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CONGRESS WILL CONVENE MAY 19
GERMANY RECEIVES PEACE TREATY

CONGRESS TAKES TIME FOR DEBATE

President Wants Appropriation Bill Disposed of. May Not Be Present When Congress Convenes.

BELGIUM IS FAR FROM BEING SATISFIED

Wilson and Lloyd George Agree to Submit Special Agreement for the Protection of France.

Versailles, May 7.—The Germans received the peace treaty at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon. The presentation followed a brief speech by Clemenceau, chairman of the conference, who welcomed the delegates. The manuscript treaty, which was translated in German, was handed to the enemy representatives by Secretary Dutasta. The entire ceremony only lasted 14 minutes.

Clemenceau was the first delegate to arrive at the peace conference, arriving at the Trianon Palace hotel at 2:20. Wilson arrived at 2:48, Italians following, with the Germans arriving just six minutes before the meeting was called to order. The treaty provides that Germany restores Alsace-Lorraine to France. Germany shall be bound on account of any agreement reached with her former allies. It also promulgates the league of nations. Danzig is permanently internationalized. Germany agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium, Denmark and in East Prussia. She cedes most of upper Silesia to Poland and renounces all territorial and political rights outside of Europe. The treaty recognizes the independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland. It reduces the German army to 100,000 men and officers. Conscription within German territories is abolished. All German forts for 50 kilometers east of the Rhine are to be razed. All importation and exportation and nearly all production of war materials are stopped. Allied occupation of parts of Germany continues until reparation is made. Any German violation of conditions pertaining to the Rhine zone constitutes an act of war. The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers, 12 torpedo boats, and no submarines. The naval personnel is 15,000 men. All other war vessels must be surrendered or destroyed and Germany must surrender 14 submarine cables and abolish na-

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Germany, drunk with success, defied the whole world by torpedoing the Lusitania, without warning. The loss of 1,151 citizens, including women and children, changed the public opinion in America from neutrality to hatred for the Germans and paved the way for American intervention.

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Germany's revolutionary government, which succeeded the kaiser and other authors of the war, received terms of the peace treaty, which reduces Germany to a third rate power and forever ends the menace of Prussian militarism.

val, military and air forces by Oct. 1. Germany is to accept full responsibility for all damages to the allied and associated governments. She must reimburse all civilian damages, with initial payment of 20,000,000 marks, subsequent payments in reparation are to be assured by bond issue approved by reparation commission. Germany must pay shipping damages, ton for ton. Wilhelm is to be tried by international court. Other violators of international law are also to be tried. Holland will be asked to extradite Wilhelm. Germany is responsible for delivery of other violators of international law, and Germany must accept the league of nations in principle without membership. A commission is created to govern Saar basin, pending plebiscite 15 years hence. The disposition of former German colonies is left to the allies.

Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic. All Heligoland fortifications are to be demolished and the Kiel canal opened to all nations. Germany must devote her economic resources to rebuilding devastated regions. She must accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition and other economic and financial matters. She must accept provisions for internationalization of roads and river. Various international bodies are to execute provisions of treaty and details of disposition of the German fleet. The cables are left to the allied powers to deal with.

Germany cedes to Belgium 382 square miles of the territory between Luxembourg and Holland. German cessions to Poland isolates east Prussia from the remainder of Germany. France gains permanent possession of Saar coal mines, regardless of the result of the Saar plebiscite. Germany accepts abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. Besides upper Silesia, Germany cedes the greater part of Posen and west Prussia to Poland. The German army must demobilize within two months after peace is signed. No militaristic German societies are to be permitted. Allies retain German hostages until persons accused of war crimes are surrendered. Germany renounces to China the remainder of the Boxer indemnities and all public property in China except Kio Chau. She renounces rights in Morocco, and recognizes British protectorate over Egypt. She cedes to Japan all rights in the Shantung peninsula. German battleships are to be replaced only at the expiration of 20 years. An international labor body has been created.

After receiving the treaty the Germans presented a written reply. (Continued From Page Six.)

MILITARISM IS GROWING FAST IN NEW GERMANY

By FRANK J. TAYLOR. (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

Berlin, April 24.—(By Mail.)—Since its birth the German republic has had to decide between two opposite extremes to maintain itself and keep from being overthrown by the radicals.

The two courses open, as the Ebert-Scheidemann cabinet saw them, were:

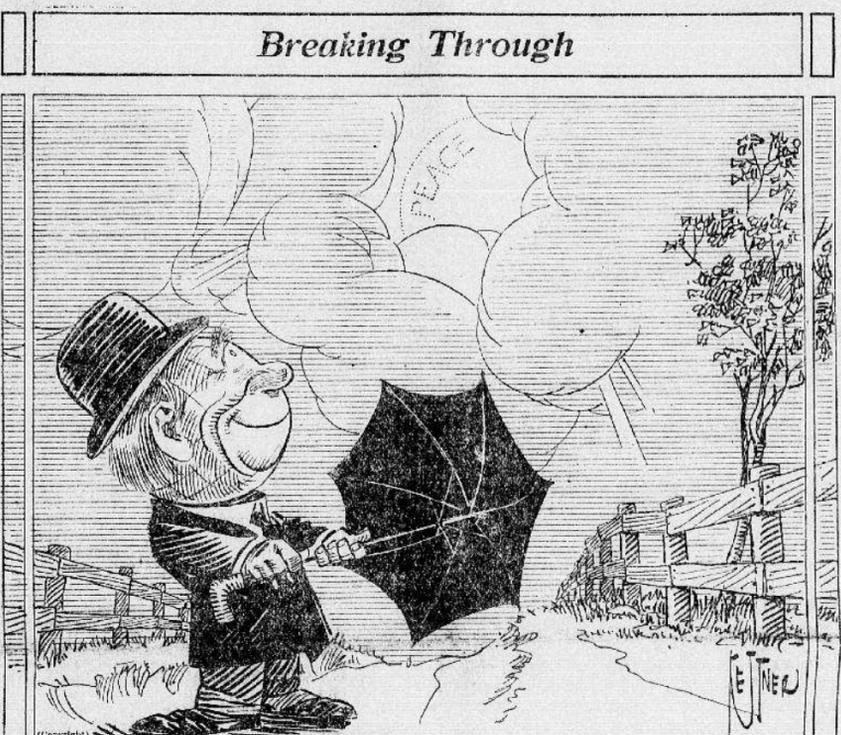
- 1. Bowing to the demands of the proletariat and becoming radical, almost to the extent of communism, or at least extreme socialism.
2. Becoming militaristic and following the methods of the old German government of crushing opposition by force.

More and more it is becoming clear that the cabinet chose the latter course, probably in self-defense, and under the pretext of saving Germany from bolshevism.

What is more serious, both to the Germans and other peoples, is that the German republic is becoming handy with militarism, and under the cover of "resisting bolshevism" is evidently trying to hide the strength of the republic's military machine.

Figuring that the new republic, if it were really pacific, would be willing to make a "show-down" of Germany's military strength to convince the outside world of good intentions,

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Mayor Goes Outside For Appointees

Whether it was because he was unable to find sufficient republican residents within the city limits to fill all the city jobs at his disposal, or because some of the "folks from home" who never jobs live out of town, may never become known, but the fact remains, according to an investigation of the list of appointees made by Mayor Stodden Monday night, that at least four of those nominated and confirmed are non-residents, while one was named and confirmed is non-existent and is said to be deceased.

Communication No. 326, conferred in by the city council and passed May 19, 1915, under the Lane administration, specifically limits the employment of persons in any capacity by the city government to qualified voters who have been residents of Butte for at least two years, immediately preceding their appointment or election. The communication, which is clear, is as follows: "Be it resolved by the city council of the city of Butte:

"That no person is eligible to any office or employment in the city of Butte, who is not a citizen of the United States, and who has not resided in the city of Butte for at least two years immediately preceding his or her election or appointment, and is not a qualified elector thereof."

Mayor Notified. At last Monday night's council meeting, just previous to the reading by the mayor of the list of his appointees, his honor's attention was called to the communication in question by Alderman Freudenstein, thus drawing sharp reproaches from Alderman Hardcastle, who apparently has assumed the position of republican whip on the council floor, despite his election on the democratic ticket.

At any rate, despite Freudenstein's suggestion and Hardcastle's declaration that the mayor "knew what he was doing" in the matter of appointments, the list was read and duly confirmed under the impression that all nominated were qualified to hold the positions. Investigation has developed the following:

Will Jenkin, appointed by Mayor Stodden as storekeeper at the city corral, is stated to be a prominent and respected resident of Meaderville, but withal a good republican.

Dr. George H. Stephenson, named by Mayor Stodden and now supposed to be acting as city meat inspector, is well known to lovers of horse flesh and cow flesh as a competent veterinarian. He lives comfortably when at home at his palatial residence in the classic neighborhood of Lake Avoca, but is not a resident of Butte, it is stated.

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BONUS SYSTEM IS DENOUNCED BY SILVER BOW COUNCIL

The bonus system of wages recently inaugurated by the North Butte Mining company, came in for a fierce denunciation by delegates to the Silver Bow council at the regular meeting held last night in Carpenters' hall.

It was charged that the so-called bonus system was nothing but the piecework or Taylor efficiency system in disguise; that it was but a step toward placing the entire camp on the piece-work basis, was freely charged by delegates.

Organized labor has always been opposed to the various piece-work systems, favored by the employers, and the council last night, without a dissenting vote, went on record as opposed to the bonus system of the North Butte company. The delegates were instructed to report to their local unions that the council was opposed to any system of piece-work, whether it was called a bonus system or anything else.

A machinists' delegate stated that his organization had fought the piece-work system for 20 years and that they did not propose to stand by and see it placed in force in this camp.

Miss Mary O'Neill and Mrs. A. B. Clinch, representing the Good Government club, were given the floor, and asked the re-organization of the council in calling a meeting to protest against the increase in telephone rates. The council, on motion granted the request of the committee.

A communication from the Workers' Defense League, Russ building, San Francisco, asking for contributions to defray the expenses for the defense of political prisoners, was referred to the local unions.

A communication from P. H. Flynn, A. P. of E. organizer, recently in this city, informed the council that the matter of organization among the miners of this camp had been referred to the executive council of the A. F. of L.

A letter from the international office of the Metal Polishers' union stated that the strike of that organization against the Brunswick-Balke-Caldwell Co., manufacturers of the Brunswick phonograph, had been settled and that all demands of the union had been granted.

The articles manufactured by this concern are now fair to union labor. A resolution from the Metal Mine

Workers' union was read, calling the attention of the council to the plan of industrial organization recently adopted by the Canadian unions. The secretary was instructed to write the Canadian headquarters and secure details of the plan for the information of the council.

The jurisdiction committee reported that the matter in dispute between Structural Ironworkers and the Boilermakers had not yet been settled, but that a meeting was to be held tonight.

The Painters' union informed the council that the Columbia hospital, which is said to be soliciting the trade of members of organized labor, has been on the unfair list of the Painters' union for some time. Union men are requested not to patronize. The hospital is located on the corner of Washington and Porphyry streets.

President Leo Daly reported on the progress of the public market scheme and said that investigation had shown that a considerable number of truck gardeners would bring their produce into the city as soon as stalls were built.

Organizer Osborne of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, addressed the council and briefly outlined the Seattle plan for the reorganization of the A. F. of L.

Adjournment was had at 10 o'clock.

HOLLAND WILL REFUSE TO TURN OVER KAISER

(Special United Press Wire.)

The Hague, May 7.—That Holland will refuse the expected demand to turn over Kaiser Wilhelm to the allies for trial, is indicated in information received from confidential sources. The government contends that the former kaiser entered Holland as a private citizen and that the Dutch law applies to his case.

RAYMOND ROBINS SPEAKS ON RUSSIA

Appeals to American People and Allied Nations to Take More Liberal View So That Nation Can Live.

SHOULD LIFT EMBARGO ON ALL RUSSIAN FRONTS

Conditions in Europe May Be Repeated in U. S. Unless Free Speech and Free Press Are Allowed.

Philadelphia, May 7. An appeal to the American people and the allied nations to take a more liberal view of Russia in order that that nation might live was made by Col. Raymond Robins, who was a member of the American Red Cross commission in Russia, in an address on "The Present and Future of Russia," at the session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

He urged the following recommendations:

- Lift the embargo on all Russian fronts; enter into direct negotiations for an armistice on all fronts where allied or Czech forces are engaged; insist in armistice negotiations upon general political amnesty to be declared and guaranteed by both sides; allied forces to be retained in Russia solely for the purpose of forcing such guarantees and to be used after signing of armistice and send commission of inquiry with industrial and trade experts to Moscow to ascertain and report on present situation in Soviet Russia.

Mr. Robins declared that conditions in Europe may be repeated in the United States, unless there is "free speech and a free press." He said this country must come to realize that "ideas may not be successfully opposed by bayonets."

Thomas D. Thatcher, another member of the Red Cross commission which visited Russia, said that bolshevism cannot prevail in America unless the government, by opposing free speech, creates a situation where the radicals appear in the role of martyrs. He declared that the only real power in the Russian government is the soviet. This is not bolshevism.

MANY PRISONERS RELEASED.

(Special United Press Wire.)

Washington, May 7.—Paroles have been granted to 549 enemy prisoners in the United States since the armistice was signed, says the war department.

MINER IS INJURED.

T. Farren, 1901 South Warren avenue, was injured about the head last night by a fall of rock in the Poultice mine. The injured man was rushed to St. James hospital where it was reported his injuries were not serious.

FRANCE AND INTERVENTION

(From the Special Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, Paris, March 23.) It is expected that the Russian question will come up for discussion before the council of 10 when the question of Germany's western frontiers has been settled. As far as I can make out, the council is in very much the same position as it was a month ago. A British delegate said not long ago that the main difficulty was that it was impossible to get any trustworthy account of the state of Russia, and that the accounts which reached us were all contradictory. This makes it all the more surprising that the British government should have refused passports to the

W. N. REIVE AND A. J. PARTON GUILTY

Editor and Manager of "Toveria" Charged With Distributing Seditious Literature.

"KEPT PRESS" ON THE JOB AS USUAL

Many Colored and Distorted Reports Are Circulated About Defendants. Accused of Bolsheviki Acts.

(Special United Press Wire.) Portland, Ore., May 7.—W. N. Reive, editor, and A. J. Parton, manager, of "Toveria," a Finnish language newspaper published at Astoria, Ore., have been found guilty by a jury in the federal court of distributing seditious literature in violation of the espionage act.

By ADOLPH SALMI.

Astoria, Ore., April 27.—(By Mail.)—Although the emergency, if there ever was any, which might have justified the espionage act has passed and that act ceased to have force when peace was declared, the case against four officials of the Western Workmen's Publishing society of Astoria, Ore., came to trial in the federal district court at Portland, Ore., last Monday. Federal Judge Wolverton overruled the demurrer brought by the defense last Friday.

The argument in support of the demurrer declared that no distasteful was intended in articles made the basis of the complaint, as the material was furnished by a news association and was similar to matter published in English in the Portland daily papers.

Federal District Attorney Barnett H. Goldstein argued against the demurrer, holding the opinion that irrespective that similar articles were published by the other press the accused had published the matter in evil intent. The judge accepted the opinion of the district attorney.

The defendants are: A. J. Parton, general manager of the Western Workmen's Publishing society; William Reive, editor-in-chief of the "Toveria" (The Couraer), a Finnish daily paper, which the society is publishing; Elias Niemi, chairman of the board of directors of the society, and Jakob Kuivala, secretary of the same board.

In the case the prosecution has adopted rather fancy (roisy rumors) than proper and lawful scientific (silent) methods and the Portland kept press has circulated colored and distorted rumors about the accused men. They are said to be a nucleus for all draft evading, trouble at the lower Columbia districts; they are said to have campaigned for a million marks to help the "bolsheviki movement" in Finland. The "Toveria" a daily paper published by the institution they represent.

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THE BOLSHEVIKS DO NOT COMMIT ALL ATROCITIES

delegates nominated to visit Russia on behalf of the International. It will be remembered that the proposal, which was made at Berne, to send the commission of inquiry to Russia was adopted by a body of which the great majority was hostile to the bolsheviks. It is easy enough to understand why the French government refuse passports, because their policy is intervention. An important French public man said the other day to a friend of mine that it was quite true that it would be difficult to get an army for Russia now, but that things would be different six months hence, when plenty of demobilized officers

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