

IS OF INTEREST TO ORGANIZED LABOR

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IG UNION GROWS PAGE

Western Canada of a Form of tion That Pre- tated Action.

Executive committee western conference, ber of prospects for tness. The first one tuesday morning, and of North America; western labor confer- in Calgary, Al- of organization one big industrial or- or, organized into and obsolete into we speak the truth t such an organi- ed in a fashion, eanor satisfactorily, t of labor, and t conditions through t craft union; that t workers to whom he t those who work along t of the same in- t are themselves pre- own craft union re- tending that assist- t to ensure even a t.

One Big Union. with your various t which by the way, t are not even in t sense of the word t. t, yard or factory, t and steam engineers, t, boiler makers, t, grocers, etc., t in that they work for t wages that of sub- t source; unit- t exploitation is con- t on their own view- t, and on the job, where t through their old-time t.

One Big Union. members of differ- t in any industry de- t action in present t of calling a strike, t, international officers t representatives of t to that particular t of the policy and or- t to work. This has t time again all over t continent.

One Big Union. Federation of La- t national officers of t unions who con- t are opposed to t unions of any t. t workers t concerned with t their own particu- t relation than in t working class as a t.

One Big Union. t workers, accord- t according to the t they may fol- t to get unit- t along any line t workers' welfare. t gain by retaining t mass-covered and t supporting reac- t by its very t the workers in- t. Let us cut t and us apart and t cords which bind t.

One Big Union. New condition t. New needs de- t new forms of or- t and out. In union t.

One Big Union. t they stand; in t industrial organiza- t America—what? It's t and work for the t.

One Big Union. t mass meeting of t club head- t Missouri street, t'clock. The meet- t the auspices of t governing club and t invited to be present. t a short address.

One Big Union. AS CASHIER t Leopard: So t you contemplate t a trip to Amer- t? t Monk: Yes, t with an organ- t grinder!

One Big Union. A QUERY t Moth: I won- t der what'll be- t come of these t white light t places when the t country goes t dry!

One Big Union. SPRING IS t COMING t Tree: Thank t goodness my t limbs won't be t bare much long- t er.

One Big Union. HELP t WANTED t Bug: Hey t Mrs. Firefly, I've t dropped a t nickel down this t crack. Light it t up for me down t there and help t me find it, t please.

BOLSHEVIKI BUG-ABOO TO HOLD THEIR JOBS

United States Secret Service Agents Welcome Reign of Terror to Keep on Uncle Sam's Payroll.

Reading, Pa.—That men who during the war were on the payroll of the secret service are now raising the specter of "bolshevism" in order to have a reason for further continuing to hold their jobs, is the sensational charge made by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. "With the signing of the armistice," says Mr. Maurer, "there was no further need of their service and, in order to hold on to their jobs, a new menace must be created. Stamping out bolshevism furnishes a good excuse for Uncle Sam's keeping them on the payroll. A reign of terror must prevail if they are to hold their positions."

Mr. Maurer proceeds to show up some of the many misconceptions regarding the work and aims of the soviets of Russia. "If one who believes in industrial democracy as against industrial autocracy is a bolshevik," he continues, "then I am a bolshevik. If that's the kind of bolshevism that its denouncers have in mind, I assure them that America is seething with bolshevik spirit."

A further charge made by the Pennsylvania labor leader is that the proposal introduced in various industrial states for establishing a state constabulary had its origin with the national chamber of commerce and is designed to curb drastically the influence of organized labor.

CANADIAN LABOR IS WIDE AWAKE

Workers of the Northwest Form One Big Union and Order Dominion Government to Obey.

Calgary, Alberta.—"Industrial socialist control by selection of representatives from industries is more efficient and of more value to producers than the present form of Canadian political government, and we accept without alteration the principle of proletarian dictatorship as a means of transforming society from a capitalist to a communal basis."

This is the declaration of "the one big union," Canada's all-powerful new labor organization, formed by representatives of craft unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at the western Canada labor conference in convention here.

These resolutions were adopted unanimously and amidst cheering by 242 delegates representing the American Federation of Labor unions from Vancouver Island in the Pacific ocean, to Fort William and Port Arthur, at the head of the Great Lakes. "Practically every American Federation of Labor local union or general body of the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and northwestern Ontario was represented."

Abolition of censorship of the press and restrictions on the right of free speech and release of all political prisoners held in Canadian jails is demanded of the Canadian Dominion and the various provincial governments, refusal to do so resulting in referendum to call a general strike on June 1. This action was adopted unanimously.

The resolution instructed the secretary to send a telegram to the Dominion government ordering it to obey or face the general strike.

The 6-hour five-day week must also come into effect by June 1, according to another resolution.

Sympathy is expressed to the Russian bolshevik administration and the German Spartacist revolution in another resolution adopted unanimously.

The industrial union tentatively launched was created into a functioning organization by the further action of the convention in electing a committee of five to carry out referendum proceedings to bring it into being.

The new labor movement will be known as "the one big union."

EASTERN STATES ARE ASTIR FOR MOONEY

Scores of Meetings Arranged by Labor to Demand Release of Victims of California Interests.

New York City, April 3.—The New York branch of the International Workers Defense League has been flooded with requests for speakers of the California frameup from central labor bodies and labor unions which desire to hold Mooney mass meetings. Complying with these requests the league is arranging a series of mass meetings in a hundred eastern cities, covering the territory from Philadelphia and Washington to Buffalo and Portland, Me.

Speakers of national prominence are being secured to address these mass gatherings on behalf of the victims of the interests in California. The largest of the mass gatherings will be held in New York city, which on the evening of May 1, 100,000 union workers will gather at Madison Square garden and vicinity to demonstrate that the workers of America's metropolis are solidly aligned with the organized labor movement of the world, in its demand for justice for Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

Frank P. Walsh, who recently resigned from the chairmanship of the war labor board, Dudley Field Malone, formerly collector of the port of New York, will speak at Madison Square garden, in addition to prominent labor officials. E. I. Hannah, president of the Central Federation of Greater New York, will preside.

Machinists' President Enlists in Mooney Fight.

Parsons Metzlow, president of District No. 15, which represents 15,000 machinists in Greater New York and vicinity, has enlisted in the struggle to defeat the California frameup and effect the release of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

Mr. Metzlow is looked upon by his associates as one of the future big men in the labor movement, being of the progressive type now coming to the front from the ranks of labor. An earnest worker in every sense of the word, Metzlow will make his influence felt in his present undertaking. He is representing the International Workers' Defense League at Schenectady, and will cover the cities in northern New York state.

Thomas Speaks on Mooney Case.

A cablegram which was sent by J. H. Thomas, a member of parliament, and the general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen of England, representing 450,000 organized railway men, to President Wilson has just come to light. It will be remembered that Thomas is the man whom Lloyd George sent an aeroplane after, only a few weeks ago, asking him to come to Paris to confer with him on the critical labor situation in England at that time. Evidently, Lloyd George felt that Thomas had so much influence with English labor, that he was the one man to be brought to Paris, and whose aid was to be sought for a solution of the labor problem. The cable reads as follows: President Wilson.

Washington City, U. S. A.

National Union of Railway Men, representing 450,000 organized railway workers of the British Isles, regret the release of Tom Mooney and express hope you will use your influence in that direction.

J. H. THOMAS, M. P. General Secretary.

A copy of this cable was sent to the brother of Thomas Mooney with a letter, in which Mr. Thomas says: "I have the pleasure of informing you that my executive committee willingly associates itself with the great efforts you are making for the release of your brother."

BOOSTER CLUBS STEADILY GROW

Booster Club No. 2 met last night in Socialist hall with a large attendance. The meeting was entertained by the presence and speeches of a number of visiting members from Club No. 1. The keynote of all the talks was organization with education along co-operative lines.

It was stated that, owing to the stoppage of meetings due to the "flu" epidemic, a number of members had dropped out and a motion was passed inviting all old members to come back into the club on payment of the regular initiation fee of 50 cents.

SEATTLE IN LINE FOR INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

Matter of Reorganization Is Now in the Hands of the Council Committee. Propose Twelve Units.

Reorganization of the American Federation of Labor into 12 industrial divisions to take the place of the 11 national and international craft unions which now constitute the federation is the plan proposed in a resolution introduced by James A. Duncan in the Seattle central labor council last week.

The 12 units proposed by Duncan's plan would be amusement trades, building trades, clothing and textile, trade, culinary and provision trades, marine trades, mine workers, postal and federal office employees (telegraph and telephone workers and timber workers). The resolution is now in the hands of the labor council's resolution committee for report at a future meeting.

In approaching his subject, Duncan points out that notable among the many weaknesses of the present form of organization is the necessity for as many as 20 different unions represented in one plant, who desire to act as a unit under blanket agreements, communicating with that number of international bodies for sanction and securing 20 replies, all of which must harmonize before joint action can be legally taken, the detrimental effect of which must be apparent to all.

If adopted, the resolution calls for the Seattle labor council to request all local unions within its jurisdiction, of which there are some 130, to call upon their respective international to immediately submit to a referendum vote of their entire membership the plan for reorganizing. The international should the vote be affirmative, would select three members each to be named preferably by the president of the American Federation of Labor to meet in conference to work out details of the plans.

HARLOWTON EQUITY DECLARES DIVIDEND

At a meeting of the new board of directors of the Equity Co-operative association of this city, held Saturday, March 15, a stock dividend was declared as follows: Ten per cent on all paid up stock held Jan. 1, 1918, and an additional 15 per cent on all paid up shares held Jan. 1, 1919. This dividend to be issued in the form of a certificate of stock for \$25. This dividend does not disburse of the entire profits accumulated, but leaves a safe margin to provide for contingencies, such as might occur in the present year's business. This being a farmers' institution it is felt that such action should be given publicity.

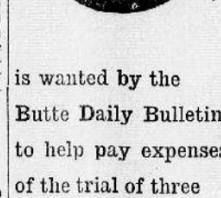
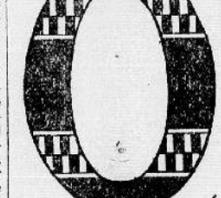
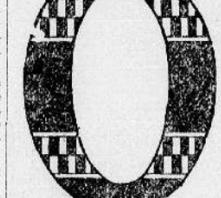
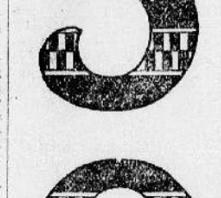
It is with regret that the board announces the resignation of Norman Hansen, who has worked for the store for over two years. The resignation will take effect about April 1, at which time Mr. Hansen contemplates going on one of his farms, of which he has two, in the near vicinity. The manager will feel the loss of Mr. Hansen, but is in touch with a first class grocery man and hopes to secure his services as soon as Mr. Hansen leaves. The public is assured that the store will continue to give the high class quality of service they have heretofore maintained.—Harlowton Press.

CARE IS NEEDED IN HANDLING POISONS

At this season of the year when one of the necessary branches of farm work is the poisoning of ground squirrels, too much care cannot be taken in the handling of the poison.

On March 31 two dispatches came from Deer Lodge. One told of agents of the rodent control work of the biological survey, being in Deer Lodge to mix a batch of poisoned grain for the use of the farmers, and the other told of a 4-year-old son of Walter Kimmery of Avon, dying from the effect of squirrel poison, which he had gotten hold of. Care should be taken that all poison and poisonous grain is kept beyond the reach of small children.

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Commissioner of Education Wants Higher Wages

Employers of Labor Who Oppose Organization Will Not Favor Raising Teachers' Wages. It Is Up to Workers to Elect Local School Trustees in Sympathy With the Move to Secure Better Wages for the Teachers.

Doubling the salaries of teachers within the next five years, and then adding 50 per cent before another 10 years have passed, so that the minimum average salary for teachers will be \$1,500—this is the program urged by Dr. F. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education. Dr. Claxton says:

"It is only by very large increases in pay of teachers that we may hope to improve our schools, appreciably. Small increases of 5, 10 or 20 per cent will not avail, for they will not be sufficient to hold in the schools men and women of superior ability and women of superior ability for their work, then any other class of workers, and the increase in their pay in the last few years has in no wise been in keeping with the increase in pay of other workers, or with the increase in the cost of living."

While the cost of living has increased approximately 80 per cent—food, 85 per cent; clothing, 100 per cent; drugs, 103 per cent; fuel, 52 per cent, and house furnishing goods 75 per cent—the salaries of teachers have increased only about 12 per cent. The purchasing power of the salary of the teacher in our public schools is, therefore, only about 63 per cent of what it was four years ago.

"Many of the better teachers are leaving the schools and their places are taken by men and women of less ability, less education and culture, and less training and experience. Many of the places are not filled at all. As an inevitable result the character of the schools is being lowered, just at a time when it ought to be raised to a much higher standard."

"Students now entering the normal schools to prepare for teaching are not of as good quality as they were formerly, which means that the standard of the schools must continue to fall. In some normal schools the enrollment is far less than in former years."

"The only remedy is larger pay for teachers. If school boards, legislatures, and county and city councils would immediately announce the policy of doubling the average salary of teachers within the next five years and adding not less than 50 per cent more within the 10 years following the expiration of this period, so that at the end of 15 years the average salary of public school teachers would be not less than \$1,500—about one and a half times larger than they receive at present—and then take steps for carrying out this policy, much good would be accomplished thereby at once."

"Such a policy and such a prospect would attract to the schools more men and women of superior ability and would hold them, working contentedly and, therefore, profitably, for the children and the public welfare. Such increase in salary should carry with it an increase of not less than 25 per cent in the average length of the school term, which is now less than 160 days."

"To those who are not acquainted with past conditions and who have given the matter no intelligent thought, the increase recommended may seem large, but, in fact, it is not. It would in most states mean a range of salaries from \$1,000 to \$3,000. No person who is fit to take the time and money and opportunity of the children of this great democratic republic for the purpose of fitting them for life, for making a living, and for virtuous citizenship should be asked to work for less than \$1,000 a year in any community or in any state. No one who is unworthy of this minimum salary is fitted to do this work and no such person should be permitted to waste the time and money of the children and to fritter away their opportunity for education."

"It is not for the sake of the teachers that this policy is advocated. Schools are not maintained for the benefit of the teachers. If men and women of ability are not willing to teach for the pay offered them they can quit and do something else for a living, as hundreds of thousands of the best do. It is for the sake of the schools, the children and the prosperity of the people and the strength and unity of the nation that the policy is advocated."

GLASGOW STRIKE IS BROKEN BY TROOPS

London—Issues of the Labor Leader official organ of the independent party, give a detailed account of how the Glasgow strike, all mention of which had dropped out of the American press, was broken by force. It is charged that the police made an unprovoked attack upon men, women and children gathered in George square after a procession which had brought the crowd there to hear the report of the strike committee in session with the lord provost at the city chambers. The police started to club the multitude and taken unawares, they were driven off the square. Embittered by the treacherous attack, the crowd rallied. Buries the police lines across the square. Thereupon attack and counter attack followed each other until the labor leaders, already themselves under arrest, managed to make themselves heard and prevailed upon the mass to march away to Glasgow Green. After that large numbers of troops were poured into the city with machine guns and tanks and the strike was broken.

STEEL PROFITS PLEASE OWNERS

Bethlehem, Pa.—Bethlehem Steel earned \$15,929,390 in 1918. Sales for the year were \$148,410,808. The net income for the year shows a decrease over the previous year, but this decrease is more than made up by the enormous depreciation charges, \$31,516,355. This is nearly twice the depreciation charge of the previous year. The total amount of money to be put back into the business is \$24,929,345.

Newspaper reports indicate that there are more than 15,000 men out of work at the Bethlehem plant. A strike is threatened for the back pay of the workers. At the same time the returns of the stockholders are more than gratifying to the masters.

GETTING READY FOR MANAGEMENT

Chicago.—A call for workers to prepare for the coming regime when the present capitalist system is followed by the I. W. W. organization. The executive officers point out that the great need in Russia, upon the workers taking hold of affairs, was that of technical experts trained to direct the industries. The I. W. W. proposes that labor organizations should make it their business to educate their members along the practical lines of taking hold intelligently and administering efficiently the control and management of their respective industries.

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BUTTE DAILY BULLETIN

STANDARDIZE SPUDS FOR BETTER MARKET

Shovlin, Minn.—A farmers' meeting just held here, completed what is known as the Shovlin Potato Growers' association. The purpose of this organization is to standardize the varieties grown, eliminate disease, improve the type and ultimately market a standard and uniform product through the association.

After a thorough discussion it was agreed that association members would grow only Green Mountain (Carmen No. 1), Bliss Triumph and Irish Cobbler varieties. The Green Mountain is the variety of white potatoes most generally grown in the Shovlin vicinity at present.

The Bliss Triumph is grown in a limited way, more particularly in Moose township. The Irish Cobbler will be tried out the coming summer for the first time. It is hoped that in a year or so the bulk of the potatoes grown in this community will be of the varieties chosen by the association. It will then be possible to load out cars containing one variety of potatoes. Such a load will command a better price than one containing a mixture of varieties and types.

Demand Pure Seed. Each member of the association will plant a potato seed plot this summer. The seed for these plots will be selected from the best types possible and will be treated with corrosive sublimate before planting. Next summer the plots will be inspected and all diseased or weak plants and plants showing by the foliage or flower not to be a true variety, will be pulled out. This will provide seed for the following year that is practically free from disease and of varietal purity.

The association will probably wish to market its own potatoes in a year, and the purity, type and freedom from disease obtained from the seed plot method of breeding will result in a produce that will label the sacks with their trade mark.

This district has a record of producing nearly twice the number of bushels of potatoes grown in any one section of Clearwater county, and the tuber industry is certain to increase in importance as a result of the newly formed association.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Pete Trasseth; vice president, William Brumpton; secretary, Victor Judin.—Grand Forks American.

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FARMERS AND WAGE-EARNERS UNITE!

The NONPARTISAN LEAGUE is fighting the ENEMIES of you both. Big Business is robbing Farmers and Wage-Earners alike. You must come together, fight together and you'll win together. The NONPARTISAN LEAGUE the LINK that will bring you TOGETHER.

Farmers, Join the League! Wage-Earners, Support It!