

THINGS LINCOLN SAID NOT TAUGHT IN OUR SCHOOLS

Demanded Useless Labor and Idleness Be Driven Out of Existence

Great captains, with their guns and drums,
Disturb our judgment for the hour.
But at last silence comes;
These all are gone, and, standing like a tower,
Our children shall behold his fame,
The kindly-earnest, brave, foreseeing man,
Sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame,
New birth of our new soil, the first American.
—James Russell Lowell's Tribute to Abraham Lincoln.

On Lincoln's Birthday many despots and industrial autoerats, among them the governor of Minnesota, took occasion to attack liberty in the name of the great Liberator.

In order that our readers may know how Lincoln's heart beat for the common people and against privilege we are printing many of his sayings regarding the rights and freedom of labor.

Lincoln believed in the rights of property and capital so long as they did not interfere with human rights.

In his day, as he frequently stated, perhaps the greater part of our population neither hired labor, nor worked for wages. They and their family conducted small business enterprises.

Had he lived today when there are practically none of this class he would have stood as staunchly against wage slavery as he stood against chattel slavery.

Lincoln, if he were alive today, would have been called an agitator by men like Burnquist and Senator Nelson and would be hounded and harried by them as are the forward looking men of today.

The following are authentic excerpts from the speeches and writings of the great commoner.

The Mud-Sill Theory.

"The old general rule was that educated people did not perform manual labor. They managed to eat their bread leaving the toil of producing it to the uneducated. This was not an insupportable evil to the working bees, so long as the class of drones remained very small. But now, especially in these free states, nearly all are educated—quit too nearly all to leave the labor of the uneducated in any wise adequate to the support of the whole. It follows from this that henceforth educated people must labor. Otherwise, education itself would become a positive and intolerable evil. No country can sustain its idleness more than a small percentage of its numbers. The great majority must labor at something productive. From these premises the problem springs, 'How can labor and education be the most satisfactorily combined?'"

Labor and Education

"By the 'mud-sill' theory it is assumed that labor and education are incompatible, and any practical combination of them impossible. According to that theory, a blind horse upon a treadmill is a perfect illustration of what a laborer should be—all the better for being blind, that he could not kick understandingly. According to that theory, the education of laborers is not only useless but pernicious and dangerous. In fact, it is, in some sort, a disarming of the head and a disarming of the hands. All those same heads are regarded as explosive materials, only to be safely kept in damp places, as far as possible from that peculiar sort of fire which ignites them. A Yankee who could invent a strong-headed man without a head would receive the everlasting gratitude of the 'mud-sill' advocates.

"But free labor says, 'No.' Free labor urges that as the author of man makes every individual with one head and one pair of hands, it was probably intended that heads and hands should co-operate as friends and that that particular head should direct and control that pair of hands. As each man has one mouth to be fed, and one pair of hands to furnish food, it was probably intended that that particular pair of hands should feed that particular mouth—that each head is the natural guardian, director and protector of the hands and that that head and every head should be cultivated and improved by whatever will add to its capacity for performing its charge. In one word free labor insists on universal education."

Favored the Strike.

"I am glad to see that a system of labor prevails in New England under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances, and are not tied down and obliged to labor whether you pay them or not! I like the system which lets a man quit when he wants to and wish it might prevail everywhere."

The Same Old Serpent.

"Those arguments that are made, that the inferior race are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying; that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow—what are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for enslaving the people in all ages of the world. You will find that all the arguments in favor of kingcraft were of this class; they always bestrode the necks to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden. That is their argument, and this argument of the Judge is the same old serpent that says, you work and I eat, you toil and I will enjoy the fruits of it. Turn in whatever way you will—whether it come from the mouth of a king, an excuse for enslaving the people of his country, or from the mouth of men of one race as the reason for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same old serpent."

Production Is Producers.

"In the early days of our race, the Almighty said to the first of the race:

Present Status on Big Questions at Peace Table

League of Nations—Constitution completed.
Armistice extended indefinitely, rendering Germany impotent militarily.
Military—Military and naval armaments to be limited under league of nations, which also provides for settlement of international disputes by arbitration.
Freedom of Seas—Originally intended for protection of neutral rights, eliminated under league of nations, which abolishes neutrality as defined in the past.
Reparation—In hands of special committee, reported making good progress.
Responsibility for War—Special committee investigating individuals responsible, laws infraacted and punishment.
Boundaries—Being determined by supreme war council, assisted by several special committees.
Colonies—Territories and islands previously held by enemy countries to be placed under protectorates by league of nations.
Labor—Special international labor committee investigation, economic and social problems already planned and establishment of permanent international labor bureau in connection with league of nations.
Women—Special committee to be established for advising delegates on questions involving women and children.
Russia—Allied Russian policy undetermined further than British and American troops to be withdrawn.
Germany—Provisional constitution adopted and provisional government established, with Friedrich Ebert as president.
Austria-Hungary—Empire divided into separate republics of Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia.

MILLION AND A HALF WAR WOMEN REFUSE TO RETURN JOBS TO MEN

Believed War Has Caused Women to Invade Many New Occupations Permanently. Many Men Out of Jobs. 11,000,000 Females in Industries Now.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Women who took men's jobs for war work are refusing to return to peace-time pursuits. This is shown today by reports of the United States employment service from all the industrial centers of the country. Practically everywhere, it was stated, where women stepped into men's jobs they are making a determined effort to hold them. The best estimates of the employment service show that about 1,500,000 women out of 11 million female workers were doing men's work when the war ended, and reports indicated that the number has been reduced only slightly.

Patriotism vs. High Wages.
The large majority of women in overall, officials stated, did not step out of home life to do their patriotic duty for the country, but were attracted from the rank of women who are compelled to work. Higher wages was the cause and the women are loath to give up their place and the higher wages.

The determination of the women, the officials admit, is one of the contributing causes of unemployment, but they point out that these women must work to live and if they are to relinquish their work to men other employment must be found for them. In many cases the women are backed by employers, who believe their labor can be obtained at a lower figure than that of men.

Calls for women workers have gradually been decreasing ever since the armistice was signed, the employment service reports show. Nov. 2, 52,000 requests for female help were received. During the last week the demand was down to 28,000.

A. F. of L. Objects.
Opposition to the women keeping men's jobs is clearly manifested by the American Federation of Labor and has been shown in the cases of the Detroit and Cleveland conductors, where the union tried to force out the women, were backed by the companies.

"The federation does not want to drive women out of industry," Frank Morrison said today, "but it believes there is work for women and work for men and that both should stay in their own line. The federation believes that where women are doing men's work they should receive men's wages, and we will back them in every effort to obtain deserving wages for their work."

"Women are now strongly entrenched in the railroad service, their number having increased from 60,000 in January, 1918, to 101,000 in October. So far the government has announced no definite policy of turning their jobs back to men."

Labor Officials Hopeful.
Labor officials doubt that women will stay in some fields of work permanently, such as street car conductors, baggage workers and shop workers. They believe the women, of their own accord, will drift back to what is generally classed as women's work, largely because of the hostile feeling of the men.

Senator Kenyon has written Secretary of Labor Wilson for figures showing how many men are being kept out of work by women holding their jobs.

New York, Feb. 22.—Of the total number of women who held jobs during the year, less than 10 per cent will leave their positions now, Dr. George Kirchwey, director of the United States employment service for New York state, declared today. Dr. Kirchwey does not refer exclusively to women who took men's jobs during the war emergency. His figures include the great number of women who were working for a living in peace time.

"While the employment problem is a growing one in New York and all over the country," said Dr. Kirchwey, "few women workers will leave their positions. We lack a duty of women being displaced by employers to make way for returned soldiers, but we are not advising employers to release their women workers. We want them to make room for the returned men and retain as many workers as possible."

At present, according to Dr. Kirchwey, there is a great surplus of labor all over the country. This is due to discharge of soldiers and sailors and the shutting down of war factories.

Having been accustomed to the independence that comes with earning their own way, they will not readily surrender it, he said, while they may mutually affect the present high standard of wages, they are susceptible to organization and will readily join into the ranks of organized labor.

The Central Federated Union, representing practically all unions in Manhattan, has asked women to relinquish jobs. The Women's Trade Union league, while admitting that there are others to be considered, argues that such action is economically impossible.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Divorcing women from their war work is no easy task, according to returned soldiers here today. Alienation of work is charged against women who have found independence in new tasks and now refuse to step aside. Only one Chicago business house has discharged its girl elevator operators, replacing them with men in uniform. Officials of the Elevator Starters' and Operators' union estimated today more than 1,500 men here will be barred from old places.

They said managers of practically all dry goods and department stores will retain the women.

Men cooks and pastry cooks, waiters and similar workers are not greatly affected. Women replacing men during the war obtained men's wages. Employers who can get more work out of the men willingly return them to their jobs, officials said.

It is in clerical lines the greatest trouble is expected by officials of the soldiers' department, federal employment bureau. Approximately 35 soldiers report each week their jobs have been taken by women who refuse to give them back. One high official said most women have refused to consider return of war jobs to previous owners.

Register, and get your friends to register, or you can't vote at the primaries in the spring election.



AUTOS WERE ABOUT TO BECOME VERY SCARE

(By United Press.)
Washington, Feb. 23.—Only three days' supply of new automobiles were left in the hands of manufacturers on Nov. 11, when the armistice was signed, according to the report of C. C. Hanch, chief of the automobile products section of the war industries board.

The curtailment of manufacturing during the war built up the biggest demand the country has known for several years, the report indicates, and a period of great activity among the passenger car producers is indicated.

Some months will be required for manufacturers to convert their plants from war plants back to the normal basis, and the production of cars for 1919 probably will not reach the figures of 1917, when the production passed the one million mark. Normal production on a large scale in the bigger plants probably will not be reached before next summer.

GERMAN WAR DEBT TWO-FIFTHS OF TOTAL WEALTH

Germany's war debt of \$25,000,000,000, in addition to \$1,500,000,000 of treasury notes, amounts to about two-fifths of the national wealth of the old empire, as that wealth has been estimated in Washington.

Successive war credits authorized by the reichstag, all of which, Minister Schiffer's statement indicates, have been used fully, were:

No.	Date of Issue	Amount in Marks
1	Aug. 1, 1914	5,000,000,000
2	Dec. 3, 1914	5,000,000,000
3	March 22, 1915	10,000,000,000
4	Aug. 31, 1915	10,000,000,000
5	Dec. 24, 1915	10,000,000,000
6	June 9, 1916	12,000,000,000
7	Oct. 30, 1916	12,000,000,000
8	Feb. 23, 1917	15,000,000,000
9	July 7, 1917	15,000,000,000
10	Dec. 1, 1917	15,000,000,000
11	March 10, 1918	15,000,000,000
12	July 4, 1918	15,000,000,000

DIXIE DOUGHBOYS ARE GOING BACK TO FARM

(By United Press.)
Columbia, Tenn., Feb. 24.—Back to the farm is no imaginary movement among the soldiers in the A. E. F., if letters received from many Tennessee boys now overseas are to be taken as accurate indications.

Scores of these soldiers have written to relatives and friends asking that provisions be made for them to farm this year. One officer who was not a farmer before going to war has asked his father to have a farm ready for him when he returns.

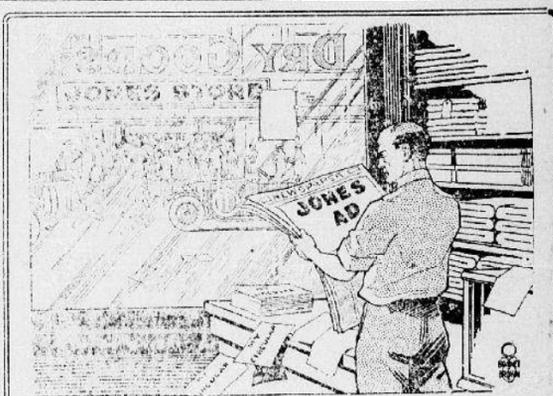
Others who shunned farm work before going to France seem to have caught the fever and are asking for aid to rent or buy. Practically every man from this section who farmed prior to entering the service has gone back to tilling the soil upon being discharged.

It is thought that the intensive methods of the Europeans will be adopted by the soldiers when they return, thereby increasing the production of Tennessee farms.

Not His First Peace.

(By United Press.)
Paris, Feb. 22.—(By Mail.)—Foreign Minister Balfour is believed to be the only delegate to the peace conference who attended the famous "peace with honor congress" at Berlin in 1873. Balfour did not attend the Berlin congress as a delegate but went there as secretary of his uncle, the Marquis of Salisbury.

Down in Georgia they have found an orphan's home that is run efficiently. The matron recently treated one of her girl charges for \$30 and a cow.



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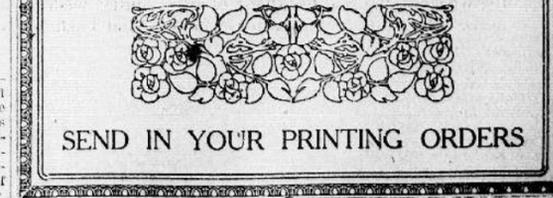
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