

Comrade Jawn McIntosh Preaches Clawss Hatred

(Continued from Yesterday.)

And now we approach a tender subject; we feel like complimenting John on the diplomatic manner in which he deals with an incident that almost caused a panic among the copper-collared tribe of editorial flunkies that the Anaconda Mining company maintains throughout this state.

To be perfectly fair, we give John's version first:

Livingston Business Men Take a Stand.

Standing together as a unit the Livingston division of the Montana Associated Industries has determined that the boycott placed against the Livingston Enterprise, the daily paper of that community, by the extreme radical element of the unions of the city, shall not avail. The Enterprise offended the I. W. W. element when it published an editorial on Americanism and criticized at the same time the un-American sentiments expressed by a notorious radical leader at a Labor day meeting. The boycott against the paper followed and at first some of the merchant advertisers showed their timidity and withdrew their advertising. But at a rousing meeting of business men of all classes Friday evening, Oct. 3, it was unanimously decided to support Editor Bob Phillips, in the courageous stand he had taken for right and decency, and accordingly the advertisers resumed. A determined attitude by all upstanding citizens on this question is not only vital to the future of Livingston, but to every city in Montana, as the radicals had declared in open meeting their intention of "putting the Enterprise out of business and then closing down every daily newspaper in Montana in the same way."

We have been very patient in this matter of the Livingston Enterprise and have never commented upon the sad fate that befell this sheet and its editor as a result of a wanton insult given the workers of Livingston, but now that John has kindly opened up the subject, we propose to give our readers the facts.

The Trades and Labor council of Livingston invited W. F. Dunn of Butte to speak at their Labor day celebration. This did not suit the editor of the Enterprise and he prevailed upon the president of the soldiers and sailors' organization to call a special meeting at which the question of protesting the presence of W. F. Dunn in the city was to be decided; the question was voted down by the membership, but in the meantime the enterprising editor of the Enterprise had sent to all papers in the state a story to the effect that the soldiers had protested against Mr. Dunn being allowed to corrupt the minds of Livingston's citizens.

In justice to the editor of the Enterprise, it should be stated that W. F. Dunn has been convicted of sedition under the Montana state sedition law and that this gentleman was probably actuated by a feeling of

loyalty to his state; the fact that the state is at present owned by the Anaconda Mining company and its subsidiaries, who likewise own the Enterprise, is thought by some to have increased his zeal.

Be that as it may, Mr. Dunn spoke in Livingston to one of the largest audiences ever gathered there; his speech was not reported in detail, but it is stated that he told some very embarrassing facts concerning the capitalistic control of governors, courts, newspapers and officialdom in general in Montana and throughout the United States.

The Enterprise made some very nasty comments on the taste displayed by the workers in the choice of a speaker, and the Central Labor council retorted by boycotting the Enterprise and its advertisers. Livingston is a working-class town, most of the heads of families are employed in the Northern Pacific shops. The rest of the town, with a few exceptions, lives on them and on the unwary tourists that pass through on their way to Yellowstone Park.

The advertising formerly carried by the Enterprise rapidly diminished to the vanishing point.

The incident occurred in the first week of September, and it was not until Oct. 3 that Comrade McIntosh was able to partially rally the badly scattered forces of his associated industrialists. John states that after "a rousing meeting" of the advertisers resumed.

Not all of them, John, not all! Those that did are suffering decided decrease in business and the boycott is still on; a co-operative buying movement is starting and, meanwhile, many of the Livingston workers are making their purchases in the neighboring cities.

However, John should be given credit for the heroic manner in which he responded to the S. O. S. call of the Livingston Enterprise—backed up by a mandate from the Sixth Floor of the Hennessy building. (For the benefit of our readers outside the state who may not understand the allusion, we will say that the main offices of the Anaconda Mining company are on the sixth floor of the Hennessy building.)

We have no doubt that John, realizing as he does the sublime nature of the work to which he devotes his spare time for a paltry five or six thousand per year, did the very best he could to preserve the freedom of the kept press; the chief trouble, as we understand it, was that there wasn't much he could do.

The lesson that the Enterprise has not yet fully mastered has been an expensive one; the Enterprise, its court editor and the autocrats who furnish the money with which he buys the bread of shame

will yet learn that the workers sooner or later become tired of being insulted and browbeaten.

A royal personage of France and the late czar of Russia were also slow to learn.

The versatile John next deals with the steel strike; the mis-statements of fact contained below are probably attributed to John's lack of reliable information; we do not believe he would consciously misrepresent conditions—unless he thought he could strengthen his case:

Why Strike Against Steel Industry Will Fail.

Unless forced by some agency outside the present contending forces to change its attitude, the steel industry will win in the gigantic fight forced upon it by the militant wing of the American Federation of Labor. Public sentiment is against the strike for the reason the United States Steel corporation pays the highest wages in the world for similar work. Since 1914—just five years—this company has increased wages 100 per cent. The steel industry has always been operated, and successfully so, under the open shop plan, which means no discrimination, regardless of a worker's union or non-union affiliations. Despite President Wilson's urgent plea not to call the strike until an effort had been made to avert it, the strike was called for the avowed purpose of forcing the "closed shop" system on the steel industry. But few of the steel mills have been forced to close. Not more than 50 per cent of the workers walked out and thousands have since returned. The majority of the steel plants are now operating from 35 to 100 per cent capacity. It has developed at the senate inquiry that the following wages prevail: Steel sheet rollers, \$28.60 per day; sheet heaters, \$24.12; roughers, \$14.92; steel pourers, \$12.84; vessel men, \$14.63; engineers and manipulators, \$12.03. These are daily wages paid for an eight-hour day turn. Common labor, made up mostly of foreigners, is paid \$1.50. The senate inquiry also developed the fact that President Gompers, and other conservative leaders of the American Federation, advised against the strike, but that they were afraid of the holsevist element in the unions. They admit the I. W. W. fermented the trouble.

It is probably a source of regret to John and his employers that the strike of the workers in the steel industry is a strike of the workers themselves and not of officers; the fact that Gompers "and other conservative leaders" advised against the strike and that this action calls forth applause from the crumb-gatherers of capitalism will not raise officjaldom in the estimation of the workers.

The high wages paid in the occupations cited by John are earned by workers employed on the tonnage basis, piece workers, a negligible percentage of the employes of the steel trust.

In 1914 the average wage in the steel mills for a 12-hour day, seven days per week, was \$1.88; the

100 per cent increase of which John speaks so glibly, means nothing in the light of these figures.

The steel trust refused to live up to an eight-hour award handed down by the war labor board and for months previous to the strike—as a long settled policy in fact—had been discharging men who belonged to a union.

Despite the efforts of the thousands of gunmen, of the state constabulary of Pennsylvania, the declaring of martial law in Gary and other steel-trust towns, the industry is completely tied up, and already many commercial plants are finding it impossible to get iron and steel products.

As to the eventual outcome of the strike, John knows as much as we do, and that is nothing.

This much can be said, however; if the strike is lost it will be because the steel trust has at its command all the forces of organized government and is allowed to enforce its machine-gun rule in the struck territories as it is now doing.

Any man or organization who has knowledge of the fact that the steel-group is a law unto itself, who is familiar with the despotic attitude of E. H. Gary at the industrial conference and before the senate investigating committee, must necessarily believe in and advocate the cold-blooded murder of men, women and children when the issue is one of corporate greed versus human rights.

England next attracts John's attention:

Britain's Industrial Crisis Is Past.

The British government has been grappling with the greatest domestic upheaval in her history. The British cabinet, after careful investigation, is convinced the trouble is of revolutionary origin and that the leaders seek to overthrow the government and bring the country to "the same industrial ruin that has crushed Russia. The railroads were seriously crippled by the strike of railroad workers and the coal miners threatened to strike in sympathy. Meanwhile the government refused to deal with the workers while the latter were on strike in violation of their contract to keep at work pending adjustment. The strikers then returned and the differences will be arbitrated.

We had hoped that not knowing anything about domestic conditions, John would display some knowledge of foreign affairs, but must confess our disappointment.

The truth of the matter is that the English government had not only to settle with the striking railway men but had also to raise their first offer of a minimum wage of 30 shillings to 51 shillings.

The government had to settle with the strikers before they returned to work.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

The Butte Daily Bulletin
 Issued Every Evening, Except Sunday, by THE BULLETIN PUBLISHING CO.
 Entered as Second-Class Matter, December 18, 1917, at the Postoffice at Butte, Montana under Act of March 3, 1879.
 PHONES: Business Office, 52; Editorial Rooms, 292
 BUSINESS OFFICE AND EDITORIAL ROOMS, 101 SOUTH IDAHO STREET
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
 One Month.....\$1.00 Six Months.....\$5.00
 Three Months.....\$2.75 By the Year.....\$9.50
 The Daily Bulletin is on sale every day at the following places in Butte:
 Jacques Drug Co., Harrison and Cobban
 George A. Ames, Jr., 216 1/2 N. Main St.
 International News Stand, S. Arizona St.
 Palace of Sweet, Mercury and Main Sts.
 Everybody's News Stand, 215 S. Montana
 Depos Drug Store, 828 East Front St.
 P. O. News Stand, West Park St.
 Harkins' Grocery, 1025 Talbot Ave.
 Heloux Confectionery, 735 East Park St.
 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1919.

"STATESMANSHIP" OF CAPITALISM.

The debate in the house of representatives and the senate these days reads a good deal like the minutes of the proceedings of the reichstag during the war.

Senators and congressmen are vying with one another in an apparent attempt to see who can introduce the most drastic and far-reaching legislation curbing the activities of the workers.

Denunciation of labor leaders and labor unions fill the pages of the Congressional Record, exceeding in venom the abuse of the kaiser that was so general a short time ago, but that has lately become unpopular owing to a community of interest being discovered.

The Industrial Workers of the World have been forgotten for the time being, and this over-worked govt of the publicity seekers is being given a much needed rest.

The truth of the matter is that that congressmen and senators, never too well supplied with anything but Dutch courage, have been reading the dope carried in the capitalist press especially for their consumption and have become hysterical with fear.

The present situation illustrates better than anything that has occurred for a long time the feeling of helplessness that sweeps over the exploiters and their representatives when it is found that a large group of the despised workers are determined to exercise their economic power to enforce their demands.

The "statesmen" of capitalistic government have but one remedy for this condition, the use of the armed forces of the capitalist state.

Their function is to protect the right of the exploiter to rob, cheat and steal, and they are not at all concerned about the methods used; it is entirely possible that much blood may be spilled to protect the sacred rights of the coal barons, as it is now being spilled to protect the sacred rights of the steel lords, and as long as the workers have not the power to fix the rules of the game, as long as that power is in the hands of labor's historical enemy, no appeal to the humanitarian sentiments of the rulers is going to do any good.

Humanitarianism is always subordinated to the economic interests of an individual or a class.

AN INTERESTING PHENOMENON.

The blood of the editor of one of our morning papers boils

this morning at the news that the cook on some government steamer threw overboard some hundreds of pounds of meat.

Despite the prevailing low temperature, it doesn't take much to make the blood of this gentleman seethe and bubble, always providing that his increased temperature doesn't incommode the financial interests that he serves.

It is a constant source of wonder to us to see the harmless incidents on which the editors of the courtisan press vent their anger.

Their blood never boils at the spectacle of liberty be-paved; no expression of even mild disapproval comes from them when a woman of 60 years is deliberately murdered by the gunmen of the steel trust; corporations can recruit private armies and wage bloody war upon their revolting slaves, but these prostitutes still remain calm; a legislature may meet and abrogate the most sacred rights of the citizenry at the behest of hoary privilege without a single protest from things whose blood boils at the waste of a few pounds of meat by a government servant.

The feeling induced by reading this slush is similar to that experienced by a boy when he first attempts to chew tobacco. Apart from the ethical issue involved, the boiling of the blood of copper journalists is not without interest for students of natural science, chiefly because it has long been held that the blood of the reptilian Americans—one of the lowest orders of vertebrates—is always cold.

SENATORIAL STUPIDITY.

Senator McKellar proposes, through the medium of a bill he has introduced, to deport anyone who advocates changing the government of the United States, either peaceably or forcibly, or who directly or indirectly, publicly or privately, associates himself or herself with any person or persons having such purposes.

Why not acknowledge that we are governed by a dictatorship, invoke the doctrine of divine right, and get the thing over with at once?

We might remind the senator that oppressive laws have never yet, as even recent history proves, stopped the onward march of progress; nor have we the contempt for the spirit of the American people that the senator displays.

We are convinced that if such a measure is ever enacted and placed on the statute books of this nation that, while for a time it may cause the jailing and deportation of many persons, in a very short time it, with its author, his colleagues and the interests they represent, will be swept into oblivion by an upheaval that will change the entire political and economic structure of our society.

It is interesting to note that the passage of this measure would immediately outlaw at least one of the constitutions of the states that make up this nation, that of New Hampshire.

A clause in that document reads:

Government being instituted for the common benefit, protection, and security of the whole community, not for the private interest or emolument of any one man, family, or class of men; therefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people of right ought, and may, reform the old or establish a new government. The doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind.

The ruling class has always been particularly stupid in every era immediately preceding their downfall, and as spokesmen

for an imperialism that is as stupid as it is ruthless, our senators are no exception to the rule.

DYNAMITING WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INDIA.

You remember the terrible crimes committed by the kaiser's aerial forces in bombarding defenseless cities and thus slaying helpless women and innocent children. You recall the torrent of condemnation which swept this country when the stories were told of the mangled bodies of the victims. Our motion picture theaters depicted the gruesome scenes and our magazines added their lurid articles to arouse our indignation. Later, if it is true, we also bombed civilians in unfortified cities. All these incidents became part of the methods used and justified by the fact of war.

It is one of the evils of war that the weapons developed in the course of the conflict are afterwards used by the ruling class of the world to suppress the opposition. So also the dropping of bombs on defenseless and unoffending people which, even during the war, was terrible to all right-thinking persons, has become a weapon for the rulers of society.

Not content with shooting down those who object to the tyrannical rule of the English capitalists in India, the military government of that unhappy land has now resorted to the use of the bomb to terrorize its opponents. Some of the inhabitants of that English dependency have been so foolish as to take the doctrine of the "self-determination of peoples" in earnest and reached the ridiculous conclusion that they had a right to select their own officials and make their own laws. Of course, the "uppah class" has no desire to relinquish its power of gouging the poverty-stricken Indians. In spite of the fact that no native of that country is allowed by law to carry as much as a stick for self-defense, the movement for self-rule became so widespread that martial law was declared in some provinces and the military fired on the people.

An associated press dispatch of April 15 stated that airplanes had been used to bomb the protesters, and a later cable asserted that there had already been hundreds of casualties. What has happened in the last few days is unknown, as all news from that quarter is apparently censored.

Accompanying this nationalistic movement is also a great labor unrest. India has always been notorious for its poverty-stricken working class. Over a hundred thousand of these workers in the cotton mills of Bombay struck a few weeks ago. Other labor uprisings have occurred.

Will American labor stand idly by while its brothers in another land are put down in this ruthless manner? Remember, if the airplane and the armored tank can be successfully used against the strikers in India, they can, and they will, be used against the strikers in America. Already the capitalistic masters of this country are planning their use.

Now is the time for the common people of the whole world, India, America, and every other nation, to join together in a mighty effort to overthrow the system which forges the chains of ever-recurring war and fraternal slaughter upon them.

Men and women of labor: Bring this subject up in your labor meetings. Use the tremendous power of your economic organizations to prevent this ruthless oppression of the labor movement in other countries.

Raise your protest everywhere against the use of bombs and the slaughter indiscriminately of innocent women and children. Self-rule for India, Egypt, as well as Ireland, and the right of the workers everywhere to control the conditions of their own lives.

DR. P. H. McCARTY

(Continued From Page One.)

loosed pending trial under bonds of \$500.

According to the allegations made against the doctor by the United States authorities, it is asserted that on Feb. 26, Dr. McCarthy "unlawfully, feloniously, wilfully, knowingly and wickedly" conspired with A. F. Toler, Inc., a South Main street drug company, to violate the Harrison drug act. The charge of conspiracy is sustained by further allegations that on May 8, May 24, June 6, July 2, and on other dates, the Toler drug company "fraudulently" used the forms provided by the internal revenue department to procure stocks of narcotics, and that on numerous dates which are specified, "issued alleged 'phony' prescriptions to certain addicts or 'dope fiends' for the purpose of aiding them to buy from Toler quantities of the drug they craved. It is alleged that the number of prescriptions issued and the amounts of the drugs were not compatible with the number of prescriptions or the quantities of the drugs required by the addicts as a means of curing them of the habit.

Some of the persons mentioned in the indictment as having been steady patrons of Dr. McCarthy for prescriptions and of Toler for the actual drugs, are:

Eddie Day, Ed Kane, Mrs. Reel, Jack Casey, Bart Brown, G. F. O'Grady, Jack Harris, Mrs. Brookfield and William Handley.

Numerous dates are mentioned upon which the doctor ministered to the wants of the alleged drug fiends, by issuing prescriptions to them for Toler to fill. The indictment specifically declares the prescriptions were not written and issued to the addicts in good faith and as a means of bettering their physical condition and health, but for the purpose of allowing them to satisfy their cravings.

A similar indictment was returned by the grand jury against Dr. J. S. Hammond, who also is alleged to have entered into a conspiracy with A. F. Toler to supply a number of "hop heads" with narcotic drugs illegally, and in violation of the terms of the Harrison act.

Both Drs. Hammond and Toler were also arraigned in court this morning, and as in the case of Dr. McCarthy, they were released under bonds of \$500.

MANY DROWNED

(Continued From Page One.)

time to dress and to gather their belongings.

The boat was trembling and was fairly atop the pier when Captain Miller ordered all hands to jump. Men and women all over the quaking sides of the ship or jumped to the surface of the water. Most of them were in their night clothes over which they had thrown a few outer garments.

Bulletin Want Ads Get Results. Phone 52.