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MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1919.

RUSSIA AND MOTHERHOOD.

One of the many "great achievements" of the bolsheviks is the instituting of the "PALACE OF MOTHERHOOD," a home for convalescent mothers, where all women are provided with free care "sixteen weeks" before, during and after confinement. And even after this, if they feel weak or are unwell, they can return to receive the greatest care and kindness.

This beautiful, quiet, and scientific home of motherhood is the fulfillment of one of the life's desires of our beloved little comrade, Alexandra Kollontay, the brilliant minister of welfare of the mighty federated republic of Russia. The same Kollontay who has been called everything in the calendar of master-class abuse, the one they said was an illiterate fanatic, and who is master of no less than 13 languages, which she speaks fluently. One of the most highly educated and cultured women of the world, and yet true to the communists, one who never separates herself for one moment from the great cause of the workers and peasantry.

This Palace of Motherhood is a pattern to the world. It would be an example to be followed immediately by all countries were it not for the fact that capitalists live but for profit only.

It would shame all the world into considering the welfare of motherhood were it not for the fact that it is ridden by capital, and therefore has no shame.

Compare this care and attention for the mothers and children of Russia with capitalist countries. Why, it is barely a century since children were found in the mines of England, where they were born and where their poor, poverty-stricken mothers left them. Laws were made to force the employers to allow future motherhood to leave work so many days before giving birth to their children, because of the terrible physical state of the English working class womanhood.

Consider, you sons of women, the mothers of the working class standing in the factories, mills, and not so long ago down in the mines, toiling and carrying a child, for eight, ten, twelve, and not so long ago sixteen and eighteen hours a day.

Think of the millions of the women of the capitalist countries who work up to the last few hours before delivery, then to have the poorest care, if they are cared for at all. Poorly nourished, sometimes starved before and after they give life to the world. Is there any reason for wonder at the reports we have of the awful physical conditions of womanhood, and the figures that seem to startle an infant mortality?

Think again in another field. Here we are crying for a "decent world to live in." And our masters' Daily Liars shrieking anathema on anathema upon glorious Russia, whilst in our midst millions of daughters ply their bodies for hire on the highways and byways, in the legalized district, or in the secret brothel. And let every man that mocks, and every finger pointed, remember that every daughter of the human race is a potential Madonna. Every girl who is abused and forced into the mire by society is but another damning and raping of the most sacred of all things—MOTHERHOOD.

Womanhood spells motherhood, and therefore any society that makes prostitution out of womanhood has no right to live. Every child that is born should have every care that civilization can offer; every mother who bears this child should not know of want.

Not only after a little life comes, but before, society's kind hand should be stretched out, and the intelligent instruction of science should be given. Long before the little child suckles at its mother's bosom a civilized society would see that it was fed, and not starved through the wretched poverty of its mother.

No potential mother should have to toil and suffer, grieve and fret. Glorious Russia offers the way. The mother should have every care before, during and after confinement. And then she is in a condition of body and frame of mind that she can give to the new life that early sustenance and care so necessary for strong and healthy manhood. What condemnation to a society that permits of the conditions that surrounded the poor mother in Sioux Falls, S. D., sick unto madness, but poverty says that she shall have no relief, and she kills her little ones. Just care, and peace of mind, just rest, sleep and quietude would have saved the brain from madness and the little ones from the cruel act.

Look at the case in Great Falls some months ago, when a depraved degenerate, perhaps congenital, murdered his wife after her giving birth to seven children and still deathly sick from the agonies of the birth of the eighth. She should not have been near him, let alone the object of his degeneracy. She should have been under the care of society, for that is society's work. Not a child born but society is to be the benefactor or the victim. Then not a child should be born without all the help of society.

Our civilization is only a mockery. We have the science, the comfort, the means to provide for all and more. There is enough for everyone, room for all to work and produce, and yet such is the system that motherhood is abused and the cradle robbed.

Such mockery, of telling Russia what to do, of instituting stable conditions. Glorious Russia, you have set the world the example, you will yet set her free.

A dispatch from Johannesburg to London says: "The natives will have nothing to do with this bolshevism."

And Mr. Archibald Stevenson of the military intelligence bureau testifies that 62 eminent American literary men and university professors have endorsed bolshevism.

Well, well! What do you know about that!

Union Stock Holders in the Butte Daily Bulletin

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA—Locals: Sand Conlee Stocket, Roundup, Lehigh, Klea.
FEDERAL LABOR UNION—Livingston.
MACHINISTS' UNION—Great Falls, Butte, Livingston.
MACHINISTS' HELPERS' UNION—Great Falls, Butte.
CEREAL WORKERS—Great Falls.
TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION—Butte.
BLACKSMITHS' UNION—Butte.
ELECTRICIANS' UNION—Livingston, Butte.
BAKERS' UNION—Great Falls.
SHOE WORKERS—Great Falls.
PLASTERERS' UNION—Great Falls.
RAILWAY CAR REPAIRERS—Livingston.
MUSICIANS' UNION—Butte.
BREWERY WORKERS' UNION—Butte.
HOP CARRIERS' UNION—Livingston and Butte.
STREET CAR MEN'S UNION—Butte.
BARBERS' UNION—Butte.
METAL MINE WORKERS' UNION (Independent)—Butte.
PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION—Butte.
MAILERS' UNION—Butte.
STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS' UNION—Butte.
BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS—BUTTE.
PIPEFITTERS' UNION—BUTTE.
BROTHERHOOD BOILERMAKERS AND HELPERS—Butte.
STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS—Great Falls.
BUTCHERS—Great Falls.
BAKERS' UNION—Butte.

AND THOUSANDS OF INDIVIDUALS IN BUTTE AND MONTANA

LET IT GO.

Capitalism says that socialism would destroy civilization. Capitalism's idea of civilization is a state of society where the capitalists rule.

Therefore anything that would break the power of capitalism is ruinous to civilization.

Capitalism is cold-blooded, heartless, cruel. To maintain its rule it would drown the world in blood.

While advocating peace, capitalism plunged the whole world into war.

Capitalism's idea of peace was expressed by Roosevelt when he said the kaiser was the greatest force for peace in the world.

Yes, socialism will destroy capitalist civilization—a civilization based on the robbery of the workers. The world is better off without it. Let it go.

Under the bolshevik government children born in Russia hereafter are to be the property of the state. —Amucenda Standard, Jan. 24.

If the above is true, then the child will at least be assured of good care. In the United States of America the child is left to shift for himself—till the state thinks it needs him for military service. Ahem! Forty thousand under-fed school children in one town! At the grand military roundup 44 per cent of the grown-ups found unfit for military service!

Admiral Kolchak, head of the little counter-revolutionary government at Omsk, which recently resumed the making and sale of vodka with the statement that Russia could well spare a few million bushels of grain from her food supply for such a beneficent purpose, is now seeking to get the charge against a fellow counter-revolutionary leader dismissed—a General Semenov, caught looting the banks. Kolchak, it seems, wishes to become reconciled with this gentleman and to unite forces with him. The allied officials in Russia have offered their services to aid in effecting the settlement.

A bolshevik is a man who, when he sees any change in governmental form is for the advantage of the masses, doesn't sit still and exclaim: "Give it to us, O, you profiteers!"

The pattern for the above was found in the Standard editorial of Jan. 24, as follows: "A bolshevik is a man who, when he sees anything worth stealing doesn't sit still and exclaim: 'Bring it to me.'"

A six-hour day. Sounds good, eh? Two DOLLARS added to a day's pay. A conference of the merchants, a rise in prices and—bingo! the boss has it back. Two HOURS off a day's work and you have something the boss can not take away from you. Yes, a six-hour day—for a starter.

We are opposed to thieves of all description, especially those who steal newspapers, and believe they should be punished, but we opine that those alleged purloiners of the red rag published on Broadway have been sufficiently punished if they read it.

We can understand Armour's aversion to government control of the packing industry when we recall the huge profits wrung from the government and people by the packers during the war—and at present.

Essential qualification for admittance to citizenship: Noisy denunciation of I. W. W., bolsheviks, and socialism. Applicants take notice! With this hint the thing should be easy.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The telephone operator in Egypt is required to speak five languages: English, French, Italian, Greek and Arabic.

Tailors in some sections of the country are making a specialty of turning men's suits inside out, as a war economy measure.

The newest type of tank assigned for use in warfare is steam-driven and weighs 4 tons. It is of American design and manufacture.

President Faunce of Brown university says that the cruelties of Babylon were nothing compared with the scientific "synthetic hellishness" of German warfare.

The principal sugar substitutes recommended by government chemists are corn syrup, maltose (syrup made from potatoes), honey and high-grade refined syrup.

All washable tablecloths and napkins remaining unsold in the shops throughout Germany have been commandeered by the imperial clothing officer for army use.

Kettles of paper are carried by the Japanese soldiers. When hot water is wanted the kettle is filled and the outside doused with water when it is hung over the fire and in 10 minutes the water is boiling.

JOTTINGS.

Pluck is the stepfather of success.

Men spend a lot of money for things they don't want.

Some men spoil a good story by sticking to the facts.

About the safest "get-rich-quick" scheme is to marry an heiress.

Some stocks recover from a fall faster than the small operators do.

Those who offer bargains get rich quicker than those who seek them.

Girls make almost as much fuss about graduating as they do about getting married.

Brevity may be the soul of wit, but just the same it doesn't tickle a man when he finds himself short.

Some one said that wealth does not beget contentment. We are positive that poverty doesn't. And there you are!

Almost any married man will freely admit that in the choice of a partner his wife's judgment was superior to his own.

If a man has plenty of change in his pockets when he goes to bed his wife may not have occasion to ask him for pin money.

Petty Thievery Worries Police

(By ANISE in Seattle Union Record.)

I see by the headlines

That PETTY THIEVERY

WORRIES THE POLICE.

Someone broke into a house

And stole

Some CLOTHES and FOOD

And fifteen dollars in money;

And somebody robbed

A hotel room

Of some clothes and razors;

And another man stole

A REVOLVER;

And another

TEN DOLLARS in cash;

And another stole

THIRTY SWEATERS;

And others took

A tent or a watch.

And so the police

Are up in the air!

And I remember the tales

A CONTRACTOR told me

Not about PETTY stealing,

On those COST-PLUS contracts

The government had

With the shipyards.

He said one man

Bid LOW and LOWER

And never got a bid

Till a friend said: "TRY

BIDDING HIGH."

And it got him the yard

That contracted for

LIFE BOATS

And passed up an bid

EXPERIENCED HOUSE

That had a LOW BID

And gave the job

To a BRAND NEW MAN

At a high price,

A man who had to go

To the old firm

That was passed up

In order to GET HELP

To build them.

Because in all of these grafts

The more the SHIP COST

The higher the percentage

Made by the BUILDER,

And my contractor friend

Remark with a laugh:

"All this is common talk

Around among us,

And common jest,

And I bet Clarence Reames

Hobnob enough

With the big folks

To hear what is going on

Like the rest of us do.

I wonder why

He wastes his time

On all these PETTY fellows?"

And I said: "I guess

The BIG STEALS

Don't BOTHER the government,

For they are a sign

That BUSINESS IS BOOMING;

But the LITTLE steals

Of clothes and food

Are a sign that folks

Are HUNGRY.

And COLD

And are getting LAWLLESS

And RESTLESS

And that is why it is

That PETTY THIEVERY

WORRIES

THE POLICE!

Two Years Among the Russians

By R. REYNOLD BALL,
In the Boston Traveler.

I have been two years in Russia, engaged in relief work.

I have been in Samar, in Moscow, on the western frontier, in Astrakhan and the Caucasus, and quite recently in Petrograd.

From time to time I have been in relation with bolshevik commissars, and have found them well disposed, and men, as a rule, with a sense of their responsibility.

I was struck by the fact that those in responsible positions in Russia are mostly young men. On the western frontier, which I visited at the end of May, the government was making use of an existing organization, the "Union of Towns," for the relief of refugees.

Thirteen thousand people were being fed at Orsha, and arrangements were being made for the supply of foodstuffs along the whole western frontier from other parts of Russia.

Whether these arrangements have been prejudicially affected by the allied occupation, I cannot say. In Astrakhan the relief is being carried out directly by commissars and committees working under a state department.

I visited, in September, the commissar in charge of Armenia affairs, who is also commissar (minister) of the interior in the republic of Astrakhan.

Six million roubles have been assigned by the central department in Moscow for the relief of refugees in Astrakhan and the Caucasus. A commissioner had been sent into the Caucasus to link up extending relief committees with the state department.

A sign that the department was bent on practical measures of relief was the fact that they were sending 30,000 yards of cloth into the Caucasus for the Armenian refugees.

By the way, I might mention that an Englishman working under the bolshevik relief department traveled with several comrades of the Red Guard on a journey of more than a week's duration in a goods wagon bringing the cloth from Petrograd to Astrakhan.

On my return to England I find that there is a great discrepancy between what my countrymen expect to hear about Russia and what I can tell them.

When one is expected to describe scenes of bloodshed and riot in the streets of Moscow and Petrograd, I saw no scenes of violence or disorder I should, perhaps, qualify the above statement by saying that there was one disturbance while I was in Moscow, a disturbance occasioned by the murder of Count Mirbach by the social revolutionaries, which was promptly suppressed by the bolshevik government.

As to personal safety, I can only

say that it was possible to travel unmolested from Moscow to the southern limit of the Caucasus through bolshevik territory.

It is true that on my arrival at Vladivostok, two days after the bolsheviks had captured it from the cosacks, there was looting by Ingush tribesmen, but by the third day it was put down by the bolshevik administration.

On the other hand, the only occasion when I was molested was on my return journey through a village belonging to our allies, the cosacks, where some mountain tribesmen, allies of our allies, were engaged in dragging a woman out of the village to shoot her. It may be urged that the preservation of public order signifies nothing more than the acquiescence in a reign of terror by a frightened population. In that case one would expect to find signs of repressive police or unpopular martial law.

Since the first revolution there has been no police force; its functions have fallen to the Red Guard.

The Red army, which is directed by the commissar for war in Moscow, is said to be a million strong.

The Czechoslovaks, who were carrying all before them in the spring, have retreated from the Volga to Siberia, and Lenin's popularity has greatly increased since the attempt to assassinate him.

Gorky has recognized this, and has joined the government.

Early in October he called a mass meeting in Petrograd, in which he appealed to the intellectuals to join forces with the bolsheviks. The meeting was a great success.

Just as it is a mistake for us to wish to apply our own constitutional precedents in Russia, so it is a mistake to see in the bolshevik application of Marxist doctrine the experiments of mere doctrinaires.

Lenine is a doctrinaire in the full sense of the word; he never relinquishes one iota of the pure doctrine, but he is a doctrinaire at bay, and never fails to use an advantage when circumstances offer.

Such a weapon, ready to the hands of the bolsheviks, was in the industrial soviet, bequeathed by the revolution of 1915.

The industrial soviet is a spontaneous development in a center of industrial activity of the same kind for communal action meeting.

It can only be interpreted as collective thinking.

Sometimes the whole crowd can be seen moving away at once to carry their conclusion into action. It is as mysterious as a swarm of bees. What contrast to our ideally elected parish councils!

Bolshevism rests on this instinct, and it seems to me that in the absence of it the widespread fears of bolshevism in England are idle.

The economic community of interest must logically find its expression in some political community of interest since political institutions are built upon economic foundations.

The league of nations is the logical political expression of international capitalism just as the bourgeois state is the logical political expression of national capitalism.

The league of nations would have come as a matter of course. Its coming has been hastened by the war and by the menace of bolshevism. The Russian revolution is to the capitalist world what the French revolution was to feudal Europe. Russia, Austria and Prussia, united in the holy alliance against political democracy, France, the United States, England, Italy and Japan will unite in a holy alliance against industrial democracy.

These nations have already taken the first step in that direction. They have joined forces and invaded an ally without even the pretence of a declaration of war. They are maintaining their armies today, according to their own apologists, for the purpose of overthrowing the "red" government in Russia.

The league of nations will come—inevitably. Economic causes have created it. The necessities of international capitalism demand it. The league of nations will come at the behest and under the control of the most reactionary forces in the capitalist world. It will be a league of bankers, diplomats, manufacturers and traders. Its function will be the preservation of capitalist society with all of its monstrous inequities.

Its power will be exercised through an international police force—an international constabulary—organized and preserved to suppress revolutions. The league of nations will endure as long as the bankers and traders of England and the United States will stand together. When they divide, as they ultimately must divide, there will be two leagues of nations and a world war that will eclipse that which has just ended. Until that time comes, the league of nations will make the world a safe abiding place for capitalism by crushing out every vestige of militant democracy.

The league of nations is called into being by economic and social forces over which idealists who are thinking of a league of free peoples have absolutely no control. The fact that the league of nations is receiving the endorsement of most of the statesmen of Europe should open

the eyes of the people to the realities of the situation.

What are these realities? During the past few years the production and distribution of wealth has been placed upon an international basis. American corporations have plants in Europe, Asia and South America. English, German and French capitalists have established connections on all five of the continents. At the same time investment has been put on a world basis. The stock and bonds of American and English industries are held by investors in all the great countries of the world.

Register, and get your friends to register, or you can't vote at the primaries in the spring election.

The League of Nations

(By SCOTT NEARING.)

The idea of "the league of nations" is not new. History is sprinkled with leagues. There were leagues in Egypt, leagues in Syria, leagues in Greece, leagues among the Italian cities and there was a Hiancatic league. At the beginning of the nineteenth century England organized a great league to overthrow Napoleon and make the world safe for democracy. Since Napoleon was crushed in 1815 there have been alliances, ententes and "balances of power." Now a new league is proposed—a league of nations which shall last forever and "enforce" eternal peace.

The real prototype of the present league of nations was the holy alliance, organized in 1815. This holy alliance was originally made between Alexander I. of Russia, Francis I. of Austria and William III. of Prussia. It came at the end of a half century of devastating wars. It came at the beginning of a militant period of democratic enthusiasm.

The three reactionary rulers of Russia, Austria and Prussia, jealous of their feudal privileges, bound themselves together in eternal brotherhood "to protect religion, peace and justice."

The holy alliance soon became an instrument of reaction that was used to suppress manifestations of sovereignty.

President Wilson on May 27, 1918, at a meeting held by the league to enforce peace, spoke in favor of a "universal association of nations." Since that time good people without number have enlisted themselves behind the movement for a league of nations. Only recently an elaborate manifesto was issued, signed by a large number of liberals, advocating the principles of such a league.

These idealists have had in mind a league of free peoples. They have thought of an organization of society very similar to the federation of states making up the United States. They have reckoned without their host. They should have read one paragraph in President Wilson's inaugural speech on March 5, 1917: "The community of interest and of responsibility imposed upon each nation the duty of seeing to it that all influences proceeding from its own citizens meant to encourage or assist revolution in other states should be sternly and effectually suppressed and prevented."

That paragraph means that the individual nations joining a league of nations must see to it that henceforth the world shall have no Switzerland nor any other asylum, so that Lloyd George may make good his threats to the leaders of the bolshevik government that they would find no asylum left on the face of the earth.

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