

George W. Jones never could have got a job as editor of an Amalgamated or Clark newspaper. Because the Amalgamated and W. A. Clark will not employ tolerably honest men as editors... Clark's and the Amalgamated papers have no influence with intelligent men in Montana.—Richard R. Kilroy, now editor of the Anaconda Standard, in the Butte Evening News, August 19, 1904.

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, 62; EDITORIAL ROOMS, 292. BUSINESS OFFICE AND EDITORIAL ROOMS, 101 S. IDAHO ST. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Month \$1.00 Six Months \$5.00 Three Months 2.75 By the Year 9.50

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE Montana State Federation of Labor; Metal Trades Council of Butte; Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly; State Metal Trades Council.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1920.

"Anything is non-democratic that interferes with a democratic millionaire's power to line the people up and go through their pockets."—From the Butte Evening News, August 25, 1904, Richard R. Kilroy, editor, now editor of the Anaconda Standard.

The New Savior---Ludendorff

How things have changed! The hated Ludendorff, once the target for the batteries of the apostles of world-democracy is now featured on the front pages of the capitalist press as the savior of civilization, his words given emphasis by a position that was once reserved for one Woodrow Wilson!

What is it General Ludendorff says that thus stirs the reptilian hearts of the kept-press editors? Does he renounce his allegiance to Mars and emphasize the need of world peace? Not by any means. He sounds a call to arms!

This time he does not ask a disillusioned and starving German working class to rally to the defense of "Deutschland Uber Alles," but he calls upon the imperialists of all the world to mobilize their forces for a dictatorship of capital. His remedy for war is more war. With his own nation sunk in an abyss of misery opened by war, dragging down with it the governments of a dozen other nations, this disciple of blood and iron is allowed to pose as an adviser of humanity by a frenzied ruling class.

Let it not be forgotten that Ludendorff speaks not only for the Junkers but for Lloyd George, Millerand and the sick man in the White House, for the imperialists who drenched the world in blood and who still hope to see red cataracts pouring from the veins of the workers in another awful struggle.

The Polish adventure is at an end. Trade routes are opened from Russia into Germany or will be unless backed by France and England. Germany can be induced to declare war on the Russian Soviet republic. The imperialists are gnashing their teeth as they see their Polish dupes forced to beg for peace, Winston Churchill, the war lord of Great Britain, by the evidence of documents brought back from Russia by the British Labor mission, stands convicted of duplicity that is without parallel in diplomacy annals. He has lied monstrously to the British people and murdered while he lied. His every effort to reduce the Russian people to slavery by backing the Yudenichs, the Kolchaks and the Denikins has ended in bloody failure. Compared to this red-handed monster, the kaiser is an innocent babe. Egypt, India and Ireland are in revolt. English imperialism sees its far-flung empire crumbling, its millions of oppressed slaves rebelling against its rule. The bankers of France face ruin because a Germany they depended upon to pay is also ruined. Maddened by failure, the three groups now intend to pool their interests in another insane attempt to preserve themselves at the expense of the masses.

Ludendorff's memorandum, made public at Washington yesterday, is the rallying cry of the world's imperialists, in which he offers himself as a leader in another war. "Foch has failed. Try me!" is the burden of his song.

That the plan of Ludendorff for a mobilization of the forces of imperialism against the Russian workers, whose score or more of peace offers have been rejected is being considered by the two imbeciles—Lloyd George and Millerand—who compose the supreme council, is evidenced by the softening of the terms to Germany. Concessions have been made to the German government in the hope of placating the German masses to the point where they can again be driven to the slaughter. That the French government has consented to the modification of the terms of peace is more evidence of the desperate straits in which imperialism finds itself.

It is hoped to persuade the American government to be a party to the insane scheme because America's money and raw materials are needed; indeed, they are indispensable. In other words, an Anglo-Franco-German alliance for military purposes with the United States furnishing the necessary finances, is the latest plan of a fear-maddened imperialism.

It is not yet too late to avoid much of the misery of the change hastened by the world war from capitalism to co-operation, but if the war lords are allowed to rule much longer and prevent a rapid return to intensified production of necessities by diverting the energies of the workers to war, then the world faces famine and millions will pay the penalty for their stupidity in allowing the rule of these cultures to continue.

When capitalism reaches the point where a Ludendorff becomes its oracle, it is time that it was laid away, time it was buried so deep that its noxious odor cannot further poison a sickened world.

Sad Plight of the Butte Miner

Indicative of the desire of the Miner to stem the rapidly increasing number of its subscribers who are dropping their subscriptions and to increase, if possible, the number of its readers between now and election time, and at the same time make the subscribers pay for the extra inducements the "red rag of Broadway" offers to subscription solicitors, is the published announcement in this morning's Miner of the contemplated increase in subscription rates to \$1 per month, a 20 per cent increase.

In its published announcement the Miner attributes the necessity for increased subscription rates to the increase in the cost of print paper. Admitting that the cost of print paper has increased greatly, an actual fact, it would appear from circum-

"Maybe the Miner thinks it is democratic for a man elected by democrats to the United States senate (W. A. Clark) to sell himself to the Amalgamated, and non-democratic for a senator to stay with the people."—From the Butte Evening News, August 26, 1904, Richard R. Kilroy, editor, now editor of the Anaconda Standard.

stances which have come to light that the real reason for the Miner's increase in subscription rates, however, is based not so much upon the extra cost of paper, but upon the added inducements the newspaper's business department is offering subscription solicitors for subscribers who can be persuaded to take the Miner's daily course in anti-labor and anti-farmer propaganda for three months straight, or up to election time. Here is what the Miner's business office confides to its subscribers in the published announcement of the increased rates this morning:

The increasing price of print paper compels this newspaper to announce an advance in subscription rates, effective Aug. 1, 1920.

The Butte Miner has hesitated from time to time in making this announcement, but contracts just signed with the paper mills, at an advance of 87 per cent, forces the issue.

The Miner, delivered to regular subscribers in Butte, its environs and Anaconda after Aug. 1 will cost \$1 a month or \$11 a year, when paid in advance.

And here is a reprint of the "confidential" dope sent out on Miner letterheads, signed by O. L. Brooks, circulation manager, to news agents and subscription solicitors within the week:

\$5 FOR INCREASE OF 5. \$10 FOR INCREASE OF 10.

WHAT IS THE BIG IDEA? It is this: The Butte Miner needs circulation on the Daily NOW. We want it, YOU CAN GET IT and we are willing to pay you for it.

We will pay at the rate of \$1.00 for an increase of one copy providing you will agree to hold the increase for three months.

We will either mail you a check for the \$5 or \$10 or we will place it to your credit. All increases must be for Daily and Sunday issues. We can't afford to pay you for Sunday increases alone.

Yours very truly,

THE BUTTE MINER CO.

O. L. BROOKE, Circulation Manager.

The above "confidential" letter to news agents was sent them previous to the announcement of the increased subscription rates to become effective August 1, so it seems that in order to obtain more readers for the distorted bunk that the Miner publishes under the guise of news matter and editorials, the paper is willing to give its solicitors \$1 for each three months' subscription under the present rate of 80 cents a month, which arrangement would net the newspaper \$1.40 for three months. However, by increasing the subscription rates to \$1 per month, the Miner finds itself still able to pay its subscription agents \$1 for each three months' subscription and at the same time net \$2 clear instead of the \$1.40 as formerly, or 60 cents additional revenue, which 60 cents, of course, is paid by the subscriber.

"Beginning August 1," said one news agent in a Montana town, who is in Butte today, "I will not handle subscriptions for the Miner except in cases where persons voluntarily urge me to send in their subscriptions. Eighty cents a month is too much for anyone to have to pay for the class of stuff with which the Miner's columns are filled; so a dollar a month is just 20 cents more in the nature of profiteering.

"Of course," mused the agent, "there are still some people who bear out the truth of Barmen's famous declaration by buying the Miner in the expectation of getting unbiased news, and some of these, I presume will be willing to pay the dollar a month rate."

No Demand for Victory Medals

As an evidence of how the soldiers feel about Victory medals, a recent dispatch from Washington states that instead of being swamped with applications for the Victory medal, the war department has received only 50,000 since June 21, when distribution was commenced by the army. The department had prepared to issue approximately 35,000 a day, at which rate it would have taken four months to complete the distribution. At the rate applications have been coming in, however, it would take almost six years to issue the medals to the men entitled to receive them. The indications are that Liberty bonds and Victory medals are not in high esteem among the people.

Again may it be said that actions speak louder than words. Can't Wilson and the rest of them see that the American people are sick and tired of all this war stuff? Along with other things, it must be plain to every official in Washington that the indemnity game is about up. British and French officials have long ago quit trying to suck blood out of a turnip, so they insist on another war, more Liberty bonds, and more Victory medals. Soon the American people will be called upon to live on all kinds of odds-and-ends, in order to save American wheat for our "Allies." The Allies, this time, are making arrangements to include Germany, for the Russian Soviet government is threatening Berlin, something the French and British never could do. This may be sheer magnanimity on the part of the allies, and in that case, nothing is to be said.

The amount the United States loaned to the Allies in the last fiscal year was \$12,133,028. The total loans to the Allies, as shown by the balance sheet, are \$9,555,622,014. The year from June 1919 to June 1920 has been a year of peace. That is we are at peace with Russia, but at war with Germany. We are simply being bilked out of our eye-teeth. What will be our position at the end of next June, a year from now? If the American workingman is in anyway interested in maintaining his home and family above the rat-and-rice standard of living, he will speak up with a strong and powerful answer next November or sooner.

That "law and order" must be maintained during industrial disputes is fine and dandy for those who make the law; but the impartial protection of life and property from armed thugs, gunmen, and private armies still waits. The slackening pace of industrial output is one of the means employed to keep order.

THE ECONOMIC STATE

(By SCOTT NEARING.)

(Staff Writer, the Federated Press.)

The capitalist state was transformed by the war. By the very nature of the conflict, the governments of France, Great Britain and the United States were compelled to do things that were wholly repugnant to the principles upon which these governments were supposed to be organized and maintained.

The political state, supervising private capitalist enterprises, became, under war stress, an economic state, functioning as a producer and distributor of the necessities of national life.

Germany had set a high standard of state capitalism. The allies pushed far beyond her beginnings. She cared for the health of her workers; conserved her resources; subsidized important industries. The government was a wise parent, directed by the ruling class, and in their interest. Mad-cap competition was forbidden. The state was an organization with power and vitality.

The latest figures that have been issued and the latest ideas that have been inspired by the directing group in the great capitalist countries give some idea of the lengths to which the allied nations have gone along the road that leads to state capitalism.

During the early days of the war Mr. Wilson made a speech in which he scored the Germans for subsidizing private enterprises, citing their merchant marine as an example. No sooner was the United States in the war than it entered upon a shipping program that for completeness puts the best efforts of the German state to shame. The German government merely subsidized private enterprise. The government of the United States built the ships, equipped them, determined their routes and rates and went into the shipping business. On Jan. 1, 1919, the United States shipping board was in possession of 2,700,000 tons of shipping; on May 1, 1920, it had a total gross tonnage of 6,599,801 tons. The new shipping act provides for the continuance of the shipping board as a peace-time organization; for the subsidy of certain forms of shipping; for the retention of the government built ships under American control; and in general for the building of an American merchant marine under government auspices.

A suggestion of the growth of state capitalism in Great Britain is contained in the revised budget estimate recently published by Austin Chamberlain. In one of his tables, he compares the expenditures of the United Kingdom for 1913-14 with the proposed expenditures for 1920-21. Roughly, they are as follows:

National debt, (1913-14), £24,500,000; fighting service, (1913-14), £86,000,000; civil service, (1913-14), £25,000,000; revenue department, (1913-14), £20,500,000. National debt, (1920-21), £345,000,000; fighting service, (1920-21), £269,200,000; civil service, (1920-21), £55,600,000; revenue department, (1920-21), £61,300,000.

The most astonishing thing about these figures is not the increase of the cost of the fighting service to a little over three-fold the pre-war

figure, but the increase of the cost of civil service by ten-fold. What is the character of this increase in the civil service? The larger sums are to be spent in the prosecution of a state capitalism program. For example, the expenditure for old-age pensions is doubled; the expenditure for public education is increased from nineteen to fifty-seven millions of pounds; the appropriation for boards of agriculture is increased six-fold; the appropriation for labor and unemployment stands at more than twenty-five millions of pounds in place of the pre-war figure of one million pounds. Then there are the appropriations for "railway agreements" (£23 millions); for the broad subsidy (£45 millions); for the coal mines deficiency (£15 millions); for the transport subsidy (two millions); and for export credits (two millions). The British empire is going into the field of capitalist state enterprise, in very much the same way that the German empire entered the same field a generation ago.

Paul Deschanel, in an introduction to a book on "The Economic War in Our Colonies," gives his opinion regarding the function of the modern state. He has referred to the heavy inroads made by the Germans in the French colonial markets, and to the fact that the war opened these markets again to the possibility of French competition. He writes: "An opening for general commerce to the extent of 150 millions is created. Shall we allow others to take advantage of it? All of the initiative, all efforts, official or private should be directed to the same end. We must stimulate the efforts of our colonial bureaus, of our chambers of commerce, of our colonial offices. Public authority must favor the development of our merchant marine, and the colonial tariff policy must be put in harmony with the new circumstances, which arise out of the economic conferences of the allies."

In that one paragraph is summarized the theory of the capitalist state—public power directed in the interest of economic advantage. The French government is following this principle, indirectly, in its present near east policy. The new British budget accepts it entirely. The shipping policy adopted by the United States is in harmony with the demands. The economic state—managed by the owning class and manipulated in their interest, is becoming a reality of the new world of state capitalism.

Ten millions of men laid down their lives; treasures were spent with a lavish hand; the world suffered the agonies of war for four years in order that the class which ruled economically might have unquestioned political power. Many words have been spoken about the war in military or levity or scorn, but that is the grim reality. The economic power of the owning class has outweighed the yearnings and hopes of the hundreds of millions, and so must it continue while the hundreds of millions remain shorn of their economic power.

Church Liberals and Big Business

By CHARLES M. KELLEY.

Failure of the Interchurch World Movement, the most ambitious plan of co-operation ever attempted by the churches in America, directs attention anew to the determination of large business interests to dominate every channel of thought and action in this country.

When the Interchurch industrial program ran counter to the wishes and the interests of Big Business, its end was inevitable. A survey of the steel industry, undertaken despite the active opposition of the steel trust could not secure a report of this survey by purchase, it sent its agents to steal it. That failing, it combined with big business to destroy the movement by withholding from it funds that had been pledged and which were necessary to the carrying out of its program.

As long ago as 1908 the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, which was the active force back of the Interchurch movement, adopted an industrial program which recognized the right of collective bargaining and demanded the correction of industrial ills that were "destructive of civilization and contrary to the teachings of Jesus Christ." It declared that the present industrial system was on trial, and favored reforms that ultimately would establish democracy in industry.

It was pursuant to the declaration that the industrial relations department of the Interchurch movement made its survey of the steel and coal industries and was about to extend its investigations into other fields when the crisis became acute. Forty millions of dollars that had been promised by "friends" were withheld and there was nothing to do but wind up the affairs of the organization. It owes more than six millions of dollars, guaranteed by large industrial interests.

While Big Business has not yet gained control of the conscience of the nation, it has a strangle-hold on the pocketbook, and without ample funds it was impossible to continue a scheme as ambitious and comprehensive as the co-ordination of the activities of all evangelical churches.

Warning came to the religious leaders through the official publications of the Manufacturers' association that unless they abandoned their "meddling" in industrial matters they would find it difficult to maintain their collections. The first definite statement of the case was handed to the annual convocation of the Young Women's Christian association at Cleveland, O., in April, this year, when "Industry," official organ of the manufacturers, declared that business men took exceptions to its industrial platform, and that if it were not ratified retaliatory measures would be adopted by them. The Y. W. C. A. reaffirmed its

platform and Mrs. Helen Gould Shepley, owner of stocks and bonds, resigned as president. Whether the organization will suffer from lack of funds for the future to determine, Big Business, in plain words, has told it that it need expect neither sympathy nor support from that quarter.

The leaders of the Interchurch movement, progressive and far-seeing men and women, would not recant their "industrial heresy" and were preparing to extend their work when the foundations were pulled from under their organization by large industrial interests. Early in the year John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Stephen H. Dodge, and some lesser financiers had promised to supply funds with which to maintain the organization's activities, but none of this money was forthcoming and there remained only one course open to the religious leaders. They have taken it reluctantly to be sure, but not until the public had been made aware of the sinister and sly methods that are employed by Big Business to dominate even the churches of the country.

The steel report, said to be a damning statement of the crimes of the steel industry, is a document of more than 80,000 words, with exhibits that bring it up to 250,000 words, the public being advised that the complete document is "too long for general reading."

This action was taken after two agents of the steel trust made an earnest appeal to the general committee to withhold publication of the report. They represented that the church was making a serious error in taking sides in industrial disputes and stated, emphatically that its business was with the hereafter and not with now and here.

It is an interesting issue, and its final determination will show whether material forces are stronger than spiritual forces.

BANKS AND WARS

By MAX WORTH.

European Staff Writer, the Federated Press.

Paris—The drama of the Near East continues to unfold. It is the old drama of financial imperialism in a new garb of international mandatories.

The French chamber, by a vote of 478 to 83, approved the policy of the government in its prosecution of the war in Syria. Thus, without the sanction of the league of nations, and without any necessity for the spreading of democracy in the Near East, the war has recommenced by an official vote in that very nation which took the

lead in saving the world from German militarism.

Why is this? A part of the answer is given by Pierre Brizon in the current issue of La Vague. "No sooner was the war finished," he writes, "than on Jan. 2, 1919, there was organized the Bank of Syria. Capital, ten millions; general office, Paris; agencies, Marseilles, Beyrouth in the Levant; at the head a banker, Felix Vernes, of the great bank of Vernes & Co., Paris; among the directors, the great Catholic banker Lehidoux."

Brizon names some of the other directors, who have their connections with all of the leading banking circles of high finance in Paris. "Do you think," he demands, "that these men will prove to be enemies of colonial expenditures? What does it matter," he continues, "if the peasant and the worker pay the bill up into the billions? It is of little consequence that 70,000 workers are being employed under in this new cotton factory, as soldiers."

The political connections of the Bank of Syria are no less significant than its economic connections. Brizon shows that it is affiliated, through its directors with powerful influences in the chamber of deputies; in the colonial office, in the senate, and also in the ministry itself. "You see, in Syria," Brizon concludes, "70,000 soldiers; in Morocco, 86,000 soldiers; the great war 11,000,000 of dead. It is like the exterior boulevards of Paris. At midnight they kill there for money."

"DEEP STUFF"

(Continued from Page One.)

from a high source. You learn that we are lifting the restrictions that we have had against exchange transactions between the United States and Russia. Of course there has been a serious difficulty about Russian gold exports, which are the basis of credit. Esthonia got some Russian gold under the terms of her peace treaty, but Swedish banks were afraid to take it, as France had protested title to Russian gold. A British bank also stopped a deal involving a million of this gold, for the same reason.

Is there any real cloud on the title to Russia's gold? Well, the commercial interests of the country ought at least to know what has happened in that connection thus far. Of course, we would not care to say that there is any cloud on the title. Yes, the Soviet government has it, except for the amounts that it has paid out.

Next you learn from high authority that letters cannot be sent into Russia, because we have no postal treaty with Russia at present. Nobody happens to remember, at the moment, that we have no postal treaty with Germany, nor Austria nor Hungary, yet American mail goes freely into all these countries. We are to keep up the bars against mail for or from Soviet Russia indefinitely. Mail has no essential connection with getting trade. Trade connections with Soviet Russia must be made by means of personal barter, between man and man; that's the condition that exists.

At intervals you get a gleam of hope that in reporting the information you will be permitted to tell the American people where you got it, but just at that instant the publicity man whispers into the left ear of the high authority, and you learn that you have not secured any information from any part of the government, nor have you been to the department. You just have a private launch, and you have all got the same launch—as to the mental equipment of the Soviet leaders, the use of the money in securing trade, and the existence of a real government of the Ukraine. Then you go back to your offices and write deep stuff.

After which you are free to march away from the source of inspiration.

Meanwhile, down in the army supply base camp at Norfolk, those 3,500 Czech-Slovak soldiers are still waiting permission to sail home with their own political opinions, as modified by two and a half years' experience in Siberia. In a bank some of them arranged a picture, made of many bits of brake glass. At one side was the Czech flag of 1916—half red and half white. In the center was a group of mountains, labelled "Russia," with a flaming sun above it. At the further side was a flag, marked "Czechoslovakia, 1920"—solid red.

ENGLISH RAILWAY UNION GROWING AFTER STRIKE

(By the Federated Press.)

London, July 28.—A continued increase in membership is recorded by the National Union of Railwaymen in the report for 1919, just issued. The members have increased from 416,531 to 481,081. The year's income was \$2,705,000 against \$1,775,000.

"It will be seen," says the report, "that while the union withstood the onslaught of a great national strike, it finished the financial year in a robust condition. Strike benefits to over half a million railway workers (non-union as well as union members) cost more than \$1,250,000, yet the protection fund (from which the strike benefit was paid) showed on December 31 a credit balance of \$655,000.

"ANARCHIST" DEPORTED.

(By the Federated Press.)

New York, July 28.—Robert Elia, alleged anarchist who was granted a stay of deportation by Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post, will be deported to Italy on the next ship, according to immigration officials at Ellis Island. The order stayed deportation of Elia for 30 days to allow the grand jury of Kings county to learn whether he had been connected with the bomb explosions of June, 1919. Commissioner of Immigration Frederick A. Wallis has learned unofficially that the state authorities have failed to secure an indictment.