

LOCAL, STATE, NATIONAL
AND INTERNATIONAL

THE BULLETIN'S DOUBLE PAGE OF NEWS

CRUSADING OVER ENTIRE WORLD

Mass Action Not Under-
stood by Statesmen of the
Old Order. Workers Are
Bound to Rule.

By SCOTT NEARING
(Rand School of Social Science.)
People are acting in masses. They learned mass action during the war and they have been practicing it since the signing of the armistice. Politicians do not understand mass action; statesmen of the old order fail to grasp its significance. They are so accustomed to "boss" the masses, that when they encounter the mass in motion, they are offended by it. They think and speak of it as though the masses intend a personal affront to them and to the form of government that they represent. The French ruling class felt that way in 1789; the rulers of Russia had the same idea in 1905 and 1917; the rulers of America take such an attitude today.
Mass action is the effort of the people to find salvation. Mass action is a crusade. The crusaders are enthused, inspired, transfused. They are no longer men. They are the prophetic embodiment of a new world order.
Strange reports come to us of the spirit behind the mass action that is convulsing South America and transforming Europe. In Russia the masses have made work a national duty and parasitism an offense. An American officer is reported as having

praised Clemenceau and the French government and then added: "But when I speak thus to the French soldiers they spit." British troops en masse notified their officers that they would not go to Russia and refused to unarm themselves until they were given assurance that they would not be sent there. Frenchmen, Canadians, Austrians, Japanese, Hungarians, Finns and Germans—all evince the same spirit.
The British workers are crusading. The Belfast strikers and the workers of Glasgow announce publicly that they have no intention of stopping until they have secured possession of the industries—announce this in the face of open protests from the old trade union officers and from the government authorities. The New York Times, in an editorial denunciation, declares that some of the more respectable of the British trade union leaders have repudiated the rank and file and resigned their positions.
The same spirit of mass action has dominated the clothing strikes in New York, and is expressing itself among workers of Seattle. From Buenos Aires and Montevideo come similar stories of the untutored worker casting aside his allegiance to trade union organizations and to government machinery and announcing that the world must be his.
One French soldier summed up the whole question when he said, "We have fought and bled and died for France. Now that the war is over France belongs to us."
Politicians, statesmen and the diplomats who speak for the old world cannot fathom mass action. Therefore, they condemn it, oppose it and attempt to crush it. They might as well try to check the ice packs in the June Yukon or the sweep of the trade winds.
The masses are aroused. They have been starved. Their children have died of disease. Their sons have been lost in battle. Their lives have

STRONG BACKS WEAK HEADS

Yakima Farmer Tells How
Every Man Went for Him-
self, and the Devil Got
the Whole Bunch.

Hay growers of the Yakima valley suffered a loss of at least \$5,000 last week through lack of proper organization. Approximately 1,000 tons of hay were brought at prices which netted the traders between \$5 and \$7 a ton. Acute shortage in consuming sections induced consumers to offer the higher prices. Growers, disorganized and scattered, were ignorant of the sharp rise in the market and few of them were able to take advantage of it. This is not a remarkable or unusual condition. Our recollection is that it happens just about every year. The only remedy we know is complete and all-right organization, and marketing through an organized co-operative agency.
All these things have come to them under the reign of capitalist society. The masses have reached the conclusion that capitalist society is a menace to human happiness and well-being. The masses have made up their minds that capitalist society must go. Experience has made them wise. Misery and suffering have made them bold. The masses have spoken. The crusade has begun! The indomitable, invincible mass crusade, crying its message: "Bread, peace and liberty—capitalism must go!"

NOTICE TO GREAT FALLS READERS.

Where the Bulletin is sold:
Oscar Prescott, 18 Second
Street South.
Ed Landgren, 408 First Avenue
South.
The World's News Company,
Corner First National bank
building.
Corner Fourth and Central, two
regular newsmen.

HERE'S YOUR UNION

and where it meets
Notice to Union Officials!
The Bulletin is publishing a directory of unions with the names of officers, place and time of meetings. This directory will keep your union constantly before the public and your members. It is a short-cut road to well attended meetings and greater interest in your organization. Your union should be represented in this column. The rate is very low. Write to our Labor Editor or Advertising Department for rates.

The Bulletin is the official organ
of the State Metal Trades Council.

BUTTE STREET CAR MEN'S UNION, Division No. 381—Meets every first and third Wednesday at Carpenters' Union hall, President, D. A. McMillan, Financial secretary, Ben Ivey. Recording secretary, Wilbur A. Hoar.
BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS No. 455, postoffice box 838—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Carpenters' hall, 156 W. Granite st. President, George MacKenzie, 2037 Whitman ave., phone 2962-2; recording secretary, Ed A. Davis, 1901 Roberts ave.; business agent, J. F. Buckley, room 106 Penn. Bldg.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS and HELPER'S Local No. 130—Secretary, Walter Goodland, Jr., 1819 Whitman ave. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 215 N. Main st.

BUTTE METAL TRADES COUNCIL—Meets every Wednesday evening at 101 S. Idaho. President, James F. O'Brien, secretary, Leo Daly; treasurer, Fred Allen; postoffice box 770. Telephone 2085.

BUTTE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 126—Meets second Sunday in the month at 101 S. Idaho. Secretary, F. J. Glenn, Box 585.

CENTRAL PIPE FITTERS' UNION No. 710—Meets first and third Fridays in each month at K. of P. hall, John Kevan, President, 1329 Iowa ave., Butte. Executive committee meets every Friday night.

MILL, SMELTER and SURFACE WORKERS' UNION—Affiliated with Metal Mine Workers' union of America, holds regular meetings each Friday evening at 101 South Idaho street. All Mill, Smelter and Surface Workers are requested to attend. M. D. Smith, Treasurer.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL UNION No. 65—Meets every Monday evening at K. P. hall. President, John L. Daly; Vice president, E. E. Brown; recording secretary, Nick Marick; financial secretary and business agent, W. C. Medhurst. Secretary's office room 106 Penn. Bldg.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS' HELPERS, No. 859—Meets every Friday evening at 101 S. Idaho. Secretary, F. J. Lynch, business agent, Carpenters' hall.

MUSICIANS' UNION—Meets third Tuesday in each month; board of directors meets first Tuesday. A. Budd, president; W. E. Vincent, secretary, 116 Hamilton st. Tel. 2858-W.

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS, Local No. 41—Meets every Monday, 8 p. m., Carpenters' hall. Secretary, M. J. Dignan, Box 740. Office: Room 8, Carpenters' hall.

SHEET METAL WORKERS' UNION—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month at Carpenters' hall. M. O'Neill, secretary, Box 196, Butte.

METAL MINE WORKERS' UNION (Independent)—Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, at hall, 101 South Idaho st. Open meetings on "change" Sundays at 2 o'clock. Fred G. Clough, secretary, Tel. 2159.

CASCADE COUNTY TRADES and LABOR ASSOCIATION—Meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock at Carpenters' hall. Secretary, Frank Kiernan, P. O. Box 560, Phone 6834.

JOURNEMEN BARBERS' LOCAL No. 635 meets first and third Mondays, American hall. Steve Ireland, Pres. J. R. Costello, Sec.

BUTTE BUTCHERS' UNION—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at Eagles' hall, Lewisohn building. P. A. Geiser, secretary, P. O. box 82.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, inside wiremen, local No. 623, meets every Monday night at Carpenters' hall at 8 o'clock.

Say you saw it advertised in the Bulletin.

WORKERS DEFENSE HAS GREAT TASK

Will Work for Release of
Industrial and Political
Prisoners Framed by the
Capitalist Class.

The Workers' Defense union, launched in New York city last December, is making steady progress in its task of organizing the workers of the United States in a movement to bring about the liberation of the 2,000 industrial and political prisoners now confined in the jails of this country.
The union is a delegate body, with duly accredited representatives from over 170 labor, socialist and radical organizations of Greater New York and vicinity, including such powerful labor groups as the United Hebrew trades, the Amalgamated Clothing workers, the International Ladies' Garment workers, the socialist party, the Workmen's circle and the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers.
The program of the defense union contains the following call for action: "Under cover of the war situation, the business interests of this country have carried on a systematic campaign in all parts of the country against workers active in the labor struggle. Hundreds of working men and women have been jailed on flimsy pretexts and convicted on prejudiced testimony. Exorbitant bail has usually been demanded, resulting in months of imprisonment before conviction. Sentences of a severity unmatched even in Prussia have been imposed in countless cases.
With the cessation of hostilities, the time has come for the workers throughout the country to demand the liberation of all persons imprisoned during the war for reasons directly or indirectly due to their participation in the labor movement, or for acts or utterances dictated by their conscience."
In addition to working for an amnesty for industrial and political prisoners jailed during the war, the Workers' Defense union will seek the release of industrial prisoners framed up by the capitalist class prior to the war, such as Mooney and Billings in San Francisco, and Ford and Shur, sentenced to life imprisonment in connection with the Wheatland, Cal., hop pickers' strike in 1913. It will also agitate against the present practice of the United States government of deporting foreign-born workers on account of their political opinions or their activity in the labor movement.
A petition is being sent to the president and congress by all the affiliated organizations, and a campaign has been started to raise a defense fund of \$25,000 in order to carry on publicity and organize the workers throughout the country in behalf of their comrades in jail. Already a start has been made in forming organizations in several industrial centers of New Jersey.
While the defense union, on account of its diversified membership, is not a propaganda organization as such, it has decided in its publicity to emphasize the class struggle as the cause of legal injustice to the workers and to recognize that, "if other means fail, it will be necessary for the workers to use their organized power in industry to bring about the release of their comrades and fellow workers through general strikes at such times as may be agreed upon by the various labor organizations concerned."

Chicago, April 3.—The real bol-
sheviki are cheap-John employers and
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seventeenth century viewpoint
writes President Perkins of the Cl
garmakers' International union is
the official magazine of that organization.

The trade unionist interprets present day conditions as follows:
"There are two kinds of bolshevik. (We use that term advisedly and simply for convenience sake.) One is the wild-eyed and impatient radical; the other is the despotic autocrat, grab-it-all employer and financier. The latter is almost wholly responsible for the breeding camp of the bolshevik, and is more dangerous to our republicanism than the former."

"After all is said, all must agree that the question of unrest and the creation of the destructive, radical element is absolutely an economic issue rather than a political issue. The so-called unrest, world-wide in its scope, is caused absolutely by low wages, long hours and horribly miserable working conditions of especially the migratory workers and the so-called common laborers and the unorganized. There is unrest in the republic of France, in the limited monarchy of Spain, in the republic of Russia, in the limited monarchy of England, in the republic of Switzerland, in the limited monarchy of Italy, in the republic of Germany, and last but not least, in our own glorious republic of the United States."

London.—White collar slaves are bestirring themselves in England. An interesting development of the trade union movement has taken substantial form in the professional Workers' federation. It comprises the National Union of Teachers, the Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters, the Association of Assistant Mistresses, the Custom and Excise Federation, the Second Division Clerks' association, the Tax Clerks association, the Federation of Women Civil Servants, the London County Council Staff association, and kindred organizations, which represent in all some 174,000 workers never before jointly organized to protect their special interests. The secretary of the federation is F. H. Norman, 49 Bedford street, Strand.

Some of the things the federation has undertaken are:
Reform in income tax regulations which it is claimed press too heavily on professional workers.
More adequate supply of middle class houses and lower rents.
Reductions of railroad fares.

THEY ALL LEARN AFTER AWHILE

London.—Higher coal prices will increase the cost of steel. English employers are opposing the higher price of coal because the consequent increased price of steel would hinder competition in the world's markets. A nominee of the British coal commission, J. T. Forgie, acting for the employers, states that the increase in the coal price would be due to the miners' demands for higher wages and better living conditions. Frank Hodges, the nominee of the miners on the commission, points out on the other hand that the steel industry has survived the increased cost of coal since the war. Robert Smillie, head of the miners' organization, asks (1) why an idle class should get 50 cents a ton profit from coal and thus hinder the steel industry, and (2) why the miner should not get decent living conditions by abolishing royalties to the owners and holders of mining property.

OWNERS' PROFITS VS. MINERS' LIVES

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WILL PROFIT BY THEIR MISTAKES

Seattle.—In order that future generations of workers may profit by their mistakes, the men and women of Seattle, who organized the gigantic strike of February last, are engaged in compiling a careful and detailed history of the events of that working-class uprising. The method used for verifying the facts is this: From week to week the Seattle Union Record, the organ of the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity, publishes a chapter of the history as prepared by the history committee. The readers are asked to pursue the story carefully, and then to send in such corrections as may be necessary to make the account authentic. For, says the committee, "in matters covering thousands of people and more than 100 unions, it is difficult to be accurate and fair. We want to make this history as near perfect as possible before publishing it in pamphlet form."

SAY YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN.

CAPITALISM'S RIGHT AND LEFT LOWERS



SEE THE GREAT TRAGEDY!
THE SLAUGHTER OF THE
INNOCENTS.
WITH
MR. A. MARS. *** M'D'SLE FLU.
AND A WONDERFUL CAST
PRESENTED BY
= AUTOCRACY & PROFITEER =
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.

UNREST BREEDING CAMPS DEVELOPED BY EMPLOYERS

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SAY YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN.



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CLOTHES SHOP**
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**Union Made Suits
and Hats**

**WALK-OVER
SHOES**
UNION MADE
46 W. Park Street.

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1919

