

The Butte Daily Bulletin

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MONDAY, JULY 7, 1919.

Register Now
Sign
the Petitions

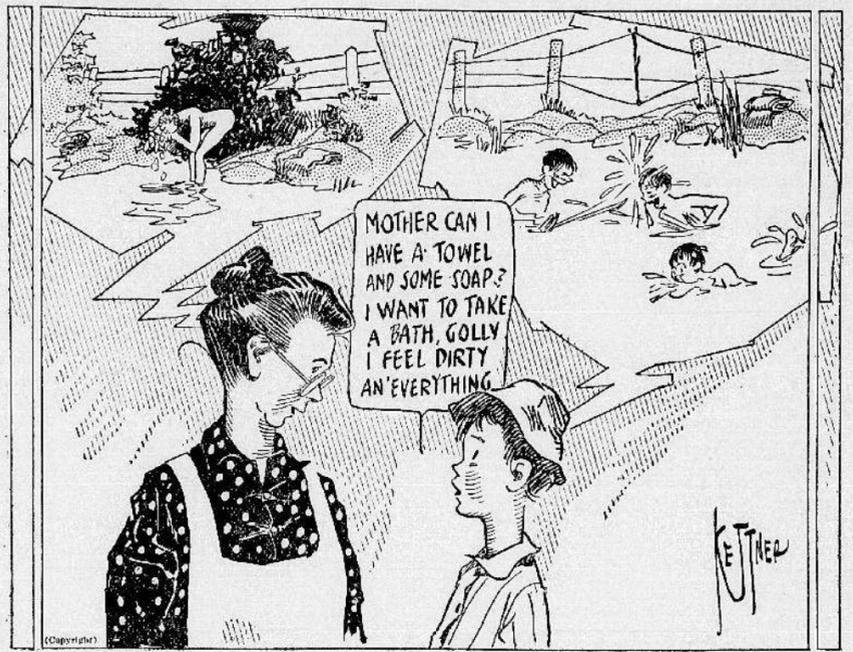
SAVE THE PRIMARY

July 18 Last
Day on Which
to Register

Union Stock Holders in the Butte Daily Bulletin

- UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA—Locals: Sand Coulee, Stockert, Roundup, Lehigh, Klein, Washoe, Red Lodge, Smith (Bear Creek).
- FEDERAL LABOR UNION—Livingston.
- MACHINISTS' UNION—Great Falls, Butte, Livingston, Seattle.
- MACHINISTS' UNION—Great Falls, Butte, Livingston, Seattle.
- CERIAL WORKERS—Butte.
- TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION—Butte.
- BLACKSMITHS' UNION—Butte, Miles City, Seattle.
- ELECTRICIANS' UNION—Livingston, Deer Lodge, Butte, Anaconda, Seattle.
- BAKERS' UNION—Great Falls.
- SHOE WORKERS—Great Falls.
- PLASTERERS' UNION—Great Falls.
- RAILWAY CAR REPAIRERS—Livingston, Miles City.
- MUSICIANS' UNION—Butte.
- BREWERY WORKERS' UNION—Butte.
- HOD CARBERS' UNION—Butte and Bozeman.
- STREET CAR MEN'S UNION—Butte, Portland.
- BARBERS' UNION—Butte.
- METAL MINE WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA.
- PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION—Butte.
- MAILERS' UNION—Butte.
- STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION—Butte.
- BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS—Butte.
- PIPEFITTERS' UNION—Butte.
- BROTHERHOOD BOILERMAKERS AND HELPERS—Butte and Livingston.
- STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS—Great Falls.
- BUTCHERS' UNION—Great Falls.
- BAKERS' UNION—Butte.
- INTERNATIONAL MOLDER'S UNION, LOCAL NO. 270—Butte.
- LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION, NO. 25—Butte.
- PLUMBERS' UNION—Butte, Seattle.
- BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 224—Miles City.
- TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Miles City.
- HOD CARBERS' UNION—Helena.
- BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA, COPPER LODGE NO. 420—Butte.
- BUTTE FOUNDRY WORKERS' UNION—Butte.
- PAINTERS' UNION—Butte.
- TAILORS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—Butte, Portland.
- BOILERMAKERS, SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA—Tacoma, Seattle, Livingston.
- INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS, LOCAL NO. 211—Seattle, Wash.
- WORKERS', SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' COUNCIL—Painters' Hall, Seattle, Wash.
- BUILDING LABORERS' UNION—Seattle.
- INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS AND PILEDRIVERS' LOCAL NO. 86—Seattle.
- AND THOUSANDS OF INDIVIDUALS IN BUTTE AND MONTANA

Conflicting Thoughts



Has He Made Good on This ?

THE present war must first be ended; but we owe it to endeavor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is considered, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged.

The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this: Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace, or only for a new balance of power? If it is only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be, not a balance of power, but a community of power; not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace.—President Wilson's address to the senate, Jan. 22, 1917.

CAPITAL USES POWDER.

The greatest weapon of the working class is the general strike; the greatest weapon of the employers is the bomb plot. While workers, peaceable at heart and peaceable in action walk out without violence in order to enforce their demands, the despicable tactics of the employers turn to the use of dynamite in fake "bomb plots," in order to discredit the workers, and to create public opinion against the men and women who would strike in order to force their industrial masters to pay them a wage sufficient to keep body and soul together, or who, as in the case of the present Mooney strike, walk out as a protest against the intolerable conditions in which workers are railroaded to prison and death, simply because they are workers who dare raise their voices in protest against present conditions.

On May day and again on June 2 we had examples of the damnable lengths to which the ruling powers—the industrial employers and their political tools—will go in order to discredit labor. Charges were made on those occasions that the bombs were exploded by the workers, when, as a matter of fact, everything in connection with the outrages points to the startling facts that the bombs were really set and exploded by those in the employ of the ones who were making false charges against the workers.

In Butte in the past we have had instances of the lengths to which the Anaconda company will go in order to discredit the miners of the camp. Take the case of the Parrot rustling card office explosion and the robbery of the Murray bank; both fair samples of Butte's "plots." Evidence gathered after the Parrot blast demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that the explosive was set off by employes of the company, with the full knowledge of the company officials in order to lay the blame for the outrage on the workers as a means of getting troops sent to Butte. The Murray bank robbery was another shining example. The bank was later shown to have been robbed by hired detectives, hired and paid for the job by company officials, also as a means of getting an excuse for calling for troops and placing the city under martial law.

And, again yesterday, we see that the Anaconda company will even go to the length of slightly damaging its own new building if by so doing it can lay odium on the honest, law-abiding and peaceable workers of the camp. We doubt if there is an informed person in the city—man or woman, or even child of the age of reason—who seriously entertains for an instant the belief that any striker, or any bona fide member of the I. W. W., the One Big Union, or any organization of labor, had anything to do with yesterday's explosion. The blast was palpably a company frame up, set off yesterday morning rather than on some other day because of the effect of such an explosion while the Mooney strike is on and while various unions are preparing to strike to enforce their demands for higher wages and better working conditions, and, probably, because yesterday was the date set for the opening of the One Big Union convention.

Yes, there can be no doubt but that while the strike is the big weapon of the laboring classes, the biggest weapon of the industrial overlords is the bomb plot.

THE ONE BIG UNION.

In line with its continued policy of advocating only those things which redound to the benefit of labor and the amelioration of the condition of the working man, the Bulletin devoutly trusts the efforts of the delegates in attendance at the One Big Union convention will be fruitful of results and crowned with success.

This paper has always held that only through united efforts can the workers of the country secure their just rights. The One Big Union is aimed to meet this need.

That success can only be attained by unanimity of action, instead of the present divided effort, is plainly indicated by the action of the employing classes who have a one big union that heretofore has been successful in a high degree in keeping the workers subservient to their industrial masters, solely because all employers, in all lines of industry, have acted as one.

We sincerely trust that as the outgrowth of the present convention all workers will become united in the One Big Union, that through its unanimity of action it will assure success in whatever it undertakes for the benefit of the wage slaves.

"United we stand; divided we fall."

SEEING THE LIGHT.

In Hungary the change from private ownership to collective ownership was made without a single person being injured; the privileged class, under leadership of Count Karolyi, simply agreed to support the new order and the thing was done.

Some people who are willing to admit the conclusion which the evidence forces upon us, realize that capitalism can no longer feed, house and clothe the people of the world. It must be replaced by a system of social ownership if the world is to be saved from chaos.

It is idle to expect anything from the privileged class as a class, yet here and there there are indications that the more intelligent among the exploiters are preparing for the change.

In Canada a royal commission was appointed to inquire into the cause of labor unrest; their findings were about as puerile and senseless as the findings of such commissions usually are, but the testimony of the firm of F. J. Welwood & Co., given to the commission must have been a shock to the earnest gentlemen who wished to solve the problem of capital and labor without giving anything to labor.

The statement of the representatives of the firm of F. J. Welwood & Co., follows:

May 12, 1919.

To the Royal Commission Appointed to Enquire into the Present Labor Unrest in Canada:

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, who represent the ownership of the major part of the capital employed in the business of F. J. Welwood & Co., Ltd., which business employs some 35 hands and slightly in excess of \$100,000 capital, are conscious of the impossibility of our going into a detailed statement covering our opinion on the present unrest which is growing very acute. We are endeavoring, however, to submit just sufficient data so that you may have some knowledge of the attitude of our minds and of the attitude of the minds of many of our employes toward the direction and scope of the changes which must take place in the reconstruction of society.

We therefore submit and recommend as follows:

We believe there are two main causes for the present unrest.

1. The unequal distribution of the wealth consumed annually, viz.: Food, clothing, shelter, education, lectures, travel, entertainment, justice, etc.

2. The unequal distribution of the hardships and satisfaction entailed in the production of the above mentioned wealth.

We are of the opinion that it is the immediate duty of the government to take drastic action to equalize the annual spendable incomes of individuals in the Dominion.

Confining our attention to the business of F. J. Welwood & Co., Ltd., there are three recommendations we would make:

1. That the responsibility for management in our company be vested in three directors who shall be elected in the following manner:

a. One director by the consumers of our commodities;

b. One director of the employes engaged in our factory or business;

c. One director by the owners of the capital employed in our business.

2. That a survey of our plant be taken and all stock representing water and good will be eliminated, and that no dividend greater than 2 per cent per annum may be paid on the actual capital employed.

3. That the government find some way to supplement the wages of married men with families, or men with dependents.

Signed: F. J. WELWOOD,
H. VERMILYEA,
M. HOPKINS,
J. WELWOOD,
J. McLENNAN.

On being questioned, Mr. Welwood stated that the present system was doomed and that instead of trying to patch up an outworn thing, all effort should be directed to constructing a co-operative system to take its place.

If the same attitude could be adopted by others of the exploiting class, there would be no need for the hysterical efforts of the agents of capitalism now devoted to jailing workers who have the brains to see that capitalism is going forever.

Who holds the book where all may see
And sings "My Country 'Tis of Thee"—
While one hand steals my bread from me?

King Profit.

We Invite You To the Comradeship

(From the "Liberator.")

"Practically the entire strength of the American Red Cross is being mobilized for a campaign against bolshevism."

"There are several reasons why the American Red Cross is the only organization which can successfully and without complications carry on the work. In the first place, it is not hampered by the many diplomatic restrictions under which government commissions have to labor. Second, the Red Cross is not answerable to congress for either its policies or its detailed operations. The result, at least so far as past experience is concerned, has shown that it is the most useful agency existing today for dealing with the difficult and delicate question of civilian morale."

"In addition, the Red Cross has discovered that it can go into countries and take up its work with a knowledge that the people there fully appreciate the disinterested character of its endeavor. —From a dispatch to the Chicago Tribune."

It will delight the many sincere idealists who could not buy Liberty bonds, but gave their money to the Red Cross for mere mercy, to know that it is to be used in this "disinterested" fashion.

FAMOUS WOMEN

ST. ELIZABETH OF PORTUGAL.

Tomorrow is the day dedicated by the Catholic church to St. Elizabeth. She was a very saintly woman, who, of Pedro III. of Aragon, at twelve years of age she was given in marriage to Denis, King of Portugal. She was a very saintly woman, who, besides doing much good for her subjects, several times made peace between her husband and her son, Alphonso, who had taken up arms against his father. It is said that her husband tried her sorely through his jealousy and his infidelity. Throughout all this she remained patient and proved herself innocent of all slanders that were directed against her. She built many religious and charitable institutions. She died at the age of 65, universally mourned.

Today's Anniversary.

THE MARCONI.

In all periods and countries there have been persons, and even groups of persons, who sought to attract attention by eccentricities in dress. In England, during the last two centuries, there have been the gallants, bloated, beaks, fribbles, marconis, tops, monstrivities, dandies, exquisites, and swells. None were more singular than the marconis, though their reign was short, commencing about 1770, and coming to a close about 1775. The marconis was distinguished by an immense knot of artificial hair on the back of his head, a very small cock hat, an enormous walking stick with long tassels, and clothing cut to fit as closely as possible.

Notice, I. W. W. Members!

Business of importance at regular meeting tonight of Metal Mine Workers Industrial Union No. 809, 7:30 p. m., 318 N. Wyoming St., Don't fail to come. John E. Williams, Sec. Butte Branch.

Think In Interest

SAVE

Catch the thrift habit. Buy Thrift and War Savings stamps.

For future happiness buy Thrift and War Savings stamps.

Scott Nearing's Special Article

GET RIGHT WITH EXPORTS

While the war was still young, President Wilson reiterated and charge against the German government—it had not left competition free. In other countries, business stood on its feet, but in Germany business was fostered and thus given an unfair advantage through government subsidy. It was thus that Germany had "captured" her foreign markets.

Secretary Bryan had made the position of the administration clear on the question of "dollar diplomacy." The same attitude was maintained throughout the Mexican crisis, when the government refused to make itself responsible for the protection of American investors. The United States was to be a "free nation" of free business men.

Meanwhile a wonderful thing has happened: Overnight the United States stepped into the forefront of the commercial nations of the world. The total exports of the United States, up to 1910, never exceeded two billion dollars a year. From 1911 to 1915 they rose slowly to \$2,769,000,000 (1915). The next year they went over four billions. The year following, they passed six billions. During the 10 months of the present fiscal year exports were \$5,702,000,000. The total for the twelve months (ending June 3) will probably go well over beyond the seven billion mark.

An economic miracle has occurred. America, the importer, has become America, the exporter, America the borrower, has become America, the lender. American goods supply the world. American credit finances Europe.

Upon the heels of this economic transformation follows a political right-about-face as complete as any that is recorded in modern history. Secretary Redfield publicly accepts and adopts Joseph Chamberlain's position on the protection of foreign investments; the state department permits an American banker (Thos. W. Lamont, of the Morgan firm) to head a committee organized for the

purpose of making loans to China, and the president, in his message cabled to congress, writes of the export business with the same feeling that he might display in the case of a long-lost brother.

Now also comes the talk of government assistance for the export business; government subsidy of the merchant marine; the protection of the dye-stuffs and other industries against the nightmare of German competition; embargoes, together with various other measures designed to "stimulate" and "encourage" legitimate business. This was exactly what Germany did before the war. This was the cause of fierce denunciation by the spokesmen of an administration that is now backing similar measures for the United States.

When fundamental changes come in economic life, the political life of this and every other nation must respond, as the signal light responds to the switch-rod. At some stage in its development, every capitalist country reaches the point where it cannot consume its own surplus. Great Britain reached that point a century ago; Germany came to it fifty years later. The United States has passed it today. Henceforth, so long as it depends upon the capitalist system, the United States must be an exporter of food and capital; a contender for foreign markets; an economic imperialist nation.

It was "economic necessity" that drove Germany into the final pursuit of economic imperialism. That same economic necessity has now taken possession of the masters of the United States. The papers reflect it; public men reflect it; the government reflects it, and the business world lives it.

Any man who seeks political preferment in the United States from this time forward, must get right with exports, unless he happens to belong to that economic faith that holds to the view that the worker should receive the full product of his labor.

Political and Industrial Conditions In Europe and the United States

(George P. West, the author of the following article, recently retired from the position of special assistant to Mr. Basil Hurley, one of two joint chairmen of the United States war labor board. Prior to that he was editor of the Public, one of the national magazines of liberal opinion. Mr. West is perhaps best known for his connection with the industrial relations commission, of which Frank P. Walsh was chairman, the federal body which conducted a country-wide investigation several years ago, revealing a remarkable story of the conspiracy of capital against the workers in this country, and placing before the nation facts regarding the industrial situation which form a basis for all campaigns for a better industrial order. Mr. West was one of the chief investigators and joint author of the commission's report. Mr. West has recently been engaged to write for the Bulletin, in connection with the Fargo Courier-News, a series of letters on national, industrial, political and social events of great significance.—Editor.)

New York, June 20.—(By Mail.)—Just how contemptuously the federal administration at Washington regards the farmers and wage earners of America was shown again when Chairman Hurley of the shipping board announced that he had sold 10 of the nation's finest steel ships—ships built with the people's Liberty bonds in order that the world might be made safe for democracy.

Seven firms of ship operators bought these ships at prices that will permit them to earn 25 per cent on their investment without themselves turning a hand. All they need to do is to charter them on what is called a bare-boat basis, with the charterer furnishing the crew and the coal and paying all wages and expenses.

By operating the ships themselves at current rates, the purchasers, "New York men of the highest financial standing," their names were withheld, can easily make them earn much more than 25 per cent.

Hurley put through this sale just four days after he had asked congress for legislation authorizing such action. In announcing this boon to the New York financial community, he said the board already had authority. Perhaps it did, but Hurley knew that congress had just begun to consider the question of whether the ships should be sold, or retained and operated by the government, as the organized farmers of the country have demanded.

This is the same Hurley who was exposed by William Kent, of the tariff commission, as having used his power as chairman of the federal trade commission, in an attempt to block an adequate and full and honest investigation by that commission of the Chicago packers.

Hurley's only justification for making the sale at this time is that these fine vessels brought more than

(Continued on Page Five.)