

STRIKERS FOR RIGHTS

(Continued from Page Two.)

rect. I repeat that even the most partial observer, after reading these affidavits of hundreds of persons, must conclude that the United States Steel corporation, in its attempt to break the strike...

The A. B. C. of the Plumb Plan

What is the Plumb Plan?

It is a plan for the public ownership and the democracy in the control of the railroads.

Who Has Endorsed It?

The two million organized railroad employees of America; and the American Federation of Labor, approving the principle of government ownership...

How Does It Propose to Buy the Roads?

By issuing government bonds with which to pay for the legitimate private interests in the railroad industry.

How Does It Propose to Operate the Roads?

By a board of 15 directors, five named by the president, to represent the public; five elected by the operating officers; five elected by the classified employees.

Does This Mean Government Operation?

No; it is operation by a board in which those having the responsibility have also the authority. It is superior to government operation because it prevents control by an inefficient bureaucracy; and is true democracy since it gives the men engaged in the industry a voice in its management.

What Becomes of the Surplus?

After operating expenses are paid, and fixed charges are met, including the interest on outstanding government securities, the surplus is divided equally between the government and the men. The employees' portion is to be divided between the managerial and classified employees...

Is This a Bonus System?

No, it is giving those who increase production a share of the results their increased effort has produced; and this share is theirs for as long as they are actually in the service, and is not forfeitable.

Why Do Operating Officials Receive the Larger Rate of Dividend?

Because it serves as a greater stimulus to the group with the most responsibility. And since the operating officials would lose dividends if wages were increased it acts automatically to prevent collusion between labor directors and the operating directors to outvote the public's directors...

Is This the Only Protection for the Public?

No, the rate-making power remains with the interstate commerce commission, and if wages were raised so high that rates had to be increased, the commission could refuse to change them, and shippers might appeal to the courts for redress.

Does This Difference in Dividends Create Hostility Between Officials and Men?

No, because without harmony between them neither group can earn dividends. An official in working for his own dividend is working for the dividend of his subordinates, for one cannot gain unless all gain.

Does the Plan Assure a Decrease in Rates?

It provides that when the government's share of the surplus is 5 per cent or more of the gross operating revenue, rates shall be reduced accordingly to absorb the amount the government receives. For instance: If the entire surplus one year is \$500,000,000, and this is 10 per cent of the gross operating revenue, the government receives \$250,000,000. And because this is 5 per cent, rates are decreased 5 per cent.

Without new economies or new business the profits the next year would be only \$250,000,000, and the employees and the government would receive only half the amount of the year before.

What Does the Government Do With its Share of the Surplus?

It invests it in improvements and extensions, thus adding to the value of the railroads without adding to the fixed charges. It retires the outstanding bonds, thus reducing the fixed charges. Ultimately the public has its railroad service at cost.

Does the Government Pay for All Extensions?

No, the community benefited must pay if it can; if it is able to pay all the building of the extension is obligatory. If it only pays part, the government pays the remainder, but only makes the extension as it deems wise.

How Are Disputes Between Officials and Men Adjusted?

By boards, to which the operating officials elect five members and the men five members. In case of failure to reach an adjustment, the case is appealed to the directors.

Who Determines the Rate of Wages?

The board of directors.

Who Supervises the Purchase of the Roads?

A purchasing board, composed of the interstate commerce commission and three directors of the new government corporation, one director from each group.

Who Decides the Value of the Private Interest in the Railroads?

The courts. It is a judicial question, and is to be answered only after an examination of the charters of the existing companies, the laws under which they were created, and the manner in which the company has lived up to its charter and these laws.

Will the Public Have to Pay for Watered Stock?

No. The public will probably pay less than two-thirds of what the railroads claim as their value.

Are There Other Savings?

Yes, the public can obtain the money to purchase the lines at 4 per cent, whereas the public is now charged rates to guarantee the roads 6 1/2 per cent on their money. The saving on the present capital account of the railroads would be about \$400,000,000, and on an honest valuation would be nearly twice this sum.

Why Is It Called the Plumb Plan?

Because it was conceived by Glenn E. Plumb, general counsel for the Organized Railway Employees of America.

What Can You Do to Help its Realization?

Join the Plumb Plan league (badge membership, \$10 a year; individual membership, \$1, payable to Treasurer, Plumb Plan League, 447-453 Munsie Bldg., Washington), talk with your friends, and write your congressman. It is the only association to secure public ownership that has the endorsement of the organized railroad employees.

Who is Eligible to the League?

Every one who believes that democracy in industry is the solution of the railroad problem.

SPORTOGRAPHY

MAY I NOT ask what men with the third rail habit are going to do with their feet after Jan. 1?

Jimmy Hill Makes Good. Jimmy Hill, the Australian featherweight champion, came to this country a few months ago with intentions of meeting Johnny Kilbane for the world's featherweight title.

Apparently, Hill knew he couldn't get into the ring with Kilbane unless he had proven his worth for a match of that sort, and therefore set out to display his prowess.

While, after months of considerable difficulty, Hill got his chance to show before the American public, Barney Adair was the only boxer who had consented willingly to oppose him.

The match took place in Boston recently, and Hill made good. Adair outweighed the Australian by ten pounds, and at the conclusion of their 12-round encounter the referee rendered a draw verdict signifying that neither man had won.

It was the unanimous opinion among most of the spectators at the ringside that Hill was the victor. They based their claims on the ground that the Antipodean led throughout and landed the cleaner blows during the controversy.

Tim O'Sullivan, manager of Hill, also disagreed with the arbiter's decision, but expressed himself as being content that the merit will gain recognition for Hill in the class he now represents.

"That's all we wanted," declared O'Sullivan, "and we'll make good. We tried hard to get the featherweights into the ring but none of them would listen to our pleading; so therefore we concluded that it would be best to take the lights."

Hill is a featherweight, but can even hold off the lightweight as well as clearly demonstrated against Adair. We're after Leonard now."

New York to Have Salvation Army Horse Show. Printing trade trouble has prevented as yet the distribution of the prize lists for the national horse show, to be held from Nov. 17 to 21, at Madison Square Garden for the benefit of the Salvation Army.

The entries close on Oct. 22, and under normal conditions the prize lists would have been distributed a month ago. It looks now as if the Horse Show association will have to close the entries without any prior distribution of the prize lists, an unprecedented thing. The prospective exhibitors will be reached as far as possible by correspondence.

There will be 172 classes. In addition to the usual blue, red, yellow and white ribbons, there will be cash prizes for the first and second in each class of \$50 and \$25 as the minimum, and the aggregate of money and plate will be \$24,000, or \$5,000 over last year's total premium.

Anniversary of Lang-Squires contest. Bill Lang knocked out Billy Squires in 20th round at Melbourne ten years ago today. This bout was for the heavyweight championship of Australia, once the battlefield of seaman's champions, but now a producer of anguillate lemons.

Squires was hailed as a great champion when he landed in San Francisco in 1907, only to be knocked out in the first round by Tommy Burns. In 1908 the Canadian again knocked out Squires in France, and a little later repeated the trick in Australia. Burns also defeated Lang in two bouts in Australia. Since then Lang has been whopped by Sam Langford, Sam McVey, and several others.

1903—Tommy Burns and Billy Moore fought a 10-round draw at Houghton, Mich.

1911—But Nelson defeated Monte Dale in 15 rounds at Manchester.

Class in Sportography. Answer: On the 1908 season the Cleveland of the American league, made a unique batting record—one that may stand for all time to come.

In the fifth inning of the game with Boston at Cleveland, on June 9, every one of the nine players made a hit and scored a run, which was unprecedented in the annals of major league ball.

What ball player made two home runs in one inning? Look for the answer on Monday.

COVALLIS PLAYS STANFORD (By United Press.) Corvallis, Ore., Oct. 25. The eyes of football fans throughout the west are centered on Corvallis this afternoon while the football warriors of the Oregon agricultural college and Stanford university are battling for honors.

The unusual interest is due to the fact the Palo Alto boys have been playing the Rugby game for years, and this is Stanford's first participation in the Pacific coast collegiate conference.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE TRAIN SCHEDULES. Trains arrive and depart from Butte as follows:

Oregon Short Line. Arrive, 5:05 a. m. and 5:25 p. m. Leave, 7:15 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.

Northern Pacific. East bound trains depart: Local 7:00 a. m.; stub, 10:45 a. m.; No. 2, 8:50 p. m.; No. 42, 10:20 p. m.

West bound trains depart: No. 41, 6:25 a. m.; stub, 7:35 a. m.; No. 1, 9:05 p. m.; Missoula stub, 6:30 p. m.

Local from east arrives 9:15 a. m. and 8:05 p. m. Stub from west arrives 1:00 p. m. and 8:05 p. m. All other trains arrive 10 minutes prior to departure.

Great Northern. Leaves 8:00 a. m. and 5:45 p. m. Arrives 3:40 p. m. and 9:30 p. m.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. East bound leaves 10:45 a. m. and 10:25 p. m.

West bound leaves 11:51 a. m. and 10:10 p. m.

All trains arrive 10 minutes prior to departure.

Butte, Anaconda and Pacific. Leaves 9:30 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m. and 10:15 p. m.

Arrives 8:40 a. m., 12:20 p. m., 4:30 p. m. and 7:45 p. m.

IRISH WORKERS TURN TO O. B. U.

Unions Leveling Up Conditions on Emerald Isle—Industrial Council a Leading Feature.

Dublin—Anyone who reads the inspiring report of a census just completed by the Irish Transport Workers' union cannot fail to observe that this powerful federation of workers, while technically a union merely of laborers in the transport business, is virtually becoming the One Big Union of Ireland.

The census reveals the fact that the union has already surpassed the 120,000-member mark, and that it embraces not only the 17,198 transport and fuel workers, but also 28,941 men and women in the industries, 58,840 workers engaged in one way or another in the production of food, and 5,703 miscellaneous workers, the latter including clerks, school teachers, shop assistants, civil servants, theater employees, etc.

Producers Join Union. In fact, the number of laborers engaged in the production of food which have joined the transport workers is far in excess of any other class of workers, outnumbering even the transport workers themselves by a ratio of three to one.

These food laborers include agricultural workers, gardeners, seedsmen, dairy workers, benders, dovers, bacon factory employees, butchers, jam makers, grocers, bakers, hotel workers, brewery workers, etc., etc.

Among the industries represented in this great union are the building trades (3,259 members), timber mills (2,800), ironworks and foundries (4,112), manure workers (1,939), casual laborers (2,930), tradesmen (1,773), besides many whose total membership affiliated with this union falls short of the 1,000 mark.

Such as quartermen, stonecutters, taxidermists, boot makers, gunners, printers, gas workers, carpet makers, glove makers, etc.

Commenting upon the census report the "Voice of Labor" says: "A marked tendency is the est-

ablishment of industrial councils, for example, each creamery in the south of Ireland is represented on the Creamery Workers' council, which controls the labor in the co-operative creameries in the counties of Limerick, Cork and Tipperary. Road workers, the most numerous class of workers employed by county councils, are acting similarly. A roadmen's council for the county of Limerick was set up the other week. The county of Roscommon has been moving in the same direction.

Joint action in formulating claims is increasingly adopted. The flour and meal milling trade has been organized nationally by the union. Owing to the small number employed in the lesser mills scattered over all Ireland, delegate conferences were impossible but through the union machinery the actual position of the workers was ascertained, demands formulated nationally, discussed locally, and finally agreed to after conferences with the employers.

Leveling Conditions. "No matter how few practitioners of a trade, or how much scattered up and down the country, the union provides the means of linking them together, and leveling up conditions.

"No longer is it necessary for a man to submit to sweating and oppression simply because he works in a small town, remote from his fellow craftsman in the towns.

"Of old, the town-worker was always threatened by the competition of the unorganized workers of the country, who, under pressure of want, came flooding into the towns, willing to work at any price, and to endure the most fearful conditions in workshop or home if they could but live.

"The situation is changed now, thanks to the I. T. and W. U."

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY. (Special to The Bulletin.) Salem, Ore., Oct. 25.—Tomorrow will be "Go to Sunday-school day" in Oregon. The movement to get adults as well as children into the Sunday schools tomorrow was furthered by a proclamation which was issued by Governor O'Connell.

WSS Think In Interest SAVE SAY YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN

Dad Knows Everything

Son—What is the difference between wages and dividends?

Dad—None, only that wages are that portion of your production that you receive and dividends are the portion which you are cheated out of.

Son—Is there any connection between profits and war?

Dad—No, not any more than there is between two distinct quarts of molasses poured into the same jug.

Son—If Jesus Christ should return among us, what position would he be apt to occupy?

Dad—He would likely be general chairman of that portion of the carpenters' union that is affiliated with the I. W. W. organization.

Son—If the packing trust owned all of the cattle in the world, would the price of beef go up?

Dad—Certainly not; who in the name of sam hill do you think could buy it if it went any higher?

Son—If a father should say to his son, "observe the ten commandments and live clean and you will be successful"; do you suppose the son would become a millionaire?

Dad—He might have a fair chance if he failed to take the advice.

Son—If people could hibernates as the bear does, do you think any of the working people would take advantage of the privilege this coming winter?

Dad—I hardly think so, as all of them would have hibernated last winter and never have taken any more chances by returning.

Son—If a man should say to me that he was having 321 ties in eight hours every day and getting \$1.10 for each tie, should I consider that he was making big money?

Dad—Most assuredly not, take my advice and consider him nothing but a liar.

Son—What did mother mean last night when she said she would have the frying pan on your head?

Dad—You'll know more about that in years to come. Run to bed now before I have to take down the razor strap.

D. N. R.

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RIGHT NOW is the time to exchange your fifty-dollar Liberty Bonds for fifty dollars worth of stock in the Butte Daily Bulletin. The fight for liberty, democracy, and all those beautiful things the statesmen have been mouthing about, has not been won "over here," and if you are interested in aiding in the fight, an investment in the FREE PRESS is the most effective assistance you can render.

\$5,000 NEEDED, AND NEEDED BADLY to carry on the defense of the Bulletin staff in the courts. Two members of the staff have been fined a total of \$9,500, on charges of sedition, charges which were the direct result of the effort of the corrupt political machine in Montana to put a free press out of business. The cases have been appealed to the State Supreme Court. It requires money to fight these cases through the various courts; it takes money for traveling expenses, etc., for transcripts of evidence and stenographers' hire. None of the money goes to pay lawyers' fees, the lawyers engaged in the cases not only having donated their services, but actually paying their own expenses. The fines imposed and the expenses of fighting the cases through the courts, are the result of the Bulletin Staff keeping the Bulletin alive, despite the order issued by the copper interests—and if you believe the Bulletin has been of service to the cause of labor and the honest element generally, you should help defray the expenses incident to the fight for a FREE PRESS by contributing according to your means. The need for funds is imperative and you should not delay sending in your contributions. Names of donors to the Free Press Defense Fund will not be published unless by special request, for obvious reasons, but receipts will be given or forwarded by mail. FREE PRESS DEFENSE FUND 101 S. IDAHO BUTTE, MONT.