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 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; Montana World War Veterans, Inc.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1920.

Ireland Today

"I say that no man is good enough to govern another man without that other man's consent."—Abraham Lincoln.

The march of civilization coincides with the degradation of human kind, rather than its ennoblement, for it carries in its train unspeakable injustices and monstrous iniquities. Civilization merely conceals our barbarism; it does not root out, but rather encourages the growth of barbarism. Pause for the moment and study the actual conditions as they exist in Ireland today, and you will be struck with the brutal truth of the foregoing statement.

In the homes of Ireland, men and women retire for the night in fear and trembling. At any moment after the night has been enveloped in darkness, the "black-and-tans" may come to the door, inquire for the breadwinner and upon his making an appearance, a shot rings through the still night and another family is left to the mercy of a cold and bitter world. In the North of Ireland, due to the devilish machinations of Sir Edward Carson and his gang of blood-sucking parasites, women and children have been driven from their homes by fire and threats—a spectacle of flight and fear hitherto unknown save in times of war. Not content with driving families from their homes, the husband has been driven from his job. Then comes the "black-and-tans" death notice, and today Ireland is the land of fleeing men, fleeing from death. What a ghastly picture, in this 20th century of civilization!

We have sympathized with the Russian people, on account of the sufferings they have endured as a result of the blockade. But we have never known that Ireland has also been blockaded. Irish railroads have been closed down, and crops and creameries have been wantonly destroyed, the same effect having been produced in Ireland as was produced in Central Europe and Russia. Slowly the economic life of Ireland is being destroyed.

From September, 1919, to September, 1920, according to an English paper, ninety villages and country towns were either shot up or completely destroyed. From June, 1920, to October, 1920, thirty creameries were burnt to the ground. Together with the destruction of Irish towns and creameries, a large number of haystacks have been set on fire. This means that during the present winter the cattle will be starved to death, due to lack of food. The situation in Ireland is worse than in Armenia; in Armenia they shoot them dead on the spot, in Ireland they slowly starve them to death.

Many professed radicals have ignored the Irish struggle, claiming that it is purely a national fight. When an imperialist nation tyrannizes over a small nation, the struggle of the latter is both economic and national. The class struggle is bound up in every national struggle for independence. Theorists may prove their point, but you cannot escape the realities of the situation. James Connolly died for an Irish Republic, he also died for the Irish working class. Connolly realized that the national struggle and the class struggle were as one, when he said, "In the evolution of civilization, the progress of the fight for national liberty of any subject nation must perforce keep pace with the progress of the struggle for liberty of the most subject class in that nation. And again, "The Irish working class remains as the incorruptible inheritors of the fight for freedom in Ireland." Despite what professional politicians and "shoneens" of this country may state, the Irish movement is essentially a working-class movement. The few members of the middle-class and the bourgeoisie who belong to it cannot direct that movement, the movement directs them. The strength and inspiration of the movement lies in the workers, and they alone.

The duty of the moment is clear. Workers of all countries must unite and take control of the world. England has Ireland, America has the Philippines, Belgium the Congo, France Morocco and Italy has Tripoli. Imperialism is the cause of the whole trouble. Industrial democracy, based upon control of industry by the working class, is the hope, of not only Imperialist countries, but it is the hope of the victims of Imperialist tyranny.

Soliditarity

There is danger of our allowing ourselves to be lulled to sleep by shibboleths. "Solidarity," is a word that is uttered and understood by nearly every group of workers the world over. But do we all equally appreciate the objective of solidarity? The term means nothing—humanly nothing—except as applied to a particular purpose.

Why do we desire to see all the workers in one industry organized into one union, and then form lines of contact with all other unions organized in a similar manner? Not, assuredly, for the mere utterance of the blessed word "Solidarity" in a crooning chorus of self-satisfaction. Solidarity is to be forged like weapon, not sung like a hymn. And even the power to strike, and strike hard, which the weapon of Solidarity will give us must not be frittered away in acts of spectacular striking without an intelligent and clearly-defined direction far different from what the old trade unionists either sought or thought.

For a time—for a considerable time perhaps—the labor movement is going to be engaged in retaliatory struggles with the boss, and always there will be going on the struggle for higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions of employment. But even the success of these latter skirmishes that take place will depend—as it has invariably depended before—on the degree and perfection of organization in the industries engaged in them; and as recent conventions of the financial interests have shown, capitalist organization is now more concentrated than it ever was, making it absolutely imperative for labor to be more concentrated to cope with it. This is only the elementary tactics suggested by the situation. We do not doubt that there will be a re-organization of the labor movement. It will be the first law of its continued existence as a revolutionary force.

What we desire to see would be a definite determination on the part of labor not to go on striking and starving for the same miserable, microscopic advantages as of yore, but to march forward to the goal of complete industrial emancipation. This is a job in which the **offensive** will prove, in the long run, to be the best **defensive.** It is an ideal, too, which cannot fail to breathe new life into the movement. A weak, pusillanimous clinging to the old tactics of sectional unionism can only end in a pitiable rout of the whole working-class movement. Sectionalism leads to slavery, with scarcely a blow fought on the other side. It means the destruction of our forces within. The "path to power" is along the road marked "Solidarity"—the unity of all crafts in one industry, and then the cohesion of all industries in order to conduct a fight on, and eventually dictate terms to the common enemy. But as we believe in being practical, and recognizing the realities of life, and if necessary, altering theory in order to reconcile it with reality, we would place first things first. And the first thing to be done is to make up our minds where we want to go. Is capitalism or industrial democracy to be the ultimate order of the new world of labor? If the latter, then there is ONE road that leads to it—and that is the road of industrial co-operation and the solidarity of the workers, both nationally and internationally.

The State

The essential characteristic of all government, whatever its form, is authority. There must be, in every instance, on one hand, governors, and on the other hand, those who are governed. And the authority of governors, directly or indirectly, rest in all cases ultimately on **FORCE.** Government, in the last analysis, is organized force. Not necessarily or invariably organized, armed force, but the will of a few men, or of a community prepared by organization to realize its own purposes with reference to the common affairs of the community. Organized, that is, to rule, to dominate."

President Woodrow Wilson

The secretary of war, Newton D. Baker, in his annual report, states that the United States army was called out fourteen times to suppress strikes during the period June, 1919, and June 1920. Thus proving the contention of the Marxian student that the state has come to be an instrument of despotism and an obvious means to the reinforcement of the existing social order.

More and more the employing class are demonstrating the truth of what president Wilson states in his work on "The State." The employing class dictates to the government, instead of the government dictating to them. They are able to do this by means of vast federations of manufacturers and commercial organizations. These organizations bring pressure to bear upon the government in various forms. They can embarass the government by threatening to create a panic, as in the case of the late Pierpont Morgan. Morgan wanted to absorb the Tennessee Coal and Iron company and make it a part of the United States Steel corporation. The late ex-president Roosevelt objected, but was forced to capitulate when Morgan explained to Roosevelt the power that he (Morgan) possessed. They also utilize the press. It is a simple matter to turn a nation against the government, when for a short period all the guns of the press are directed against the government. The population can be worked up to a white-hot fever and then the government is rendered powerless and is forced to resign. The has been no need to engage in this manner of "persuasion" as yet, but if the time does arrive, you can rest assured the employing class will not be slow to take advantage of it. Again, the employing class is able to buy government officials, as we discovered through the congressional investigation of the "Peace" leak. Government officials, presidents included, receive enticing financial tips, with the result their private fortunes are considerably increased. To obtain proof, study the list of stockholders of the Standard Oil company.

The employing class retains control of industry by the fact that it controls the State. They realize that when it comes to a question of a struggle between themselves and the organized working class, their only alternative is to either submit to the organizations of labor, or else call in the state. They prefer the latter method, it is not so embarrassing. It therefore follows that if the working class desire to obtain control of industry, for the purpose of introducing democracy into industry, they must assume control of the state.

Charity Up-to-Date

These charitable organizations are wonderful institutions. They solicit funds from the general public for the relief of the poor and needy and then carefully discriminate in their choice of beneficiaries.

An instance of this is contained in a dispatch from Los Angeles where the police, at the request of the Y. M. C. A. authorities, arrested 15 jobless men who were sheltering themselves in the building of that "charitable" organization. The Y. M. C. A. officials state that these men were not "seeking work" and had them arrested and charged with vagrancy.

Anyone who knows the condition of the labor market in Los Angeles will readily realize the hopelessness of a quest for employment at the present time and that the victims of the heartlessness of the well-paid uplifters told the truth when they informed the police that there was no work to be had.

The slimy hypocrisy of these so-called charitable organizations whose sole function is to supply underpaid labor for avaricious employers is becoming nauseating. It is particularly disgusting when these institutions seek to veil their activities with a smug patriotism which does not conceal the fact that they are cheap auxiliaries of the privileged class, appealing in the name of charity for funds used to betray the interests of the persons they are presumed to assist.

Verily, charity covers a multitude of sins.

No matter how discouraging the labor movement may seem in America, the recent action of French labor is very encouraging.

The French government ordered three ships to be loaded with munitions. They were taken to Marseilles and there loaded. Their destination was Syria, and everything was ready for the boats to leave. Immediately the crew learned that the boats were loaded with munitions of war and they refused to sail. The munitions were unloaded and ships sailed without them.

Diesel Motors and Capitalistic Exploitation

By DREYFUS.
(Written for the Federated Press.)

Berlin, Nov. 19.—(By Mail.)—A short time ago the interallied commission addressed a letter to the German government, demanding that all work on Diesel motors be suspended, the factories closed, and all existing Diesel machines destroyed. It was further ordered that, wherever Diesel motors were in use in factories they be dismantled and put out of commission.

The members of the commission, charged with seeing to it that Germany carry out the order, comprised one Japanese, four Frenchmen and eight Englishmen. A list was appended of the factories in which Diesel motors were being manufactured as well as of those in which these motors were in use.

The reason given for this strange order was that during the war Diesel motors had been used in submarines.

What this order meant to the German workers is evident from the following: Some 23,000 workers earn their living making these motors. Moreover, some 3,000 Diesel machines furnish the sole motive power in certain German factories. This wholesale throwing of men out of employment aroused a storm of protest, so that the British mission was forced to announce that only such motors would be confiscated as might be used on submarines; the rest would remain untouched. This order, the British mission stated, would therefore affect only 10 per cent of the motors in existence.

This looked innocent enough on the face of things, but deeper down there was a sinister meaning. The following facts will serve to elucidate:

Before the war some 2,600 Diesel motors, of not more than 600 horsepower strength, had been completed. During the war, however, some 300 additional engines were constructed, with a capacity of 1,700 H. P. These new motors were built smaller and lighter, and were constructed so as to permit of a greater number of revolutions per minute. These motors; it was found, consumed very little oil; they will run even on the impure crude oil recently found in Texas and Mexico; and when once the process of liquifying coal is perfected, they will be capable of running on this easily transportable substance. It is therefore believed in technical circles that commercial ships will hereafter be fitted out with these motors instead of coal-burning machinery.

It is further conceded that there is a great future in store for them in connection with central power plants in factories, on account of their power and economic use of fuel. It is even hoped that within four or five years these motors may be used in railway locomotives.

Putting the above facts together, it is all too evident why the British are willing to limit the destruction of Diesel motors to the 10 per cent used on submarines during the late war; these 10 per cent are the very ones likely to revolutionize industry and to place the German manufacturer in a position of advantage over British and other foreign competition. Moreover, once the working class takes control of industry, these motors are likely to make possible increased production and at the same time to lessen the hours of work for the human machine.

As a matter of fact, it is known that the British marine commission is not interested in the destruction of the Diesel motors. The interests which forced upon the inter-allied commission the decision to demand their annihilation are the British commercial and manufacturing interests. They not only fear for their trade supremacy, but also dread the costly necessity of scrapping their present equipment in order to enter into competition with this modern machinery.

The German workers are determined that the Diesel motor shall remain, and that it be used for constructive purposes instead of the destructive purposes of submarine warfare. Submarines, as far as Germany is concerned, are a thing of the past.

The Steel Strike

(By the Federated Press.)

New York, Dec. 14.—"There was not one steel strike, but 50. Three hundred thousand people thinking the same thing. Twenty nationalities striking for the same reason. Over the wide expanse of this country one could see the most dramatic thing in the world—thousands on thousands of patient men doing nothing. These workers were slenderly organized. They were separated by distance. They were divided by race and language, but for months they fought together, they starved together, they suffered terror, suspense, doubt, silence."

Thus Mary Heaton Vorse describes the great strike of 1919 in her book, "Men and Steel," being published by Boni & Liveright. "Men and Steel" is a "dollar book" dedicated to the steel workers.

"I wanted to prove that the steel strike was composed exclusively of human beings," said Mrs. Vorse to the Federated Press. "There isn't an opinion in the book—there are only things seen and heard."

Mrs. Vorse saw and heard many things during her weeks in the steel towns. She sat in the office of William Z. Foster, leader of the strike, and found him "composed, confident, unemphatic and imperishably unruffled," absorbed in the ceaseless stream of detail which spelled the fate of half a million men. She went with Mother Jones to "pry open" the towns where meetings were forbidden. She helped Edwin Newdick, the sole publicity worker in the strike, issue the statements in many languages which formed a slender protection against the deadly mask of silence. She heard the witness of woman and children who had been terrorized and beaten by the Cossaks. She went into many homes, and she found it was the homes that the strike was about, and the women who know the reason for it.

The men and women who made the strike were brought to America by hope, says "Men and Steel." "As the pioneer spirit of America slackened and grew fat on possessions and prosperity they replenished it with their adventurous blood. Their men are strong. Their women have the tranquil eyes of those accustomed to look over wide fields. Their faces are still brown with wind and sun. They brought with them a bright treasure of hope and it is buried under the garbage of the streets.

"This strike was concerned with these dreams and these hopes. In the last analysis a home is what any strike is about. The strike concerned the right of organization, hours and conditions. Follow these things to their source and they will lead you back to a home and a woman sitting in it with a child in her arms."

It was steel, the "unthinking despotism," which the men were struggling against. The steel reduced man to an afterthought, and life to an afterthought. "It does not seem as if men owned the mills. It seems as if the mills owned the men. The mill gates open up in the morning and suck the men in and at night they open up again and spew them out. As you go through the towns this idea becomes an obsession."

One mother, whose children were for the first time getting acquainted with their father, said: "If this strike ain't won, we're going to win another strike. Our people ain't never going to stop until our fathers can be home sometimes and not be just like a horse—taken out of the stall and put back in the stall."

"Bravery of the women in facing starvation for themselves and their children, and mute patience of the men, carried the strike through long, cold weeks in spite of slender commissaries, in spite of the white terror of the Cossaks, and the growing indifference of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. But silence killed the strike. "Silence covered everything. Suppression and silence like a cloud had settled down over the strike area. The papers had called the strike off in saying that the strike was over. To all the public of America nothing of the strikers' struggle or their reason for striking penetrated. The workers shouted to the world for understanding, but it was as though they cried inside a vacuum. . . . Silence was a strange work of hate to visit on the men who made wealth for the country, whose only crime was to ask for conditions which the government gives its employes."

After six weeks "a red flare startled Youngstown's skies. The Ohio works opened up. They had been pried open, people said, by negro strike-breakers. In Johnstown the first week of November a mob drove the organizers out of town and pried open the mills. Of the 18,000 men on strike only 800 went back, but the smoke rolling out of the chimneys took the heart out of the men. One by one the mills were opened and the men were tricked back.

"Weeks after the strike, I walked again down Braddock's alleys. A woman was sitting beside her door with a child in her arms, another playing at her feet. Her mild eyes gazed on vacancy, as though not seeing the monotony of the squalid street that ended with the red cylinders of the mills. The woman had the patience of eternity in her broad, quiet face. 'I have waited,' she seemed to say. 'I am eternal. This strife is about me and mine. If my brothers do not change this, my sons will. I can wait.'"

GUNMAN GILLIS

(Continued from Page One.)

organs had convinced him that the murder victim was unusually healthy.

In the absence from the city of Dr. Potter, who collaborated with Dr. Maginn in performing the autopsy, counsel agreed to admit the transcript of testimony by Dr. Potter at Gillis' first trial.

The selection of the jury was accomplished rapidly and at 11:40 o'clock this morning the twelfth juror was accepted. The taking of testimony was begun immediately after District Judge Lynch called the court to order at the conclusion of the noon recess.

The murder of Carroll occurred during the 1918 miners' strike and was then and since has been the subject of considerable comment against the conduct of gunmen in the employ of the Anaconda Copper Mining company. Carroll, a miner, had intended leaving Butte because of the strike, and with two friends went to the depot to take his train. The train, however, had already departed, and Carroll, with his companions, returned up town.

While on his way to his lodgings, Carroll, carrying his suitcase, was traversing the north side of Granite street opposite the Hennessy building, wherein are located the offices of the A. C. M. and the headquarters of the company's gunmen. As Carroll and his two friends passed by, it is alleged that Gillis stepped from the entrance of the Hennessy building and shouted across the street to Carroll and his companions to halt, accompanying his demand with vile language.

It is alleged that Gillis met Carroll in the middle of the street and after a few words struck Carroll to the ground, and then shot him.

At his first trial Gillis advanced the plea that in murdering Carroll he was actuated by "100 per cent Americanism." He sought to justify his deed by swearing that Carroll and his companions were shouting tirades against the United States and cheering for Germany as they traversed the street. This defense of Gillis was shattered by the testimony of both Carroll's companions and others who had known him and his sentiments intimately.

Gillis is being defended by Thomas and Frank Walker of Walker & Walker. County Attorney Rotering, Chief Deputy Frank Riley and Deputy Attorney Harry Meyer are listed as prosecutors.

At the noon recess today Judge Lynch excused the balance of the jury panel from further service during this term of court. In excusing them the judge took occasion to express his thanks and that of the state for the services they had performed. Judge Lynch also expressed from the bench his thanks for the services tendered by the sheriff and his deputies, the bailiffs and others of the court attaches.

CONGRESSMAN EVANS

(Continued from Page One)

contends, "must stop building big navies and supporting big armies. We have gone insane on the question."

"Before we went into the World war the annual expenses of this government," he continued, "were a trifle more than a billion dollars a year, 65 per cent of which was to pay for war—past, present and future. By that I mean the upkeep of the army and navy and the pension list. Today the annual cost of the government is $6,000,000,000 and more than 90 per cent of it goes to pay for war, past, present and future, including interest on debt created by the war. I shall vote for ample money to pay the pension lists, to take care of the sick and wounded, but I will not vote for any such army or navy program as now contemplated. Only recently the chairman of the military committee announced that he was in favor of universal military training. Such a program would cost us from a half to a billion dollars more annually. I refuse to support any part of such a program."

BENSON MAY

(Continued From Page One.)

now being sold by Butte wholesalers at from $9 to $9.40. The grade that local interests have placed on the city market within the last few days at two cans for a quarter is the same brand they have heretofore forced the Butte consumer to pay 25 cents a can for. It is what is known as Keta salmon, or chum salmon, or dog salmon. For this brand up until yesterday, I have been informed, the Butte wholesale price was $8 per case. Yesterday, I understand, the wholesale price dropped to $5.50 per case.

"The lowered prices charged by the Butte wholesalers and the lower prices on Keta salmon made by their retailers is evidently a movement to undersell us and force us from the local market. Most people are unaware of the difference between the high-grade pink salmon we are selling at $7.20 per case and the Keta, or dog salmon, the Henningson interests are causing to be sold in opposition to us on the city market for two cans for a quarter.

"If the demand for canned salmon by the consumers is sufficient, I can promise a steady supply on the Butte market. This will insure continued lower prices for canned fish, since it is apparent that if we stayed away from the local market the Butte wholesalers and their retailers would immediately raise prices on their product to figures that obtained before we entered the local field."

EDWARD BASSETT

(Continued from page one.)

without being able to give an account of the accident.

Mr. Bassett was born in San Francisco March 19, 1890. Because of the death of his mother while he was a child, he was raised by an aunt, Mrs. Alice Ellis of San Francisco, who still survives him. In addition he is survived by his father, Abner Bassett, 1204 West Silver street; a brother, Roy Bassett of San Francisco; an aunt, Mrs. May Kegan of San Francisco; an uncle, Charles Bassett of Philipsburg, Mont., and a cousin, Elmer Williams of Butte.

Mr. Bassett left Butte for army service May 29, 1918, and saw service in France with the motor transport units, having participated in the Meuse offensive and the Argonne. On March 26, 1919, he was discharged and returned to Butte.

Mr. Bassett was active in the organization of the local post of the American Legion and was its first commander. He was re-elected and only a few weeks ago retired in favor of the present commander, John Troup.

The regular legion dance, which was scheduled for last night, was called off immediately when the news of Mr. Bassett's death became known. On Wednesday night the regular meeting of the legion will be held, at wich plans for the participation of the organization in the funeral will be discussed.

Arrangements for the funeral are being held pending the receipt of word from Mr. Bassett's San Francisco relatives.

OUTLINE POLITICAL PLAN.

(By the Federated Press.)

Winnipeg, Man., (By Mail).—Political organization for the next Dominion elections will be outlined at a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture here. T. A. Crerar, leader of the National Progressive (Farmer-Labor) party in the House of Commons, and E. C. Drury, Farmer-Labor premier of Ontario, will speak.

REFUSE LEAGUE PLAN.

(Special United Press Wire.)

Geneva, Dec. 14.—Germany presented a new note to the assembly today, refusing to recognize the decision of the council of the league of nations regarding the award to Belgium of Eupen and Malmedy, two districts taken away from Germany under the treaty of Versailles.