, together with the sincere hope that it might be passed by Parliament, was signed by Miss Spencer, president of our Foreign Auxiliary, and myself and sent to the Presidents of the Houses of Peers and of Commons and to the Minister proposing the bill. Through the kindness of Mr. Nemoto, this letter was published in some of the Japanese newspapers and we earnestly hope that it may in some small degree serve to help along this good measure.



MISS AZAUMA MORIYA, L. T. L Worker in Japan

Night School for Girls

Speaking of factory legislation, I am reminded to tell you a little bit about the Night School for Factory Girls which the W. C. T. U. is supporting here in Tokyo under the efficient management of Mr. Shirai. We are raising the funds for this work by requiring each member of the executive of the National union to be responsible for a certain number of shares collected monthly, the value of one share being but ten sen; and we find this method to be a good one for the reason that many people who do not help the temperance work along in any other way are willing to take a number of shares in this stock which, from a moral and religious standpoint, pays such high dividends. At Christmas a very attractive entertainment was arranged for the benefit of the girls and to the eight students ranking highest in school work for the preceding term suitable prize rewards were given.

KANSAS' NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

Declares for an Aggressive Campaign of Enforcement of the Prohibition Law

The new Attorney General of Kansas, Mr. John Dawson, is a man of convictions, and is possessed of what is equally necessary in such an official, sufficient courage to carry them out. In a recent address at Leavenworth, Kansas, he said:

"I joined the 'Band of Hope,' a teetotaler's organization for children, as a small boy in the highlands of Old Scotland. While just a boy fresh out of college I settled in western Kansas and **grew up with other boys and girls of that community, who have reached manhood and womanhood without ever having seen a saloon.** In western Kansas the only people who are not in sympathy with the prohibitory law are almost without exception the roughnecks and roustabouts that hang around the small town.

"Brought up in such an environment it is not at all remarkable that I am personally a believer in the prohibitory law. Add to that the fact that I have been for eight years a public officer charged with the enforcement of law, six years of that time an attache of the Attorney General's office, and it is not much for me to say, as I now do without reservation, that **I believe in a vigorous enforcement of the prohibitory law and in the enforcement of all other laws."**

FACTS WORTH NOTING

Says *The Record of Christian Work*, "The Norwegian explorer, Roald Amudsen, who has started for the South Pole on Nansen's old ship, 'The Fram,' was presented with fifty-seven cases of wine by Christiania friends for his voyage. *But before raising anchor* at Christiansand for the long voyage *he set it all ashore.*

The International Commission for the administration of Nova Zembla has proposed a prohibitory enactment for the whole region. Important this, and practical, since it establishes a precedent and will protect the miners in the extensive coal fields.

IN MASSACHUSETTS CITIES

67 per cent more crime in license cities than in no-license cities.

133 per cent more drunkenness in license cities.

80 per cent more pauperism in license cities.

150 per cent more child labor in license cities.

20 per cent less pupils in high schools in license cities.

Working men each earn $74.09 per year more in no-license cities.

Tax rate $1.09 more per $1,000 in license cities.

20 per cent less money for streets in license cities.

30 per cent less money for schools in license cities.

67 per cent growth of taxable property in no-license cities.

80 per cent faster industrial growth in no-license cities.

90 per cent faster growth in population in no-license cities.

Indebtedness in proportion to valuation 1-5 greater in license cities.

The above facts are taken from the official records of the state of Massachusetts.—*Exchange.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

JUSTICE HARLAN ON SABBATH DESECRATION—CONGRESSMAN'S PLANS UPSET—INDIANS PROTECTED FROM DRINK BY CONGRESS—AN IMPORTANT DECISION—TRIBUTE TO SENATOR HALE

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, Correspondent

Mr. Justice John Marshall Harlan, the "grand old man" of the United States Supreme Court, in an address at the annual banquet of the Presbyterian Alliance of Washington, held recently, administered a stinging rebuke to Sabbath desecrators in our capital city. Among other things he said, "Here in Washington you can find transgression of the Sabbath everywhere you look. It is a shame that certain people from New York with big bank rolls should be allowed to come to our beautiful city and give Sunday dinners and supper parties, when that day should be devoted to the work of God. I wish there were some way to stop this unwelcome influx into the capital. It is an outrage that dinner parties are given by these predatory rich persons on Sunday evenings, which should be devoted to higher and better things."

This utterance from so high a source has caused a stir throughout the city. The clergy generally laud the sentiment, while those whose conduct has caused the censure are correspondingly indignant. It is well known that President and Mrs. Taft have held to the full observance of our American Sabbath, believing the day should be given up to the family, and that the customs of continental Europe, which are being copied by the ultra fashionable set, should be frowned upon.

Congressman's Plans Upset

In the calling of the special session of Congress, plans of Senators and Representatives were ruthlessly set aside; many had purchased tickets for themselves and families to visit Europe, while others had long lists of engagements to speak at Chautauquas during the summer. It is said that Representative Champ Clark, the new Speaker of the House, had engagements booked which would have netted him nearly $10,000, that he has had to cancel.

There is much speculation as to the possible length of the coming session. As there is no law fixing a definite time for adjournment, it may go on indefinitely and last way into the summer. Congress has appropriated $72,000 for the installing of a refrigerating plant in the Capitol Building whereby the hot air in the Senate chamber and House hall will be cooled, but the legislators who are here for the extra session will get no benefit.

Indians Protected from Drink by Congress

Glancing back over the work of the last Congress, we find one measure passed which should give entire satisfaction to all friends of the temperance cause, and which is of more than ordinary importance. This is the appropriation of $80,000 during the next fiscal year for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians. As has frequently been stated in the Washington Letter, the United States Government has no more indefatigable officer, no braver, truer man to look after the interests of these wards of the nation, than William E. Johnson, Chief Special Officer for the suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians, and who has been so successful in accomplishing wonderful results throughout the entire Indian country during the past four years. This appropriation is expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but is really handled by Mr. Johnson in the prosecution of his important work.

An Important Decision

In a unanimous opinion, the United States Supreme Court has recently rendered a most important decision, and one which brings to an end a notable controversy, to the effect that the corporation tax provisions of the Payne-Aldrich tariff act are constitutional. The opinion was announced by Justice Day of Ohio. It is an elaborate treatment of the subject, containing approximately ten thousand words. The decision relieves the Government from an embarrassing situation. Had the law been declared unconstitutional and favorable to the corporations, the Government would have had to return to nearly 300,000 corporations about $27,000,000 paid into the Federal Treasury by operation of the law, and an issue of government bonds probably would have been found necessary.

A Tribute to Senator Hale

Upon the retirement, March 4, of Senator Eugene Hale of Maine from the United States Senate, after thirty years of continuous service, he received an open letter from one of the employes who, for more than fifty years, has served the Senate in the capacity of official reporter of debates, in which the services of the distinguished statesman are eulogized. Among other things he says, "Scores of times, when it seemed impossible to avert an extraordinary session by reason of the congestion of business and the apparent impossibility of securing the passage of the great supply measures essential to the maintenance of the Government, under your masterly management I have seen order brought out of chaos and those great bills saved from defeat. * * * Had your wise counsel been heeded, the Spanish war, with its sacrifice of many precious lives and untold millions of treasure, would have been averted. * * * I can recall no one who has rendered more disinterested, more able, more valuable service than yourself."

President Taft has signed a "recess appointment" for W. H. Lewis as Assistant Attorney General of the United States. Mr. Lewis is the Boston colored man, graduate of Harvard, now assistant United States Attorney at Boston, whose nomination for Assistant Attorney General went to the Senate about ten days before adjournment. The Senate failed to confirm his nomination, and it is considered certain that there will be a fight upon his appointment when his name again goes to the Senate. Southern men say this appointment is almost sure to precipitate the color line proposition in the official life of Washington, as the official status of an Assistant Attorney General corresponds with that of an Assistant Secretary of an executive department, which gives him precedence socially over brigadier generals, captains of the Navy, the District commissioners, the justices of the District courts, and numerous other officials.

DR. WILEY ON THE ALCOHOL AND DRUG HABIT

MRS. MARTHA M. ALLEN, Marcellus, N. Y.

A short time ago, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Pure Food Commissioner at Washington, in speaking before a Congressional Committee on a bill to regulate the sale of narcotic drugs, said:

"In my opinion there would be no harm done to the Pharmacopoeia of the United States if alcohol were absolutely excluded from it."

In the same speech in which Dr. Wiley declared for prohibition, he said:

"But alcohol is only one kind of drug. There are plenty of other drugs that are undermining the health of the community. We are a drug-habit nation. We take something for every little ailment. The indiscriminate sale and consumption of drugs every day does as much as bad food to undermine the health."

Such expressions from men like Dr. Wiley are what the department of Medical Temperance has been appealing to the medical profession to give forth, for it is certain that the health authorities must be lined up on the side of total abstinence before prohibition laws can be effectively enforced.

A GOVERNOR WITH CONVICTIONS

FROM THE RECENT MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR VESSEY TO THE LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

We are all very familiar with the magnitude of the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors and I believe the people of the state generally are becoming more strongly impressed with the necessity for the enactment of such laws as will tend to discourage the sale and use of such intoxicants.

Many wise men of both the past and present have contended that the saloon cannot be abolished and it should, therefore, be licensed, made as respectable as possible, and thus minimize the evils attendant upon it. I am not only persuaded that such a policy is unwise, but I am absolutely convinced that the respectable saloon is very much more dangerous to the average young man than is the squalid booze-joint.

The matter resolves itself into two questions for you to answer: Is the sale of intoxicating liquor necessary for serving the best interests of the people of a community and does its consumption tend toward the progressive development of the commercial and moral welfare, or is it the factor bringing with it more poverty, misery and crime than any other agent with which we have to deal at the present time?

I believe that the liquor traffic is in reality the highest tax that is being paid by the common people of today and that it is the heaviest drain upon their resources. If this is a fact it is your duty to legislate in the interests of those people and not in the interests of the men who are in the business for a profit or a money consideration.

WHY DR. WILFRED GRENFELL OPPOSES LIQUOR TRAFFIC

ROBS MEN OF MONEY, HEALTH AND SELF-RESPECT — KILLS OFF NATIVE ESKIMOS— — PATRON SAINT OF LABRADOR WOULD DRIVE IT FROM THE COUNTRY

The reason why I have no use for alcoholic beverages on sea or on shore are so numerous that it would be impossible to detail them all. My standpoint is simply that liquor is unnecessary and bad. It is a help only to thieves and robbers, and I have seen them use it over and over again as a means to lure the fisherman and sailor to his destruction. Saloons and haunts of vice swarm around most seaports, and it is as easy for the liquorsellers to prey on the newly-landed sailor, with his pocket full of money, his generous and simple nature and his lack of friends in a strange place, as it is for any other vultures to prey on carrion.

How many times have I seen our poor fellows robbed of their money, of their self-respect, and even of their lives by the liquorseller.

Alcohol is not allowed to be sold on any part of the coast on which we are working, but so surely as it comes and an illicit sale begins, one sees its evil results as quickly as if, instead of alcohol, it had been the germ of diphtheria or small-pox. Lying at my anchors, in Labrador harbors, women have come off to the ship after dark, secretly, for fear of being seen, to ask me for God's sake to try and prevent its being sold near them, as their sons and husbands were being debauched, and even their girls were in danger.

Kills Like Arsenic

I have seen it come among the Eskimos. It kills our natives as arsenic kills flies, and it robs them of everything that would differentiate them as human beings from the beasts.

Why don't I want to see liquor used at sea? Because when I go down for a watch below, I want to feel that the man at the wheel sees only one light when there is only one light to see; that when the safety of the ship and all it carries depends on the cool head, the instant resolve and the steady hand of the helmsman, there is not standing there in place of the man, the poor, debased creature that all the world has seen alcohol create.

I have seen ships lost through collision because the captain has been taking a "little alcohol." I have had to tell a woman that she was a widow, and that her children were fatherless, because her husband, gentle and loving and clean-living, had been tempted to take "a drop of alcohol" at sea, and had fallen over the side, drunk, and gone out into a drunkard's eternity. I have had to clothe children and feed them when reduced to starvation, because alcohol had robbed them of a natural protector and all the necessities of life. I have had to visit in prisons the victims of crime, caused as directly *in honest men* by alcohol as a burn is caused by falling into the fire.

Why do I not want alcohol as a beverage in a country where cold is extreme, exposure is constant and physical conditions are full of hardship? Simply because I have seen men go down in the struggle for want of that natural strength which alcohol alone had robbed them of. The fishermen that I live among are my friends, and I love them as my brothers, and I do not think I am unnecessarily prejudiced or bigoted when I say that alcohol is inadvisable, after one has seen it robbing his best friends of strength, honor, reason, kindliness, love, money and even life.

During twenty years' experience on the sea and on the snow in winter—an experience coming after an upbringing in soft places—I have found that alcohol has been entirely unnecessary for myself.

If ever I have the opportunity given to me to say a word at any time or in any place which will help to inhibit the use of alcohol as a beverage, so long as I can stand upon my feet I shall be proud to get up and speak it.—*The Alliance.*

THE NEW CATECHISM

What is the chief law-breaker of the land?

The saloon.

Where are the schemes hatched which promote civic corruption?

In the saloon.

Where does the midnight assassin go to prepare his murderous work?

To the saloon.

Where do the police go in search of the skulking thief and murderer?

To the saloon.

What lays its hands upon political parties and dictates who shall be nominated and elected?

The saloon.

What impoverishes the industrious workman and fills him with the spirit of discontent and anarchy?

The saloon.

What takes the bread from the mouths of starving children and women?

The saloon.

What clothes with rags women raised in refinement and affluence?

The saloon.

What despoils young manhood and sends it reeling and staggering down the street?

The saloon.

What crowds our prisons to their utmost?

The saloon.

What peoples almshouses and insane asylums with pitiable objects?

The saloon.—*Exchange.*

DRINKERS A MENACE

An official of the New York Central said, "We would sooner have a man in the road's employ take money than that he should indulge in intoxicants. The damage that would result from stealing would be trifling compared with the trouble which might result from a conductor or an engineer, or even a brakeman, partaking too freely of intoxicants."
—*The Watchman.*

THE INDIAN'S APPEAL

"The White Man's Whisky is the Red Man's Ruin. Give us Laws to Protect us From the Deadly Traffic."

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, Alameda, Cal.



A PIUTE INDIAN WOMAN

We publish below "The Indian's Appeal," written by the National superintendent of the Indian department. This selection may be used in competition at any kind of a medal contest. The picture of the Piute type of Indian woman will suggest the costume in which the contestant should appear.—Editor.

My appeal comes not from those who have had other homes, whose fathers lived in distant lands, whose ancestors with yours, had the rich inheritance of many generations of civilization, but from a people who once possessed all this goodly land which now you so proudly claim.

We do not ask that you shall give back to us the homes of your people; we ask not that you shall restore the forests, where once we hunted the wild deer and the elk, or the lakes and rivers that gave so freely of their abundance, to sustain and nourish the primitive race that white men found in possession when they discovered our country.

Your people have been enriched by their industries, trained by their schools, and uplifted by their religion, while ours have been driven backward, ever backward in a mere struggle to live.

From the long seaboard of the Atlantic, for three hundred years we have been crowded backward, always backward, from the Pacific shores; since the coming of the first white men, we have been driven from the hills and valleys that we loved, to the mountains or the desert.

No place is left to us that a white man could covet, or even occupy.

Dispossessed of our homes, we have been left to starve, until our numbers have become so very few that we are called a vanishing race.

Oh, my brothers, shall we be left to die and disappear from the land that you have made so great?

We are your brothers. We would have our share of the blessings your people enjoy.

Our children cry for bread—even the food that sustains their natural life. Yet more we hunger for the Bread of that life that shall nourish and develop the soul within us.

You can bring it to us. The same Great Spirit is the father of us all; the Great Mystery, whom blindly we have adored; for whom our reverent speech could give utterance to no spoken name, but whose unseen existence and association we have felt and known in all the influences of nature that speak to us of a Being Supreme.

We would know more of holy things. Help us to understand.

The woods and their indwelling spirits, wild or gentle, are gone. The solitudes of nature no longer yield their secrets for our instruction or produce the living creatures that once supplied our material wants.

We need your help.

We are groping for better things than we have known. We plead now for the opportunities that your children have. We have not inherited the training of civilized forefathers. Our men and our women are children yet, larger grown, still subject to the impulses of youth, weak and unwary, and they fall, victims to the greed and neglect of the stronger race.

Strong Drink Our Curse

You are giving us schools. These dispel the thought of enmity. This is good. We desire to learn, but our lessons have too often been given by those who care not for us. They have taken our lands, and would take our lives with little thought, by the evils they have brought among us. Sins, sickness and suffering, that we never knew before came to us by contact with another race, but the great wrong that leads to all the rest is strong drink.

The White Man's whisky is the Red Man's ruin. Give us laws to protect us from the deadly traffic; give the law the respect that shall enforce it.

We are brethren all, sons of one Father. We ask no more for our children than we desire for yours. Protect us from strong drink. We will be glad with you when both your people and ours shall no more be cursed by the Drink Demon.

THE INDIAN AND THE CONTEST

The medal contest proves its value in the Indian department. It is not easy to secure a contest. The approval of authorities and the sympathy of teachers must first be had, and then all possible encouragement, for these teachers do not work under like conditions with other teachers. The material is abundant but elusive. The young people may be willing, but there is nothing in their environment to hold them to a continuance of efforts. It takes many silver contests before a gold one can be held. The children in the Indian boarding schools come from many tribes, and after a vacation it is often the case that the contestants are all scattered in their homes. Without exception, the contests have all been said to have a fine moral effect on the older Indians, who are so much like whites that they are more readily reached through their children.

Myrtle Blodgett, a young Hoopa girl of northern California, is so far the only Indian holding a gold medal. This was earned in her native reservation. She is now a student in the Sherman Institute, a government school for Indians in southern California.

The Senecas in western New York have done excellent work in contests as have many others, also.



MYRTLE BLODGETT
The only Indian holding a gold medal

"DRINKING LIKE A GENTLEMAN"

ANNE GUILBERT MAHON, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN TWO PARTS—PART I

"I couldn't believe it, when I heard the news," exclaimed the dark-haired girl in the red sweater as she gazed at her friend who had just alighted from the train at the little seashore station—a dainty, sunny-haired, sunny-faced girl in a modish traveling costume.

"It's true, nevertheless," answered the sunny-haired one, tossing her head and pursing up her red lips, as she followed her companion into the stage.

The girls found themselves the sole occupants, so there was no need for secrecy in their conversation.

"But you and Roger have been engaged ever since you were children," persisted the dark-haired girl.

"Is that any reason why the engagement could not be broken?"

"But you were so congenial—"

"That's just where you are wrong," interrupted the fair-haired one impetuously. "We are congenial in most things, but Roger has some set notions in his head that I simply can't countenance, and it is better to find out before it is too late, that we are not going to pull together in double harness. *He* won't give in, and *I* won't, so it's better to break it off now."

"But I thought you agreed in everything."

"Almost! There's just one subject, and that we simply can't agree on. Neither of us will give in—*ever*."

"Is it so serious?"

"To me it is very trifling." The fair head was held very high and the blue eyes flashed scornfully, as she answered, "A perfect trifle to make such a fuss about, but Roger is like adamant."

"What is it?"

"You know we've always been accustomed to have wine on our table. Of course no one in our house ever drinks to excess—I hope we have more self-control than that—but we've always been accustomed to liquor ourselves and to offer it to our guests. When father was living he wouldn't have thought we were hospitable unless we did so. When I am married I expect to have wine in my house and on my table, and Roger is just as set in the other direction. He got those notions when he was away at college. He won't touch it himself, and he says it shall never come into his house. We have talked and argued, and neither of us can convince the other, and neither of us will give in—although," in an aggrieved tone, "if he loved me as much as he professes to, I'm sure he would give in to me."

"I see," said her friend gravely.

There was a long pause.

"Don't you think I'm in the right? Don't you think I ought to be mistress in my own house?" demanded the sunny-haired one.

"You know, Sylvia, the subject is one that you and I don't agree on," answered the other girl firmly, remembering her position as hostess and also how impetuous and obstinate her old friend could be.

"Yes, I remember when we were little girls at school how hard you tried to convince me. Roger should be engaged to you instead of me, Annette. You would both think alike," she added, with a pout. "But, I'll never be convinced—*never*. I argue that it is a question to be determined solely by oneself, that it is no one's business if I choose to drink wine in moderation. My personal habits—what I eat and drink—affect none but myself."

"Don't they? How about the people to whom you offer wine when they come to your house?"

"Let them take care of themselves," answered Sylvia hotly. "I hope there is no one with such a lack of self-control among my friends."

"That isn't it, Sylvia," responded Annette earnestly. "Don't you know that there are people in whom the taste for liquor is *born*, and if they once taste the stuff they are possessed with a veritable demon? I wouldn't be responsible for offering it to any one for worlds," she added vehemently.

Sylvia's face was averted. Her cheeks were very red and her pretty lips pouted.

There was silence for several minutes. The stage entered a wide avenue lined with pretty summer cottages and drew up before a freshly painted white and yellow one.

"Here you are at last!" cried a cheery voice from the porch. It was Annette's mother who stood waiting to receive them.

The girls jumped out of the stage and ran up the path to the cottage. Sylvia was warmly welcomed and ushered into the cozy home and up to her bedroom.

"What a dear baby!" she cried, looking out the window to the grass plot below, where a curly-haired tot was playing with a big Newfoundland dog.

"She is a great pet of ours," responded motherly Mrs. Bennett. "The baby's mother, Mrs. Merriwell, is a dear little woman scarcely any older than you are. She was married young in life. Her husband is nice, too, but a little gay, I think. However, they are very pleasant neighbors. I told her I expected you to visit me and she has invited us in there to luncheon tomorrow. She is a charming little hostess."

The day passed pleasantly at the gay little seashore resort, and if Sylvia was suffering from a broken heart she certainly did not show it.

The luncheon the next day was a cozy little affair. Mrs. Merriwell proved indeed a charming hostess. At each place—a familiar sight to Sylvia—was a tiny wine glass. When the maid passed the decanter, Annette quietly inverted her glass. Mrs. Merriwell flushed and laughed. Then, seeing that Sylvia did not follow her friend's example, she said,

"I see you are not a temperance advocate, Miss Rockwell."

"No," answered Sylvia, with spirit. "I am used to having wine at home, and I cannot see any harm in it, provided one has self-control enough to use it in moderation."

"That is what I tell Miss Bennett," laughed Mrs. Merriwell, with a glance at Annette.

"Oh, you will never convince *her*," exclaimed Sylvia, shaking her head with some animosity.

"I don't think we had better discuss it, now," answered Annette gravely, knowing her friend's temperament, and the futility of discussion with her.

"You're afraid," teased their hostess. "We're two against one!"

"No, I am not afraid," answered Annette, firmly. "I can discuss the subject as long as either of you, and I am sure I could convince you, but this is hardly the time and place for it."

Battle flamed in Sylvia's blue eyes. She looked challengingly at her friend, but Annette remained silent.

"I see no harm in it," repeated Mrs. Merriwell, "nor does my husband. Of course he always *drinks like a gentleman*. I always say I'd rather have him take his liquor at home than have to go outside to get it, as so many men do who cannot have it in their homes. So I have never refused to let him have it at the table, nor to have as much as he pleased in his own house. He never goes out to drink, and of course he never becomes intoxicated. I think my way is much the best. Deprive a man of liquor and he will seek it elsewhere."

"I agree with you perfectly," coincided Sylvia. "Those were my father's and my mother's views, and they are mine. When I have a house of my own I shall always have wine on the table." She looked defiantly at Annette.

"If you only knew the harm that moderate drinking does—the temptation that the so-called moderate drinkers put in the way of others—" began Annette eagerly, her brown eyes flashing.

"Oh, come now, don't let us have a temperance debate," laughed their hostess. "We will never convince each other, and it might end in unpleasantness. I am sure none of us wish that. Come with me, I want to show you baby's new playhouse her father has just made."

She rose from the table as she spoke, and the two girls could but follow her and try, as best they could, to check the rising tide of their indignation.

The discussion left an unpleasant impression, however, and every one was re-

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

THE CHILDREN'S CORNER

AN ARKANSAS BEAR STORY

JENNIE M. STANDIFER, Clinton, Miss.

Sam and Dan Bailey, boys of fifteen and seventeen, decided to spend one vacation in camp, "lumbering," over on the Arkansas side of the Mississippi River to make money to pay their way through high school. Their mother was a widow and their income small. The man who owned the tract of timber land would give them half of what the cross ties sold for, and they hoped to clear a good round sum. They were furnished a comfortable cabin, rent free, and did their own cooking and house work. One day Sam said:

"I believe it would be a good investment to buy a few pigs and feed them the waste from our table. We could sell them in the fall for enough to buy our winter clothes."

"Let's get them," agreed Dan.

The next trip the boys made to town they bought three little pigs, and put them in a pen not far from the cabin. The little creatures grew and thrived and bid fair to become fine porkers. One night they broke out of the pen, but did not leave the premises for any length of time. Thereupon the boys decided to give them the range of the woods. The pigs came for their breakfast every morning, and grew and fattened faster than ever.

At last, however, they began to wander further and further from the cabin, and became very irregular in their return for food. For several days now they had not been seen and as Sam and Dan were going to town to buy provisions and get pay for their work, they began to search for them. Their dog, Coney, went along, and when about half a mile from the cabin, he ran behind a clump of bushes, and began to bark furiously. The boys hurried to see what was the matter. There stood a big brown bear, slapping and knocking at Coney, and growling savagely. Sam and Dan were a little afraid at first but soon they found two stout sticks, and hastened to the dog's aid. They struck at the bear, and the bear struck at them. There was a hard tussle for a few minutes, and Sam's coat was torn from his back, and his shoulder was slightly wounded. But at last the boys and the dog, by persistent attacks, put the bear to flight. Then they saw what she was fighting for. Two bright-eyed little cubs were crouched down by an old log, scared almost out of their wits. Sam took one and Dan the other, and then they ran for their cabin as fast as their feet would carry them, forgetting all about their pigs.

Early that afternoon the men who hauled timber came and loaded the wagons. Sam and Dan put on top of the load of cross ties the box in which the little bears were securely fastened.

When they reached the town, the drivers of the wagons stopped in front of the Palace saloon, and went in to drink.

"What you got in that box?" asked Barney Gill, the proprietor of the saloon.

"Two young bears we have just captured," replied Sam proudly.

"What will you take for them?"

"Don't want to sell them."

"Suppose you rent them then. I'll pay you five dollars, and feed and care for them, if you will let me put them in a strong cage in front of The Palace for a week."



SAM AND DAN

"What do you say to that, Dan?"

"That will be all right, if it suits you. We will be in town again next week, and can take them back to camp."

The saloon-keeper paid the five dollars and took charge of the cubs.

"We can sell the bears for a good price when they are tame, and we will have the money from the pigs for clothes, so suppose we spend this five dollars on the Street Fair, Dan?" proposed Sam.

"That will suit me exactly. We will take in the Fair this evening."

And the first proceeds from the bears were spent in having a good time. Their mother didn't approve of either the saloon transaction or of wasting money on cheap shows, but Sam and Dan thought they knew best.

When the boys came for the bears a week later, the saloon-keeper said:

"The bears have been a big draw, boys. They have had a crowd around them day and night. You see they have thrived and flourished, for I fed them on the fat of the land. And I have flourished, too. I have cleared a cool hundred dollars extra this past week from having the cubs in front of The Palace. When you come back to town in the fall I'll pay you five dollars a week regular for the bears, boys, or buy them. They are a paying advertisement."

"We will rent them to you, I think," said Sam.

When the boys reached camp they found the pigs had returned and were in fine condition.

"With three fat shoats to sell, and the cubs to rent, we will have plenty of cash this winter," boasted Dan.

"Yes," replied Sam, "we will have plenty of spending money. It didn't hurt a mite to let Barney Gill keep the bears a week, although Mother thought we were doing wrong to let our property draw custom for a saloon."

"No use in being narrow or over particular," returned Dan. "Now we must pen the pigs for a few days to make them regular in coming up to be fed. Then we will build a pen for the cubs joining on to the pig pen to save getting out so many poles."

All that afternoon the boys worked at the two pens, and before dark they were finished.

That night they were tired and slept unusually well. It was late when they awoke next morning. They dressed quickly and hurried out to see the bears and pigs. Surprise of surprises—there wasn't a pig or bear to be seen. Both pens had been torn down, and only a few well gnawed pig bones were left to tell the story.

"The old bear came for her cubs and feasted them on our pigs before she left," cried Sam. "Both pigs and bears are a dead loss."

"I can't blame the old thing much," replied Dan. "We took her babies, and—well—Barney Gill may have profited by them, but we haven't.

"Barney will lose some customers this winter, but there is one thing sure, we will not be tempted any more to help a saloon draw custom by our bears. We ought to have listened to Mother."

Margie heard a neighbor speak of some one who was in trouble as being "in a pickle." Shortly after her small brother was planning some mischief and she exclaimed: "Oh, you mustn't do that, Harry, or you will get in a cucumber!"

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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. CONVENTION, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 27-November 1, 1911.

***The Temperance Educational Quarterly* should be ordered directly from the headquarters of the Bureau of Scientific Temperance Investigation, Hartford, Wis., rather than from National Headquarters. The price of the *Quarterly* is 50 cents a year.**

NOTICE

For the convenience of many who present large pictures of Frances E. Willard to schools, a suitable plate to place on the picture has been prepared, and is for sale by the National W. C. T. U., Evanston, Illinois. It is about 3 inches long by ½ inch wide, gold plated. The name, "Frances E. Willard" is handsomely engraved. Price each, $1.75.

No better investment has been made by the Loyal Temperance Legion Branch of our work than the $600 given by it for the support of the native worker in Japan, Azauma Moriya, to whose loyal and able service Miss Davis refers in her letter published in this issue.

Twenty states have passed the Anti-Polygamy resolution. In order to have the question of an amendment to the National Constitution prohibiting polygamy considered, two-thirds of the states, or thirty-two in all, must pass the Anti-Polygamy resolution.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, the new superintendent of the National department of Franchise, requests that all mail be addressed to her in care of her associate, Frieda Clark Davidson, 6214 Twenty-seventh Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.

The Making of The Right Kind Of Officials

The crying demand of the hour is for officials and especially executives who are possessed of rational and pronounced convictions, accompanied by indomitable perseverance and courage. One of the secrets of the making of such leaders may be found in the words of the new Attorney General of Kansas. He states with evident pride that as a small boy he was a member of a total abstinence society similar to our Loyal Temperance Legion, and that during his young manhood he lived in a prohibition state where the boys and girls never even saw a saloon. The logical sequence is, of course, that he is an ardent, enthusiastic believer in the prohibitory law of his state and intends aggressively to enforce it. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union looks hopefully and confidently forward to the time when every child and every young man and woman shall have such safe and sane environment, and when officials of the kind mentioned shall be the rule rather than the exception.

Scientific Temperance Instruction Introduced Into the Summer School Of the University Of Pennsylvania

It is with rare pleasure that we take up the new bulletin of the Summer School Courses of the University of Pennsylvania and read the course in Child Hygiene. The pleasure comes from the fact that at last a course is to be given that includes the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human organism. *The teacher is at last to be taught.* And what next? This—the indefatigable superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction, Sara Phillips Thomas of Philadelphia has pledged herself to establish twenty scholarships of fifteen dollars each, and twenty teachers who could not otherwise take this course will now have the opportunity. Dr. Walter Stewart Cornell, demonstrator of Osteology and assistant demonstrator of Anatomy, and lecturer on Psychology, will be the teacher, and his name assures us that the most careful instruction will be given. The question asked by Miss Thomas, "Does it not count for much that one of our great eastern educational institutions is now linked with the greatest problem of the day—the abolition of the liquor traffic?" can be answered in but one way. It certainly does count for much and Pennsylvania, as well as the whole nation, is to be congratulated.

About one-half of the cities and practically all of rural Norway are under prohibition. To this fact, it is thought, is due the increase in height of recruits to the army between the years 1880 and 1907, while it is true that in French districts where the ravages of alcoholism are most marked, the height of recruits to the army has diminished.

"The Fight Is On"

There is one kind of war that the W. C. T. U. believes to be entirely legitimate, and that is a war against the forces of evil. During the coming months there is certain to be some sharp, close fighting and our organization is preparing for it.

The liquor forces will pour their millions into Maine in an effort to defeat the prohibition forces and prevent the retention of the prohibitory law that has existed for fifty years. The election will take place September 11, and the W. C. T. U. of that state is well equipped for the conflict, knowing that it has at its command resources of righteousness which no amount of money can furnish to the other side.

Texas votes upon a constitutional prohibition amendment July 22, and campaign plans are already made. The temperance people are wide awake and will make use of every right means to educate the voters of the state.

West Virginia has until 1912 to prepare for a vote on its constitutional prohibition amendment, and intends to use the time to good advantage in a campaign of agitation and education.

In all three of these states and in others where the issue is less clearly defined, the temperance forces, with the W. C. T. U. in the lead, should be mindful of the wise words of Captain Hobson in his address at the National W. C. T. U. Convention, that in order to succeed, three rules must be observed: To make wise and careful preparation; to have one's forces drilled and organized to the last unit, so that they may be wielded effectively; and lastly, whenever a great battle is to be fought, whenever a great state is to decide whether it is to have prohibition in its constitution, to have the whole power of the temperance army turned to that particular battlefield.

The last suggestion needs to be emphasized not only by the states which are engaged in campaigns, but should be kept constantly in mind by the temperance people the nation over, for the efforts of the workers in the three states mentioned should be reinforced by the prayers, interest and practical co-operation of the good people from every part of our country.

A Suggestion From the Orient

That the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Japan is highly appreciated is evident from the attitude of public officials toward it. In a Japanese city where a meeting was held in a public building, the W. C. T. U. workers were delightfully surprised by being informed, by the mayor of the city, at the end of the session, that owing to the high character of the occasion, no rent would be charged. This practical compliment to the services of the organization is worthy of imitation in the Occident.

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is today the mightiest engineery of applied Christianity that the world has ever seen."

THE CRY OF THE STRANGER

Sent by Mrs. Mary B. Wilson, National Superintendent Work among Foreign-Speaking People.

But we are strangers—far we come
Across the dancing billows' foam,
Seeking in thy great land a home.
A home means more than roof and wall—
A home means welcoming love for all—
A home means help for those who fall.
So strange we are—thy land so broad—
So new we are—our hearts are awed—
We ask, "Is thine the only God?"

Thy missionaries cross the wave
To tell the heathen that God gave
His only Son their souls to save;
But when the Alien comes to thee
Asking for help to set him free
From Old World forms of tyranny—
What do you give for what you take?
Has he no heart to joy or break?
Love ye not him for "Jesus' Sake?"

AMERICA—Our "Promised Land,"
Wilt thou not try to understand?

"Women have been expressing themselves upon moral questions all their lives; to use the ballot is to give expression in a different, yet more effective way."—*Frances E. Willard*

THE RIGHT KIND OF PERSONAL LIBERTY

We print this week a list of periodicals which do not allow in their columns liquor advertisements. Three weeks ago we gave a list of newspapers which had taken the same stand. Both of these lists are growing, and we are especially gratified to receive frequent additions to our newspaper list, with statements of the oftentimes heroic work done by editors in maintaining a clean advertising sheet. In the words of one of our contemporaries, "There is a lot of American manhood that is not for sale," and the editors of many of our papers have shown that their manhood is of that quality.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Elma Grace Gowen, who has been doing most acceptable work in South America as World's W. C. T. U. white ribbon missionary, has been obliged to return to the United States on furlough because of ill health.

Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to Miss Gowen, and we hope a few months' change from the very active life she has been leading, will enable her to return to the field of work she dearly loves in South America.

MEMORIAL TABLET

By request we reprint the inscription on the handsome brass tablet above the door in the Circulation Department of our official papers:

WILLIAM F. THACHER
Florence, New Jersey,
MEMORIAL

We record here the names of comrades and friends who have recently passed to the higher life:

Dr. J. M. Dickson, Seneca Falls, N. Y., an honorary member of the W. C. T. U., and a citizen of high Christian principles.

Martha Countryman, Hastings, Minn., for sixteen years the faithful secretary of the W. C. T. U.

DR. CHARLES J. LITTLE

The beloved president of Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Illinois, Dr. Charles J. Little, passed to his heavenly reward, Saturday, March 11. Dr. Little was a warm personal friend of Miss Willard and those who were present at her funeral services in Evanston will recall the eloquent and tender tribute given by him on that occasion. Dr. Little was not only a great scholar and preacher, but he was preëminently great in his friendships, and thousands of young men in this country have, in their contact with him as students, received the inspiration and help which have made them a power in the ministry.

HYMN FOR FATHERS

Tune: All Saints-New (or any C. M. D.)

REV. ROBERT G. HARBUTT, Buxton, Maine.

We thank thee, Lord, for those who toil,
In busy street and mart;
And those strong hands to till the soil
That bravely do their part;
Who mine the coal, or keep aglow
The love of truth and art;
Who bear their daily cross, and show
In all a dauntless heart.

Thy grace, O Lord, for those we ask,
Who labor's temples rear,
'Mid strain and stress of worldly task
For those they hold most dear.
Their courage and unselfishness,
In ways oft lone and drear,
Deign, God of Love, to own and bless
And keep them ever near.

To thee, in whose dear fatherhood
All strength and goodness blend;
Who to our homes hast willed it good,
Love's sacred gifts to lend.
For fathers in this favored land,
The suppliant knee we bend,
That thou wilt help them faithful stand,
And from all wrong defend.

The fathers of our homeland bless
Wherever they abide,
On lonely farm, in city press,
Or far on ocean tide.
Lord, keep them pure, in age, in youth,
Though men their good deride;
Nor let them from the ways of truth
And virtue turn aside.

Though tempted in the world's highway,
Beset by passions wild,
Though wooed from thee to go astray,
And scorn thy precepts mild,
They dimly strive to know thy will,
And each one is thy child!
Then, Wondrous Christ, their quest fulfill,
And keep them undefiled.

ONE OF MRS. STEVENS' FAVORITE SENTIMENTS

If we knew whose feet were standing,
Close beside the shining stream,
If we knew whose eyes were closing,
In the sleep that knows no dream,
We should be so true and tender,
Kindly think and gently speak,
Let us act as if we knew it
For the link so soon may break.

"Say not the days are evil; who's to blame?
And fold the hands and acquiesce; O shame!
Stand up, speak out and bravely, in God's name.
It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong,
How hard the battle goes, the day, how long;
Faint not; fight on; tomorrow comes the song."

"Consecration is not something done once for all but is a maintained habit of the soul."

HONOR ROLL OF MAGAZINES NOT ADVERTISING LIQUORS

All-Story
American Boy
American Magazine
Argosy
Cavalier
Century
Circle
Collier's
Country Life in America
Current Literature
Delineator
Designer
Everybody's Magazine
Garden Magazine
Good Housekeeping
Harper's Magazine
Harper's Bazaar
Housekeeper
Household
Housewife
Ladies' Home Journal
Ladies' World
Literary Digest
Living Age
McClure's Magazine
Modern Priscilla
New England Magazine
New Idea Woman's Magazine
Outlook
Railroad Man's Magazine
Review of Reviews
Saturday Evening Post
Scrap-Book
St. Nicholas
Suburban Life
Success
Uncle Remus' Magazine
Woman's Home Companion
World To-Day
Woman's Magazine
World's Work
Youth's Companion

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.



HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

GENERAL OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
MRS. LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS, PORTLAND, ME.
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE,
MISS ANNA A. GORDON, EVANSTON, ILL.
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY,
MRS. FRANCES P. PARKS, EVANSTON, ILL.
RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. E. PRESTON ANDERSON, VALLEY CITY, N. D.
ASSISTANT RECORDING SECRETARY,
MRS. SARA H. HOGE, LINCOLN, VA.
TREASURER,
MRS. ELIZABETH P. HUTCHINSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

MRS. HELEN DICKINSON HARFORD

The aroused public sentiment, showing the attention of thinking men and women, has been turned to law enforcement, the election of better officials, the demands being made upon Congress and state Legislatures for improved moral laws should give every leader and worker cause for rejoicing. I see no cause for discouragement. What if by money at their command the traffickers in alcoholic stimulants are able temporarily to reach a place again from which they have been deposed. The recent appropriation of $50,000,000 to fight prohibition in the United States, shows us how desperate their case has become.

This is God's cause we are fighting. Does His cause ever really go backward? Stand still and take a survey of even the short time since our own organization came into activity. Great have been the gains in laws, in enforcement of these, in the stand taken by pulpit, press, community, nation. With this vision in retrospect, who dares fold hands and send out a discouraged note? Not one who reads this.

Every National superintendent finds her work so linked with that of the others that she cannot stand alone. It rejoices me greatly to read the strong words from the pen of each as she puts out the next guide post for the direction of the army —the rank and file, who are so eager to enter the next opening in the hedge, showing where the enemy camped last. We are in hot pursuit. Every state superintendent has had the first quarterly letter; every state president (where no superintendent has been appointed) has heard from me. Samples of our literature have gone to these. Each state superintendent has been otherwise reminded that this National superintendent is more than ready to give aid, and sympathy if the latter is needed. On the receipt of the last hint, I shall expect a letter to reach me.

My printer's illness during December and enforced idleness, as a result of this during January, have delayed some of the promised supplies, but by the time this reaches your eyes, you will be supplied. The marked copy of this paper will be my second quarterly letter to you. If you have your regular copy for filing, you can send this on to another who may not have it regularly at hand. The quota of "Reckonings," which give you a short summary from all states reporting for 1910, has been sent out. Any one desiring copies can have them for the asking. Leaflet No. 13, "What to do and How to do It," by your National superintendent, is also to be had free.

In the midst of the present activity attendant upon Memorial, UNION SIGNAL, and other anniversaries we must not forget that we are approaching other important ones. Not the least is the Fourth of July. Shall we not plan this year to make Christian Citizenship stand out prominently? In May a program will be published which will be a good foundation. Many unions assisted in a "sane" celebration last year. Will you who read this, note this item and be one to emphasize the thought? The department program is highly commended where it has been used. The superintendent of Nebraska has spurred on her workers and I am hearing from many places in that state because of her forcefulness. I would suggest to other state superintendents, "Go thou and do likewise."

I could not refuse the urgent request that came again from Colorado, that I come over and help them. Until May 20, the address that will bring letters quickest to me is 1032 Fourteenth St., Denver, Colorado. I am always pleased to hear from my comrades.

Newberg, Oregon

WORK AMONG FOREIGN SPEAKING PEOPLE

MRS. MARY B. WILSON

Four months of the W. C. T. U. year are gone. These are the months when the women who are interested in the question of "What shall we do for the foreigners?"—and who is so unpatriotic and so short-sighted as to care or to dare to say, "I am not interested"—should have given careful study to conditions abroad and at home, formed plans, and enlisted helpers; for with the first breath of spring the number of immigrants increases and March, April, May and June will witness the arrival of tens of thousands. Already the number of newcomers is larger than that of last year by 16,434. The reasons for leaving the "Old World" are stronger than ever, and the attractions for coming to the "New World" more alluring. Are we prepared for this immigrant tide which is sweeping all before it, and threatening to engulf our institutions and ideals? At last some of our fellow citizens are waking up to the situation, and lectures, magazine articles and books are following one another in such rapid succession that it is a physical impossibility to know about all of them. But each one of us knows something about the problem, each must realize that a portion of the responsibility for Americanizing and Christianizing these newcomers lies on her shoulders, and each must decide whether she will meet her responsibility as a Christian woman should, or will shirk it.

Since Congress decreed that alien men should live in this country at least five years before becoming citizens, many women have thought that prevented these men from voting until after naturalization papers were granted to them. Such is not the case in all states. Have you investigated your state laws regarding the voting privileges for aliens? If not it will pay you to do so.

Do those who are working for suffrage for women realize that the foreign women will probably vote too? Do you think they are ready for such privileges? How shall they learn to use this privilege aright unless some one "who cares" teaches them? It were the part of wisdom to begin this teaching at once.

The department is fortunate in having a new avenue for work among the Italians opened to it. *L'Araldo*, an Italian evangelical weekly paper with a large circulation, has asked for temperance articles, and arrangements have been made whereby there will appear in the first issue of each month, under the auspices of this department, two columns of up-to-date temperance news and truths, edited by Eva W. Lake, M. D., recording secretary of New Jersey. We urge all of our workers to avail themselves of this new way of reaching our Italian friends. In parcels of ten or more copies of same issue, the price is one cent per copy. This being a special discount, please use the letters W. C. T. U. in ordering. Address all orders to *L'Araldo*, 175 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Hvita Bandet, our own white ribbon paper for our Swedish sisters and their children, has been enlarged, and is abreast of the times. Both the editor and the publisher spoke at the recent hearing before the Committee on Constitutional Amendments of the Massachusetts Legislature. The subscription price of *Hvita Bandet* is only 25 cents a year. If you cannot do any other foreign work, you can at least send this paper to a Swedish neighbor.

New leaflets in Bohemian, German, Hungarian, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Swedish, and Slovak are being prepared and will be ready for circulation about April 1.

Will those whose petitions for free literature are granted, kindly acknowledge the same in some way, and if possible tell how the leaflets have been used?

Two able men are prepared to give highly entertaining lectures on "The Foreigners," in any city or town near New

York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Send to me for their addresses.

When you have your meeting in the interest of this department, for of course you will have one, please send me an account of it. It may interest some one else.

Reports for 1910, and Suggestions for 1911, both free, await your call. Programs, 3 cents, and Experiences, 2 cents, will be sent on order.

4734 Hazel Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FAIRS AND OPEN AIR MEETINGS

MRS. JULIA D. PHELPS

The department Plan of Work and samples of literature have been sent to each state superintendent, and samples of the supplies to each state president, each National superintendent and the National General Officers.

A suggestive list of leaflets suitable for distribution was enclosed. Knowing how inadequate such a brief list must be I added the advice that a catalogue of the National literature be procured. I hope that these various helps will be of use and add to the value of this work.

Though we are still in the midst of wintry storms, it is time to plan the Fair work and make application for space for rest rooms, or for any other privilege desired. If your city is planning an exhibit of its manufactures, or its products in any line, get space for a W. C. T. U. exhibit. There are so many posters and maps available now that such an exhibit can be made very educational, even to the casual passer-by.

The Plan of Work is full of suggestions and will be sent to any one who will ask for it. This is a department of methods and through it each other department can scatter literature and spread a wide knowledge of its own particular form of effort.

Reports this year show more interest and more systematic work than ever before. New state superintendents have been added, but some states still fail to appreciate the opportunity afforded by this open air work. The great thought is to go to the people, rather than to call them to us.

Only a brief list of department literature is published, as follows: Four blotters, "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union" (white), "Blot Out the Saloon" (blue), "A Cold Water Blotter" (pink), "The Cigaret Arithmetic" (yellow). Price, 25 cents per 100. A new leaflet, "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union—In a Nutshell," is intended for general distribution, 25 cents per 100. The Plan of Work, suggestive list of leaflets and the question blanks complete the list of department helps. Samples may be obtained upon application to the National superintendent.

979 El Moline St., Los Angeles, Cal.

"Are you looking for the 'coming man' who is to inaugurate a better day for the world? Remember, his mother will surely precede him, and largely shape and train him."

HERE AND THERE

Miss Mary E. Barbour, National evangelist, will spend the Lenten season in evangelistic work in the presbytery of Mankato, Minnesota.

A helpful "reciprocity" meeting between the Naperville and Downers Grove (Ill.) unions was held March 1; the topic, "Doing Good According to a Plan," was ably handled.

Erie county (N. Y.) will hold its winter institute at Buffalo, March 23-29. State President Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Ph. D., will be the leader, and also the speaker at the evening meeting.

Motley, Minn., is rejoicing over the defeat of the liquor forces at its last election. One of the chief factors in the victory was one of our loyal white ribboners, Mrs. Philena T. Willett.

As a result of a successful membership contest, the Rockford (Ill.) W. C. T. U. has added eighty-one active and thirteen honorary members to its previous membership of forty-eight, making it the largest union in Winnebago county.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. church of Platteville, Wis., has a temperance department which is given a place on each monthly program, as well as at conventions and board meetings. Much work is done in the Sunday school, pledge signing being a special feature.

As the result of a membership contest in the Poland (N. Y.) W. C. T. U., 278 new members were added, 161 active, 117 honorary. The announcement was made at a public meeting of the union, at which the Rev. John Snape, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, gave a stirring temperance address, and paid high tribute to the W. C. T. U.

Contest work is being carried on successfully in the Dixon (Illinois) College and Normal School, by the teacher of expression M. Mae Jacobs, who is also county superintendent of this work. Miss Jacobs says that it is the spirit of the work, not the winning of the medals, that rules the contestants. A matron's medal contest was recently held in Bellflower, Ill., when $23 was realized.

The San Jose (Cal.) W. C. T. U. employs Mrs. Jennie E. Rhoads, an earnest white ribboner, as matron at the Southern Pacific depot. She keeps for general distribution temperance literature, including THE UNION SIGNAL, and other helpful reading matter. Her special work is to look after the women and girls. This union also employs a superintendent to solicit funds and superintend the work in general.

The Dundee (Ill.) W. C. T. U. held a "Why" meeting on UNION SIGNAL day, different members answering the query, "Why I read THE UNION SIGNAL?" Mrs. W. E. Walker gave her eight excellent reasons in rhyme, the last verse of which we quote:

"This is why I read THE SIGNAL:
It enlightens, blesses, cheers,
Like an old friend, firm and faithful,
Visiting me for many years."

The Goshen (Ind.) union is holding meetings every Saturday afternoon when good programs are rendered. The "winter picnic" held at the home of Mrs. O. W. Cunningham was a success financially and socially. Dinner was served to nearly 200 and many new members were added to the union. Medal contest work is being pushed and everywhere crowded houses greet the contestants. Elkhart county now has one contestant eligible to compete for the state diamond medal.

The Philadelphia (Pa.) W. C. T. U. during the week of prayer held an all-day meeting on January 5, at their beautiful headquarters, "The Willard," 1921 Arch Street. A large audience and fine speakers made the day a memorable one. Each half hour some one of Philadelphia's many ministers spoke on a selected theme. At the noon intermission a bountiful luncheon was served. At the close of the meeting many were conscious of a spiritual uplift. Visiting white ribboners from all parts of the country will find a cordial welcome at "The Willard."

Miss Zoe Atchison, state secretary Kansas Y. P. B., is doing most acceptable work, not only as an organizer but as lecturer. She has been for some weeks, in the sparsely settled counties in the southwest corner of the state and the results of her work are most gratifying. Her lectures and recitals are excellent, the people showing their appreciation by driving as many as twenty-five miles to attend her meetings.

A FOOD STORY
Makes a Woman of 70 "One in 10,000"

The widow of one of Ohio's most distinguished newspaper editors and a famous leader in politics in his day, says she is 70 years old and a "stronger woman than you will find in ten thousand," and she credits her fine physical condition to the use of Grape-Nuts:

"Many years ago I had a terrible fall which permanently injured my stomach. For years I lived on a preparation of corn starch and milk, but it grew so repugnant to me that I had to give it up. Then I tried, one after another, a dozen different kinds of cereals, but the process of digestion gave me great pain.

"It was not until I began to use Grape-Nuts food three years ago that I found relief. It has proved, with the dear Lord's blessing, a great boon to me. It brought me health and vigor such as I never expected to again enjoy, and in gratitude I never fail to sound its praises." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a Reason."

Look for it in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," to be found in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE VICTORY IN KANSAS

MRS. SENA HARTZELL WALLACE

I spent the month of January, as a lobbyist in the Kansas Legislature. Our glorious victory has been "flung to the breeze." Our bill calling for universal suffrage in Kansas passed both houses with the necessary two-thirds majority, and has been properly signed and sealed. Now the question goes to the men of the state to be decided at the polls—1912.

We have a great battle before us but we fully believe the victory will be ours. "We must each one work as though that victory depended upon our own individual effort." I was made state superintendent of Franchise at our state convention, although at that time I was in the "thick of the fight" in South Dakota. When the call came, I dared not refuse.

I spent several days carrying equal suffrage petitions in my own city. This work always gives some rich experiences. For instance, one gentleman (a judge) said, **"Yes, indeed, I'll sign that petition. The woman's ballot is just like a pistol. You don't need a pistol often, but when you do, you need it mighty bad. That's the way with the woman's ballot. They may not always vote, but just wait till some moral question comes up, and there you have your women on deck, and on the right side every time. We've proved it over and over right here in Kansas City, Kansas."**

Be it known that Kansas women have had the municipal franchise for many years. The day has passed when any man could be elected mayor of our city unless he first says, "I will enforce the prohibitory law, the law against gambling and brothels." Our politicians admit this is due to the women's influence backed by the power of the ballot.

The organization of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Aid Association by leading men of Colorado will give a great impetus to our cause.

Ex-Governor Alva Adams, twice chief executive of the state, and always an ardent supporter of woman's suffrage, is president, and Isaac N. Stevens, formerly district attorney at Denver, is vice-president. Judge Ben B. Lindsey, the "biggest little man in America," is an active member. They make the following statement:

"The men of Colorado have become so deeply aroused by the untruthful articles that have been written on the practical workings of equal suffrage in the state, that they recently formed an organization to defend the good name of Colorado women voters and put a stop to the unfair "muck raking" that has been indulged in by certain publications which are opposing the Woman Suffrage movement."

The splendid achievement of women in Seattle in helping to oust Mayor Gill, and again by helping to elect a clean council, will also aid.

That the women of Kansas have "made good" with the municipal ballot was and will be a great argument in favor of full suffrage.

NEW MEXICO PUSHES FORWARD

Special Correspondence

Each W. C. T. U. in New Mexico was asked and urged to hold a Willard Memorial meeting. Three unions have reported very successful occasions: Albuquerque gave an excellent program from THE UNION SIGNAL on the afternoon of February 17, at the Harwood Industrial School. The pupils—all Mexican girls—gave each number on the program, delighting all who were present.

The Tucumcari union was obliged to postpone its service on February 19 on account of a severe blizzard. A splendid mass meeting of four of the churches was held, under delightful weather conditions, on Sunday evening, March 5, at the new M. E. Church South, the ministers giving valuable aid and the church choir rendering appropriate music. Rev. J. F. Hedgpeth, pastor of the church where the services were held, Mrs. Mary Ulmer, state superintendent of Anti-Narcotics and Mrs. A. A. Scott, state vice-president, addressed the large and attentive audience. A good collection and several new members were the tangible results.

The W. C. T. U. at Springer rendered a fine program to an appreciative audience on Sunday evening, February 12. This union is the baby member of New Mexico's unions, having been organized the last of October by the state vice-president. Mrs. Jennie Weaver, a former "president" from Indiana, is the presiding genius. White ribboners from Missouri and Kansas also are officers and splendid, systematic work is the result, with many other leading people of the town and community in the rank and file.

Will Redouble Efforts

The new constitution for our state has been the all-engrossing theme since it was framed last fall. We labored hard to get prohibition written as a part of the fundamental law, but the convention would neither do that nor submit it as a separate issue to a vote of the people. Committees, headed by the liquor dealers, and apparently appointed for the purpose, handled our prohibition files and decided that it was not a proper measure to be written in the constitution.

The fight before the election, when the people ratified the new constitution, was very bitter. Our enemy, the liquor fraternity, established a paper for the purpose, it was declared, of working *for* the constitution and *against* prohibition.

The W. C. T. U. has been accused by the papers favorable to the liquor traffic, of fighting against the best interests of the people, because it has urged for clean statehood, and that there was unfair treatment of our measures by the constitutional convention, and that fraud was practised in many precincts on election day.

It would seem that Providence has aided our cause by the filibustering in the United States Senate, thereby postponing the approval of the constitution and delaying statehood, for a year or more, in all probability. We now have time to redouble our energies in organizing and arousing sentiment, **which will doubtless aid in putting good men in as our first State Officers and members of our Legislature.**

There is no doubt that prohibition sentiment has increased many fold because of the late agitation.

PROGRESS IN LOUISIANA

Special Correspondence

We were so fortunate as to secure the services of Mrs. L. O. Stratton of Lebanon, Tennessee, for two months' work.

During her travels over 2,693 miles of our Louisiana soil she organized twenty-five unions, with 259 active and twenty-seven honorary members. From these new unions she collected $67 in dues. We feel sure that these new members who "pay as they go," will become more and more interested till they are ours "for keeps." Mrs. Stratton's total collections amounted to $483.73, which left a nice little sum in our state treasury after salary and expenses were paid. She is a safe woman and like her Master, she reaches the masses as well as the individual.

Good Speakers—Good Results

Miss Rhena E. G. Mosher is with us. She, too, is doing good work. Fortunate is any state which becomes hostess to two such women. Mrs. Stratton returns this week for six additional weeks, and Mrs. Scovell will be with us the first of April. Our plans for holding the state convention during that month are under way and we trust that the twenty-five old unions will vie with the twenty-five new ones in making "the welkin ring." An effort is being made to secure subscribers to our UNION SIGNAL. Our state superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction has spared no pains in bringing the work prominently before the people. Other departments are receiving some measure of attention. Among other hopeful signs is the fact that people are asking us to send them speakers. God's Spirit is in the work. All He needs is willing instruments.

Nebraska Women Buckle on Armor

Special Correspondence

While every bill looking to the regulation of the liquor traffic has gone down before the Legislature by the same small but decisive majority, white ribboners in the state have buckled on the armor for a more vigorous fight than ever, preparatory to submitting the question under the Initiative and Referendum law that is now practically assured to us.

Up to this time the only bill of special interest to women that has passed both houses of the Legislature is the anti-polygamy joint resolution memorializing Congress to stamp out the evil in the states where it now exists.

The county institutes being held all over the state are largely given over to practical plans for pushing the work in the different localities. Unions are being organized for effective local effort in their own town elections, and are demanding a direct vote on the saloon question.

Telling Blows For Suffrage

Mrs. Helen Grenfell, who was for three terms state superintendent of schools in Colorado, and who still holds several positions of trust in her state, delivered some telling blows for equal suffrage in two addresses made in Lincoln recently. One was before the young men and women of the State University, and the other before the House of Representatives. The latter meeting was arranged for by Mrs. Heald, state president of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. Grenfell understands perfectly the workings of equal suffrage in Colorado, and spoke so convincingly that her prediction that Nebraska would be the seventh star, seems through the referendum more than a possibility.

Will Work For Dry Capital

In Lincoln all activities for the coming weeks until the date of the city election, May 2, will be centered on real work to keep the capital of the state dry. Both wets and drys have full tickets in the field, and the liquor interests are also forcing a referendum vote on the proposition of twenty-five saloons, in a desperate effort to change the policy that has been so satisfactory in the city the past two years. As in the previous campaigns, the good women of the city, under the leadership of the W. C. T. U., will take a very active part in the work, and enter the fight confident that right will again prevail. Preliminary to the war to be waged all during April, medal contests are now being arranged in all of the city schools, as a means of arousing enthusiasm and creating interest in every locality. Two gold medal contests will also be held. All means for suppressing the use of both liquor and tobacco receive the most hearty support of the superintendent of the city schools. Through his co-operation more than 600 essays were entered in the contests of the past year. In addition, many oratorical contests were held.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

renews and sustains the strength of weak, failing babies; pale, delicate children; tired, nervous women and feeble, aged people. It contains no alcohol, no drug, no harmful ingredient whatever; it builds up and strengthens the young as well as the old.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Wanted—Manager, man or woman, for each County to introduce WHITE RIBBON CONCENTRATED NON-ALCOHOLIC FLAVORING IN TUBES. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and re-orders. $2.50 per day salary, and commission. Also local agents, 50% commission. J. S. ZIEGLER CO., 64 Plymouth St., Chicago, Ill.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN ON PROHIBITION

"Good citizenship demands and requires that what is right should not only be made known, but be made prevalent; that what is evil should not only be detected and defeated, but destroyed. The saloon has proved itself to be the greatest foe, the most blighting curse of our modern civilization, and this is the reason why I am a practical prohibitionist."

EAST WASHINGTON PUSHES ORGANIZATION

Special Correspondence

The work in East Washington is progressing. Mrs. Myrtie D. Roberts, corresponding secretary and organizer, formed a union among the colored people in North Yakima in January; organized a union in Asotin in February with thirty-three members and one in Anatone with nine members; also a Y. P. B. in Clarkston. Mrs. Peterson, National superintendent of Work Among Colored People, has been doing some splendid work in our state. She organized a fine union in Spokane with eighteen members, visited the colored union in North Yakima and gained a number of new members; they now have twenty active and three honorary members. She also organized an L. T. L. with eighteen members. The colored people of North Yakima are proud of the fact that they were the first colored union and have the first L. T. L. in the state. They are very much interested and have taken hold of the work with a zeal that means victory.

W. C. T. U. MEETING

The Crusade Church, Hillsboro, Ohio

In the Crusade Memorial room in the historic Presbyterian Church at Hillsboro, a most interesting meeting was recently held. The windows which united with the main auditorium were opened and five beautiful musical numbers were rendered by the organist. Pictures of prominent workers were presented and placed in the cabinet. The photograph of Dr. Rodney Trimble was presented by Mr. O. N. Sams who grew eloquent over the merits and attainments of Dr. Trimble in his various relations in life as physician, as civic and political reformer, as the courteous gentleman and unselfish friend.

The audience united in singing "All Round the World the Ribbon White is Twined." Mrs. Rives presented a picture of Rev. Davis W. Clark and in her inimitable manner told of his accomplishments as writer, speaker and Bible student.

Three books sent by Miss Anna A. Gordon for the cabinet were presented by Mrs. Ferris who said, "We speak of the cabinet as a silent member but it is far from that. It is the ark of the temperance work." After the meeting adjourned many enjoyed the opportunity of examining the pictures and books contained in the cabinet.

"DRINKING LIKE A GENTLEMAN"

(Continued from Page Six)

lieved when it was time to say good-bye.

The rest of the day passed busily and the girls avoided the mooted subject.

Sylvia retired early that evening. The sea air made her sleepy, she said, and she felt so stupid that she begged to be excused from the merry group on the piazza.

She went at once to bed and slept heavily until midnight, when she was suddenly aroused by a noise proceeding apparently from the house next door. There came a woman's scream—the sound of shattered glass—sounds of a struggle.

Sylvia sprang out of bed in terror. She flew to the side window of her room and peered out.

There were bright lights in the Merriwell's house. She could plainly see the forms of two men surge against the window—two men grappling in a death-like grip.

A woman's figure which Sylvia recognized as Mrs. Merriwell's, sprang across the room and tried to separate the men. One of them pushed her roughly aside. She fell heavily, striking her head against the mantel, and lay motionless upon the floor.

A baby's scream rang out. Sylvia looked closely and saw the Merriwell little one toddle into the room and, sobbing, lean over her mother's prostrate form. In after years she never forgot that scene.

The men paused, paralyzed with fear. Then they rushed over to the unconscious woman.

THE "SUNFLOWER STATE" JUBILANT

Special Correspondence

The executive committee of the Kansas W. C. T. U. recently held its mid-year meeting in the city of Topeka, the chief interest, at this time, centering in the submission by the Legislature of the amendment giving universal suffrage to Kansas women. The manner in which the state president, Mrs. Lillian Mitchner, and the state superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. Sena Hartzell Wallace, National organizer and lecturer, conducted the campaign at the Capitol commanded the respect of those opposed to the measure, as well as of those favoring it, and because of their dignified yet enthusiastic work, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas will henceforth occupy a higher place then ever before in the thought of the men of the state. **The executive committee was very courteously received by Governor Stubbs who expressed his admiration of the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and his high, personal esteem for white ribboners.** The suffrage campaign was planned by the executive committee and it is believed that the men of Kansas will show their faith in the ability and integrity of the women by giving them full suffrage.

Optimistic Outlook

The condition of the work as reported from each district in the state, is encouraging. Much activity in department work was reported and a greater interest than ever before in Willard Memorial meetings. The small town of Quincy, with a population of only a few hundred, reports a live union with a Y. P. B. of fifty members and an L. T. L. of the same numerical membership.

At Harrison, a country point in the northern part of the state, some miles distant from any town, Miss Zoe Atchison, state Y. P. B. secretary, organized a Y. P. B. a few months ago, the membership including a large number of young men, twenty-five of whom attended a recent public meeting, every one wearing the white ribbon. This Y. P. B. is proving a power in its country community.

The union at Bluff City, a small railroad town near the southern border of the state, reports that its membership has now reached 100, a splendid showing for a town of less than 1,000 in population.

Kansas is working to bring the membership to 10,000 and Kansas usually accomplishes what she attempts.

HERE AND THERE

Rockingham county (N. H.) W. C. T. U. held a most interesting and inspiring convention at Epping, March 2. The Evangelistic department was ably presented by the state superintendent, Mrs. S. G. Fletcher and Rev. W. P. Stanley of Portsmouth who gave an address. UNION SIGNAL Day exercises consisting of the "Quiz" and the "Special Edition of THE UNION SIGNAL" proved an interesting feature of the program. Mrs. Lizzie Perkins of Portsmouth is Rockingham county's efficient president.

The Central M. E. Sunday School of Hot Springs, Ark., has a "White Ribbon Class," of which Mrs. F. M. Williams is teacher. This fine body of young men set an example to the entire school by proudly wearing their emblem and prepared a beautiful box of 500 white ribbon bows, temperance literature and songs for the Rhodes scholars who left for England last fall. The opening of the box took place at sea Sunday afternoon and was a glorious occasion. Thirty fine, strong youths singing "All Round the World the Ribbon White is Twined." What a picture! What a strengthening of their faith! Many delightful letters have been written by these boys in appreciation of the courtesy extended to them.

Send 12 cents for Craft's

"World Book of Temperance"

Contains Quarterly S. S. Temperance Lessons for March 19 and May 21 and much more—Biblical, Historical, Scientific.

Address **REFORM BUREAU,**

206 Pennsylvania Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C.

SAW THE NEED AND ORGANIZED

A W. C. T. U. has been organized at Springer, N. M., by Mrs. A. A. Scott, territorial vice-president. Springer is a small place, but old and substantial. Leading women of the town saw the need of a W. C. T. U. and called for some one to come and organize. Nine prominent women and one man gave their names for membership, and others promised to join. Among those who are charter members are some of the prominent Spanish speaking women. The president, Mrs. J. B. Weaver, has been president of a union in Indiana, the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Susie Sever, has been familiar with W. C. T. U. work in Missouri, and the treasurer, Mrs. George McCarger, wife of the resident M. E. minister, has belonged in Kansas.

MARCH RAILROAD MEETINGS

A W. C. T. U. "Railroad Man's" Sunday was observed in Tippecanoe county, Indiana. Rev. F. J. Beisel, pastor of the M. E. church of Stockwell, preached especially on this department and railroad men and their families attended. At Lafayette there was a mass meeting at the Monon Y. M. C. A., with a large number of railroad men in attendance. "Wanted a Man!" was the subject of the address of Rev. B. B. Kessler. An orchestra from the German Lutheran church furnished music and good literature was distributed.

Sunday evening, March 12, Rev. J. A. Grove gave an address to railroad employes and their families, and railroad organizations were also represented.

All these meetings were arranged by Mrs. L. E. Beehler, county superintendent of the department of Work Among Railroad Employes.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER

A neat little circular advertising The Analytical Holy Bible is being sent out with UNION SIGNAL subscription expiration notices. The Analytical Holy Bible is unique among the many Bibles which are offered to the public; and, as the very many excellent endorsements which are printed in the circular indicate, it is a very high-class publication and one arranged to be especially helpful to students and teachers.

THE UNION SIGNAL considers itself fortunate to be able to make arrangements with the publishers of this book whereby it can be offered in connection with this paper at such a phenomenally low price. The regular price of the Analytical Holy Bible, sold by retailers in full leather binding, pure gold edged and stamped, is $10.00. THE UNION SIGNAL subscription price is $1.00 a year. For a limited time the Circulation Department of this paper is able to offer to its readers this book and this paper, both for $3.50. If you have not already received your regular expiration notice, let us suggest that when you do you look carefully for this exceptional offer.

A UNIQUE APPRECIATION

Special Correspondence

A most successful Frances E. Willard memorial service was held by the Scandinavian W. C. T. U. of Worcester, Massachusetts. It was the first time in sixteen years that the Swedish Congregational Church, in which the meeting was held, had been opened for a W. C. T. U. meeting of any kind. The pastor, Rev. Nils Wessell, read the Scripture and led in a warm prayer and "Christ to the World We Sing" was sung in Swedish. The address of welcome was given by Mrs. Amanda I. Peterson, president of the organization. Rev. Wyman made a short address on the hearing of the prohibitory amendment at the Capitol in Boston, and sang with great enthusiasm, as well as skill, "Fall into line, boys. Prohibition is marching to win the day."

A Word From Sweden

Rev. Harold Raine of Sweden gave a splendid description of Frances E. Willard's life work and of the faithful efforts of Swedish white ribboners. **He said it looked very attractive to come into a church in Sweden and see almost every woman decorated with the white ribbon bow and spoke of the clean white ribbon cafes and how glad he was to patronize them when a student.** Clara Peterson gave a good reading, "Whisky Did It," and Mrs. John Goldberg made a plea for new members with fair results.

HOW DOES YOUR CHURCH HOLD COMMUNION?



Are all obliged to drink from the same cup? Shall the church be the last to adopt the hygienic, sanitary methods used everywhere else? Urge the adoption of a **THOMAS INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE** in your church. Send at once for our "Special Introductory Offer." Address, **THOMAS COMMUNION SERVICE CO., Box U, Lima, O.**

LEGISLATIVE JOTTINGS

The Anti-Polygamy resolution has passed the Nebraska Legislature, after a hard fought battle. It was introduced by the husband of a Nebraska white ribboner.

The Anti-Polygamy amendment and White Slave bill passed both houses of the New Hampshire Legislature, these two measures having been introduced by the W. C. T. U.

The Nevada House and Senate have passed the measure submitting the question of woman suffrage to the vote of the people.

The Republican and Democratic "drys" in the Missouri House united and passed the County Unit Prohibition bill, despite the solid opposition of Representatives from St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph.

The annual local option vote in Vermont was cast March 7, with the result that twenty-seven cities and towns voted for license as compared with twenty-nine in 1910. It is likely that several small towns voting "yes" will not have saloons. Three of the fourteen counties of the state polled a solid "no" majority and in several counties there is only one license town.

"THOUGHT I had found the easiest way to wash, but CAMEO is still easier and quicker," wrote one woman. NO RUBBING! Sample Free. Agents Wanted! $3.00 to $5.00 a day.
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RIDING AND EXERCISE

"Why did the bicycle go out, and why didn't it come back, like the roller skate, etc?"

I asked this question of the manager of the Mead Cycle Co., as I thought the man who could say,

Save Carfare Take Exercise

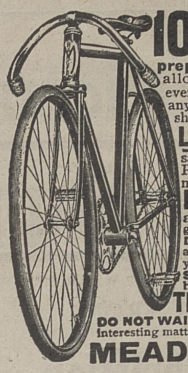
RANGER BICYCLES

to be read daily by fully a quarter million people, in letters thirty feet high on a blank wall (the largest sign in the city of Chicago) ought to know something about the past, present and future of the bicycle.

He replied: "We carry our principal American banking account at the First National Bank. Last summer over a score of the bank officials and clerks (who live in the suburbs) visited our place and purchased bicycles. Almost without exception their reason (as well as the reason of a thousand others we sold) was, "I rode a bicycle a dozen years ago. I need exercise and have found nothing to equal the bicycle for that purpose. The automobile is all right in its way, but it doesn't give exercise."

That's true! Nothing does equal the bicycle for pleasant, healthful, outdoor exercise, and the good roads movement due to automobiles is bringing the bicycle slowly but surely back into favor among city clerks, business men and artisans. I learned, also, that the bicycle had *never been abandoned* in smaller cities, towns and villages, and that *three* high grade, guaranteed bicycles built on sturdy, honest, dependable lines could now be bought for what *one* cost a dozen years ago.

The Mead Cycle Co., Chicago, U. S. A. (or Liverpool, England), will be pleased to send a beautiful catalog showing bicycles of all grades, on request.



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL We will ship you a "RANGER" BICYCLE on approval, freight prepaid to any place in the United States *without a cent deposit in advance*, and allow ten days free trial from the day you receive it. If it does not suit you in every way and is not all or more than we claim for it and a better bicycle than you can get anywhere else regardless of price, or if for any reason whatever you do not wish to keep it, ship it back to us at our expense for freight and you will *not be out one cent.*

LOW FACTORY PRICES We sell the highest grade bicycles direct from factory to rider at lower prices than any other house. We save you $10 to $25 middlemen's profit on every bicycle. Highest grade models with Puncture-Proof tires, Imported Roller chains, pedals, etc., at prices no higher than cheap mail order bicycles; also reliable medium grade models at unheard of low prices.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED in each town and district to ride and exhibit a sample 1911 "Ranger" Bicycle furnished by us. You will be astonished at the *wonderfully low prices* and the liberal propositions and special offer we will give on the first 1911 sample going to your town. Write at once for our *special offer.*

DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from *anyone at any price* until you receive our catalogue and learn our low prices and liberal terms. BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES—a limited number taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores will be closed out at once, at $3 to $8 each. Descriptive bargain list mailed free.

TIRES, COASTER BRAKE rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, parts, repairs and everything in the bicycle line at half usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT but write today for our *Large Catalogue* beautifully illustrated and containing a great fund of interesting matter and useful information. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.

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Organizing Outfit (Sample pledge book, song book, etc)	$0.50
Pledge Book	.10
Alcohol and Health (for Study Course)	.15
Song Book (Temperance Songster)	.15
Plans for College Y. P. B., each 5 cents, or per 100	4.00
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Lesson Manuals, single copy, 5 cents, 25 copies or over, each	.04

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Questions Answered by Anna A. Gordon. Price	$0.25
Pledge Cards (folder) per 100	1.00
Marching Songs, Nos. 1 and 2. Price each	.10
Marching Songs, No. 3. Price each	.15
Badges, Maltese Cross. Price each, 8 cents; 10 or more, each	.05
Flag Poster, "Old Glory" and four beautiful children. Price each, 7 cents, four for	.25
Leaflets, Picture, Story and Anti-Cigaret Leaflets, assorted. Price per 100	.25

IN THE LAND OF THE CROWS

Special Correspondence

Success in organizing does not depend upon the efforts of any one person but upon the coöperative work of many. Not one of the women in this particular case failed to lend a hand, and the result was the formation of a union at Redig, Harding county, South Dakota. It is in "claim country" which is just northeast of the Crow Buttes, or "the hills where the Crows were killed." The honor of organizing this new union belongs to the women themselves, though it was shared by the men who helped in various ways. Our pastor, we knew, was praying for our success as he rode over the prairies and one and another gave generously of his time and talents. When the organization was really effected and a brief program had been carried out, each wearing the white ribbon departed to her little shack confident that "some glad day" we should have a state and nation whose homes are free from the liquor traffic.

A boy of seven was deep in thought over a word in the first reader. His mother said, "Jimmy, what are you thinking about?"

"O mamma!" he answered, "I'm thinking how Adam got through the first reader with nobody to help him."

A Birthday Message
A Message to Your Son
A Beautiful Prayer

These beautiful verses, in colors, specially priced at 5 cents each, 6 for 25 cents

THE KEADMA COMPANY
Rogers Park, Illinois

WHEN OFFENDED

To think about something else is the best and only sure cure for offended feelings. To think about the offense—its unkindness, its injustice, its meanness of spirit and all its other ugly aspects—only adds to its sting and deepens our own suffering or anger. This hurts us and helps no one. Eggs are not the only things that are given added life and power by being brooded over. If we want to enlarge and multiply everything unpleasant in that which has offended us, brooding over it will do it. If we want to have done with it and get it out of our life as quickly as possible, to turn deliberately away from it and concentrate our thought and energy upon something else is our sure road to success. "When any one has offended me, I try to raise my soul so high that the offense cannot reach it," Descartes is credited with saying. But we cannot lift ourselves by mere will power. We can lose ourselves by devotion to something else, and thus we can lose the offense.—*Sunday School Times.*

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(C) Forty Dollars Economic Loss for Every Dollar of Liquor Revenue

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(E) The Drink Traffic a Menace to Liberty

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Three New Leaflets

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"THE SALOON SYSTEM CAUSES POVERTY"

"PERSONAL LIBERTY"

Price per 100, 25 cents

Celluloid Flag Pin

Price 5 cents each; per 100, $2.50.

MISCELLANEOUS

"ALCOHOL AND THE HUMAN BODY," Sir Victor Horsley, a valuable book. Price postpaid.....$ .50

"TEMPERANCE SONGS FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL." Price each, 5 cents; per 12, 35 cents; per 100 .....$2.00

"WHO IS TO BLAME?" by Josiah Allen's Wife. Single copies, 8 cents; per 50, $2.00. Until May 1, per 100, $3.50 net, carriage prepaid.

"VICTORY," a popular soprano solo. Price each, 15 cents; two for.....$ .25

"WHAT I HAVE SEEN OF CIGARETS," Judge Ben Lindsey. Price, per 100.....$ .25

"FRANCES E. WILLARD'S INFLUENCE UPON THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF TODAY," Mrs. Cora E. Seberry. Price per 100.....$ .25

"BUSY WOMEN AND THE W. C. T. U." Price per 100 .....$ .75

"THE SAVING OF DADDY," a reading with musical selection, suitable for a Sunday evening service. Price, each .....$ .10

Assorted Packages at Reduced Prices

1. Popular Prohibition Leaflets and Two Copies of "Who is to Blame?" by Josiah Allen's Wife. Price per package.....$ .50

2. Popular Prohibition Leaflets and Ten Copies of "Who is to Blame?" Price.....$1.00

PLATE FOR FRANCES E. WILLARD'S PICTURE

It is gold-plated and the name, "Frances E. Willard," is handsomely engraved; 3 inches long by ½ inch wide. Price each.....$1.75

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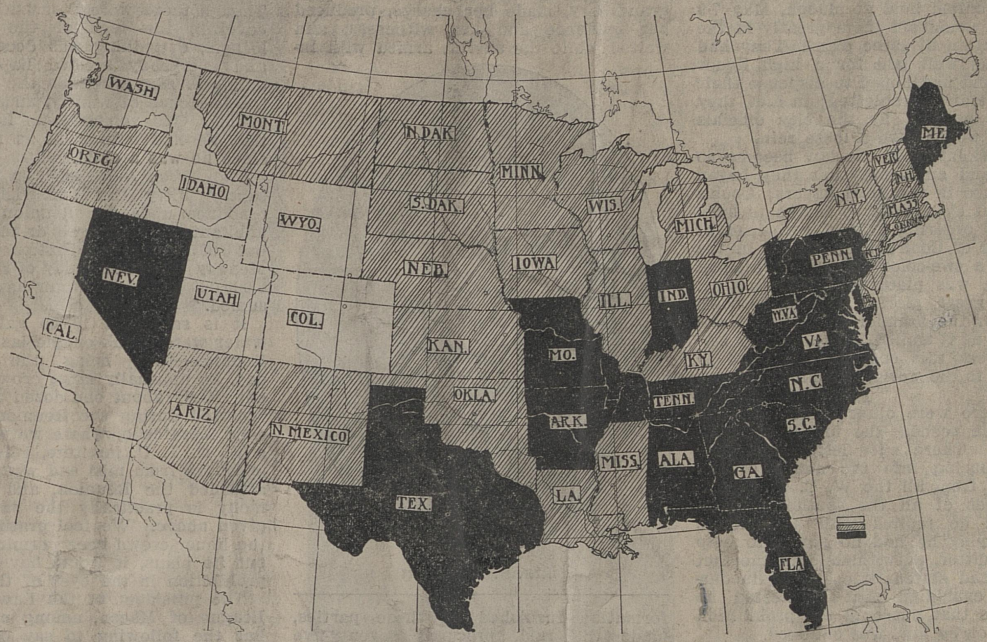
OFFICIAL ORGAN
NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

VOL. XXXVIII. EVANSTON, ILL., MAY 30, 1912. No. 22



Equal Suffrage in the United States

As indicated on the map, six states—Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Washington and California—have full suffrage, while those in black and white have partial suffrage. The question of a constitutional amendment providing for full suffrage for women is to be submitted to the people of the states of Kansas, Wisconsin, Oregon and Michigan at their respective fall elections. Through the adoption of the new constitution, which provides for equal suffrage, Ohio hopes to secure "Votes for Women." New Hampshire anticipates favorable action by its constitutional convention which meets next month. Nevada's Legislature, which has once passed upon the question, is expected to take favorable action in 1913.

Special Articles in This Issue

Our Washington Letter—The Battle for the Ballot—How the Georgia W. C. T. U. Thwarted the Liquorites—Messages from Noted Suffrage Leaders—Who Are Our Antagonists?—Opinions of Prominent Men on "Votes for Women"—Suffrage Sentiment in the East and the South

How Georgia W. C. T. U. Thwarted the Liquorites

Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans and Sons of Veterans Furnishes Object Lesson

MRS. T. E. PATTERSON, President Georgia W. C. T. U.

The Model License League had said, "If we can only hold the 'near beer' saloon in Georgia as a blind to sell everything else, until we can bring the drunkards up to approximately what they were under the license system, and then go before the Georgia Legislature backed by a million dollars, nothing in the world can defeat us;" and they had hoped that the United Confederate Veterans' Reunion, held at Macon, May 7-9 inclusive, would aid them greatly in the consummation of these plans. They had their plans well laid for a high liquor carnival and had hoped to dispense their wares free and unmolested; in fact, they had been assured by the city officials that they would have a loose rein.

These violators of the law became so insolent and audacious that they began to advertise in the local papers; Cook's beer agent even went so far as to have his letter ordering a solid train-load of forty cars of Cook's beer appear in the paper in a two-color advertisement, and this train was placarded at Evansville, Ind., in great glaring letters, "Cook's Beer. For the Reunion at Macon, Georgia," and as it trailed, like a mighty serpent, across this continent, it tried to advertise to the world, "Prohibition won't prohibit."

But there were other forces at work behind the scenes—the forces of righteousness. There were letters and telegrams pouring into the hands of the Governor from all the W. C. T. U. official boards of all the southern states. To these he replied with a duplicate letter, saying he had no power to help in this matter, notwithstanding the fact that he had stated time and again during his campaign that if elected he would see that not only the prohibition law, but *every law*, was enforced.

Just at the time that the local W. C. T. U. was most active, Dr. Crafts, in the providence of God, visited Macon in the interests of the bills pending in Congress. In co-operation with the local union, he called a meeting of the Law and Order League, "rolled up his sleeves and fearlessly pitched in"—he paid the sheriff a visit. Did that gentleman lose his self-control? He certainly did and acted in such a way that those present thought he was a crazy man. The result? In a few days the sheriff, in a statement in the papers, declared for the enforcement of the prohibition law and offered a reward of $25 for every arrest with evidence to convict!

Mrs. S. B. Merritt, the moving spirit of the effort to keep prohibition from being discredited, then appealed to the mayor and council. As usual, they pleaded "lack of evidence to convict," graciously promising Mrs. Merritt, however, if the W. C. T. U. would produce the evidence they would see that the offenders were brought to justice. Thus the mayor and council "reckoned without their host." The good woman took them at their word, went out and through a small boy and her laundress secured the evidence, reappeared before the grand jury, made her charge, produced her evidence and her witnesses, and waited while the sheriff, armed with information furnished by these parties, made the raid, procured seventy-five pints of whisky and returned to the court-room. The party was convicted and given a $500 fine.



Mrs. S. B. Merritt

This put the city officials on their mettle. A joint meeting of the W. C. T. U. and the Law and Order League was arranged, and the state president of the W. C. T. U., who had been in constant communication with the local union and the Ministerial Association, was invited to be present. In the afternoon, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Merritt visited the solicitor and consulted him in regard to some laws not generally understood in regard to "near beer saloons." All these points were brought out in the evening meeting and are calculated to revolutionize the business in Macon.

On May 8, I visited Macon with no other object in view except to see how the prohibition law would be enforced during the United Confederate Veterans' Reunion. Accompanied by Mrs. Florence E. Atkins of Nashville, Tennessee, I went all over the city, around the railroad stations, out to the parks, the camps, up and down the streets, stood on the street corners, and in every possible way, in and out of the hotels, observed the crowds. I have never seen a more orderly throng in all my life. Though there were thousands of people, covering the face of the earth like locusts, everything was decent, orderly, and everybody seemed happy. I saw only one man who was the least under the influence of whisky, and he was not drunk. One veteran was heard to say that he had not drunk as much water since he was a child.

The Macon News had the following to say: "Fifty thousand visitors in attendance upon the Reunion; 50,000 inhabitants of Macon all drinking heavily, but of water—not intoxicants. Since Monday (the second day of the Reunion) 9,000,000 gallons of water have been consumed."

It is said that 10,000 gallons of ice water were drunk on the last day of the Reunion—that being the Governor's day, an unusually large crowd was present. Only about one dozen arrests were reported during the Reunion.

At Monticello, where we were holding a W. C. T. U. institute, I asked for expressions from men and women who had attended the Reunion, and their testimony is practically the same as that given above. We feel gratified, for had the liquor crowd been permitted to carry out its plans, it would have discredited prohibition in the eyes of the world.

The president of the Law and Order League of Macon, among other things, has the following to say of conditions during the Reunion: "In regard to the blind tiger situation here during the recent Reunion, I take pleasure in saying, that at no time since the prohibition law went into effect was whisky so hard to buy. This is not hearsay, for four men and I tried at least thirty places on different occasions and found only one where it was possible to make a purchase. This was nominally a club room conducted upstairs, and its influence for evil was comparatively small."

In a letter from Mrs. S. B. Merritt she says, "Well, it's all a thing of the past now, and our cause has been wonderfully, marvelously saved. To God be all the glory! It has been the talk of the town and a lesson to everybody. It has been a great example of law enforcement to the people of Georgia. They see now how the law can be enforced."

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

MRS. MARGARET DYE ELLIS, National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Legislation, Washington, D. C.

One would scarcely think of the great United States Congress being in arrears with its ice, laundry and telegraph bills, yet such is the case, these bills having piled up since April 1. May 24 the members of the House rushed through a special urgent deficiency bill carrying aggregate appropriations of $201,000 to meet these liabilities.

During the debate on the measure it developed that the House owes the two principal telegraph companies $7,800 in back telegraph bills, and needs $5,000 more with which to pay for messages during April, May and June. Chairman Fitzgerald, of the Appropriations Committee, tolerantly gave his consent that these bills be paid, but took occasion to say that some of his colleagues had been "guilty of petty grafting." It seems that there is no authority of law for the sending of telegraphic messages by members at Government expense. Like Topsy, the system "just growed up," and it now has assumed enormous proportions. Mr. Fitzgerald said that one member had sent a message that cost $60.00, while others have run their telegraphic tolls up to $200.00 in a single month. And this, too, in spite of the fact that the Government rate is much lower than that charged private persons. The discussion also disclosed that in the last four years more than 40,000,000 speeches have been sent through the mails by members, and the volume is rapidly increasing each year. Copies of speeches are being printed at the Government printing office at present at the rate of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 a month for use in the coming campaign. There are now 500,000 speeches on hand to be placed in envelopes, but the work has to be stopped to await the appropriation for special help in the folding room made in the bill passed yesterday.

Congress May Adjourn June Fifteenth

During the week, much routine legislation has been disposed of and the

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MESSAGES FROM NOTED SUFFRAGE LEADERS

STRONGEST ARGUMENT FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE

REV. ANNA HOWARD SHAW



In reply to numerous inquiries, Dr. Shaw not long ago published in the *Woman's Journal* the following article:

The question is frequently asked, What is the strongest argument in favor of equal suffrage? To this I always reply, "The Declaration of Independence." Whoever accepts it must logically accept woman suffrage. There is absolutely no other position to take without denying the basic principle of democracy, that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The vote is not an end in itself; it is simply a means to an end, and in that sense it is not an inherent right. It is merely the method by which, in our government, we learn what is the will of the citizens, and secure their approval or disapproval, through their chosen representatives, to the measures which form the government under which they live.

The Declaration of Independence asserts that certain truths are so self-evident that no reasonable mind can question them. Among these self-evident truths are the inherent right of all mankind to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that to protect these rights governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

So long as these principles are applied to men, their justice is not questioned, but as soon as we attempt to apply them equally to women, then, as Charles Sumner said in regard to the excuses given for the abuses in Kansas, "The enemies advance arguments absurd, arguments idiotic, arguments infamous and arguments tyrannical," to prove that they do not apply equally to women. No one denies that there inheres in woman equally with man the right to life, liberty and happiness, but they deny to women the unquestioned power to protect themselves in the exercise of these rights. The claim of suffragists is that, if these rights inhere equally in women as in men there inheres the right to the political power to defend and develop them; and since the only way known in a republic by which this can be done is through the ballot, then the denial of the ballot to women is a denial of the power of self-protection and defense.

The government might have devised some other method of learning the will of the people than by the ballot. It might have taken a Yea or Nay vote, or raising of hands, or rising to the feet; but the method prescribed, and which experience proves to be the most expedient, is by the ballot, and the denial to women of this right protective of all other rights is as irrational as it would be to say air is essential to life, women have the right to life, but no right to the air which sustains life. The denial of air to sustain life, and the denial of the ballot to protect life, to the citizens of a government, is upon exactly the same plane.

Therefore, when asked the strongest reason in behalf of woman suffrage, we can readily point to the Declaration of Independence, and declare that this truth is self-evident, that, if women are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty and happiness, they equally with men have the right to the political power to protect themselves in the exercise of these rights.

A BLOODLESS REVOLUTION

JANE ADDAMS, Hull House, Chicago



It does not require a social philosopher to draw attention to the fact that our age is characterized by an almost universal attempt to enter into government on the part of those hitherto without the franchise.

The desire for representative government has even reached Mohammedan countries, although opposed to their philosophy.

Movement Traced Over World.

The same movement may be traced among the women all over the world, who are claiming and receiving a place in representative government. We may cite Finland, where women are sitting in the national parliament; Sweden and Denmark, where they are procuring the full franchise; New Zealand and Australia, where they have exercised it for a quarter of a century; the discussion of it as an immediate possibility in France and Turkey, or its actual accomplishment for 1,250,000 women in the United States.

As the governing classes have been increased by the enfranchisement of one body of men after another, the area of government itself has been enriched in interests and has been humanized in proportion to its democratization.

When the middle class broke into government at the end of the eighteenth century, they at least brought the problems of commerce and the ambitions of the merchants before governments.

The second movement was the entrance of the working classes into government in the middle of the nineteenth century, the revolutions of 1848 in Germany and the Chartists in England. They brought an entirely new range of subjects before national parliament and legislation concerned itself with the conditions of mines and factories and the hours of labor as had never been done before. This movement was characterized by much less bloodshed than the eighteenth century revolutions.

The third movement, manifesting itself in various parts of the world simultaneously, is the attempt of women at the beginning of the twentieth century to enter into government. This movement is coincident with the consideration by governmental bodies of basic human interests, such as the nurture and protection of children, public recreation and the guarding of health.

Revolution a Bloodless One.

This third world-wide revolution is happily a bloodless one, and although it is characterized in England by the breaking of glass, it is noteworthy that in every other country it is not even accompanied by a semblance of violence. It is imposing from the very fact that it is world-wide and sporadic.

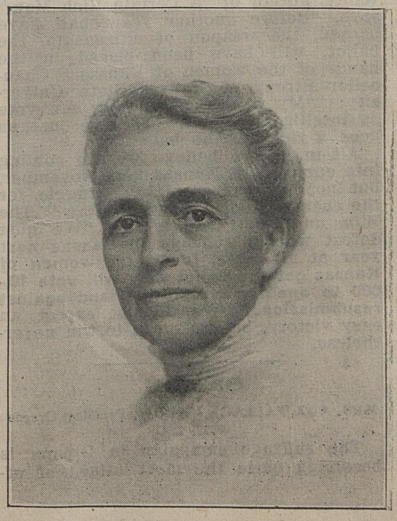
Whether or not the voters in a given community express themselves in favor of equal suffrage cannot impede its progress. The future historian will merely be able to read whether or not the voters in that city or state were, at a given moment, sensitive to the democratic movement of their time or indifferent to it. The forward progress of the world is a steam roller, which only the blind are willing to oppose.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE FOR ILLINOIS?

CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH

The readers of THE UNION SIGNAL in distant states doubtless opened their eyes in wonder at Chicago's quite recent suffrage campaign, springing up, as it did, like a mushroom in the night. Yet the desire for the submission of the woman suffrage question to the voters was not sudden, for ever since 1855 earnest Illinois women have been urging the matter. Through all these years petitions have poured into the Legislature, the largest one probably being that present-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)



THE BATTLE FOR THE BALLOT



Mrs. Sena Hartzell-Wallace



Mrs. Ada W. Unruh



Mrs. Maria F. Hanchett

KANSAS

MRS. SENA HARTZELL-WALLACE. Kansas W. C. T. U. State Superintendent of Franchise

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas, with its splendid methods and plan of work, is carrying on an aggressive campaign for woman suffrage. Having been in training for thirty years, through municipal and school suffrage, we women believe we shall be well prepared for the duty of citizenship if our brothers shall, next November, place it in our hands. We are working in perfect harmony with the Equal Suffrage Association, which has recently established headquarters in Topeka. W. C. T. U. speakers have been in the field for months and find that never before were converts so easily won.

More and more, the leading men, ministers, lawyers, editors and politicians are espousing our cause. It is said that eighty-five per cent of the farmers will vote "Yes." The sober, industrious, working man does not see why his wife, who bears so well her part in life's struggle, should not be permitted to determine by her ballot what conditions shall surround their children.

Chief Justice Johnston and Justice Porter of the Kansas Supreme court, Prof. Frank Blackmer of Kansas University and Prof. Henry Miller, who was toastmaster at the fifty-second anniversary of the drawing up of the Kansas constitution, arranged by the Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kansas, commended woman suffrage. William Allen White, author of "A Certain Rich Man," says, "Before another year shall have passed, the weapon of citizenship, the ballot, will have been placed in the hands of the women of Kansas." Chancellor Strong of Kansas State University: "My wife and daughter can vote as intelligently as I, and have just as good a right to the ballot."

All in all we believe we are coming into our own in Kansas next November, but not without a mighty struggle for the enemy is not a "man of straw." The *Wine and Spirit Gazette* says, "We must defeat woman suffrage in Kansas next year at all costs, for **if the women of Kansas get the ballot they will vote 10,000 to one for prohibition, and against resubmission.**" We do not expect an easy victory, but we mean to win nevertheless.

OREGON

MRS. ADA WALLACE UNRUH, President Oregon W. C. T. U.

The suffrage campaign in Oregon is becoming quite the most talked of affair in the state, almost overshadowing the presidential preferential primary. Debates, medal contests, addresses, sermons, conferences, programs, and institutes dealing with this live question are the order of the day with the W. C. T. U. hosts. It is quite apparent that the W. C. T. U. with its auxiliaries and its trained workers should be, as it is, the best organization for the promotion of sentiment of any kind for which it stands.

The state president, with all of the duties incident to the executive work of such an organization as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is responding to invitations to deliver suffrage addresses and assist in institutes, in addition giving instruction and urging to energetic action where there is need. The state corresponding secretary is an able second in all these varied activities.

The Oregon W. C. T. U. is pressing the moral value of the woman's vote, for the most part leaving claims of justice to other organizations, of which there are many.

Coincident with the opening of the suffrage campaign the college women organized and are reaching a class of people hitherto apathetic to the cause. The society women, who for the most part have been counted with the antis, have also organized and are doing valiant service for Votes for Women. The Portland Woman's Club is working through a suffrage campaign committee and aside from the W. C. T. U., constitutes quite the strongest arm of the suffrage forces. An Equality League has been formed, with Mrs. M. L. T. Hidden, a strong W. C. T. U. woman, as its president. Special effort is being made to reach women's societies, notably the church organizations.

The men of Portland have also organized a Men's League for the Promotion of Equal Suffrage and they are systematically to promote similar organizations throughout the state. Many prominent politicians are leaders in this movement, proving beyond doubt that they have "had their ears to the ground" and are getting ready to claim the loyalty of the new voters. The prohibition leaders, always with us for the most part, are still our good allies. Virgil Hinshaw, attorney for the Oregon W. C. T. U., is president of a new Prohibition League which some time since invited the state president to give an address on the topic, "Enfranchisement of Women," and there is now pending a meeting with a Miss Martin, an anti speaker imported from the East (so far not an Oregon woman has had the temerity to speak against suffrage and by the same token not an Oregon man either!) as speaker. Questions will be asked of her for one hour after her address and with many of our best workers of all organizations to help with this query box, there are likely to be some "fire-works."

Fine speakers are being engaged to assist when the heat of the campaign comes on, but for the most part Oregon men and women will prosecute the work. We expect the National W. C. T. U. Convention to make much sentiment for our cause. Surely no sane man or woman can observe the masterly manner in which our National President conducts our Conventions and the no less masterly way in which she is aided by the magnificent women on the floor, and doubt that our sex is not only capable of voting intelligently but that we can safely be trusted.

WISCONSIN

MARIA F. HANCHETT, W. C. T. U. Franchise Superintendent for Wisconsin

In accordance with the action of the Legislature, the men of Wisconsin are, in September, 1912, to vote upon the question of equal suffrage for women. The State Suffrage League and the W. C. T. U. have already begun to hold meetings in the halls and churches, and will during the summer conduct open-air meetings. The different counties are also organizing leagues for different departments of work, as distribution of literature, advertising, finances, lectures, etc. Public schools will be visited and pupils and teachers interested, and prizes offered for the best essay on "Votes for Women." Gold medal contests and debates will be held on the all-important question. Every advocate of woman's cause will wear a suffrage button and stamp her letters with the words, "Votes for Women."

Twenty-one speakers have offered to come into the state at comparatively small expense, and in addition several eloquent Wisconsin speakers will take an active part in the campaign. Visits will be made to families in the city and in the country, with the purpose of interesting them in the subject. Equal suffrage mottoes will be placed in conspicuous places, suppers will be given, followed by short speeches, where all participants will be invited to express their views pro and con.

WHERE WOMEN VOTE

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN WASHINGTON

SOPHIE L. W. CLARK, State W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Franchise for Western Washington

The women of Washington greatly appreciate their new powers. No one who was in Seattle during the primary, or the regular election, could find any basis for the oft-repeated assertion that women "do not want the vote." A conscientious effort was made by all women's organizations to learn about measures and the fitness of candidates for office. Fewer mistakes in voting were made by women than by men; it seemed, also, that their minds were made up before entering the voting booth, so that less time was consumed in marking the blanket ballot. There were only twenty-seven charter amendments, seven city and eight county propositions to vote upon, besides the official ticket involving seven offices—party politics is not supposed to enter into city elections. The issue was plainly defined as between home protection and an open town. When the forces of righteousness won, there was fervent thanksgiving in many homes throughout the state.

The federated W. C. T. U., through its civic committee, works quietly but efficiently for the uplift of our city. We realize that *women* must be aroused to make conditions better for the youth if good citizenship is to be advanced. Our aim in this beautiful state of ours is to respond to every opportunity for social and moral betterment.

Distinctively Civic Housekeeping institutes have been held in several counties. Even women who were not at all interested in the ballot before it was theirs are now anxious to be intelligent voters. The status of woman before the law of our own state is a never failing subject of interest. Many of our women are beginning to realize that the granting of the ballot has not solved the woman question. Education,—persistent, patient agitation of woman's place as *state* and *national housekeeper* needs to be kept to the fore. Women can claim exemption from jury duty but very few do so. If women will do their own thinking and refrain from joining any one political party, there will be more hope of breaking the political machines than through any other one expedient.

Every duty is met as an opportunity for development not to be neglected. Even in suffrage states, marriage brings legal disabilities to women, though not to men. These disabilities to be speedily remedied need only to be called to the attention of law-makers. In fact, public opinion in our state is more than ready to endorse equal rights in every respect, particularly that marriage should not deprive a woman of her nationality; that it should make woman legally a partner, not a dependent; and that marriage should not cause a mother's control and guardianship to be held in abeyance during the father's life; last but not least, that the double standard of morals be uprooted, and a sane, single righteous standard be placed upon our statute books, out of which healthful customs and conventions may grow.

Law is the most powerful force in building traditions; let us therefore see well to the foundations. No democracy can endure with an ignorant electorate. Vigilance is truly the price we must pay for life.

AFTER NINETEEN YEARS

MRS. ANTOINETTE HAWLEY, Denver, Colo.

Today is election day, and this morning I voted. The large screened porch of one of my neighbors was the pleasant polling place, and about forty feet away a pretty girl in white from tip to toe, but wearing a handsome sash dedicated to the special amendment she was working for, quietly handed me a card urging me to vote for it; ladies in automobiles were scudding about gathering up voters, and a stranger would have thought some festivity was in progress.

I stood in line a few moments, then was admitted, my name was looked up, I was handed a ballot by a young lady, and in about two minutes I had expressed my opinion where it would count, and returned to my housecleaning with no consciousness that I had done anything uncommon.

In fact, the charm of Colorado is its atmosphere of freedom. Women think and act for themselves, as is proven by the fact that three of the most prominent lawyers of this state asserted that the initiative and referendum would never have carried but for the work of the W. C. T. U.

The Legislative committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, which includes many white ribbon women, has done yeoman service as a People's Lobby, working for good laws, fighting bad ones, and being largely instrumental in placing upon our statute books such a body of laws for the protection of women and children, as exists in no other state. The following, secured since women were given the ballot, are the most important:

Laws providing for the examination of the eyes, ears, teeth and breathing capacity of school children; declaring the school for the mute and blind an educational institution; giving a paroled convict money and clothing the same as in the case of the discharged man; the Loan Shark bill; a Factory Inspection bill, requiring three inspectors, one of whom must be a woman; measures creating a State Board of Immigration; appropriating $5,000 for the purchase and free distribution of diphtheria anti-toxin; creating a home for the feeble-minded, and making an appropriation therefor; authorizing a donation of state lands for state charitable or philanthropic institutions; making the methods of the "sweat box" in connection with prisoners a felony; validating the wills of married women; appropriating $100,000 for a state museum; making it a felony to live on the earnings of the women of the town; defining the term "tax-payer" and making it impossible to create them "off-hand," in case of a franchise election; the Teachers' Certification, and the Teachers' Pension bill; a Child Labor law, one of the very best in the world, which added to the compulsory education and other child-protecting legal devices, previously adopted, completes a wonderful group of child-saving laws. There have also been passed the law raising the age of delinquency for girls; a law compelling a man to support his wife and children; an amendment to the Factory Inspection law, greatly extending the powers and benefits of the earlier provision; a new School Election law; an Employers' Liability law; the Miners' Eight-Hour law; one providing for teaching the adult blind, and a measure making non-support an extraditable offense.

Forty-five out of sixty-two county superintendents of schools are women, and the state superintendent of Public Instruction, Mrs. Helen Marsh Wixon, is a true blue temperance woman, and loved and trusted by us all.

The women on the various tickets this spring are of high character, and have conducted their campaigns with a dignity that our warring chief magistrates might well emulate.

Suffrage in Colorado is to women what it is to men—a means to an end, and that end, to the majority of women, is civic betterment, through righteous law and clean politics.

WOMAN'S VOTE IN CALIFORNIA

MRS. SARA J. DORR, President Northern California W. C. T. U.

Since the enfranchisement of women last October, there have been held at difficult points, in different parts of the state many municipal no-license elections, and while there have been some disappointments, woman's vote has in most cases largely increased the dry majority, and some notable victories have been gained in an extension of dry territory and the election of officials favorable to a continuance of prohibition.

Of the recent victory in Berkeley, the Associated Press says: "In the first election held in Berkeley in which women voted, the proposed "sealed package" liquor amendment to the city charter was defeated four to one. Women cast half the 8,000 ballots deposited. The amendment would have permitted the sale of liquor in unbroken packages within the city, but not nearer to the university than one mile."

We believe that a large proportion of the 200,000 enfranchised women of California will stand solidly for the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

WHAT WOMAN'S BALLOT HAS DONE FOR IDAHO

MRS. NETTIE R. CHIPP, President Southern IDAHO W. C. T. U.

I believe the moral condition of Idaho has been greatly bettered by woman suffrage and that the standing of the officers has been raised.

Women undoubtedly are much better informed on governmental affairs since the right of suffrage was conferred than before. This is natural and necessarily followed their being permitted to participate in governmental affairs.

The position of superintendent of public instruction in both state and counties is conceded to women; also that of clerk of municipal organizations. I have known of but one instance since suffrage has prevailed where a woman holding office has not done her duty fully and honestly.

Fully as large a per cent of women vote of late years as of men. This condition did not prevail at the outset but has for a number of years.

Before the era of women's clubs and the enfranchisement of women in Idaho, Frances Willard and Anna Gordon planted the Prohibition tree in our fair state, and laid the foundation of a system of study whereby women themselves could be brought to the highest degree of development and appreciation of their responsibilities as mothers; and for more than a quarter of a century women have fought the battle of reform for home and Idaho.

It is told that when the men of Idaho bestowed citizenship on the women, the understanding was that they were not to meddle with the liquor question. They should have included in the bargain the education of the children, for we must not forget that the children of today will rule the state tomorrow.

The results were that after a hard fight, and through the efforts of good

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WHEN DOROTHEA VOTED

MABEL LEWIS STUART, Redig. S. D.

In Two Parts—Part I

For four years and seven months women had possessed the right to vote and there had been three elections in that time—yet Dorothea, although she had always been interested in the subject, had not once been to the polls. The first election after the law was passed took place on that beautiful autumn day on which she had become engaged. She had really been too gloriously happy to think about elections or, indeed, about anything else but John, and the young man himself had forgotten about voting until it was too late. Then had come their wedding and afterwards the honeymoon trip and the planning and arrangements for the bungalow which had occupied her every moment for weeks.

Sometimes in the midst of her daily household cares the thought occurred to Dorothea what a splendid thing it was that women had suffrage and she rather looked forward to the next election.

On another voting day, which was a June primary, just as the polls were opening down town, Dorothea, who was lying among soft white pillows in her own room in the bungalow cottage, looked down upon something tiny and warm and pink which was nestling against her arm. The scent of the June roses was coming in through the open windows and she was asking for John.

"She's all right now, my dear fellow," the doctor was saying, "the baby is a boy."

Then had come another November when the Boy was only five months old. Dorothea was still so lost in wonderment at his charms and so engrossed in doing the hundred and one ruffly and powdery and cuddly little things in taking care of him that it seemed to her she couldn't get away long enough to vote. Anyway, John didn't care much about women voting. At college he had been called "a conservative." John was such a dear about things and as she was so busy, what did it matter whether she took advantage of her voting privilege or not.

And now the time had arrived for another city election. One afternoon while calling upon her dearest friend, she had been persuaded, half in fun and half in earnest, to accompany her and register, but with hardly any intention of casting a vote.

On election morning, as they sat at breakfast, John pulled out his watch, made a mental estimate of the time it would take him to get to the office, then pushed back his chair. The Boy was a year old today. He was making frantic attempts to leave the confines of his high chair, and plunge across Dorothea's painted Haviland to his father.

"Election day!" said John. "Well, come on, Boy. Election day ought to belong to you—every minute of it. You can't go without a romp with Father on your birthday, can you, even if he is in a hurry."

Dorothea watched the rollicking parade—around the table—into the inglenook—out into the sunshiny bow window.

"There, Boy, that's all for today. Go to Mother now. Father must go and vote." The parade came to a standstill at Dorothea's side and the Boy snuggled joyfully into his mother's arms.

"It's going to be a strenuous day, Dorothea," said John, squaring his shoulders with the strong look on his face that Dorothea loved. "I probably won't be home to lunch. Dr. Stanton may need my help. The 'booze-fighters' will probably be out in full force."

"There goes Mrs. Carryall," said Dorothea, drawing aside the curtain. "I imagine she's going to vote."

"Yes," returned her husband, "I suppose it is not at all chivalrous to admit it, but if there is anything that makes me feel impolite from the top of my head down, it is the sight of that woman. I'm glad you don't care about going. If you should get the voting mania—"

"I'd vote," gaily interrupted Dorothea, "wouldn't I, Boy?"

"Yaa-ya," assented Boy, vigorously nodding his head and ogling his father.

"You rascal! So you take your Mother's part," said John, playfully administering a blow with a clinched fore-finger under Boy's pink chin.

"Ah doo! ah doo!" cooed Boy with a saucy grin.

"Well, I must go. I have always held that women should occupy a higher sphere in life than that furnished by the polling booth with its rough associations," said John in a tone that had in it a touch of finality. "At any rate I'm not afraid that my wife will neglect her family for such things. But I must be off."

The Boy chuckled and waved his hands at his father, now flying upstairs two steps at a time. Dorothea laughed too, half at him, and half at her husband's air of profound conviction. It had been a long time since she had thought very much about the duties involved in the franchise, but this morning something buoyant and daring within her seemed to be stirred by the June breeze that blew in through the open window, and for an instant she felt like challenging John to a debate then and there. Argument No. 1: The polling place for their ward was in the home of her dear friend, Mrs. Duthie—surely the associations there could not be very "rough."

The Boy "jumped" in her arms and chuckled. Yes, she knew the reasons why women should vote as well as she had when she made speeches at the meetings of the E. S. A., three or four years ago. Why, it was four years since she had made a speech. She could give six answers to every one of John's implications, she knew she could. John, dear John! How the lovelight had shone in his eyes as he looked at her and the Boy. He had won her heart by his chivalry and his high regard for women, which crystallized into devotion for her. Dear John, why make him unhappy on the Boy's birthday? No, no!

Down went the arguments and up came the red lips, four of them at once, for a kiss. Back came John just then, ready for the office, snatched a kiss from each pair, and strode away, turning at the gate before he sprang into the white runabout to answer the Boy's "By-by."

Dorothea's maid was absent for the day, so the young mother placed the Boy where, from his high chair, he could watch her, and proceeded to wash the china. One cup reminded her of the first speech she had made. She had just padded it all over and was in the act of cleaning out the design, when the president of the Equal Suffrage Association had called and begged her to fill a place on the program the following Friday. Dorothea remembered how at first she had refused, but finally, rather than disappoint her friend, had decided to make the attempt. With the aid of quotations from Susan B. Anthony and Frances E. Willard, the speech was prepared. It was a decided success, and after that she had been in demand for meetings,

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

THE NEW FASHIONED BALLOT

MARCIA A. B. SMITH

(Tune, "Old Oaken Bucket")

How dear to the heart is the time-honored ballot,
Our fathers for years have been privileged to cast!
The old-fashioned ballot, the big-blanket ballot,
The ballot which settles all questions at last.
A symbol of power;
A means of protection;
A freeman's strong weapon acknowledged by all;
A way of expressing the will at election,
On policies fraught with great interest to all.

Chorus:
The time-honored ballot,
The much abused ballot,
The ballot that ought to mean justice for all.

This ballot to woman will come as a treasure,
For with it she'll work for humanity's weal;
She claims it as justice, a boon without measure;
This weapon so silent, so peaceful, so real.
She'll cast it with knowledge
If placed in her keeping;
It will not be sold for a bagful of gold;
She'll help to make safer the homes of the people;
And render true judgment like Deborah of old.

Chorus:
Then give her the ballot,
The new-fashioned ballot,
The ballot by which she will justice uphold.

WHERE WOMEN VOTE

TESTING EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN CALIFORNIA

MRS. HESTER T. GRIFFITH, President Southern California W. C. T. U.

The numerical equality of its men and women makes the situation in California different from that in any other state. More is expected from our women of less than nine months' enfranchisement than from men who for centuries have enjoyed that right and privilege.

Many of the local option battles were won for prohibition by the mother vote. There are more to follow and mother love will yet make California dry.

To answer the argument that women "do not want the ballot" I quote the following: In Los Angeles city and county, of 198,133 new registrations—in the city, 70,118 are men and 58,253 women; in the county 38,253 are men and 31,248 women.

The cry of "contamination" is being silenced by the selection of clean polling places with signs, "No smoking allowed," ornamenting many. The election clerks say the women vote more rapidly and intelligently than men. I know of one woman who on the twenty-four amendments influenced the votes of sixteen men—men who were too busy to take time to weigh their votes and trusted to her judgment.

The next legislature will be asked to raise the age of consent to eighteen years. A law making the mother an equal guardian of her child and a change of the unjust community property law are being agitated; also a drastic anti-cigaret law. All of these measures represent the principles for which we, as a many-sided organization, are working.

Many are asking, "Why didn't the women of Los Angeles measure up better on the liquor amendment, voted on at the last election?" The reasons are many: First, the women were ignorant as to the measure, it having been placed on the ballot by but a few, the majority of the temperance organizations knowing not a word about it; only a few weeks intervened until election time; the liquor interests had plenty of ready money, having taxed each saloon $500, besides securing large amounts from other sources, while the temperance forces had not time in which to raise theirs, and were, therefore, at a decided disadvantage in advertising; the question of the mayoralty was before the people; lastly but by no means the least important, on election day itself, the liquor men secured 500 young women at four dollars a day to stand 100 feet from the polling places and hand out "Vote No" slips, at the same time wearing bits of white ribbon in order to deceive the public.

"'Tis better further on,
Mother love will win at last."

WOMEN'S STRONGEST WEAPON IN WYOMING

REV. MINNIE FENWICK, Corresponding Secretary Wyoming W. C. T. U.

There are two ways of looking through a window—to stand outside and look in, or to stand inside and look out. In a storm, the better place is inside, looking out. It makes a great difference to the aggressive prohibitionist, engaged in actual warfare against the liquor traffic, whether he or she is able to vote.

The ballot is the strongest weapon of the Wyoming women for good along all lines of reform, and it will help to secure state-wide prohibition. In many localities, it has been instrumental in putting into office, good temperance men. By electing prohibitionists to the city council in one town, two saloons were closed. The vote of the women helped enact a law prohibiting the sale of liquor in any but incorporated cities and towns, and thus closed over three hundred saloons in the state. In Laramie county, this vote helped to place in the Wyoming Legislature seven temperance men, all pledged to the prohibition cause.

As the chief executive of our state vetoed the bill permitting prize fighting, after its passage by both houses of the Legislature, and as prohibition sentiment has been increasing noticeably during the last four years, we feel that we are making progress.

WHAT WOMAN'S BALLOT HAS DONE FOR PROHIBITION IN UTAH

LULU L. SHEPARD, President Utah W. C. T. U.

In considering the influence of woman in a great commonwealth like Utah, it is difficult for the uninformed to grasp the reason for the lack of greater moral growth in states where for many years the motherhood, always deeply interested in the welfare of humanity, has failed to bring about cleaner and more righteous civic conditions.

But there is a cause. Utah is a mining state, and it is readily seen that men are largely in the majority. The 1911 census shows that there are 12,000 more men than women in Utah. Even the large cities, like Salt Lake City and Ogden, have a majority of men in their populations. Plainly, then, 12,000 men must be won before women can hope to carry through great reform measures.

In our campaign last year for a saloonless state, all but eighteen cities, including the two mentioned above, were victorious. Results in Utah show that the larger proportion of the women vote right.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MEN ON "VOTES FOR WOMEN"

Governor Shafroth of Colorado

Equal suffrage has been a great success in Colorado. It has established a higher standard of morals in political parties and in office holders; it has caused the enactment of many excellent laws of our state; it has revolutionized the old practice of disturbances at the polls, and has made them as respectable places as the retail dry goods stores of our cities. It has caused too many reforms even to mention in a short message.

Governor Carey of Wyoming

Woman suffrage in Wyoming has been in every respect as successful as man suffrage. It has put equality laws upon the statute books. It has not debased woman socially, morally or politically. She has not neglected her home duties. It has not caused trouble for husbands or children. It has opened the same opportunities for women to make a living that are accorded to men. It is accepted here as a matter of course, and I know of none who would take the right of suffrage from women if it were in his power to do so.

Governor Hawley of Idaho

Woman suffrage has proven successful in Idaho in so many ways that I cannot particularize. Elections are quiet and orderly, and the character of the candidates is scrupulously scanned, while tremendous interest is taken by the women through their various organizations in all legislation relating to the welfare of children and the uplift of humanity, and to their demands the legislators always give heed. Through enfranchisement, woman's influence is greatly augmented.

Govern r Goldsborough of Maryland

My views regarding the equal franchise for women have undergone a decided change in recent years, and I cannot but see that in the future—and I hope it will be in the very near future—the right of suffrage will be extended to them. I believe that women are as interested in educational affairs as men, and I am going to appoint many women to the school boards throughout the state.

Governor Hay of Washington

During the short time woman suffrage has been in effect in this state, a profound interest has been manifested among all women in the study of civic questions and the promotion of legislation and projects designed to advance the best interest of the people of the state. They are taking their responsibility seriously and providing a powerful agency of progress.

Governor Johnson of California

I cannot do better than to say that since the adoption of the Equal Suffrage Amendment in California, important city elections have been held. In these elections, the first test of equal suffrage with us, the women of California acquitted themselves with firmness, courage, ability, and with the very highest intelligence. If these elections are a fair indication of the practical working of equal suffrage, California will never regret the adoption of the amendment.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley

If the members of the women's clubs of the nation could vote, it would not be so difficult to secure pure food and drug legislation, nor to enforce laws properly when those were enacted. The women, above all others of our population, are intensely interested in pure foods and pure drugs because they realize how much these things mean for the happiness and welfare of the home and for the lives and health of the children and other members of the family. If woman suffrage were not desirable for any other reason, it would be worth while to have it to have better food laws and better enforcement of those we have.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, President Stanford University

Equal suffrage would tend to broaden the minds of women, and to increase their sense of personal responsibility. It may help to solve the problem of honest and clean local government, and make our cities centers of sweetness and light, as well as of activity and strength.

Governor West of Oregon

I am for woman suffrage because I am sure it would make for better and cleaner government; that women could be depended upon to stamp out all dens of vice and clean up our cities.

Judge Ben Lindsey

So long as we have forced women into economic competition with men, taking their part in the business and industrial world, it is not only unjust, but little short of a crime to deny them the same rights as men to participate in the government under which they live. In the end it will do more to return women to their proper sphere as home-makers and the mothers of children than any other step yet taken in our new civilization.

The Union Signal

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National W. C. T. U. Convention, Portland, Oregon, October 19-25

THE UNION SIGNAL is indebted to Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, National W. C. T. U. superintendent of Franchise, for securing material for this issue from our suffrage workers throughout the United States, as well as for her own able articles on the subject.

The map which we use on the cover page is reproduced from one prepared by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and appeared not long ago in *The Woman's Journal.*

In our next issue will appear an article by Mrs. Martha M. Allen on "Religious Papers and Coca Cola Advertising." This will answer the questions of many seeking information on the subject.

SUFFRAGE FOR SERVICE

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was one of the pioneers in the "Votes for Women" movement, and it has never wavered in its belief and conviction that the ballot in the hands of women would greatly aid in securing legislation for the protection of childhood and womanhood and the annihilation of institutions which are destructive to society. In view of the campaigns which are now in progress in Kansas, Wisconsin, Oregon, Ohio and Michigan, with New Hampshire, Nevada and many other states looking forward to definite action in the near future, it seemed an opportune time to present to our readers not only some of the results of equal suffrage in the states where it has been given a fair trial, but other interesting matter relating to the subject. We regret that through a misunderstanding, Ohio and Michigan, both of which are in the midst of campaigns, the former through its new constitution, and the latter by a vote by the people, on a constitutional amendment, are not represented in this number.

How the Liquor Interests Regard Woman's Suffrage

However sceptical a certain element of society may be as to the moral value to the community of woman suffrage, the liquor interests pay her the compliment of believing that she will use her newly acquired franchise rights not to regulate but to abolish their business. While the process of reasoning by which they arrive at this conclusion would hardly stand the test of the rules of logic, it very plainly shows their disapproval of woman suffrage and a decided fear of its effect upon the "trade." In endeavoring to explain the defeat of the amendment to the city charter of Berkeley, California, permitting the sale of liquor in sealed packages, they say, "The fact that one-half the voters were women probably accounts for the defeat, as by their temperament the mental attitude of woman is impatient in regard to societary reforms(?) and resorts too readily to compulsory measures. Prohibition nearly appeals to such a temperament, while to the male mind rational considerations enter the solution of the problem, and both sides are taken into account. Such minds can often see that the longest way round is the shortest way out. Women's emotions serve to cloud the issue and impede the workings of rational judgment."

If by "emotions" are meant those fine qualities of sympathy and pity for the helpless who bear the burden imposed by the liquor traffic, the editor of the liquor journal uses the term correctly, and the more widely are these "emotions" brought into the service of society, to rectify the unsympathetic "workings of rational judgment" which values revenue above human health and happiness, the better will it be for the world. The liquor interests may well be fearful of the effect upon their business of this intelligent sympathy which is seeking to educate itself through civic leagues, etc., that it may wisely grapple with the moral problems of this or that community.

Should the Great "Home Trust" Be Ignored?

It has been well said that every trust in the land receives due consideration at the hands of our lawmakers save "the great home trust" made up of the mothers, the wives, the sisters and daughters of the nation. Yet not one of the big business combinations with its mighty power in controlling state and national legislation is actuated by any motive higher than its own financial success; while the women representing the home interests are urging their cause with the high purpose of giving protection to that institution which every intelligent social student recognizes as the very foundation of society.

That argument is well worthy of consideration which reasons that as every woman who holds stock in a corporation is allowed, by a well established precedent in the business world, to cast a vote as to its policy, so woman's investment financially and industrially makes her a heavy enough stockholder in the Government to be entrusted with the ballot. But the investment of woman as a life-giver and a life-developer and educator is of far more value than her financial and industrial contribution to society, and through this combination she becomes in very truth one of the greatest wealth-producers of civilization. Unquestionably the nation could exist and prosper without the millions of the Astors, the Vanderbilts, the Rockefellers, but poverty-stricken indeed would be the community or state which was deprived of its homes, its mothers, its institutions and organizations founded and conducted by the loving, self-sacrificing womanhood of the nation.

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO WITH THE BALLOT

MRS. MARGARET B. PLATT, President West Washington W. C. T. U.

Woman's ballot will aid in securing the abolition of the traffic in strong drink. The women will purify politics by insisting upon a higher moral standard among candidates and upon more thorough enforcement of law. They will not follow blindly any party banner, but by remaining independent in politics will compel all parties to take higher ground upon all moral issues. The independent voter is the dread of the politician, the nightmare of the partisan spoilsman, and the hope of our country, and women will refuse to be whipped into line by the party lash or voted "in blocks." Thus she will aid in bringing victory for every real reform.

WHAT THE W. C. T. U. CAN DO

The W. C. T. U. ought to co-operate with suffrage societies but should not merge with them. It can reach many who can not be brought into touch with the cause in any other way. Franchise institutes which take up every department in its relation to the ballot are helpful not only for the present, but are laying the foundations for civic knowledge which will be needed in the future. Suggestive programs are furnished by the National W. C. T. U. Franchise superintendent, 1506 N. Fortieth St., Seattle, Wash., at 15 cents per 100.

At the National W. C. T. U. Convention at Portland, Oregon, the National superintendent of Franchise, Mrs. S. L. W. Clark, will award to the state sending in the best all-round report, on time (that is two weeks before the date of the Convention), a beautiful symbolic banner. The suffrage flag will be given to the county showing the highest per cent of local unions which have taken up the "Course of Study in Governments." Blanks will be sent in August to every state superintendent conforming to the plan of work. The number of unions in the county, as well as the number taking up the course of study, should be given, so that justice may be done and credit given where honorable mention is deserved. Every state superintendent who sends her report in on time will receive a water-color souvenir of Washington.

June 26 is this year to be celebrated by all unions in the United States, as a special National Y. P. B. day. In THE UNION SIGNAL of June 13, on the Y. P. B. pages, will be given a program for use on that occasion. Further particulars in regard to the celebration of the day will also appear in the state W. C. T. U. papers.

WHO ARE OUR ANTAGONISTS?

MRS. S. L. W. CLARK
National W. C. T. U. Superintendent Franchise Department



Mrs. S. L. W. Clark

The two classes in every community which are unalterably opposed to the best interests of the home are the liquor and vice element and the business corporations which exploit labor, especially that of women and children. However, as these are, in all places, in the minority, even where women do not vote, they could never win a campaign alone. What then, is the reason for such close elections, as occurred, for instance, in Seattle? The answer is that the really dangerous element in every election is the unthinking class of voters who are deceived by the loud promises of the demagogues; who do not read or study questions for themselves, but who accept as gospel truth the boastful assertions of the campaign speakers. Were this not so, the largest class of citizens, namely, those who work with their hands, or are more or less dependent workers in large industries, would not be ground down to a starvation margin.

Where majority rules, majority must vote intelligently or suffer the consequences. Without doubt more women will give thought to the needs of the home, which include what must be done for the young, than men ever have done or ever will do without the stimulus of the women. The exploiters of the labor of children know this full well; therefore the law of self-preservation prompts them to opposition. The same is true regarding the unspeakable vice conditions, growing out of the unequal standard for the sexes. When women know the truth, enough of them will act to compel justice to the race. If they have not the ballot, the way is made arduous and long. The poison of impurity continues to slay its millions but wherever the fathers and brothers have recognized the justice of giving mothers and sisters a voice in law-making, the light of a purer day already begins to shed its radiance over the coming generation.

No one society of organized women could do more for the cause of equal rights than the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, so well named, "organized mother love." Its principles declare for equal rights *and their expression*, as well as for a living wage, which alone can bring about a better moral condition in our land of plenty. A vote is not property, nor a vocation; it is a weapon, a necessary weapon for every adult, sane citizen in a pure democracy. Not without woman's freedom to exercise her powers in the making of the conditions under which she must bear, nurture and train the future generation will man attain his best.

PROGRESS OF DRY MOVEMENT IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WHERE WOMEN VOTE

MRS. DORCAS J. SPENCER, Alameda, Cal.

There can be no doubt that California is going dry at a far more rapid pace than was but a short time ago thought possible. The dry movement has acquired momentum, and cannot be stopped.

The April elections present a fine array of triumphs and a mighty encouraging list of defeats. The towns previously dry demonstrate that it pays, for in most of them there is an increase in the dry vote. In Los Gatos, for instance, the vote was two to one; in Morgan Hill, which has been dry still longer, six to one. Mountain View voted by a good majority to close its seven saloons. One town that shall be nameless lost its dry record by two votes because the citizens were over-confident that with the added woman's vote they would win without any special effort. That will not happen again. Cloverdale, located in the heart of a great wine district, lacked only nine votes of going dry. Some of the larger towns which were defeated are only "in good fighting trim," as they say of presidential candidates, and will surely keep up the fight until victorious. The northern part of the state is rising to the question. Splendid big Humboldt county is all dry except five of its incorporated towns.

The present law providing for elections in supervisoral districts is sweeping in a large area and these elections are not over yet. Red Bluff, the county seat of Tehama, is dry, with Corning in the same county and the supervisoral districts to follow soon. Lakeport, the county seat of Lake county, has driven out saloons, making it sure that the whole county, which has no other incorporated town, will fall in line at the district elections. Hanford and Merced are two more county seats which voted for prohibition, and another, Visalia, has increased its dry vote. Stanislaus county has just rolled up a splendid majority for a whole dry county, leaving but three incorporated towns to vote for themselves, and in such a clean moral atmosphere they are sure to vote right.

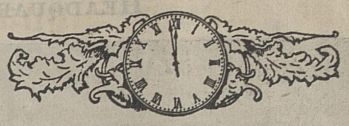
Fresno county, an empire in itself, has, with the exception of a few incorporated towns, declared for prohibition. Two supervisoral districts in Shasta county and one in Salem, also one in Santa Clara are dry but the last populous county is yet to hold the elections which are sure to make it saloonless. Fortuna, Wheatland, Biggs and Clovis are among the towns recently voting out liquor.

Berkeley has been a battle-ground ever since the establishment of the state university and the enactment of the mile law for its protection. It has never lost ground, but has made splendid defenses. Lying contiguous to the largest cities in the state, it has been infested with dealers from these cities bringing in liquor in original packages. A special election for the purpose of permitting this was defeated by four to one.

Does not this justify the rally cry of the W. C. T. U.

California—the Golden West—
California, forever blest,
Raise her standard, raise it high,
California's going dry, dry, dry, dry!

The women's vote has undoubtedly helped in a great degree in these victories, and will do so in a far greater degree in the future. But these elections reveal the undeniable fact that women need educating on the economics of prohibition, and it makes plain the duty of white ribboners to work along that line.



TIME OF PRAYER—NOONTIDE

"It is always noontide somewhere,
And across the awakening continents,
From shore to shore, somewhere
Our prayers are rising evermore."

FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE PROMOTED

Rev. James Hollingshead, husband of Mrs. H. E. Hollingshead, National superintendent of the department of Unfermented Wine at the Sacrament, passed away May 15, at his home in Cleveland, Ohio. Rev. Hollingshead was one of the best known Methodist ministers in Cleveland, being a member of the East Ohio conference. He always wore the white ribbon button, had been in attendance at many of our National Conventions, and was a loyal friend of the W. C. T. U. The hearts of all white ribboners go out in sympathy to Mrs. Hollingshead in her great sorrow and bereavement.

JUDGE BEN LINDSEY RE-ELECTED

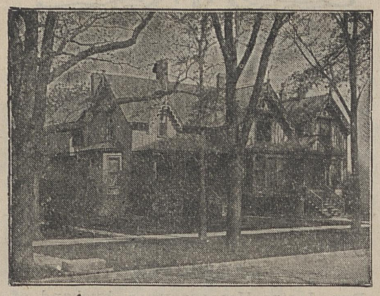
The election of the entire citizens' ticket at the municipal election in Denver, Colo., May 21, including the re-election of Judge Ben B. Lindsey as judge of the Juvenile Court is another evidence of the value on the side of civic righteousness of the woman's vote. Referring to the victory, Judge Lindsey says, "It is the culmination of twenty years' fight. The pillagers and plunderers have been exposed and repudiated as they have been in San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, and other cities. It was a great uprising on the part of an indignant people."

Fräulein Ottillie Hoffmann of Bremen, president of the W. C. T. U. of Germany, speaks in a recent letter of a reception she attended at the palace of the Imperial Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg. In conversation with Fräulein Hoffmann's young secretary the Chancellor remarked, "I knew that I had to expect the total abstinence ladies and you will notice that my table offers only temperance refreshments."

Eliza Calvert Hall, the distinguished Kentucky author, writing on the subject of "votes for women," says: "The franchise is not given to a man in order that he may express the political views of his wife, his sister, or his maiden aunt. It is conferred on him that he may express his own views; and, as this is a republic, 'a government of the people, by the people, for the people,' and as women are people, the wife, the sister and the maiden aunt should have the same right to express their views as to pay their taxes."

The social evil will never be reduced to its minimum until the sex most concerned has the ballot. They who desire to keep the present double standard of morality because actuated by greed are also most eager to preserve woman's ignorance on this most important problem of the race, a condition which alone can make her indifferent to the vice which is the real race suicide question for men and women to answer.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL W. C. T. U., EVANSTON, ILL.



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NATIONAL W. C. T. U. LITERATURE BUILDING

RED LETTER DAYS

JUNE 9—*Flower Mission Day (birthday of Jennie Casseday)*
JULY 4—*National Independence Day (birthday of Mrs. Mary H. Hunt)*
JULY 21—*Loyal Temperance Legion Day (birthday of Miss Anna A. Gordon)*

SUPERINTENDENTS

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

MRS. FRANCES WAITE LEITER

The "Message" of the department, to county and local unions, is the special feature of new literature for the year, up to the present time. This sets forth clearly the relation which *Physical Education* sustains to several progressive efforts of the W. C. T. U. It also summarizes the main efforts of the department, with some results since its organization in 1890. If any one doubts that these have been years of intelligent, persistent service, let her send a two-cent stamp for copy of the "Message," and read it carefully. The closing suggestions are of value in furthering the work.

No organization more thoroughly than our own needs just the help which this department can give to its members personally. Our philanthropic interests are exacting, and exhausting, producing tension which needs to be counteracted by systematic relaxation. If our bodies fail us, we are poorly prepared to do our part in furthering the arduous work of the W. C. T. U.

Equal suffrage is, today, a leading issue throughout the country. It is a fact we cannot gainsay, or ignore successfully by silence, that woman's greatest unfitness for duties of full citizenship, is her physical disability. We do not mean physical unfitness to face the cannon's mouth and the glistening bayonet. Surely, the one who borders the shadowy valley to give this nation its life through citizenship, should not be called upon to risk the surrender of life through the barbarity of warfare. There are, however, qualities of citizenship and patriotism which can come only through the development of the physical to a fuller extent than prevails among American women at this time.

Moral courage is an unquestioned characteristic of the true woman reformer; yet, she sometimes lacks the *physical courage* to carry out that which her moral sense assures her is right.

It was the thought early in the year, to prepare a series of practical lessons adapted to the use of local unions and Y. P. B.'s at regular meetings, because of the needed personal benefit. The unexpected demands of the constitutional convention interests along this line in Ohio, together with the general and constant duties of the department, have hindered the plan. It is the purpose to make these lessons so simple, and so easily understood, that some member of the union, or Y. P. B., will be able to conduct the exercises advantageously to all.

It is hoped that the close of the year will indicate a largely increased number of county and local superintendents, and the greatest number of *special meetings ever* held within a twelve month.

Superintendents are urged not to neglect to ask for a place upon the program of all county conventions, and W. C. T. U. institutes. Will county executives and county superintendents please make an effort to induce county teachers' institutes to employ a specialist for daily practical lessons during the coming annual session. This will enlist teachers from rural districts, and help create the needed sentiment among men who will represent these districts in the Legislature, thus preparing the way for legislation.

It is also recommended that unions begin at once to prepare for a "*Safe and Sane Fourth.*" Physical drills, and games for young and old, will add greatly to the zest of the occasion. Plan a program to enlist both women and men, as well as boys and girls. Competitive games and races, with inexpensive prizes to the winners, are far more satisfactory than the fuss, smoke, and danger of fireworks.

The patriotic feature of the day must not be forgotten. An address by some citizen, or short addresses by several, on "The Duty and Value of Patriotism," can mean much in the lives of the coming citizen. By way of variety, if desired, a speech by "Uncle Sam," in the well known costume of this distinctively and distinguished American gentleman, can give the young people some hints that will never be forgotten.

Physical drills in the open are always enjoyed by both participants and spectators. A wand drill for girls, or both boys and girls, can be made very effective by winding the wands with strips of red, white, and blue or by tacking small flags on the ends of the wands. Band and stringed instruments furnish a fine accompaniment for the drills. If this is not practicable, a suitable chorus by a company of children can be utilized, in emphasizing the rhythm of the physical work.

Do not forget the little folks. The fourth can be made one of the happiest days of their lives, with kindergarten stories and games.

If a sufficient number of calls come in ample time, a machine copy of a list of games and races will be sent for ten cents. This will include, in detail, instructions for the popular game called *Hasi*, or "Rabbits."

This field game of "Rabbits" has proved its fascination for boys and girls from the primary to the high school, as well as for adults. Its competitive feature, with teams of "hunters" and "rabbits," does not permit the interest to wane, though played every day for weeks. It can be somewhat simplified for the younger children.

The "Message" will make an interesting program for a special meeting. Try it. Send stamp for this to the National superintendent, Mrs. Frances Waite Leiter.

Mansfield, Ohio.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

MRS. EMMA L. STARRETT

This is the season when we must plan for reaching the out-of-doors gatherings, G. A. R. reunions, old settlers' picnics, fairs and Chautauquas and must interest ourselves in the observance of safe and sane Fourths. If impossible to have a place on the programs of the former, or to arrange for the entire Fourth, a wise distribution of literature will help greatly in the campaign of education we must wage to win "prohibition in a decade;" also a drill by the children on the Fourth as given in the L. T. L. Manual having World's and National mottoes.

Suggestive Program for "Safe and Sane Fourth"

(This was carried out July 4, 1910, at Grand Rapids, Mich., under the direction of Mrs. Clara A. Slade, state superintendent of Christian Citizenship, filling the entire day and offered in competition for National prize.)

The program for the celebration was arranged and carried out by a class of forty young men, ranging in age from fourteen to eighteen years, in training for Christian Citizenship through the Sunday school, also under the supervision of Mrs. Slade. At the outset, these young men, when considering the matter of publicly recognizing the holiday, earnestly advocated a sane Fourth. This policy was consistently carried into practice. The celebration was held on a commons of which the boys had previously secured an indefinite lease, with the purpose of making it a public playground. The hearty co-operation of the Church Brotherhood, city officials, organizations, etc., was secured.

Large financial support was furnished for athletic and other prizes to the number of forty; a handsome flag with flag staff was donated. The local D. A. R. took charge of the flag-raising exercises. Our National superintendent of Kindergarten work conducted a successful May festival with the school children, flag games and a "Grand Flag March" being features. The boys, with their "Band Orchestra," a concrete part of their Sunday School training work, furnished inspiring patriotic music throughout the various programs. A patriotic address was made by one of Grand Rapids' most

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

Suffrage Sentiment in the East and the South



Mrs. Eleanor M. James



Mrs. Mary L. McLendon



Mrs. Annette W. Parmelee

IT'S COMING TO PENNSYLVANIA TOO!

MRS. ELEANOR M. JAMES, State Superintendent of Franchise for Pennsylvania

"We hear that suffrage is bound to come; but it will not come to the women of Pennsylvania if they don't want it and will take sides against it," was the declaration of a prominent anti-suffragist recently.

The Pennsylvania W. C. T. U. is not dismayed, though it has been declared that the Keystone state will be the last to remove from her women the shackles of political serfdom. We are "taking sides" *for* it. We are agitating and educating. All over the state we are holding debates and sending out helps for them, the latest application coming from the George Junior Republic. We are using the press freely and replying to anti-articles, holding meetings and doing personal work; in short, we are entering every open door and seeking yet others to open.

Our Central Committee is interested and arranged a mock legislature for our last convention. Our women in the ranks are very much awake. Many of the business men are with us. One of our automobile manufacturers in each letter and advertisement he sends out, encloses suffrage literature.

We feel like saying with Old Sojourner Truth at the mob convention in New York before the dawn of white ribbon effort, "It's coming"—and in Pennsylvania too!

THE SUFFRAGE SITUATION AND PROSPECTS IN GEORGIA

MRS. MARY L. McLENDON, Atlanta, Ga.

The National W. C. T. U. held its annual convention in Trinity Church, Atlanta, Georgia, in November, 1890. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, a former superintendent of the National W. C. T. U. Franchise department, delivered a splendid address in favor of woman suffrage, in the largest opera house in the city. She asked who of the men present wished women to have equal rights with themselves, and everyone responded favorably. It was an unusual occurrence for those ancient days but is not uncommon now, there being much sentiment in Georgia in favor of giving women an equal chance with the men. The National W. C. T. U. Franchise Committee, with Frances E. Willard as leader, in 1881 began its work for the enfranchisement of women, and in 1882 the Franchise department was adopted.

At the last state convention held in Savannah, Georgia, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that we endorse the decision of the National W. C. T. U. that any local union shall have the privilege of selecting any department endorsed by the National, whether the state union adds it to its plan or not." Three local unions carry the Franchise department, and find it adds much to the interest of the meetings.

The Georgia Woman Suffrage Association always sends fraternal greetings to the state convention of the Georgia W. C. T. U. and they are read, cordially accepted and sometimes published in the Minutes. Three times Hon. Claude L. Payton of Worth county introduced resolutions or bills to so change the constitution of the state of Georgia as to give women the same rights before the law as men. These measures were destroyed in the committee room, but in June, 1912, Mr. Payton will present another bill for the same purpose.

The Atlanta Civic League, auxiliary to the Georgia Woman Suffrage Association, is very active in the cause of suffrage, as well as in the effort to raise the age of consent from ten to eighteen years. Through the efforts of this organization, the retail stores have closed Saturday afternoons at one o'clock and a crusade against vice has been inaugurated for the protection of girls. The W. C. T. U. and the Woman Suffrage Association have succeeded in having a matron installed in the police station.

WILL VERMONT WOMEN COME INTO THEIR OWN?

MRS. ANNETTE W. PARMELEE, State W. C. T. U. Superintendent of Franchise for Vermont

Little Vermont is quietly aggressive in suffrage work. We have no organizers in the field, and sadly need them. The subject is being advertised through the press, is being considered in our conventions and union meetings, hundreds and thousands of leaflets are being circulated, and debates in schools and churches are being held. More interest than ever before was manifested at the last state convention and when the news came that the women of California had been granted full citizenship, business was suspended while the delegates expressed their joy, then reverently sang the doxology. Certain Vermont editors having persisted that our women "don't want the ballot," as a test, a standing vote was taken by the convention of delegates and visitors and only six women of the large number kept their seats.

The state press has very generously granted space for articles, yet very few have expressed themselves, editorially, in favor of suffrage. The State Grange, at its recent session, passed resolutions favoring woman suffrage, a fact which many editors, in mentioning other resolutions, failed to note. The "joke" period, however, is rapidly passing and the subject is being considered in all earnestness.

Of more than usual interest and of far-reaching importance is the predicament in which one woman, by flatly refusing to pay her taxes, has placed a whole town. She is Miss L. J. C. Daniels of Grafton, a woman of education and refinement, as well as of means, and is glad of this opportunity of advertising the cause of votes for women. At the last Legislature, the representative voted against the bill granting town and municipal suffrage to tax-paying women. Miss Daniels gave as her reason for refusing to pay her taxes that she was not represented in the affairs of state, and furthermore she desired to emphasize the old battle cry of men, "Taxation without representation is tyranny." It seems there were unpaid back taxes of men on the tax books, a delinquency which has remained uncorrected for years; yet the officials at a sociable served papers upon Miss Daniels. The town officers have attached and sold enough bank stock to meet the demands of the court and town. As Miss Daniels refuses to sign the legal documents giving her consent to the transaction this act has been proved illegal. In the face of the removal from the little hamlet of one of the heaviest taxpayers, the officials are perplexed. Though her methods have been quiet and undemonstrative, Miss Daniels has gained the title of an "ardent suffragette!" She has already received an invitation to locate in California, where she can say by her vote how her tax money shall be expended!

Suffrage sentiment is continually advancing and we have strong hope for the passage of a bill at the next session of the Legislature.

WANTED—MANAGER. Man or woman, for each county, to introduce White Ribbon Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Flavoring in tubes. Saves half the cost. Everybody buys and reorders. $2.50 per day salary and commission. Also agents, 50 per cent commission.
J. S. Ziegler Co., 441 C. Bearborn St. Chicago

NEW YORK SUFFRAGE PARADE



Executive Board of the Women's Political Union

College Women

The Cavalry

JANE A. STEWART, Philadelphia, Pa.

"All this is the natural consequence of teaching girls to read." This sign, swung high above the marching column in the big New York Woman Suffrage parade, May 4, caught the eye of many thousands of spectators. It recalled to the writer, in a flash, the long history of the woman movement from the beginning of the historic era when the coming of the Master loosed the bonds of the slave to the present day of stirring campaigning for the political equality of woman, and her advance in all lines of progressive activity. Its message was reiterated in thousands of banners in the one-hour-and-a-half-long line, the greatest and most significant procession ever seen in any American city.

A striking timekeeper of progress, a living appeal, an embodied hope—these were all expressed in a great moving picture. A stream of paraders and spectators filled the length of Fifth Avenue from Eighth to Fifty-seventh street, broken only by the swinging banners, the cheerful yellow of the suffrage flags and pennants, and the rich purple, green and white of the organized suffrage bodies. It was an inspiring scene and strains of martial music made the atmosphere even more festive.

"Be silent and serious, keep step and guide right," were the instructions strictly observed by those who marched. It was preëminently a dignified event, without demonstrations or disorder. With the exception of some crowding and a few jeers at the men suffragists, the paraders were met with deep respect and courtesy. There was something in the sight which seemed to appeal to the men onlookers, expressed, perhaps, by one who said at the close, as he put on his hat and moved away, "I fully believe the time has come when women should have the ballot."

Almost all the women, including Dr. Anna Shaw, were afoot. To the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," a few flower-decked carriages bore the pioneers: Rev. Antoinette Blackwell, Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Emily Howland and others. A remarkable body of horsewomen, wearing three-cornered black hats trimmed with purple and green, were accompanied by a band playing inspiring martial music. There were many middle-aged and elderly women, but most of them were young. There were long lines of mortar-board-capped college girls. A body of "Boy Scouts" bore the banner, "We Want Our Mothers to Vote"; a "Girls' Rights" club, from Montclair, N. J., wore broad hats trimmed in yellow and "Votes for Women" flags, and another bevy carried yellow paper parasols and the legend, "Light from China for our New York Legislature." An elderly woman in a Quaker bonnet and an elderly man followed the banner of the anti white slave traffic workers; the Peace banner was carried by another group and a notable section, composed of women voters from the six enfranchised states, marched behind the six-starred equal suffrage flag. A single Delaware representative recited the slogan written for her by her husband:

"Delaware first the constitution signed
And no better state you'll ever find
Hurrah for the women leaders yet
Hurrah for the Delaware suffraget!"

A large company of Pennsylvania and Ohio suffragists were in line with New Jersey, Tennessee, District of Columbia, Maryland, and a distinguished group from Massachusetts.

Impressive Professional Group

The professional groups were most impressive. There were scores of teachers, carrying banners giving educational facts; a group of doctors; another of trained nurses in uniform bearing such information as "200,000 babies die annually from preventable diseases," causing that part of the parade to take on the appearance of a Child Welfare demonstration. The women writers had a handsome green and purple banner adorned with a lamp of knowledge and a bottle of ink. Ministers of the Gospel, artists, lawyers and social investigators followed. The musicians carried golden lyres on long staffs. The dressmakers' banner was adorned with a sewing machine, and their motto read, "We want the vote for our working girls." Each group carried statistics of its occupation and thus the parade became an encyclopedic object lesson of woman's work and worth. Occasionally a woman speaker left the ranks, sought a vantage point among the dense crowds of spectators and began to speak to attentive hearers.

The most hopeful feature was the file of 1,000 men suffragists who called forth prolonged applause, and incidentally some cat-calls from men not so liberal and generous in spirit. One man carried a child, as if to declare, "I'll do my share in caring for the family." The Harvard and Princeton Men's Suffrage Leagues were fine bodies.

A pleasing feature of the parade was the sentiment of honor, expressed in the banners, for the distinguished women pioneers who have blazed the way: Frances E. Willard, Julia Ward Howe, Susan B. Anthony, and scores of others whose self-sacrificing work in the early days has so widened the way for the woman of today.

ARE WOMEN NEEDED IN THE STATE GOVERNMENT?

MRS. J. J. ANSLEY, Marshallville, Ga.

Seventy years ago women knocked at the door of the higher institutions of learning asking admission, and those acquainted with history are aware of the difficult path they were forced to follow, facing almost insurmountable opposition to their liberal training in literature and science. Later they knocked at the door of professional life, and met the same conditions. They came to the church pleading for permission to enter upon the larger activities, to which they believed God had called them, only to encounter rebuff, some of the broadest adherents of the Christian church claiming that it was a violation of the teachings of the Holy Scriptures to allow them to overstep the bounds of their sphere, which was in the realm of the home alone. These historic women of the past, having been called with a holy and effectual calling, heeded not the opposing forces and never "failed or became discouraged until they had set judgment in the earth" on the question of woman's ability to bless the world with her God-given powers. So clearly has this been proven that at the present time it seems a thing incredible that women were ever denied their divine right to fit themselves for the highest and noblest usefulness, as well as to join their brothers in exercising the gifts they possess.

Today woman is admitted to be a powerful and beneficent force in the educational world and the church of Christ. So fully is this understood that it is needless to point out in detail the thousands of interests she is successfully operating for the glory of God and the good of mankind. She is now seeking admission at the door of state, led in this step, we believe, as truly of God as in the others she has taken in the past. She is asking the privilege of entering upon this great work of purifying the state by her moral power and blessing its institutions by her distinctive endowments, not so much as a right (though all unbiased minds will admit it to be her right), but as a solemn duty she owes to her fellowmen and to the Giver of all good.

In considering a petition the wise will weigh the character of the petitioners. From the first it has been a mistake to suppose that the women who were the advance guard of this movement, were those of extreme views—women who were selfishly seeking ignoble fame. The history of woman suffrage proves that its first advocates were of the most exalted character, not desiring their own but another's good. In the beginning of Miss Anthony's noble and self-sacrificing career for the public weal, she was not an avowed advocate of woman suffrage, but was laboring primarily for temperance and the freedom of the slaves. It was not until she came in direct contact with the unequal privileges granted women and the injustice shown them in every avenue where they were dealing with the world in a business sense that she came to see they needed the ballot for their own protection, as well as for the good they would be able to do though its power. Miss Willard, as is known, did not, in the beginning of her public work, urge the ballot for women. As with Miss Anthony, when she was brought to see the true situation she became an ardent advocate of the enfranchisement of women.

In the very nature of the case only the broadest and most unselfish women of the world are asking for the privilege of performing the duties of citizenship. Who are they? Do they represent the "society" element, or the luxurious classes who pour out their wealth upon self-indulgence, whose souls have never been stirred to their depths by another's woe? Do they come from among the idle loiterers indifferent to all but their own ease, who send out into the poisonous current of the streets the lambs of the fold whom God meant to be kept as pure as the lilies of the field? On the contrary, they are among the strongest and noblest women of the nation—women who are devoted to God and righteousness, who are laying down their lives for humanity and the advancement of Christ's kingdom in the earth. These women are thinking of the congested conditions of our large cities, where, under a gold and purple mantle, sin hides its hideous head; where innocent feet fall into traps set for them; where the entrenched liquor traffic, with its insatiable thirst for dollars, is burning out some of the most brilliant minds of the nation; where the coca-cola and cigaret trades are enfeebling the children who are to be our leaders of tomorrow. They are thinking of the million ignorant immigrants pouring into our land each year to line up with the liquor traffic in its deadly work; of the anarchists; the white slave dealers; the sweat shops for women and little children who by the thousands are being dwarfed in them; of innocent girls left to the merciless hand of the law, which in some states places the age of protection as low as ten years. Into their mental vision come remembrances of the child labor laws which allow the youth of our country to be ground to powder, or converted into weaklings; of the 7,000,000 wage earning women who need protection. They are glorying in the health, happiness, and purity of the people, of the possibility of their nation becoming a light to other lands which sit in darkness.

As this great company of elect women think and pray they ask the power to defeat error at the ballot box—a privilege they covet to fulfill a sacred obligation they owe the cause of truth and righteousness; that they may aid in bringing men to see that there is nothing secular, but that every office of state is as sacred as every office in the church and every law enacted and enforced for civic purity is a sacred law looking to the glory of the Most High.

These women recognize that the age of physical force is passed and that God is calling them to stand by the side of their brothers in setting up an everlasting kingdom, with all men as brethren whose every law is based upon love. Are not women needed in the government of state to aid in this divine work? Who are able to say that God is not calling them to the task, and who is he who will forbid their service?

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two)

House is hoping to be ready to adjourn June 15 in time for Republican members to go to Chicago for the Republican convention. Conferences between Replican and Democratic leaders in the Senate have resulted in a determination to renew efforts to complete the business before the convening of national conventions.

The Works-Jones District Excise Bill Held Up

On Tuesday last, a committee composed of prominent clergymen and business men of the District, waited upon the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the House District Committee in relation to the Works-Jones excise bill for the District, urging their co-operation in getting the bill out of the hands of the committee, and before the House at this session. Both of these gentlemen expressed their approval of the bill and promised to do what they could, but the tactics now, are, for those members of the committee not favorable to the bill to absent themselves from the meeting, and thus prevent a quorum. At the regular meeting held yesterday, Friday, May 24, seven members of the committee were present, six of whom were friends of the bill, but it was necessary to have four more to make a quorum. A number had promised to be present, but they failed to make good and nothing was done.

Chairman Johnson's early morning hours in his office these days are occupied to a great extent with the receipt and dispatch of mail regarding this excise bill.

Inter-State Liquor Bill Delayed

Several of our friends in the Senate, notably Senators Kenyon and Luke Lea are in their respective states attending to matters requiring their personal attention and our inter-state liquor bill in the Senate cannot be urged without the presence of these and other Senators now absent. In the House, the Judiciary committee are simply letting it alone. The men who are thus obstructing the passage of this important and greatly desired measure, should be dealt with at the ballot box at the next election, the only place to impress politicians with the power of the people.

What Is Beer?

A round of the breweries of the United States will be made by the members of the pure food board before a decision is rendered on the important but troublesome question—What is beer? The same question regarding whisky occupied the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Justice, two Presidents and the Supreme Court several years before it was settled. It has been over a year since the only public hearing on the beer question was granted the brewers by the pure food board. Since then the subject has rested in the department and while a decision has been expected at intervals, it has not been rendered. The Secretary of Agriculture has instructed the members of the pure food board to get out this summer and travel over the country to see how beer is made.

SONG! New, Highly Praised

"When the Clouds Have All Rolled By," $.25. New author. No stamps. Paste paper over circle in card holding silver. For sale *only* by M. A. Richardson, Corinna, Me. Order quick! Mention this paper.

A SAFE 6 PER CENT INVESTMENT

First mortgages are usually considered among the safest of investments, but a first mortgage, which is guaranteed by a large and influential real estate company, is indeed as safe as any investment of which we know.

On Page 15 you will notice that the Nicholls-Ritter-Goodnow Realty Company, 408B Flatiron Building, New York City, is offering 6 per cent first mortgage gold bonds which combine the safety of a first mortgage with the convenience of a bond. They are issued in denominations of $50, $100 and $1,000 on New York property, and are backed by their written guarantee that interest and principal will be promptly paid. This company has been established since 1885.

WHAT WOMAN'S BALLOT HAS DONE FOR IDAHO

(Continued from Page Five)

men and women in the primaries of the party in power, the local option plank was inserted in the platform, and in less than one year sixteen out of twenty of our counties voted dry. During the following session of the Legislature there was an effort made by the opponents of prohibition, to take away the franchise from women, but the movement failed to achieve results.

We look with pride on the early work of temperance women in Idaho. Rebecca Mitchell, preacher, missionary and W. C. T. U. organizer, was chaplain of the house of representatives in 1896-98—the only woman who ever held that position. And the records of the W. C. T. U. of Boise show the many weary hours spent in petition work, reading rooms, missionary efforts in prisons and jails, and legislative work.

But the harvest time is coming. Former Governor Brady, in a letter to the *New York World* (November, 1909), mentions some reasons why our state should give thanks. He writes: "We are thankful for our direct primary law passed by the last Legislature. We have reason to give thanks because of the effect upon our civic life of our laws giving women the right to vote. We have every reason to give thanks because our Legislature passed a local option law and since that time ten counties have wiped out the saloon and before another year ninety per cent of the counties of the state will be without the saloon."

Governor Hawley, although he has vetoed some of the bills endorsed by the Federated Clubs, speaks in complimentary terms of woman suffrage.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE FOR ILLINOIS?

(Continued from Page Three)

ed in 1879 by the W. C. T. U., asking that the women be allowed to vote on the license question. This had 180,000 signatures, but the Legislature treated it as it had all similar petitions and refused everything except a small fragment of school suffrage. Never once have the legislators allowed the suffrage question to be submitted to the voters.

So when a little bird whispered that Judge Owens might be courteously inclined to submit the question to a preferential primary, April 9, hurried telephone messages brought twenty leading suffragists to his court room to present a petition. We told the judge that we were prepared to argue the question. He said he would enjoy hearing the arguments but that he would grant the petition anyway. We thanked him, made no argument, and began our strenuous three weeks' campaign. We printed half a million pieces of literature and mobilized an army of 1,000 women to distribute it, to work at the polls on the outside and on the inside to watch the voting and the count.

The devotion shown by our women watchers appointed by Judge Owens as his special deputies should settle the question whether we are physically able to undergo the fatigue of voting. Many went on duty at six in the morning and, with a brief interval for lunch, remained until the polls closed at five in the afternoon. Then alone with three judges and two clerks of election, one or two policemen and several official party challengers, certain ones remained to watch the count of our ballots.

We had expected more votes than the 71,357 cast for our measure, but we discovered that Independents do not vote at a primary because they do not wish to declare their party affiliations, and that Prohibitionists and Socialists did not vote then as they each had only one candidate for an office. We therefore lost the votes of these three groups. There were about 300,000 men above twenty-one years of age who did not vote. (What about disfranchising all men because these 300,000 showed no appreciation of the franchise?) We lost also 70,000 votes of men who balloted for Governor but who forgot to vote for us, or who put "Yes" where they should have put "X," or were so confused as to forget that their ballots needed to be marked at all; some thought that to put the woman's ballot in the woman's ballot box was sufficient. A longer campaign would have enabled us to educate these 70,000 who evidently were not our enemies. With their aid we would have had a majority.

As it was, we had 25,000 more votes than President Taft received in Chicago, 21,000 more than Mr. Sherman, our next Senator, and 19,000 more than victorious Governor Deneen. It should be remembered, too, that never before even in a real campaign has any great city cast 71,357 votes for woman suffrage. In our six suffrage states, there are no large cities like Chicago, but such as they are, with the exception of Los Angeles, they have always voted down woman suffrage. In Europe and Australia woman suffrage came about through Parliament and not through a popular vote. The large vote in Chicago, though not enough to carry Illinois, could, if properly divided and added to Oregon, Nevada, Montana, North Dakota, Arizona, and New Mexico, bring us victory in six more states.

We must not entirely forget the 135,000 votes cast against us. The assertion, "The men are willing. You must convert the women," can never go unanswered again. We have evidence that 135,000 are *not* willing. We were astonished at this vote, as there was no open opposition. There must have been a secret, effective and far-reaching propaganda carried on by some group of people who feared women's votes.

Sometimes evidence comes slowly but it comes. Last year, Illinois women were astonished to find a legislative hearing was granted to a Miss Couzins of Missouri to speak against suffrage. Some newspaper men hinted that she was paid by a national liquor dealers' association to do this. Later we found that they were mistaken. *She was not paid.* That was the trouble. She sued for the $250 per month which she alleged they owed her. So we in Chicago may know later just who our enemies were and why.

The other sections of the state whose election officials did not allow the vote to be submitted, are now aroused to have the matter made state-wide. We are circulating a petition under our Public Policy Act, with the hope of securing 100,000 signatures by August 1. The committee in charge of this movement consists of Miss Helen L. Hood, president of the Illinois W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Trades Union League; Mrs. Ellen R. Jackman, a leading Woman's Club woman of Chicago; Mrs. James E. Taylor, president of the Chicago Political Equality League, and Mrs. C. W. McCulloch. If the petitions are filed in time Illinois will vote on the suffrage question next November and almost ought to be listed among the campaign states.

Never before has such a wave of suffrage interest swept over our country. If, each year until Susan B. Anthony's centenary in 1920, we can gain four states, we shall have thirty-eight suffrage states and can force the question on the other ten through a United States constitutional amendment. The enfranchisement of the womanhood of our whole nation will be a fitting tribute on the anniversary of Miss Anthony's 100th birthday.

FLOWER MISSION DEPARTMENT

TAKE NOTICE

We have just what you want for your summer work and especially for Flower Mission Day.

Send 15c in stamps for one dozen F. M. Cards, or, 75c for 100, to

MRS. L. F. PEASE
258 Laurel St. Buffalo, N. Y.

SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS

Franchise Debate Outlines.
Why Should I Vote? a campaign leaflet.
Franchise Institute Program.
Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

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Franchise Bible Lessons No. 1.
Course of Study in Governments.
Legal Disabilities of Women.
Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 30 cents; per 100, 50 cents.

Jesus Christ, Emancipator.
The Letter Killeth but the Spirit Maketh Alive.
Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 35 cents; per 100, 60 cents.

A Dream Come True, an entertainment to make votes for women, Frieda Clark Davidson.
Price, 15 cents per copy.

Plan of Work.
Sent for postage.

Order from the National W. C. T. U. Superintendent of the Department of Franchise, Mrs. Sophie L. W. Clark, 1506 N. 40th St., Seattle, Washington, or from the National W. C. T. U., Literature Building, Evanston, Illinois.

Why I Like Citizenship, Lulu L. Shepard.
Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

The Safe and Sane Way, Florence Richard.

Eighteen Years a Citizen, Adrianna Hungerford.
Price, 2 cents each; per 50, 15 cents; per 100, 25 cents.

Votes for Women, Hester T. Griffith.

A Whole Humanity, Zerelda G. Wallace.
Price, 3 cents each; per 50, 40 cents; per 100, 75 cents.

A MODERN MADONNA

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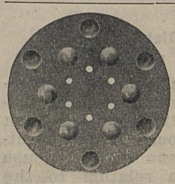

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