



"NOT WILLING THAT ANY SHOULD PERISH."

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A SONG OF TRUST.

I cannot always see the way that leads
To heights above;
I sometimes quite forget He leads me
on.

With hands of love;
But yet I know the path must lead me
to
Immanuel's land,
And when I reach life's summit I shall
know
And understand.

I cannot always trace the onward
course.
My ship must take;
But, looking backward, I behold afar,
Its shining wake
Illumined with God's light of love,
and so

I onward go.
In perfect trust that He who holds the
helm
The course must know.

I cannot always see the plan on which
He builds my life;
For oft the sound of hammers, blow
on blow,

The noise of strife,
Confuse me till I quite forget He knows
And oversees,
And that in all details, with His good
plan
My life agrees.

I cannot always know and understand
The Master's rule;
I cannot always do the tasks He gives
In life's hard school;
But I am learning with His help to
solve

Them one by one,
And when I cannot understand to say,
"Thy will be done."
—Gertrude Benedict Curtis.

THE SUFFRAGETTE.

(Not Her Defense, But Her Cause.)
One of the most prominent and
least understood questions of the hour
is that of the militant suffragette.
This article is in no sense a defense of
her tactics but a simple summary of
causes that "tidings" has been re-
quested to give. The W. C. T. U. has
never resorted to force, but has always
advocated a liberal educational cam-
paign and then looked confidently to
The Captain of our salvation to bring
the desired issue to pass. We have,
however, a franchise department and
some are looking askance at the very
word because of what they consider
the unaccountable scandalous conduct
of the suffragette. There are causes
for the effect that while they may not
justify, they will temper the judgment
with knowledge, so that the balance of
justice may be held with a steady
hand.

In studying this question we must
first come into the truth that for cen-
turies the educated, refined English-
woman has been a "politician." Many
a prominent member of Parliament
has lady campaigners of his own kin
who publicly canvass in his interests.
The English plowman takes it as a
matter of course and something in the
way of a compliment to be "electro-
nized" by some woman of gentle
birth from the vantage ground of a
side-saddle. English nerves are never
shocked by such an occurrence being
"to the manner born."
We all realize that the financial crisis
in life has stiffened. Even in Canada

the workingman finds it difficult to
make ends meet, and, indeed, the
daughters of business and professional
men find it expedient to know how to
turn an honest penny, and men for
this reason are remaining unmarried.
In England these conditions are ac-
centuated. The great mass of English-
working women has just one fight and
that is to subsist. The woman of leis-
ure and culture and leadership has
studied social questions, and has come
to realize the inequalities of English
law as it touches woman. The law of
affinities has drawn these two classes
together. The one needs leadership
and the other needs the backing of
numbers.

The wife of many an English work-
man has the choice of working outside
of her home or seeing her children
actually suffer. The husband's wage
stands in need of being supplemented
even if the public-house did not claim
the heavy toll it does. Every door of
work is barricaded against her by or-
ganization. Would she spin, weave,
bake or candle make, the factory does
all this by specialized labor with



MRS. FLORENCE E. ATKINS
Nashville, Tenn., who speaks at Chau-
tanqua on Rally Day, July 6th.

which she cannot compete at home, so
into the factory she goes to do a man's
work, frequently with better work-
manship but for less pay, simply be-
cause of the accident of birth—sex.
The greed of men overworks and
underpays her. Just here the Nemesis
of Justice steps in. For the latter rea-
son she takes man's place.

Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins, a distin-
guished English author, tells us in the
columns of Everybody's Magazine, that
the women textile workers, who through
all these difficulties have fought their
way to something like a decent wage
say that John Burns, representing the
government as the president of the local
government board, now proposes to take
away from them this work and give it to
the men, because many of the women
workers are married women who have
been compelled to be both mothers and
breadwinners. This threat created 96,000
suffragettes, part of whom issued a
manifesto to the effect:

"The position of the unenfranchised
working women who are by their vote-
less condition shut out from all political
influence, is daily becoming more
precarious. They cannot hope to hold

their own in industrial matters where
their interests may clash with those
of their enfranchised fellow-workers or
employers. The one all-absorbing and
vital political question for laboring
women is to force an entrance into the
ranks of responsible citizens, in whose
hands lies the solution of the problems
which are at present convulsing the in-
dustrial world."

We would add that men working
alone at the solution of social ques-
tions have failed palpably.

A woman in England may work her
fingers to the bone, caring for her hus-
band's interests and those of her fam-
ily, but the government recognizes no
claim of "value received," for, as Mrs.
Rogers points out, a husband can will
away his property, leaving not only his
wife penniless, but also his children
penniless, to be cared for by his wife
as best she may. Even if a husband
die without a will the law does not give
his widow his property—though it does
give a widower all the property of a
wife who dies without a will. To
quote:—"In the case of the death of a
son or a daughter, the mother inher-
its nothing from either. The whole of
their property, even if it has come
from the mother's family, goes to the
father, or to the father's next of kin."

Further, if a wife laboriously saves
a pittance from what her husband
allows her and banks it in her own
name he can demand it of her and get
it. Barring some outside source of in-
come a wife can legally claim nothing.
The point of all this is that wifehood,
motherhood, and home-making have
no money value in the eyes of English
law.

To pass to another phase of the suf-
frage question, namely, her treat-
ment by the American press has been
manifestly unfair, truth having been
sacrificed in the interest of sensational
care headlines. Before we proceed
further let it be granted that the suf-
fragee is militant to the last degree.
It is simply justice to be reminded that
the world has rubbed into the very
quick of woman's sensibilities that
"might is right," and because a woman
could not go on long marches, carrying
a heavy gun to pour lead into a fellow-
being, therefore, she could not vote.
When the worm has turned and shows
some very anemic symptoms of fight
these same vociferators are casting
eyes and hands heavenwards in horror.

Militant tactics were first suggested
by ex-Premier Balfour, who is a suf-
fragee. A bill to enfranchise women
passed its preliminary readings by an
overwhelming majority in the house of
commons, but it was never allowed to
come to a vote. Some of the leaders of
the movement interviewed Mr. Balfour.
His advice was "Kick up a fuss." What
these women are seeking to do is to
have granted to them the ancient right
of personally petitioning the king
through his proxies. This, Prime Min-
ister Asquith absolutely refuses them,
and what seems to many the inexplic-
able is merely a determination to claim
this privilege. Israel Zangwill illumi-
nates the situation with this explana-
tion: "Before the Woman's Freedom
League took the step of destroying bal-
lot papers at the Berrondsey by elec-
tion, they had stood altogether for
14,000 hours day and night, outside the
houses of parliament, humbly and
quietly. About ten women guarding
each gate from some time in May till
late in October, simply asking that Mr.

Asquith receive a deputation. It is the
most monumental example of patience
on record. Mr. Asquith took no notice
of them whatever, although they were
not hooligan women but ladies. At one
time my wife took her place among
them. Mr. Asquith met them with ab-
solute insult. He would never have
done this with people who had the vote."
Mr. Winston Churchill was struck
with a whip because he had been so
extraordinarily unscrupulous in his
treatment of the suffragists. When he
was up for election and his seat was
in danger, he gave a warm endorse-
ment of woman suffrage when the
militant agitation was at its height.
Women cannot understand this giving
of election pledges and breaking them."

These spectacular displays to which
the world is being treated were origi-
nated by anti-suffragists. When the
chief commissioner of police was asked
"Why did you turn out the mounted
police against women who only wanted
what is right and just?" he answered:
"We have to crush the agitation; we
have to frighten them."

In an English courtroom it is the
motive that is supposed to count. The
stone that was thrown into a prime
minister's meeting was not thrown to
hurt. It was thrown because a mes-
sage was wrapped around it, and there
was no other way of getting the mes-
sage to Mr. Asquith.

It has been pointed out by The Wo-
man's Journal (Boston) that the
miners threw stones to get an eight
hours' day. They won out and no one
was arrested. The women who threw
the stone got four months in jail with
hard labor. The same journal, giving
the inside of some of the disturbances,
tells of four suffragettes who went to
hear Mr. Winston Churchill speak at
a garden party. Verbatim it says:

"They did not interrupt Mr. Church-
ill's meeting, meaning to wait and hear
what answer he would give to the de-
putation that he had promised to re-
ceive from the Women's Freedom
League (the other militant society)."

"But as soon as they arrived, a num-
ber of young men wearing the rosettes
of Liberal stewards assailed them like
a pack of wolves," as the English pa-
pers describe it. They smashed the
hood and footboard of their automo-
bile, ripped up one of the tires with a
knife, and tried to overturn the car
with the young women in it. They
nearly dragged Miss Adela Pankhurst
out of the automobile, tore the clothes
of the other ladies, struck them and
pelted them with soda, assailing them
at the same time with coarse and re-
volting language. They twisted one
girl's scarf around her neck, and, pull-
ing both ends, tried to choke her. Mr.
John S. MacGillivray writes to the
Dundee Courier that the behavior of
these men was such as he would not
have believed possible in any civilized
country, if he had not been an eye-
witness of it. The young women had
literally to fight for their lives. It is
impossible to say what might have
happened but that some of the passera-
by came to the rescue of the girls.

"The police made no arrests!"
"This characteristic incident took
place a week or two before a suffrag-
ette struck Mr. Churchill with a dog
whip; but the latter affair was prompt-
ly telegraphed to the United States,
while nothing was said about the
former."—A. S. E.

Canadian White Ribbon Tidings.

THE SUCCESSFUL MOTHER.

From an address by Theodore Roosevelt at the White House:

When all is said it is the mother and the mother only who is a better citizen even than the soldier who fights for his country. The successful mother—the mother—who does her part in rearing and training aright—the boys and girls who are to be themen and women of the next generation, is of greater use to the community, and occupies, if she only would realize it, a more honorable as well as a more important position than any successful man in it.

Nothing in this life that is really worth having comes save at the cost of effort. I am glad when I meet men who have fought for their country, have served faithfully and well year after year for their country at the risk of their own lives; I respect them because they have had something hard to do and have done it well. When we look back to the Civil War the men whom we hold in honor are not the men who stayed at home, but the men who, whether they wore the blue or wore the gray, proved their truth by their endeavor; who dared risk all for "the great prize of death in battle," as one of our noblest poets has phrased it; who spent year after year at what brought them no money reward, at what might result in the utter impairment of the chance of their earning their livelihood, because it was their duty to render that service. In just the same way no life of self-indulgence, of mere vapid pleasure, can possibly, even in the one point of pleasure itself, yield so ample a reward as comes to the mother at the cost of self-denial, of effort, of suffering in childbirth, of the long, slow, patience-trying work of bringing up the children aright. No scheme of education, no social attitude, can be right unless it is based fundamentally upon the recognition of seeing that the girl is trained to understand the supreme dignity and the supreme usefulness of motherhood. Unless the average woman is a good wife and good mother, unless she bears a sufficient number of children so that the race shall increase and not decrease, unless she brings up these children sound in soul and mind and body—unless this is true of the average woman, no brilliancy of genius, no material prosperity, no triumphs of science and industry, will avail to save the race from ruin and death. The mother is the one supreme asset of national life; she is more important by far than the successful statesman or business man or artist or scientist.

There are exceptional women, there are exceptional men, who have other tasks to perform in addition to, not in substitution for, the task of motherhood and fatherhood and the task of providing the home and keeping it. But it is the tasks connected with the home that are the fundamental tasks of humanity. After all, we can get along for the time being with an inferior quality of success in other lines, political or business, or of any kind; because if there are failings in such matters we can make them good in the next generation; but if the mother does not do her duty there will be no next generation, or a next generation that it is worse than none. In other words, we cannot as a nation get along at all if we haven't the right kind of home life. Such a life is not only the supreme duty, but also the supreme reward of duty. Every rightly-constituted woman or man, if she or he is worth her or his salt, must feel that there is no such ample reward to be found anywhere in life as the reward of children, the reward of a happy family life.

I abhor and condemn the man who is brutal, thoughtless, careless, selfish with women, and especially with the women of his own household. The birth-pangs make all men the debtors of all women. The man is a poor creature, who does not realize the infinite difficulty of the woman's task, who does not realize what is done by her who bears and rears the children; she cannot ever be sure until the children are well-grown that any night will come when she can have it entirely to herself to sleep in. I abhor and condemn the man who fails to recognize all his obligations to the woman who does her duty. But the

woman who shirks her duty as wife and mother is just as heartily to be condemned. We despise her as we despise and condemn the soldier who flinches in battle. A good woman, who does full duty, is sacred in our eyes; exactly as the brave and patriotic soldier is to be honored above all other men. But the woman who, whether from cowardice, from selfishness, from having a false and foolish ideal, shirks her duty as wife and mother, earns the right to our contempt, just as does the man who, from any motive, fears to do his duty in battle when the country calls him. Because we so admire the good woman, the unselfish woman, the far-sighted woman, we have scant patience with her unworthy sister who fears to do her duty; exactly as, for the very reason that we respect a man, who does his duty honestly and fairly in politics, who works hard at his business, who in times of national need does his duty as a soldier, we scorn his brother who idles when he should work, who is a bad husband, a bad father, who does his duty ill in the family or toward the state, who fears to do the work of a soldier if the time comes when a soldier's work is needed. All honor to the man or woman who does duty, who renders service; and we can only honor him or her if the weight of our condemnation is felt by those who flinch from their duty.

No mother can do her duty in her own home without genuine tenderness of heart, genuine sentiment; but if she has only sentiment and only tenderness of heart she may through folly do more harm than another could through weakness. You must have the tenderness, you must have the sentiment; but you to you if that is all that you have. With the sentiment, with the tenderness of heart, encourage the common sense that will enable you to correct the tenderness when it becomes weakness and injustice. In addition, cultivate what in the long run counts for more than intellect, for more than sentiment, and that is character; the sum of those qualities which really make up a strong, brave, tender man or woman. You cannot get along, you nor any one else, if you develop your intellect to the point that you lose all other things, all other qualities. It does not make any difference how intelligent a woman is, if she looks upon her children only with intelligence they are not going to care overmuch for her in return. Do not forget that love must come first; that love is what the family is based on; but don't do children, don't do grown people the dreadful injustice—through a love that is merely one form of weakness—of failing to make the child, or I might add, the man, behave itself or himself. A marriage should be a partnership where each of the two parties has his or her rights, where each should be more careful to do his or her duty than to exact duty from the other partner; but where each must, in justice to the other partner no less than to himself or herself, exact the performance of duty by that other partner. Now do not take half of that statement only; take it all; let each of you do his or her duty first; put most stress on that; but in addition do not lose your self-respect by submitting to wrong. So with the children. A hard and unloving mother does infinite harm to her children; but she does no more harm than the loving but weak and foolish mother who does not train the children to behave with respect for the feelings of others, who permit them to be selfish or cruel or thoughtless. I remember reading a story, years ago, that greatly impressed me. It described how a worn, tired-looking woman was riding in the cars with her son; she was sitting by the window. The son was a thoughtless boy, and soon began to whine and complain until he made his tired mother move away from and let him sit by the window. The observer, looking on, remarked that in the future there would wonder "why men are so selfish." Instead of placing 'the blame where it really ought to be placed; upon the lack of strength of character, the lack of wisdom, the lack of genuine love on the part of that woman in not bringing her boy up to be unselfish and thoughtful of others, so that he might live decently in his own household, and do his work well in the world at large.

TO THE LOCAL TREASURERS.

When a woman joins the W. C. T. U. (and she is a member when she has signed our pledge, been received, by the local union and has paid the annual dues—one dollar), she is entitled to receive the state paper regularly. But the state treasurer does not know of this new member until she is notified by the local treasurer. It is the business of the local treasurer to remit 75 cents of every dollar paid by the active members to Mrs. Robt. Reed Amenia.

Often members say to the editor, "I have paid my dues but do not get The White Ribbon Bulletin." Say this to the treasurer to whom you paid your dues, and she will be under obligation to attend to the matter.

BREVITIES.

In the new Transvaal Education Code, issued in March, the teaching of temperance is made compulsory.

In a recent whisky conference at Minneapolis a leading liquor advocate said that it cost the liquor interests \$44,000 to prevent the county prohibition bill from passing the last legislature.

Assistant District Attorney Trowbridge, of New York, says: "The argument against drink is unanswerable. The city of New York spends more than twenty-five million dollars each year in fighting evils which would not be in existence if prohibition prevailed."

Woman suffrage in New Zealand does not spell financial ruin. When it was granted one in five of the population had a savings bank account, with an average account of \$136 to his or her name. After fifteen years of woman suffrage more than one person in three has a savings bank account, and it averages \$352.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, of the United States Chemistry Bureau, testifies that 95 per cent of the business of the United States is being conducted on the square now, and urges the denial of the second class mailing privilege to all publications carrying patent medicine advertising—Christian Evangelist.

Educators are leading in the fight for total abstinence in Denmark, Holland and Scandinavia, states the latest news dispatches from the Scientific Temperance Federation. Over 500 teachers are actively organized for the promotion of temperance training and instruction among the school children of Denmark; nearly 900 teachers, similarly organized, are reported from Holland where the government recently voted an appropriation of 3,000 marks for their assistance; nearly a thousand members in twenty-three local branches, comprise the Swedish Teachers' Abstinence Society, while in Norway a similar movement is rapidly growing.

The Epworth Herald says in a recent issue:

"Have you noticed that when the time comes to vote on the 'wet' and 'dry' proposition there are women in every town who pray for victory for the 'drys'?"

Is there a case on record where a woman has prayed to God for the triumph of the saloon? No; the saloon stands for preying; not praying."

Yes, but if women were permitted to vote as well as pray, the saloon would stop preying.

"Let those who have failed take courage

Though the enemy seems to have won,

Though his ranks are strong,

If he be in the wrong

The battle is not yet done.

For sure as the morning follows

The darkest hour of the night,

No question is ever settled

Until it is settled right."

LINCOLN GOES DRY AGAIN.

Lincoln, Neb., is dry for another twelve months, having a majority of over 900 votes in a total poll of 10,000. The faculty and students of the University are credited with the increased dry majority.

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