

# OPEN MEETING

Sunday, April 13th  
AT 8 P. M.

**JAS. H. FISHER**

Will Speak. Subject

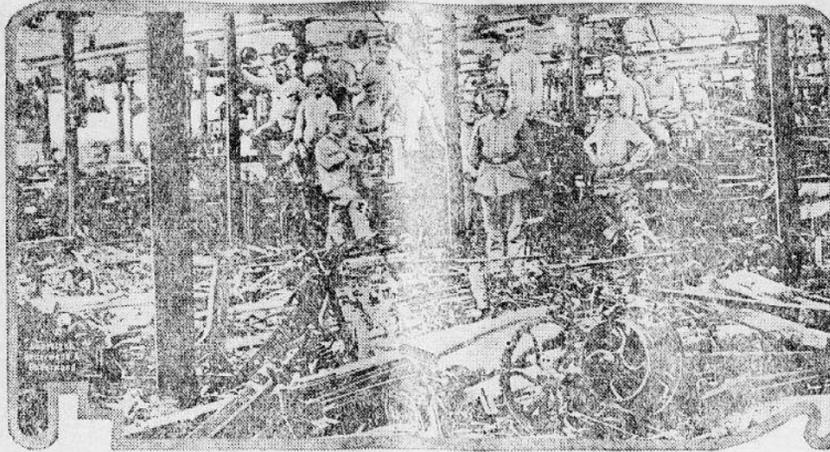
**The World and Bolshevism**

All Working People Invited

**Metal Mine Workers' Union**

101 SOUTH IDAHO ST.

## GERMANS DESTROYING A SILK MILL IN FRANCE



An interesting photographic bit of evidence for the peace conference is the above photograph which shows German soldiers destroying the machinery of a silk mill at Boussieres, near Cambrai.

## ENGLAND FEARS IRELAND

(Continued From Page 1.)

Opponents Always Wrong.

Intrinsic force, exploitation of all kinds, repression for governing and controlling subjugated people, have given to England a pre-eminence above all the nations of history.

They have accomplished much by force, more by commerce, most by diplomacy. And diplomacy has meant to them, in the last analysis, the power of presenting their case to their own people and all the rest of mankind as if it were always the cause of righteousness, of justice, of civilization and of humanity.

As John Mitchell, one of the great Irish leaders of the last century said: "England has always won by having the ear of the world."

According to her statement, she has never been engaged in a fair or an unjust war.

Whether it was in her wars against America, in her wars against the republics of South Africa, or in her almost countless quarrels with the different countries of Europe and the peoples of Asia and Africa, she has been, according to her historians and statesmen, always in the right, and her opponents, according to the same authorities, have been always in the wrong.

### 750 Years of Force.

It's a curious trait of human nature that makes the majority of mankind prone to believe anything that is said and authoritatively affirmed.

English statesmen, knowing human nature in every corner of the globe as no other statesmen do, have relied upon this truth in order to build up for England a reputation for fair play and justice and progress, which has been of incalculable value to her in her efforts to spread her dominion and advance her interests.

Let us look only at the treatment of Ireland by England since the time when our forefathers succeeded in throwing off the yoke of England, and establishing the United States of America.

While our declaration of independence was made on July 4, 1776, the Revolutionary war was waged for seven years thereafter. It was not until 1783 that England was forced to recognize the independence of our country.

### When Irishmen Governed.

In 1782, almost at the time our independence was recognized, England was forced, by reason of the danger that menaced her in many quarters of the world, to recognize the independence of the Irish parliament, and for 18 years thereafter Ireland was governed, for the first time in many centuries, by men who, while they represented less than an eighth of the people of Ireland, were nevertheless Irishmen, interested only in the welfare and problems of Ireland. They strove, with all the ability and vigor they could command, to build up the nation of Ireland with regard to the interests of other countries.

What was the consequence? One can scarcely, without employing the language of exaggeration, describe the marvelous transformation which was made in Ireland in that brief period. The prosperity of the country grew by leaps and bounds.

The arts flourished; commerce increased; industries grew up in all quarters of the country. Direct trading was carried on with all parts of the world's trade with the continent of Europe and with the United States became of great volume. Here you can find in no story of modern times anything to compare with this period of Irish history unless you look at the stories of America since the Civil war and at Germany after the Franco-Prussian war and before she engaged in this great conflict, which has brought to her such ruin and destruction.

The government of Ireland, under this one section of population, was not liberal, was not liberal, was not fair, it was entirely a government of men who were interested only in Ireland, with the result that, in spite of

its many shortcomings, it brought prosperity, wealth and progress to Ireland.

The result of this extraordinary progress which was made by Ireland was watched with jealous anxiety by the governing classes and the great commercial groups in England.

It was apparent to these far-sighted men that a great rival to English trade and commerce was growing up in Ireland. They and their friends, in order to help England and to temporarily break down Ireland, formed through the act of union, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1801.

### Ireland Deceitful.

The population of Ireland on Jan. 1, 1801, was more than five millions of people. The population of England was less than three millions. The population of Ireland today is 3,200,000. The population of England is nearly 37,000,000.

The population of Scotland at that date was 1,700,000. Today, for the first time in recorded history, the population of Scotland is larger than that of Ireland and has increased to about 4,700,000.

English statesmen have talked for years of the fact that Ireland is a poor country, without resources, without ability to pay for its own government, and the tale has been told around the world in a hundred forms that England governed Ireland at an actual loss to herself.

William E. Gladstone, premier of England, in response to many demands that the actual facts of the situation should be made known to the world, appointed a body, the majority of which were Englishmen, which was known as the Chiffrers' commission.

After years of investigation this body reported that Ireland, since the act of union, had been overtaxed on an average more than 2,500,000 pounds each year, which would mean more than 200,000,000 pounds in the whole period, or the astounding sum of \$1,500,000,000. Not a cent of this, in taxation, but in overtaxation, according to the standard set by English statesmen themselves.

### Misquoted Mistakes.

Bismarck took from France at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, as an indemnity, the sum of \$4,000,000,000. It is noted by doing that to cripple and break down the rich, successful country of France for an indefinite period. Yet England has taken, in overtaxation, one and one-half that amount out of Ireland since the act of union went into effect.

In 1913 England took out of Ireland the sum of 13,000,000,000 pounds, and spent in Ireland, to carry on her government, the sum of 12,000,000,000 pounds, leaving England a profit of only about 1,000,000,000 from the taxation of Ireland.

In 1918, without increasing the cost of government to herself in Ireland, England took out of Ireland in direct taxation more than 30,000,000,000 pounds and made a profit of 18,000,000,000, or the equivalent of \$300,000,000.

That sum would pay at 3 per cent, the rate at which England borrowed money before the war, the interest upon the British anti-war debt of six hundred million pounds.

### Had to Buy of English.

Look at the indirect profit England makes out of Ireland every year. In the last year before the war England did a business of \$900,000,000 with the United States, of \$675,000,000 with Ireland, of \$250,000,000 with Germany, of \$325,000,000 with France.

The United States, Germany and France were able by reason of controlling their own markets to deal with all the nations of the earth and to send their markets in which to buy and sell, according to their own interests.

Ireland, by reason of the way in which England has cut off all contact between her and the rest of the world, was only able in any large way to buy or sell in the English market, with the result that she had to buy when she needed in the way of manufactured goods from the English manufacturer or merchant at

his own figure and sell her raw materials, her cattle and sheep and hogs and farm produce, to the English consumer at a rate which the English consumer chose to give.

Is it not likely that the shrewd, forshanded Englishman, experienced trader in all the world's markets, got out of the Irishman a somewhat larger profit than he got from his dealings with other people?

### "Ireland Just Pro-Irish."

Would it be unfair to say that he made at least 15 per cent upon his turnover, which would give him another hundred million of profit out of the government of Ireland in one year?

These are only some of the concrete problems which exist in the relations of Ireland and England. Heavy as are these burdens, it is not of these that Ireland alone complains.

Ireland cries out now more strongly for liberty than she cries for the redress of any wrongs.

As Wolfe Tone, one of the greatest Irishmen who ever lived, said:

"It is not of the misgovernment of England that we complain, it is the government of England."

Ireland demands as a matter of right that she should have the opportunity of governing herself without interference from any foreign power or outside influence. She insists upon the truth enunciated in our Declaration of Independence that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. She wants no alliance or connection with any other government. She is not pro-English, pro-German or pro-Russian. She is just pro-Irish.

In December last, upon the platform of absolute independence for Ireland and total separation from England the republican party swept the elections all over Ireland and by a larger majority than ever in our country in the days of the revolution, spoke for independence.

They self-determined themselves and declared for an Irish republic to govern Ireland with fairness to all parties, all creeds, all groups, with absolute equality for all classes before the law.

### "Army of Occupation."

The people of Ireland did this while England maintained in the country a great army of occupation, while England held in the hands of her obedient officials all the machinery of government, while most of the leaders of the people were held in England without indictment or trial.

Of the 73 republican members of parliament who were elected 41 were held in English jails without indictment for any offense, without trial or conviction upon any charge. Three others are in the United States.

The other 29 met in the Mansion House in Dublin in public meeting at the end of January and proclaimed in the name of the people of Ireland the existence of an Irish republic.

President Wilson, after we entered the war, hid down 14 points upon the acceptance of which by the central powers peace was to be made. The premiers of England, France and Italy agreed to these terms.

Foremost among these points was the right of self-determination for the small nations of the world. This right is now being applied to races and groups of races on continental Europe.

Why should it not be applied to Ireland? With the exception of Greece, the oldest nation in Europe—a nation whose sons have fought on behalf of liberty all over the world in every fight in which men have struggled to be free—a nation whose sons have contributed more to the nation, the upbuilding, the development and the preservation of our own glorious country, than have the men of any other nation.

In the great book "Hidden Phase of American History," written by Michael J. O'Brien, historiographer of the American-Irish Historical Society, and published by the Kevin-Muir Publishing Company, he proved to a demonstration, from an exhaustive examination of the original muster rolls and records, that 38 per cent of the soldiers of the Revolutionary army were either Irish born or the sons of Irish parents.



## About Advertising

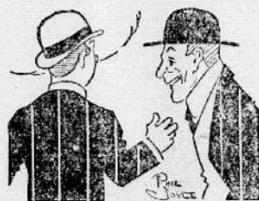
SOME PEOPLE think	THE HOME-TOWN merchants'
ADVERTISING is simply	BID FOR their trade,
SPENDING MONEY.	AND THAT'S a good reason
BUT THE wise man knows	FOR ADVERTISING
IT'S THE surest way to make	IN A newspaper.
more.	AND NOT only that,
THE ONLY problem is,	BUT
WHAT MEDIUM to use,	THE MERCHANT using hand-
CIRCULARS AND hand-bills	bills
COST A LOT of money,	AND CIRCULARS hopes
BUT YOU give them away,	FOR TEN READERS to the
SO NOBODY wants them	hundred bills.
ON THEIR front porches,	IF WILLIE delivers the 100.
NOR in their morning mail,	WHEREAS the newspaper ad-
THE MAN on the street	vertiser
PAYS REAL money	IS SURE of at least four read-
FOR HIS newspaper,	ers
AND THAT'S why he values it	TO EVERY copy of the paper.
MORE HIGHLY	AND THEY all read and heed
THAN A circular.	HIS ADS.
HE BRINGS his paper home	AND THAT'S why he always
SO THAT every member	LOOKS PLEASANT
OF THE family	AND GROWS fat in the
CAN READ and enjoy its	BANK ACCOUNT.
BREVEZY, up-to-the-minute	BETTER CALL PHONE 52
news.	TODAY
AND PROFIT by leading	AND HAVE
EXPLAIN.	OUR ADVERTISING manager

The Butte Daily Bulletin

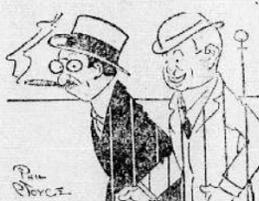
## USE BULLETIN WANT ADS



**GOOD REASON**  
"Why did you marry your divorced wife again, old love come back?"  
"No; by the time I paid her alimony I had nothing to live on, and so I married her for her money."



**HIS REASON**  
"It's generous of you, Smith, to wish me luck in my engagement to the girl I cut you out of."  
"My boy, don't mention it. I wish you luck because I know you'll need it."



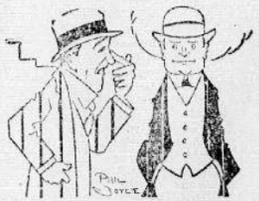
**WELL NAMED**  
"Blank's wife's name is Crystal, isn't it?"  
"Yes; why?"  
"It suits her; she's always on the watch."



**NO TONY DISEASE FOR HIM**  
"So the doctor said you were as sound as a dollar?"  
"Yes; I had previously told him that was all I had."



**ON A PLATTER**  
"They say his wife fairly worships him."  
"I guess that's so. I went out there unexpected this other day and noticed she served up a burnt offering."



**AN INSTANCE**  
"Big things do not always get the most attention."  
"No, I notice a little cinder can beat anything for getting in the public eye."



**THERE'S A REASON**  
"A paperhanger is never worried about his business."  
"Why not?"  
"Because he is never afraid of its going to the wall."

## LECTURE

# "Socialism Today"

BY L. E. KATTERFELD

MEMBER OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

UNDER AUSPICES OF SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDY CLUB

HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

Tuesday, April 15, 7:30 p. m.

ADMISSION FREE

SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE BULLETIN.

## "SOVIET RUSSIA"

By ALBERT RHYS WILLIAMS

# MR. WILLIAMS

gives first-hand information acquired during his stay in Russia. He gives the truth about Russia and the Soviet.

TEN CENTS A COPY

ON SALE AT THE BULLETIN OFFICE

In the great conflict recently closed the contribution of men of Irish blood, according to the public records, was almost as great.

The friends of Ireland do not talk of the old wrongs of Ireland, but of the present rights of Ireland. They ask that the people of Ireland should have the right to set up their own form of government, not alone because it is right that they should do

that, not alone because it is in the interest of Ireland, not alone because it is in the interest of England to have this age-long conflict between Ireland and England settled, but in the interest of humanity, so that there may be a just, a lasting and a permanent peace made by this conference at Versailles.

SAY YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN.