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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1914.

ELECTION DAY TOMORROW.

The Herald is not going to bore its readers with last words of advice as to how to vote tomorrow. This paper hopes for the election of the entire republican state and county tickets, knowing that the men on these tickets are efficient men, and that the public interests will be safe in their keeping. Knowing this, it hopes that a large majority of the citizens of the state will take a similar view and express that opinion at the polls. The nominees have been fairly chosen by the direct vote of the members of the party. No evidence has been produced to show that in their selection there were made mistakes which in any material way impaired the ticket. And, if the primary law has any force in this state, or is to have any hereafter, the only logical course is for those who have made use of it in good faith to abide by its result.

It is a somewhat significant fact that while the democratic organization of this state has for years been on record as in favor of a direct primary law, and while its speakers have been loud and persistent in urging the passage of such a law, practically the entire democratic campaign is based on an appeal to the people of the opposite party to repudiate the result of the operation of that law now that it has been passed. Republican candidates, reputable men who would have given the community good service, submitted themselves and their candidacies to the judgment of their fellow republicans, and out of the great number of candidates the present ticket was selected. The nominations were not won by coruption. The people were not bribed. They voted as they saw fit, and now that the result has been reached, it can be overturned only by an utter repudiation of the whole primary election principle. We do not believe that this will be done.

The Herald hopes for a large vote tomorrow. Its expectation of what the result will be has been made plain. But in any event, get out and vote, and let the election be a real expression of the will of the people of the state.

NOT SO AWFUL.

Colonel Roosevelt has his opinions as to the sort of army and navy this country needs. He would doubtless insist that he is not in favor of a big military establishment; but he wants one that he thinks is big enough. He wants an establishment so large, so well trained, so efficient, that it will be sufficient to frighten away any nation which might be tempted to attack us. And, as we cannot tell from what source attack may come, the only logical thing for us, on the hypothesis, is to have an army which is able to cope with any army that Germany, for instance, may undertake to send over, and a navy which will be able to hold its own, and a little better, with that of Great Britain. That may look like a large order, but Colonel Roosevelt is a man of large views.

The colonel has just undertaken to startle the country with a piece of awful news. He has seen plans in the possession of a foreign government for the capture of both New York and San Francisco, and the basis on which these plans are made is that the two cities shall be taken and held for ransom, that is, after their capture a tax would be levied on them, and this tax, commensurate with the size and wealth of the cities, would be raised and paid by the inhabitants, and the money would then enable the enemy to prosecute a war against this country with funds raised from among its own people.

We do not doubt that plans of this nature are in the possession of one or more foreign governments, and, since Colonel Roosevelt says he has seen them, it must be so. But, really, the information is not so very startling, after all, and perhaps that a distinguished American citizen has been permitted to inspect these plans may be accepted as evidence that their existence is not such a hair-raising fact, after all.

One of the occupations of the higher, and even of the subordinate officers of an army in times of peace is to make plans for war in every one of its conceivable aspects. Students in every profession are given problems to solve. Sometimes the problem deals with imaginary facts, sometimes with real ones. The medical student is given the case of a patient, real or imaginary, with temperature so much, respiration so much, and all the other symptoms stated, and is then asked to say what is the matter with the patient and what to do for him. Similar questions are asked of law students. Also of army men. We have no doubt that somewhere in the files of our war department might be found plans for the capture of London, the bombardment of St. Petersburg, the blowing up of the Kiel canal, and the blockading of the French coast. It is the business of army men to figure such things out. It would be very strange if the military staff of some nation had not made plans for the capture of several of the important coast cities, and of methods of handling them after their capture in such a way as to make them most useful to the captors.

We may be among the "pacificists" to whom Colonel Roosevelt refers with such withering contempt, but we should not lose a wink of sleep if we learned that Lord Kitchener had in his desk detailed plans for sending a flotilla of gunboats up the river from Winnipeg and establishing military headquarters at Grand Forks.

MEXICO UNITED ON LAND DIVISION.

Christian Science Monitor: "Give us land that we may build homes and cultivate the soil," has been the insistent cry of the Mexican peon from the time of Diaz to that of Huerta. Every Mexican president since Benito Juarez struck the shackles off his beloved country must have known that nothing less than a share in the development of the republic, without being deprived of reward for their daily toil, would ever satisfy the masses outside the principal cities. Francisco Madero obtained his popular following because thousands of Mexicans saw in him the man who was to lead them out of virtual slavery. Whatever may have been Madero's purpose, he failed to bring about the needed reform. The rule of Huerta, a makeshift from the start, promised nothing to the country, despite the Indian kinship that bound the dictator to the great majority of the population. When General Carranza entered Mexico City the nation once more was confronted with the problem as to whether or not the long-awaited plan for the redistribution of land was to begin in real earnest.

Whoever is to become the provisional president of the republic of Mexico will undoubtedly discover that this land question is the towering subject to be dealt with dispassionately and fairly. It is to be remembered that much of the land in Mexico has been slipping from those comprising a minority, yet who owned some part, because everything was done by the landed proprietor to make them sell their holdings for almost nothing during the exploitation period that saw a group become very rich. As a matter of fact, the peon is now asking nothing more than to have restored to him what has been taken from him by stealth, and Generals Villa and Zapata, whatever may have been their methods for championing the cause of their countrymen, apparently have had nothing else in view than that the many should cultivate the soil instead of letting it belong to the few and remain unimproved. As there were no taxes on uncultivated land in Mexico, and cattle raising suited some of the landed proprietors well enough, thousands upon thousands of acres were left in the condition that had prevailed from time immemorial.

The governor of the state of Queretaro, having been called to Mexico City for consultation, on returning to his own territory says that the big land owners now fully realize the injustice that has been done the peon in the past. They have already begun dividing some of their properties. According to this executive, conditions in his state are amply satisfactory. He says that he knows of other officials in other states who have the same reports to make regarding redistribution of land.

General Carranza, himself a land owner of some consequence, no doubt will realize that the time is ripe for making the land reform all-inclusive. Large numbers of federal and constitutionalist soldiers probably will soon be returned to their home sections, and it would seem that their engaging in farm work on their own acres would open the way for a new Mexican prosperity, one not fostered through exploitation, but solidly national because the people themselves are building the foundation.

HELLSTROM IS ENDORSED

North Dakota Total Abstinence Association Endorses Democratic Candidate for Governor

In the last issue of the "Fram," the Norwegian weekly newspaper published in Fargo, the board of directors of The North Dakota Total Abstinence association published an unqualified endorsement of Hon. Frank O. Hellstrom for governor.

The statement is signed by Hon. T. E. Tufte of Northwood, president, and B. Olson, of Maddock, secretary of the association. This unsolicited endorsement of the democratic candidate for governor is all the more significant because it is signed by life long republicans. Hon. T. E. Tufte is one of the pioneer residents of Grand Forks county and has twice represented his district in the legislature, being elected as a progressive republican. He has been a prominent member of the Scandinavian Republican league of this state since that organization was founded. Mr. B. Olson, who signed the endorsement with Mr. Tufte on behalf of the North Dakota Total Abstinence association, is also a republican and has been an active party worker in Benson county.

In their statement, Messrs. Tufte and Olson say that Mr. Hanna does not represent the progressive republican element in the state and that he favors the "interests" as against the people, and that he deserves to be defeated. Mr. Hellstrom, on the other hand, in the opinion of the board of directors of The North Dakota Abstinence association, will not only enforce the laws as well as Mr. Hanna, but will give the state a "government of the people, for the people and by the people." For these reasons they urge his election.

The fact that the resolution endorsing Mr. Hellstrom was adopted before the deal between Mr. Hanna and Mr. Wishek, does not detract from its significance. Recent developments, and the fact that Mr. Wishek is stumping the western part of the state for Mr. Hanna, will, in the opinion of well informed people, turn thousands of votes from Mr. Hanna. The people do not care to re-elect as governor a man that stands for prohibition in the Red River valley and for resubmission in the western part of the state.

(Political Adv.)

WHAT WILL ITALY DO? G. CONTE, FATHER OF GRAND FORKS MAN, ANSWERS MUCH MOOTED QUESTION

G. Conte, the father of Prof. Paola Conte, of Wesley college of this city, writes instructively of Italy's position in the present European turmoil. His articles, written in newspaper style, have been supplied to The Herald, the first of these following:

All the eyes of the political and civil world are now turned to Italy and her neutrality, everybody asks what she will do, while all around her the cannon roars and the shrapnels hiss and the question is, "what will Italy do?"

In order to answer with the probability of guessing, it is necessary to remember some preceding facts and this is what I intend to do in this first article.

Not for affinity of either thoughts, nature or race but for diplomatic reasons only, Italy was brought in alliance with Germany and Austria. As everybody knows France helped us in our war of independence against Austria but notwithstanding the fact that we compensated her by giving her the Savoy, the cradle of our dynasty, and Nice, Garibaldi's birthplace, our Latin sister thought that forever we would have to be morally and diplomatically subject to her inspirations and will. As almost everybody, she did not believe that our national growth would be so fast. She thought we could not live without her protection and was, of course, very much surprised and indignant when we rebelled to this economic and moral slavery denouncing our commercial treaties. The fact that we were able to find new markets to our products and new friends elsewhere, convinced France at last that we had grown in age and strength. But while she could no longer master us as in the past, she began to look at us with jealousy and as a rival power in the dominion of the Mediterranean.

Germany drew advantage from this state of things and while she pushed France to impose upon us, she opened her arms to receive Italy as a true friend. The reader knows that Tunis is opposite the extremity of Sicily and it was important for us to keep any European power at a distance from that locality. An agreement was made between France and Italy that neither of them would occupy that part of Africa but France did not keep her word and one day, encouraged by Bismark she took it and turned it into as great a stronghold as she could. As a reaction, for necessity, therefore, we had to fall into the arms of Germany.

Other reasons made this alliance more necessary. We had the "Roman question" and the pope was always trying to embarass Italy, and France, of course, endorsed the vatican policy while we found moral help in Protestant Germany. Even later, notwithstanding the friendly spirit of England and Russia, it was always difficult if not impossible to live in friendly terms with France, always jealous, very overbearing and whimsical. In our first and second war in Africa she was always helping our enemies, always pushing us to depend more on our German friendship. Thus the triple alliance was formed and grew, not for spontaneous and sincere disposition of Italian soul but for necessity. The alliance with Germany was sincere but with Austria, it was only apparent and unnatural. Part of our Italy had been for centuries under Austrian rule—those who had seen the effects of Austrian oppression in Italy, their cruelty, their abuse of our property and our women, were still living. Nor the actual policy of that country was such to make us forget the past. Two Italian regions are still under Austrian rule and still subject to the oppression. It would be too long to report some of the cases but perhaps it would give you an idea of the Austrian atmosphere of this day, to know that only three or four years ago, because a Methodist pastor dared to say the Lord's prayer at a funeral, he was fined 40 crowns, i. e., $8—as he was a Protestant and not belonging to one of the recognized churches of Austria. However this cordial antipathy between Italians and Austrians, if in any other case it were sufficient reason not to make the alliance, it was in the hands of clever diplomacy just the reason to ally with her. In fact, it was said that the best way to avoid a war between us was to make them our allies.

From what I have said, it is clear that our alliance was a diplomatic not a cordial one. The effect of necessity not of free will. However, an alliance is a contract and to contracts we are bound if we like or do not like. Why then is Italy not on the battlefield? Of this I shall speak in the next issue.

Why Italy is Not on the Battlefield.

There are formal and substantial reasons. Before all the treaty of the "triple alliance" is not offensive; only in case that one of the three powers were assaulted, the other two being obliged to go to her defense. Such was not the actual case as Germany and Austria assaulted but were not assaulted. Whatever effort was made by them to demonstrate that they were forced to war was useless as facts have proved the contrary. But this not all. A frank and clear agreement was made between Italy and Austria that neither of them would take any political or military step in the balkan states without previous knowledge and agreement with the other. For too long a time Austria had the ambition to extend her power all through the Balkan states as for as Salonico, which of course would have secured her both the entire control of the Adriatic and the best markets on the Balkan peninsula. For these reasons there came the agreement between Italy and Austria, but the latter in full harmony with Germany, without saying a word to Italy, sent the ultimatum to Servia, thus breaking her faith to the agreement. After such behavior, no doubt the alliance must be considered as broken and void, and therefore we are not obliged to help and sustain an action which is directly against our interests and dignity.

But even if diplomacy and interests would require our taking part in the war, would it be possible for us to go in aid of Austria?

Our people would never go. It had been said that the king was in favor of helping Germany but in such a case it would only mean a revolution and the end of the dynasty. Now, if the treaty of the triple alliance must be considered void, what will remain but the will of the people? And their will is neutrality or war against Austria.

We Italians sympathize with England who has always been our friends, and with Russia who in these last years especially, proved friendly to us. As it often happens among relatives, and the French people are after all of Latin race, we have forgotten what France has done against us and we sympathize with her on account of her political constituency which is as liberal as ours. We do not care for any imposition and injustice and we all feel indignant for the invasion of Belgium, the cruelty of this barbarous war, for the destruction of masterpieces of art. We cannot understand that for the pride and will of a few, all the world should be put to ruin. We cannot go to fight with those who in case of victory, would impose on us before all—if thousands of kings would order such a thing they would not be obliged. What then? If it were impossible for us to help Germany and Austria, it would be equally not generous to fight against our ally of yesterday—and the most natural consequence is our neutrality.

Everybody is now kind to us. Germany and Austria because notwithstanding the last mischief we do not go against them and the other allied powers because they appreciate that we do not follow our former allies.

How long will such state of affairs last? I shall tell you next time.

How Long Will the Neutrality of Italy Last?

The European war has opened the way to many changes in the international relations and a new political map shall be made out. Nobody can say yet how this will be. From what we have said in the preceding articles, it appears that we, Italians are actually free from whatever international tie. The triple alliance is practically no longer in existence nor have we any formal relation with the allied powers of the other side. At present we cannot say where our place will be nor shall we know it until the war has come to an end. What will then come? There is one sure thing and that is that all European nations, great or small, will ask a compensation. Should we then be left out? The principle of nationality it seems will prevail. Should we who have been nationally born on the basis that principle, alone be silent and leave our country men under Austrian rule?

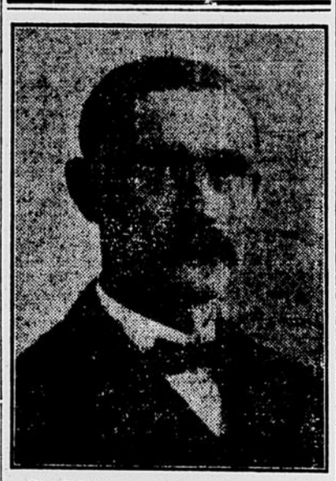
Italy is nationally poor, having a yearly surplus of population of 400,000. Our land is not extensive in comparison with our needs. We must chiefly become an industrial nation and in such case, should we lose the markets of the Balkan states so handy to us, so little developed and therefore more in need of our products? We have too many coasts to defend; can we have all the coast of the Adriatic exposed to the assaults of Austria, Servia, Greece—or in other words, can we lose the control of the Adriatic and leave it into such foreign hands that are the more difficult to treat with, the less developed they are?

For these and other similar reasons we must be on guard in order to guarantee our political and commercial interests. Until these interests will be respected, therefore, our peace and our neutrality will last. Interests? I wish the world were run by principle but it is not as interests are only guaranteed by strength and arms. During these days, I have remembered some American friends who blamed Italy for having a standing army. Evidently they do not know European conditions. If there were a country which should make less of a standing army, it should be Belgium, so small and so surely guaranteed by an international treaty, but alas! What would have happened to that little neutral state if it had not had her glorious little army to oppose Germany? What would have happened Servia? And so it would be for Italy if it were not protected by her navy and army. There is no justice, honor, principle, among rulers but interest, egotism and the most cruel selfishness. The only way to protect ourselves, I am sorry to say, is to constantly keep the hand on the gun. I am and I want to be a pacifist but I cannot close my eyes to the facts and they teach us that while the pacifist propaganda must go on and educate the people for the future, until that ideal time will come, we must defend ourselves from the imposition of powers as one does from thieves and assassins. And this is what Italy is doing. We want a compensation to our spoiled trade, to our increased public expenses, and the compensation must be in harmony with the ventilated principle of nationality. We want Trent and Triest, the Italian lands still under Austrian rule. We want the Balkan states for the Balkans with their markets open to us and to all nations; we want Vallona, a town on the opposite side of the Adriatic whose position on the nearest oriental coast will defend our coasts from any attack. If this can be secured through diplomatic influence, so much better and our soldiers will go home. At any time these compensations of ours were threatened, we have 1,000,000 soldiers ready to defend our rights.

We shall not go neither in favor or against any of the powers at war but we shall go against Austria as she, and she alone opposed to these rights of ours.

Perhaps it will help to understand our feeling, to know that the Pangermans have already issued a new map of the new Germany including Triest, also a part of the territory which is actually ours, Austria expects to get again Venice and Lombardy. To such unjust ambitions we answer right to take once again the land of our forefathers, where our people, our language, our race are living.

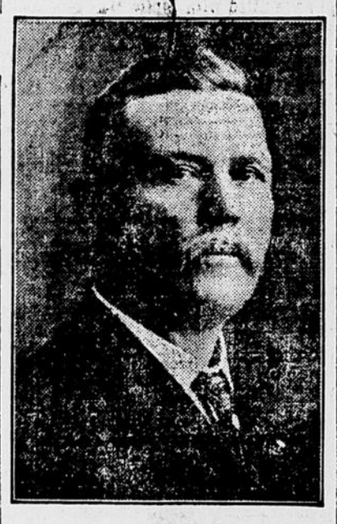
Praise men and flatter women and you'll have many friends.



Candidate for commissioner of the Second Commissioner district of Grand Forks county, which includes all of Grand Forks city, and the townships of Rye, Falconer, Brenna and Grand Forks. If elected I will give the affairs of the county the same careful attention that I have always given to my own business, and that I have given to the city government during the six years that I was a member of the city council. I have lived in the county twenty-six years and know its condition and needs.

Your support and vote at the coming election will be appreciated.

Yours truly,
—K. C. Hunter.
(Pol. Adv.)



County Commissioner

To the Voters of the Second Commissioner District of Grand Forks County:

Gentlemen: I am a candidate on the republican ticket for re-election as county commissioner. If elected, I will continue to look after the affairs of the county carefully and in a business manner, as I have done in the past.

I thank my many friends for past favors and assure you that your support at the coming election will be appreciated.

J. R. POUPORE.
Political Adv.

County Commissioner Fifth District

I respectfully solicit the support of the voters of the Fifth Commissioner district in my candidacy for re-election. I have endeavored to serve you faithfully and will continue to do so in the future.

ROBERT HADDOW
GILBY, N. D.

(Political Advertising)

State Superintendent

I am a candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Non-partisan ballot. Both men and women vote on this question.

Your vote and support Nov. 3, 1914, will be heartily appreciated.

Yours truly,
RICHARD HEYWARD.

A M. CHRISTIANSON
Candidate for
Judge of the Supreme Court
Endorsed by the People
(Pol. Adv.)

RELIABLE HARDWARE A·B·Rheinhart

ANOTHER HORROR OF WAR.

The reader showed a feeble grin
When first he met with Schtschutshchyn.
He cried: "It sounds like hammered tin;
To say it right I'll now begin."
He raised a harsh and dreadful din
That shook the coal from out the bin
And brought the frightened neighbors in
And crazed with fear his next of kin.
Against the floor they had to pin
The struggling wight who fought like sin,
While high o'er all his voice did win:
"I'll get you yet, you Schtchutschchyn!"

Resolutions Adopted at a Meeting of the Grand Forks County Bar Association, Held Tuesday, Oct. 20th, 1914

WHEREAS, Hon. B. F. Spalding, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Dakota, is a candidate for election as Judge of the Supreme Court at the non partisan judiciary election to be held November 3rd, 1914, and

WHEREAS, by his more than seven years service on the Supreme Bench of this State, Judge Spalding has added to his already enviable reputation as a man and a lawyer, and has established himself as a conscientious, industrious and able Judge, and

WHEREAS we believe in the wisdom of retaining in judicial office men who are tried and true.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Grand Forks County Bar Association hereby heartily endorses the candidacy of B. F. Spalding for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of North Dakota:

Tracy R. Bangs, President.

Attest: T. A. Toner, Secy.

We, the undersigned, members of the Bar of Grand Forks County, desire to personally express our approval of the foregoing resolution.

Geo. A. Bangs,	S. J. Radcliffe,	J. B. Wineman,
Geo. R. Robbins,	D. P. Bales,	W. E. Quigley,
L. A. Chance,	O. O. Trageton,	Theo. B. Elton,
J. A. Walsh,	Scott Rex,	J. F. T. O'Connor,
Tracy R. Bangs,	F. B. Feetham,	Henry O'Keefe, Jr
Chas. M. Cooley,	Perry S. Johnson,	John W. Ogren,
H. N. Hamilton,	O. B. Burtness,	Arthur L. Netcher,
W. J. Mayer,	T. A. Toner,	H. A. Libby,
A. G. Wineman,	C. A. Murphy,	H. A. Bronson.
M. O. Haugen,	J. G. Hamilton,	

(Political Adv.)

ANTI-SUFFRAGE

"Equal Suffrage" "Militancy" "Feminism" and "Sex War"

BY HENRY WATTERSON

(The following excerpts are taken from a recent editorial in the Louisville Courier-Journal and are from the pen of the noted Democratic editor and lecturer Henry Watterson, under the caption "A Call for Gewgaws.")

"The Courier-Journal prints elsewhere in this issue an appeal from a Kentucky woman to the women of Kentucky for contributions to a campaign fund to be raised in aid of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. This sets forth that the 15th of August has been designated as "self-sacrifice day," meaning that on that day "every earnest suffragist in the country will deny herself something she would have had," as tribute to the cause of "Freedom."

Perusing this communication one would fancy that the women of the United States, including the women of Kentucky, are the victims of some kind of proscription and persecution, whereas they are in most of the States, and notably in Kentucky, highly favored at law and a paramount force in society, already voting where they care to vote in school affairs.

That, unsatisfied by such conditions, they should seek precipitate and universal suffrage, reflects credit neither upon their reasonableness nor their discernment.

The very thought of setting apart "a day of self-sacrifice" is a little ridiculous. Why should a poor girl be asked to surrender a ring, or trinket, that a lot of noisy women may exploit themselves and one another? What may she get out of it? Because, be it always borne in mind that, except the right to get down in the bull-ring and vote, sharing with the men the dirt of party politics, there is not a law they would have enacted, or repealed. The rights they have they do not value. The wrongs they complain of do not exist.

As between mankind and womankind it is a simple matter to dispose of the appeal to force, woman's use of this weapon being effective only so long as man refrains from employing it against her; and so far as the cry that woman suffers gross disabilities under the law is concerned, is needs no more than a moderate familiarity with modern legislation to detect the absurd degree of exaggeration into which its supporters have been led by their enthusiasm.

It is love of woman, worship before the throne of God upon whose altars she sits and from whose elevation the furies would hurl her, which inspires, and has from the first inspired, the Courier-Journal. The man who would claim more for his sons than his daughters, less for his wife than himself, is but half a man. Suffrage touches none of the blessed real things of life. It is a most imperfect means to a most undefined and unsatisfactory end. Adequately met it would put upon woman responsibilities which most wise men would gladly escape. In case she gets it her disappointment will be proportioned to her genuine concern in public affairs, for it will bring her nothing she expects of it.

It would merely double a suffrage already unequal and inadequate. For woman it is full of illusion and delusion. Because it is so, the Courier-Journal has, except under certain limitations specified, consistently opposed it, refusing to take it on its face showing. BACK OF THE SUFFRAGIST IT HAS SEEN THE MILITANT, BACK OF THE MILITANT, THE FEMINIST; FEMINISM, AT ONCE THE GENESIS AND THE TERMINAL OF THE AGITATION RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREVAILING UNREST OF WOMAN.

Feminism, among the more advanced, avows itself the enemy of a man-made world and a man-written Bible, and all existing institutions including marriage and the home; it proposes the abolition of sex and the recreation of woman in the barbaric image of man, each woman to choose the father of her child, and as many fathers as she cares to have, polygamy and the polygamous instinct to be shifted from masculine to feminine initiation. The Suffragists of America are but a little behind the Furies in England; the Furies of England but a little ahead of time, Feminism being the crux of the movement, its destination Sex War.

To be sure the leaders of the crusade seeking "Votes for Women" deny this, most of them, we doubt not, sincerely. But revolutions go not backward. Already it is declared in England that suffrage is merely "an outpost." Already has the richest and most potential leader of Suffragism in the United States announced the coming of militancy of the Pankhurst variety unless the franchise be granted within the next two years. No question so momentous to organic society exists in any part of the world, and the Courier-Journal, disdaining the cowardice alike of levity and of gallantry, has alone among American newspapers so treated it.

IT PLANTS ITSELF UPON THE BLESSED TRUTH THAT WOMAN WAS CREATE TO CIVILIZE AND HUMAN-

IT PLANTS ITSELF UPON THE BLESSED TRUTH THAT WOMAN WAS CREATED TO CIVILIZE AND HUMAN-

IZE MAN; THAT SHE IS A SUPERIOR BEING; THAT WITHOUT HER WE SHOULD DROP INTO SAVAGERY; THAT WITHOUT THE BALLOT SHE HAS ACHIEVED THE CROWN OF GLORY GOD DESIGNED FOR HER WHEN HE MADE HER THE MORAL LIGHT OF THE UNIVERSE; THE HOME BUILDER AND SHRINE-MAKER, securing to the man, to her children and to herself, one spot on earth where love abideth, which may not be invaded by the selfishness, the hatred and the slime of rival ambitions, within whose sweet and safe seclusion and repose the religion of Christ may continue to be cherished and taught and whence prayers of adoration and gratutude may still ascend to Heaven."

NORTH DAKOTA ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE, FARGO, N. D.

(Political Advertising.)