

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN RIVERVIEW SCHOOL HOUSE ON THE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(By Edwin S. Dev.)

One hundred years ago today, in the backwoods of Kentucky, there was born a child who was destined to be one of the greatest men the republic ever produced.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Hardin county, near Hodgenville, Kentucky, February, 12th, 1809. His father had a little farm in the backwoods, which they lived upon. Abraham's early life was spent here where he was allowed to roam in the forests at will. But he did not have any particular liking for the woods, he liked to read and study better than he did to hunt and fish.

His step-mother was always kind and gentle to him and filled well the place of a mother. The family struggle along here for ten years and then moved to Macon county, Illinois. They settled near New Salem, then but a small village and which has since passed entirely away.

When he came back he tried store-keeping, built a flatboat and went to New Orleans with a load of produce, came back and was postmaster of New Salem and surveyed some. He liked the study of law but never had the means with which to buy law books.

In 1836 he was admitted to the bar and in the following year he moved to Springfield to practice. He soon won a reputation as a jury lawyer and took a prominent part in nearly all of the law cases of his neighborhood.

In 1848 he canvassed all of Illinois and part of Indiana in behalf of Henry Clay, who was running for President at that time. Two years later he was elected a Representative to Congress.

In 1849 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate. During the next seven years he did not take a very active part in politics, he spent most of his time at his profession.

In 1856 he again stumped the state in the interest of Fremont, republican candidate for President. Two years later he was nominated as a candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to Douglas.

In 1860 he was nominated for the Presidency by the republicans and it is useless to state the result, everybody knows that. When the southern states learned that Lincoln had been elected they at once began to secede.

Lincoln, by his steadfastness and persistency, with help of able generals managed to successfully put it down.

As for a personal description of our sixteenth President; he was very tall, lank, his face was gaunt, his features were good and strong, he had an intense facial expression, and his manners were impressive and commanding. He was a man of judgment, reason, and power.

From another speech we learn that the great emancipator stood not only for the emancipation of men but also of the women. And from his speech is as follows: "I go for all sharing the privileges of government who assist in bearing its burdens."

Lincoln is today, in the estimation of very many the most remarkable man the republic ever produced, possessing the executive ability of Washington, the statesmanship of Jefferson, the firmness and stability of Jackson, and tumanity of Thomas Paine.

In 1856 this greatest of statesmen, whom the republican party considers, or at least claims to consider its idol, made the following prediction:

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching which unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong their reign by working on the prejudices of the people, until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic is destroyed."

I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of our country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God granted that my forebodings may be groundless. Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as refuge from the power of the people.

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"In the early days of our race the Almighty said to the first man-kind, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,' and since then, if we except the light and air of heaven, no good thing has been or can be enjoyed by us without having first cost labor. And inasmuch as most good things have been produced by labor, it follows them. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored and others have without labor enjoyed a large portion of the fruits.

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it." The foregoing shows to any intelligent person that, if now living, Abraham Lincoln would be standing alongside of Eugene V. Debs, fighting in the present world-wide movement for industrial liberty and the universal brotherhood of man.

ARGENTINE SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE GOVERNMENT

Officials Admit That Election Was Crooked, but Nothing Can Be Done Now.

BUENOS AYERS, Feb. 16.—Several big protest meetings have been held in this city against the conduct of the government during the last election. Votes were bought before the eyes of the authorities in public places, the prices of which ran from 20 cents to \$7.

Congressman Dr. Meyer-Peigrin, president of the board of elections, said recently in Congress: "I am far from believing that this election was a correct and legal one, but inasmuch as this country is so backward in this direction, I believe we will not have a better result at the present time if we call for a new election."

This was the only result of all the protesting. Dr. Lobet, one of two elected Congressmen, left for Europe three days after entering Congress, receiving during this time the usual salary of about \$650 per month.

SHOE MAKERS FIGHT DOUGLAS

Men Working for Dummy Concern of Shoe Man Demand Recognition of Their Union.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 22.—Twenty lasters are on strike at the factory of the Merrimack Shoe Company, an offspring of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton, to enforce the recognition of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

The men, through their business agent asked for a price list for lasting about two weeks ago. They were told to wait until the following Monday, February 8, when an answer would be given to their request.

The company turned down the proposition, and the lasters promptly struck for their rights.

MOTHER SELLS HER BABY.

Mrs. Mary Levn, of Philadelphia, sold her six-months-old child to Abraham Kaver. On being questioned by the police, the mother said:

"I did not want to sell him for money; I did not want to sell him at all; but I have been unable to provide for him as a mother's heart prompts. He was hungry and cold with me, and he has shared a life of hardship since the day he was born. So I sold him that he might be happy."



Lena Morrow Lewis one of the most successful woman orators of the Socialist movement in America. Will speak in Montana in March.

BOSTON HATTERS ARE VICTORIOUS.

Lamson & Hubbard Surrender to the Union and 300 Strikers Return to Work.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 22.—The striking hatters of this city scored an important victory yesterday when the Lamson & Hubbard Company, employing 300 men, withdrew from the National Hat Manufacturers' Association and signed an agreement with the union.

It is believed that this break in the ranks of the manufacturers will result in victories for the strikers in other cities. Already there is much dissatisfaction among the individual members of the association, with the officers who have held out promises of a speedy ending of the strike by the employment of non-union hatters.

Wright, that the case of the extended imprisonment of Pouden and the facts relating to the attempt to have him extradited by the Russian government be presented.

GREAT CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION BEGUN BY NEW YORK SOCIALISTS.

An enthusiastic and well attended meeting of the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th Assembly districts of the Socialist party was held Thursday in Clinton hall, and plans were made for the conducting of an active campaign of agitation and organization.

A committee of five was elected to engage a paid organizer to work among the Jewish residents of the east side. It was also resolved to open classes in naturalization to be given once a week at the headquarters of the 1st agitation district.

If the men who "scab" against the industrial unity of the workers are "great American heroes," what is an appropriate appellation for the men who scab against political solidarity of their class?

PORTRAIT OF CZARISM. ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTER OF THE LATE GRAND DUKE VALDIMIR IN ALL ITS COLD BRUTALITY

With imperial pomp and ceremony there was laid at rest in St. Petersburg on Sunday one who was more the Czar of all the Russians than Nicholas himself—Nicholas's oldest uncle, the Grand Duke Valdimir. Laid at rest among all the rulers of Russia since Peter the Great, in the cathedral which stands in the centre of the granite fortress or St. Peter and Paul, in whose dark subterranean dungeons are rotting and have rotted away so many of Russia's wisest and truest patriots.

NOT MERELY A MAN.

It may not seem a gracious act to speak of a man's past while the priests' words have hardly yet quit ringing above him. But that royal corpse in his marble tomb was not merely a man. In life he was the leader of the inner clique that dominated the Czar and ruled one hundred and forty million people.

was Czarism in bone and flesh.

His past does not picture for us merely an individual. It pictures for us a mighty institution. So at a time when our government seems to be slowly establishing more cordial relations with Czarism, when a new President is about to be inaugurated who is reputed to be a cordial friend of the Russian government, it is worth while to look at Valdimir and see afresh what Czarism is.

No need here to go into the scandalous amours of this real Czar, into his scandalous debauches, into his mania for the gambling table. It is more to the point to see how he furnished himself with money to gratify his mastering lusts.

Too Small An Income.

What with his private fortune and his allowance from the Imperial Treasury, Valdimir possessed a fortune of \$2,000,000 a year, which was greatly added to by the salaries attached to a vast number of offices which he nominally held. But this income was never sufficient. It had to be supplemented, and here are a few portrait-drawing cases of how he supplemented it.

When Valdimir's father, Alexander II, was assassinated it was determined to build a cathedral to his memory with popular contributions. A call was made for money; the rubels poured in from the people by the millions.

Years passed—at last the treasury was examined. It was found practically empty. The \$10,000,000 the people had given to build a memorial to Alexander had been stolen by Alexander's son.

Finding a Scapegoat.

The grand dukes are exempt by law from civil or criminal proceedings. Valdimir could not be touched. But he did not want to bear the odium of his monstrous precaution. All the machinery of the government

was brought to his rescue. A scapegoat was picked out—a lesser official of Valdimir's committee. The scapegoat, however, was not a willing sacrifice; he objected against accepting Valdimir's dishonor even to clear an imperial name. He was forcibly given to understand that if he did not, accept this guilt and its consequences he would be punished in a far more terrible way.

The scapegoat was sent to Siberia.

Valdimir remained in Russia to devise new ways to steal new millions.

Supplementing His Income.

Valdimir's position as virtual head of the army gave him many opportunities, especially during the Japanese war, when the expenditures were heavily, to eke out his insufficient income. Three hundred cases of ammunition he sent to Manchuria happened to be examined in transit. They were found to contain paving stones.

He sent a train to the front filled with what was supposed to be bales of uniforms for the soldiers. When the bales were opened they were found to contained only straw.

A certain Russian general, when asked where were the boots of his soldiers who were marching barefoot, replied: "In Valdimir's pocket."

A few years before the breaking out of the war a pharmaceutical factory was established in St. Petersburg, under the direction of Valdimir, to manufacture medical supplies for the army, there of bestowed away for use intime of war. Millions were given Valdimir for raw materials and the factories maintenance.

When the war broke out General Kuropatkin, then Minister of War, supposed that a great stock of drugs and supplies was ready to be sent to the front. But he discovered to his dismay that there was no stock of supplies, that the factory had not even been in operation, that the millions allowed for this purpose had gone no further than Valdimir's hands. This lack of medicines and the delay in getting them, meant death to thousands of sick peasants in far-off Manchuria.

Repeating History.

But these deaths troubled Valdimir but little. His attitude, Czarism's attitude, toward the poorer classes is but a repetition of the attitude of the French nobility before the French Revolution. In 1904, while on his way to Warsaw in his private train, he was held on a siding for three hours, owing to the line being blocked by heavy traffic due to the mobilization of the troops bound for Manchuria. Valdimir demanded of the station agent that his train be allowed to proceed. The agent explained. The Grand Duke swore furiously and repeated his demand. Again the agent explained. In his fury Valdimir promptly killed the agent. The police recorded the death as due to apoplexy.

These few acts help picture the whole man. And the picture of the man is the picture of Czarism.

LEROY SCOTT.

STRIKE IN MEXICO

Strikers Driven Back to Work by Threats of Imprisonment.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 18.—Confirmation has been received here of the reports of trouble with Cerean laborers on large haciendas in Yucatan, and of summary methods adopted to suppress the strike.

Several thousand Coreans recently went on strike and the hacienda owners asked for an intervention of state authorities. An order was issued to imprison the striking Coreans as vagabonds. This had the desired effect and the Coreans went back to work. The Coreans were imported to replace Chinese coolies who left to try to smuggle themselves across the United States border.

SOCIALISTS ACT.

Launch movement for the Release of Mexican Editor

Had Been Sentenced to Serve Two Years in Federal Prison.

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 24.—The National socialist organization has launched a movement for the release of Antonio P. Arvako, sentenced to serve two and a half years in the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kas. for an alleged participation in the recent Mexican revolutionary outbreak. Arvako is the editor of a Mexican paper at Austin, Texas.

State Secretary Ringler of Pennsylvania, reports the expulsion of N. P. Rees and Adolph Deckman by Local Philadelphia for having voted for other than candidates of the socialist party.

Poet's Corner

A HOLY DISCONTENT.

Tofful, simple, working man. Living on the good old plan. Striving with the calloused clan, Why not break your chains? Were you not meant for a man? Have a purpose if you can; Take your place in freedom's van— Why not break your chains? Life lasts but a little hour, Leave the stalk and take the flower; Have the best that's in your power— Why not break your chains? For your little children's sake Look around you and awake, You their lives must help to make— Why not break your chains? Oh, the power of discontent! To a life that is mispent, Bringing the fire of good intent— Why not break your chains? Wake! ye workers, feel your power; This your chance, and this the hour! Industry should never cower— Why not break your chains? To the dawn of social life, Forward now in holy strife, Fight with reason, not with knife; Up, and break your chains. Socialism points the way, Socialism holds the sway, Socialism here today; That will break your chains. Therefore, workers, courage take, Futures for yourselves to make; Mankind's future is at stake, Up, and break your chains. —ARTHUR W. BUDGE.

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PELLETS FOR THE PROLETALE.

(By Clell G. Fowler.) Read books: feed your mind with the manna of books. Revolutions have never grown out of ignorance—but in spite of it. Pity the plutes! The moral degeneration of the superfluously rich is as apparent as the pauperization of the producers. Capitalism is twice cursed. In one form or another it means death for both masters and slaves.

So long as the land and machinery used for industrial purposes are owned by a class of people are dependent upon the whim and caprice of another class poverty and degeneracy stalks abroad. Vast wealth on the one hand conduces to idleness and sensuousness while on the other hand poverty condemns the masses to continuous drudgery and servility. 'Til fares the land to hastening ills a prey where wealth accumulates and men decay. Basil Hall, an Englishman who traveled in this country in 1827 and 1828, considered slavery a great wrong. He thought nations import the product of slave labor were a party to the unjust system, and suggested that to discontinue the traffic might be the only way to abolish the institution. But his suggestion was not acted upon. It was impractical. His policy was one of restriction. Commerce must expand. There are many people today who think the intolerable conditions under which the wage-slaves live might be ameliorated by measures meant to restrict the development of capitalist production. They are mistaken. Restrictive measures will fail. Wage-slavery will be abolished only when the paradox of social production and individual appropriation has left its impress upon the brains of the millions of the dispossessed. Every effect is fathered by a cause. Vice in its manifold forms—drunkenness, prostitution, robbery, murder, all have their roots deep in the economic structure of society. Moralizing will not stem the tide. Moralists, gone, but great and small, have, come and gone, but evolution goes on forever. Those good people who would reconstruct the world by the force of their genius of words have a very superficial knowledge. It is senseless to preach industry to the millions of unemployed who have been divorced from the opportunity to employ themselves. It is absurd to counsel those working people to save, whose wages will not provide the actual necessities of a life superior to brute existence. Let us save done with moralizing. We have had enough of sweet sermons and pious platitudes. Let us begin now with renewed vigor and enthusiasm the campaign of education and organization. Let us own, collectively and operate democratically the national, state and municipal machinery of production. The consummation awaits the perfect solidarity of the workers.

International

At the recent state election in Lower Austria the socialism party cast 107,986 votes and secured only five seats, while the Christian socialists 168,941 votes secured 43 seats. The socialist party is demanding a fair apportioning of the district. The Christian socialists are in high favor with certain capitalist interests, which accounts for their success, and also accounts for the distrust held for them by the revolutionary element.

Bosnia, the little Balkan country grabbed by Austria, also a socialist movement. The socialists started an agitation against the war party when some of the politicians tried to start trouble and were quite successful in restoring normal conditions. The socialists of Bosnia will hold a national convention next July.

SOCIALISTS IN MACEDONIA. A Bulgarian named Schurkoff has formed a socialist party at the town of Kenprull, in which some two thousand persons are already enrolled. The Constantinople papers, which publish this statement, say that Servians and Mussulmans are also invited to join, as the new party has no sympathy with the revolutionist committee, which it regards as only bands of assassins.

Italy's first woman lawyer, who has just begun to practice, is Signorina Lollini, daughter of a Roman socialist and ex-Deputy.

Out of every 100 men who offered themselves for enlistment in the British army in 1907, 63 were rejected as physically unfit, in spite of the fact that during the last forty years the standard of physique required has been reduced three times.

The government of Italy has fixed May 9 as the day when a new parliament is to be elected. The socialists are making active preparations to wage a vigorous contest.

THE SHAH'S "JUSTICE."

The revolutionary party in Persia is circulating on postcards and in larger form a picture descriptive of "Persian justice," which shows three city gate of Tauris. The men, almost bandits hanging by their feet from the naked, are shown suspended from an opening in the wall, the ropes binding their feet being fastened to a pillar, next to which a military guard stands at "attention." "For hours," runs the legend under the picture, "these wretches, the robber Ago and his companions, hung, in their badly wounded condition, before death relieved their agony. Thousands of people of all ages and classes looked mournfully upon these victims of 'Persian justice.'" Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1909. To Locals and Members Socialist Party.

Comrades, Greeting: You have received a circular letter from the Women's National Committee, mailed from this office January 18th.

Said communication bespeaks your hearty co-operation and earnest efforts for the enrollment of women as party members, and points out the fact that the last Sunday in this month (Feb. 28) is especially set aside for meetings in the interest of woman's suffrage.

In furtherance of this movement, which commanded such marked attention in the last International Congress and was so strongly advocated by the last national convention of the Socialist Party, I direct your attention to the following action taken by the National Executive Committee. Motion:—"That we recommend locals of the Socialist Party to set aside the last Sunday in February, 1909, for the purpose of a Demonstration in favor of Woman's Suffrage."

Motion:—"Whereas, the first day of May has been set apart by the International Socialist and Labor Movements, and particularly as a day against restricted suffrage, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we recommend that all locals of the Socialist Party make the subject of Woman's Suffrage and Restricted Suffrage a part of the program for the May Day celebration."

In accordance with the above each local is urged to arrange a meeting and get all possible advertising in the public press for the same. For the making of a live issue of any subject, no more effective method can be employed than thousands of meetings held simultaneously. The Socialists of all the world are agreed that this subject is of vital importance.

Sunday, February 28, the day for Socialist women. Join in for International solidarity. Fraternally submitted, —J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

National

Good reports are coming in on the work of Clyde J. Wright, temporary State Secretary and State Organized of Nebraska. At his meeting in Stromsburg a Local was organized with 18 charter members. At his meeting a Local was organized. At a meeting in Lincoln six new members were secured for the Local. He is now making an organization tour of the eastern end of the state and soon after it is finished, he will go into the western end of the state.

WISCONSIN NOTES.

A resolution demanding the abrogation of the extradition treaty with Russia has been introduced by the Social-Democrats in the Wisconsin state legislature. This resolution has been favorably reported by the state senate committee to which it was referred. It will no doubt pass the state senate in a slightly modified form. So much for a few Socialists in the legislature. The old party politicians never thought of introducing such a measure. But once introduced, they will not dare to combat public opinion by voting against it. A few Socialists in the legislature of all the states would put an end to this outrageous treaty, and secure the complete safety of our Russian comrades in this country for all future time.

Mayor Rose of Milwaukee has vetoed the Social-Democratic ordinance for the establishment of a municipal ice plant. The health of the workingmen's babies is a matter of small importance to our mayor compared with the support of the ice trust.

The Milwaukee Social-Democrats are now voting by referendum on candidates for alderman-at-large and school board directors. The election of the school board next spring promises to be a very warm battle in view of the attack of the mayor upon our public schools, his fight against the school appropriations, and his partiality to the Roman Catholic parochial schools.

The convention of socialist of Ohio will be held in the city of Columbus, March 20th and 21st.

The following is the votes received by the fourteen leading candidates for members of the National Executive Committee and the votes for candidates for National Secretary, resulting from the National Party Rerendum upon which the ballots were counted Feb. 10th. Also the result of Referendum C, 1908, which closed at the same time as the vote for National Officers. The National Executive Committee candidates are listed in the order of their votes. The first seven were elected.

Table listing candidates and votes for National Executive Committee members: Victor L. Berger (6,274), Morris Hillquit (5,685), Robert Hunter (4,425), A. M. Simons (4,425), John Spargo (4,053), John M. Work (3,344), A. H. Floaten (3,265), Arthur M. Lewis (3,028), J. G. Phelps Stokes (2,945), Ernest Untermeyer (2,464), Carl D. Thompson (2,371), Stanley J. Clark (2,009), F. H. Wentworth (1,523), Lena M. Lewis (1,473).

J. Mahlon Barnes, elected 10,412; O. F. Branstetter, 2,059; Seth McClellan, 421; J. Chant Lipps, 407. A complete tabulation of the votes on both counts will appear in the February issue of the Official Monthly Bulletin.

By recent referendum Franklin H. Wentworth, Carpenter St., Salem, was elected a member of the National Committee for Massachusetts, and James F. Carey, 699 Washington St., Boston, was re-elected State Secretary.

At the last meeting of the State Executive Committee of Massachusetts, 230 new members were added to the roll through charter applications and members at large.

Charters have been granted by the national office since last reported to Locals in unorganized states as follows:—Stromburg, Neb., eighteen members; Schuyler, Neb. (re-organized) eleven members; Ering, Neb., five members; Columbus, Neb., six members; Ellisville, Miss., sixteen members.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS AND LECTURERS.

Ralph Korngold—March 3 to 6, Mo. under direction of State Committee A. Litman (Jewish)—Feb. 28. Wheeling, W. Va.—March 1 to 2, Bellaire, Ohio 3 to 4 Canton—5 to 6 Cleveland.

Lena Morrow Lewis—March 1, Boulder, Colo.—2, Fort Collins—3, Greely—4, Sterling—5, Sidney, Neb.—6, Alliance. Clyde J. Wright—March 1 to 6, Nebraska at large. John M. Work—March 1 to 6, Iowa, under direction of State Committee.

Women's Clubs

SUFFRAGE DAY.

Chicago Daily Socialist. "Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women and we pledge ourselves to engage in an active campaign in that direction."

Such is the wording of the suffrage plank in the national platform of the Socialist party. Words are good, but deeds are better; and as the Socialist party lost no time in letting the deed follow the words, the Socialist women of this country, who are fighting a double battle for the economic liberation of their class and the political enfranchisement of their sex, having good cause for rejoicing.

Acting upon the recommendation of its national executive body the Socialist party has set aside the last Sunday in February as Suffrage Day. From the Atlantic to the Pacific coast upon that day Socialists will make the cause of disfranchised women the sole topic of their discourses and discussions of their written and spoken thought, the issue of the hour. In all large industrial centers, in all cities and towns where a Socialist local exists, mass meetings will be held, lectures and speeches will be delivered and all will deal with the women question; everywhere Socialists will proclaim the justice of woman's demand for political equality as an inevitable, logical result of that economic development which has cast upon her sex the same burdens and responsibilities that are borne by men.

A national suffrage day, organized and successfully carried out by a political party! Let the suffragists of the country take notice! Is their no other political party in the United States, eye in the whole world, which ever has done as much for women?

Naturally it will be above all the working woman's cause that shall find its full expression upon our suffrage day. Too often this cause is neglected by able suffragists who mean well, but whose middle class or capitalist class environment and bringing up are such that they lack a proper understanding of the working woman's needs. Too often the suffrage sentiment of the propertied woman is expressed in the old slogan "No taxation without representation," and we have cause to believe that many of the bourgeois suffragists would end their efforts at this point; that they would be contented with obtaining political equality for the taxpaying woman, and would not continue to battle for the emancipation of their working class sisters. But it is the working woman above all who needs the ballot, far more than the woman of wealth and leisure. She needs it because she has more wrongs to right. She needs it as a powerful and effective weapon against overwork and under payment, against all the numerous forms of social oppression and economic exploitation. She needs it as the ultimate means whereby she may help to usher in the coming form of society, the cooperative commonwealth, wherein all men and women shall be socially and politically free and equal, and economically secure.

Socialists seek to obtain the ballot for women, not as a final aim, but only as a means toward a higher goal. They fully recognize woman's share in modern industry, in professions, in art, in social welfare work, in all the numerous phases of modern social life, and they well know that Socialism cannot liberate one-half of humanity and leave the other half behind in its age long bondage. Ever since Socialism became a definite movement in this country women have been among its ardent adherents. There are thousands of earnest, capable, loyal women in the United States today who make the Socialist cause their life's work; from gray-haired, venerable Mother Jones, our modern Louise Michel, to the young factory girl who talks Socialism to her fellow workers. In falking up the woman's cause, the Socialist party is only paying a debt to its women. It is only showing due recognition of past services, and at the same time paying the way to better and more effective services in the future, when women shall no longer be confined to "indirect influence," but shall be enable to use their direct influence at the ballot box.

Join hands, then, comrades, all of you, and strive otm ake suffrage ball one of the red letter days in the history of Socialism in the United States! We place unbounded confidence in you, men of the working class, for when you stand united, you are stronger than all the other classes combined. It was you who prevented the judicial murder of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. It was you who opened the prison door for Rudowitz, the Russian political fugitive; and you are destined to remove at last the fetters which still bind your sister woman.

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