

The Inside Story Regarding the New York City Printers' Strike

AL SEAMON, in the Voice of Labor.

In a previous issue of this paper we told about the dispute between the local printing pressmen's unions and the international officers.

In a conference of 23 unions held in Chicago last April, the international officers and the board of directors of the union were accused of misappropriating upwards of \$100,000 from the union funds.

This, with the autocratic and narrow-minded acts of the international officers, caused the Chicago conference unions—which, with the addition of ten more locals, represent more than 68 per cent of the union's paying membership—to band together for their own defense, and refuse to pay any more per capita to the international until the international officers made an adequate explanation of their acts.

Dirty Tactics by the International. Immediately afterward there occurred a series of extraordinary burlesques. In a number of cities, the offices of local pressmen's unions were broken into, the safes jammed, and money and papers were stolen. It is interesting to note that these burglarized unions were all members of the Chicago conference, and the papers taken were those relating to the fight between the locals and the international.

The local pressmen's unions of New York, however, and particularly locals Franklin 23 and 51, were looked upon as the centers of the insurgent movement. These, with the other locals affiliated to the Chicago conference, were now practically outside the international; for the international officers defiantly refused to make any explanation of their diversion of funds.

So the international determined to smash the New York locals first. To do this they seized upon the 44-hour week crisis in the printing trades of New York.

The Forty-four Hour Week Scandal. Last spring the local unions of the printing trades in New York asked for a joint conference with the bosses, and through their spokesmen, Leon Rouse, president of "Big Six," announced that they intended to put into effect the 44-hour week on Oct. 1, 1919.

This getting-together of the printing trades craft unions, for the first time in history, alarmed the jobholders of the various international unions. It showed a tendency toward industrial organization, which might do away with quite a number of piecemeal and duplicate sets of ornamental officials. Besides, the rude demands of the New York printers showed that they had no consideration for the profits of the boss printers. The well-known "partnership" of capital and labor threatened to dissolve.

So the international officers of all the printing trades unions held an "informal conference" with the employers at Chicago shortly afterward, and proposed to put the 44-hour week into effect in 1919. Most of the union organizers were not agreed to this. The employers, too, made no promise; but the international officers went ahead as if the employers had signed an agreement to this effect.

Major Berry's Chance. In all this, President Berry of the pressmen saw his chance to smash the insurgent unions of New York—Franklin 23 and 51. Under his leadership the international officers of all the printing trades unions except the photo engravers moved down on New York, and went into consultation with the employers.

In the meanwhile, Berry got together a "caucus" of members of local 51 who were on the side of the "machine," and attempted to launch a new international union, with the help of the employers. For this scheme he picked out one of the large printing plants in New York, the Publishers' Printing company, whose secretary and superintendent of printing, John J. Dowling, is the brother of a union politician, Frank Dowling, foreman in the same shop. In August, letters were sent out to the members of the "caucus," to come to a secret meeting in the offices of the Allied Printing Trade council, in the World building. This was the meeting to launch the new union.

There were present four foremen, one assistant foreman, two union officials and a couple of ex-foremen

as will be seen, either petty bosses or labor politicians.

Starting the Ball Rolling. With this little hand-picked bunch of figure-heads, Mr. Berry made a deal with Joseph Ganz, president of the Publishers' Printing company, to try and smash the insurgent pressmen so that the 44-hour week fight would be crippled at the start.

On Sept. 6, Foreman Frank Dowling went around with little cards which he compelled all the pressmen and feeders in the shop to sign, signifying their intention to join the new union.

In the meanwhile the local pressmen's officers had informed the Publishers' Printing company that their men could not work with members of the new union. The men demanded the return of the cards they had signed, and when this was refused the shop struck, crippling the entire plant.

The international officers used their customary strike-breaking tactics of ordering the men back to work. Established at the Hotel Continental, they enlisted men to scab on the local unions. They permitted the boss to employ "finks" from the Manhattan detective agency, a regular strike-breaking agency run by two discharged ex-cops.

One hundred and forty workers went out. That was three weeks ago, and in all that time the company has been able to recruit only 22 scabs. It is a remarkable demonstration of solidarity, and something new in the printing trades, for the members of the other crafts stood solidly behind the pressmen. The Publishers' Printing company is utterly crippled.

This strike was a sort of test case. It was provoked for the purpose of trying out the local unions, in order to discover whether or not they would stick. The strike was watched not only by the international officers of the printing trades, who had been in the town for some time trying to head off the 44-hour movement, but by the master printers, and the publishers.

What May Happen. The question is, how far will the international officers dare to go in their attempt to stop the introduction of the 44-hour week in New York Oct. 1? Already they have clearly shown that in this particular fight they are with the manufacturers, against the workers, who will act unitedly in trying up the printing shops of New York.

If the international officers persist in their insane campaign, the locals of the New York printing trades will break with them finally, and there will undoubtedly be formed One Big Union of the printing industry in this city.

It may well be that the printing workers will become tired of laboring for profiteers, and will decide to go to work for themselves. What is to prevent the Federal Printing Trades union from running a great plant of their own, and putting the biggest boss printers out of business?

SCABERS PROFITEERS? Washington, Oct. 22.—The food administration, by extending the food control to clothing and providing penalties for profiteering, was transmitted to the president yesterday after it had been signed by the vice president.

Use the Classified Columns of THE DAILY BULLETIN

Today We Celebrate

St. Mark, and St. Mark's in Venice. Oct. 22, the birthday in the year 2 A. D., of St. Mark the Evangelist. The boast of the City of the Adriatic, of the Venice "throned on her hundred isles," is not her bell-tower, the matchless Campanile, nor her Palace of the Doges, nor her canals that mirror Heaven, nor her enchantment of her history of 12 centuries. Today widowed, still the unapproachable in charm, she indeed has a right to boast of her marvelous mosaic past. But her chief distinction lies in this: she is the shrine of the body of St. Mark. Under the dome of St. Mark's, Venice, rest the remains of her titular saint, Mark the Evangelist.

And he never knew he was a "saint." He was only plain "Mark" in his day, the tempestuous first century of the Christian era. Hence a quaint and a true story is apropos: A few years ago, in Brittany, France, there ran a rumor through the village that a "saint" had developed in the convent. A nun had become a "saint"—and she was performing miracles, and healing the sick, yes, and raising the dead. The news reached the ears of the old curge of the village, a pious and scholarly man. He decided to go at once to the convent, to inquire into the matter. In fact, he was in such haste to dress himself, say his mass, and take his frugal breakfast, that he cut himself in shaving. The old cure sallied forth, came in hand, very thoughtful, and saying his Brevariary along the lane as he hastened on. Arrived at the convent, he knocked at the wicket-gate. A nun appeared, and very stately she was, and very formal.

"My daughter," said the cure, "I have heard the news. I wish to see the saint."

"I am the saint, father."

The old cure threw back his head and laughed like a school boy, till the birds in the trees began their merriment. "Oh, no, you're not the saint, my dear child," got out the old cure between his explosions of laughter. "A saint never knew she was a saint!"

Mark the Evangelist never knew he was a saint. He only went on and did his work—and let the centuries attend to that. In fact, Mark had a fiery hot temper—as have all lofty natures—and once he got into such a sharp argument with the great Apostle Paul that the two parted company in Antioch. Out of this very human fracas, came the mission of Mark to the East. His surname was "mark." He was John Mark. He was a Jew of the tribe of Levi, and born in Jerusalem. His mother was a wealthy land owner of property on the slopes of Mount Olivet. Converted to Christianity, the heroic woman—a Mary—gave her house as a meeting-place for the disciples steadily persecuted (Acts XIII, 12). A learned young man was John Mark, and he poured his fiery spirit into his impetuous narration—the immortal Gospel according to St. Mark, which is more especially noted for the enthusiasm of the Savior for His mission. His victorious strength, and the bright effulgence of His confidence, Mark went to Alexandria in Egypt, where his work was eminently successful. He became the first bishop of Alexandria, and suffered martyrdom there. His martyrdom was peculiarly painful. It occurred in the season of Easter when the great ceremonies of Serapis (the Greek form of the deity Osiris-Apis) were taking place. The mob broke in upon Mark when he was preaching, and struck him down, and dragged him through the streets till his flesh was torn off and his bones ran out, when he expired. The Christians collected his bones and ashes, and entombed them near the temple where he preached. In the ninth century, his relics were removed with great pomp from Alexandria to Venice.

It was the great era of the growing importance of the Venetian republic, when the City of the Adriatic drove off Pagan France, who had come down on her. Government had moved to the Rialto in A. D. 812. In 814 the doge's palace was begun. In 827, the reigning doge being Giustiniano Partecipazio, the body of St. Mark was brought over the seas to St. Mark's cathedral.

The Cathedral of St. Mark's, Venice! The formalists classify it as the most splendid example of Byzantine architecture transplanted to the west. But, you forget "classifications" and "terms" in the overpowering moment when, turning into the Plaza di San Marco, you first behold the cathedral shimmering off there, the Sultans of stones, in line, colour, domes and arches, bulbous Campaniles, in jeweled central doorway, and mellow mosaics—the bubble of a dream, it is—that holds, on the purple air of Italy!

Mark never knew he was a saint. But the centuries have crowned his fiery sanctity, his roar for the radiant Christ. His symbol is a Lion. A winged Lion. You see it in the central globe of the Cathedral of St. Mark's. In a field of blue mosaic, you see it on the lowering pier in front of the Campanile, you see it with the great Gospels open, on the Gospel which it holds open. St. Mark's Lion was emblazoned on the flag of the republic, and it was stamped on the current coins.

The Lion of St. Mark. Ever it is written: "The kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence, and the violent take it by force!"

CHINESE DRIVEN FROM MEXICO MAY GO HOME

Washington, Oct. 22.—More than 1,000 Chinamen driven from their homes in Mexico by the campaign being made in that country for exclusion of Asiatic peoples, are waiting patiently in Guatemala pending the result of negotiations between the United States and Mexico.

China made a formal appeal to the United States government asking the good offices of this government in assisting the Chinese to return to their homes in China.

SAV YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN

SPORTOGRAPHY

By "GRAVY."

MAY I NOT suggest that now that the baseball season is over, no more strikes shall be called for a while at least?

Ted Kid Lewis, the former welter-weight title holder, will soon sail for England, the scene of his early triumphs. In England he will enter training for a few contests to be fought at Albert Hall, London. Manager Redmond Barry of the English Boxing club, was in this country recently and signed Lewis for a match with Johnny Basham, the welter-weight champion of England. The bout, which will be of 20 rounds duration, is the most important match Lewis has made and it will be the first time the pair has fought.

Young Mike Donovan to Resume Ring Career

Young Mike Donovan, who recently returned from France, will soon resume his ring career, which he abandoned two years ago. Donovan is in excellent shape and is ready to meet the formidable men of his weight, 158 pounds. Before he joined the colors he defeated some of the boxers who at present are busy hurling challenges in the direction of Mike O'Dowd, the middleweight champion. He once fought Augie Ratner, and in the sixth and last round of the scrap, Ratner was well on the road to being knocked out.

Cricket and Baseball Were Rivals in the Early Days

Nowadays the American is inclined to jeer at the British game of cricket, while the Englishman dismisses baseball as merely "glorified rounders." There was a time, however, when cricket was as popular on this side of the Atlantic as in Great Britain, and when a cricket contest would attract a much bigger crowd than a baseball game. This is, in a way, the birthday of cricket as an American pastime, as it was on Oct. 22, 1835, 81 years ago today, that the first cricket match for money was played in America. The cricket teams of New York and Brooklyn opposed each other on the field of the latter club, and played for \$400 a side.

At that period the game or rounders was popular, and already the sport was beginning to develop into "glorified rounders" now known as baseball. In Philadelphia "rounders" was played at the Olympic club, the first team of its kind in America. In New York and New England distinctive games somewhat resembling baseball were in process of birth, and in 1846 baseball came into being. Even before that Major General Abner Doubleday had originated a game at Cooperstown, N. Y., which was afterward called "Base Ball."

Up to half a century ago, however, baseball had but a small following among adults, and it was usually played by youngsters, by whom it was often called "Two Old Cat," "Three Old Cat," and "Town Ball." In the meantime cricket flourished, and had a large following of "fans" all over the United States and Canada. An encyclopedia published in 1859 does not mention baseball, while it describes cricket as "the favorite outdoor game of Americans, both of town and country."

Professionalism flourished in cricket long before it was thought of in baseball. Most of the early stars of the diamond were also cricketers. In 1857, when the Boston and Athletic clubs toured England and Ireland, they played cricket as well as baseball. They defeated the famous Marlborough club, the Sherfields, the Manchester, and the All-Ireland in Dublin, winning all their contests except one, which was drawn. McBride, the Athletic pitcher, was a fine bowler, and so were the three



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Cleaning and Dyeing: The Nitty Hat Shop, 86 1/2 E. Park; American Cleaning and Dye Works, 1341 Harrison.

Barber Shops: Ed. Swaidner, 133 1/2 W. Br'dway; Con Lowrey, 305 N. Main; Park Barber Shop, 8 E. Park.

Second Hand Furniture: Union Furniture Exchange, 248 E. Park; City Furniture Exchange, 306 E. Park.

Meat Markets: Washington Market, 13 W. Park; Central Market, 323 N. Main; Western Meat Co., 121 E. Park street; Independent Market, 128 E. Park; Second Street Market, 1263-1270 E. Second street.

Opticians: Dr. L. V. Moran, room 104 Pennsylvania block; Powell Jewelry Co., 112 N. Main; Montana Jewelry Co., Opticians, etc., 73 E. Park street.

Tailors: Fashion Tailoring Co., 47 W. Park st.; Bernard Jacoby, Tailor, 43 E. Broadway; E. Zuhl, Tailor, 504 W. Park st.; W. Oertel, 431 1/2 S. Arizona street; Big 4, 17 W. Park st.; Hersh Bros., 83 E. Park; Leslie tailors, 22 West Quartz; Cascade Tailors, 164 West Granite street.

Cigar Factory: Best In The West Cigar Factory, 23 E. Galena.

Auto Repair Shops: Grand Avenue Repair Shop, corner Harrison and Grand.

Banks: Yegen Bros., bankers, Park and Dakota streets.

Baths: Steam Baths, 504 E. Broadway.

Batteries Recharged: Montana Battery Station, 224 S. Arizona.

Coal and Wood: East Side Coal and Wood Yard, Garden avenue, Phone 5456-J.

Boarding Houses: The Belmont, 29 East Quartz st.

DENVER CAR PATRONS TO SETTLE SQUABBLE. Denver, Colo., Oct. 22.—Turnout over this city's street railway problem was to be settled in today's special election on two plans for fixing fares, the elastic fare plan and the service-at-cost scheme. Both specify an initial 6-cent fare with free transfers. The people's choice is supposed to decide the future policy of the city council toward the street railway problem. A good sized vote was expected to be cast as interest in the question is general. Under the service at cost plan, the council would create a board of transit control which would have control over expenditures and services by the street railway company. Returns would be limited to a fixed per cent on the "fair valuation of the railway property, but no guarantee to stockholders is provided. For the service-at-cost plan, fares would start at 6 cents, but might be raised or lowered according to the relation of the company's revenue and expense. If the company low-

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Cut this out, fill in with name and address and mail to Attorney General Palmer.

TO ATTORNEY GENERAL PALMER, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Sir: Montana is now and has been since the beginning of the world war in the grasp of a group of profiteering wholesale and retail dealers in foodstuffs and other necessities, including coal. Prices have been arbitrarily advanced by the dealers to the stage where the incomes of the working people are inadequate to provide for the purchase of sufficient necessities to keep body and soul together, and promises of further increases are made. Our state officials, who have given evidence that they are in league with the food and coal pirates, have failed to give us relief, and we now look to your office to come to our assistance.

As your United States district attorney for Montana you have E. C. Day, a self-confessed bribe-taker and a notorious friend of the interests which are now guilty of profiteering. Mr. Day has not only signally failed to take action against the profiteers, but seems to be extending them every protection in his power.

As the result of the continued increases in price and the inactivity of our state officials as well as Mr. Day, we demand that you, in the interests of the people of the state of Montana, and to the end that the present reign of the plunderband in this state be ended, immediately discharge E. C. Day from the office of United States attorney for the district of Montana and replace him with some one of integrity who will follow your orders and the wishes of the people and prosecute the food hoarders and the profiteers.

(Signed) Name.....

Street No.....

City..... Montana.

WOULD EXALT UNLAWFUL MOTHERHOOD TO HONOR

New York, Oct. 22.—In an address before the international conference of women physicians, Dr. Anna Moutet of France pleaded for the protection of mothers out of wedlock and for children of such mothers. She declared that with the population of the world steadily decreasing, the prejudice which surrounds an unmarried mother and her babe must be banished, and that such motherhood must be placed on the same plane as motherhood in wedlock.

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