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FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1919.

Union Stock Holders in the Butte Daily Bulletin

- UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA**—Locals: Sand Coulee, Stocket, Roundup, Lehigh, Klein, Washoe, Red Lodge, Smith (Bear Creek).
- FEDERAL LABOR UNION**—Livingston.
- MACHINISTS' UNION**—Great Falls, Butte, Livingston.
- MACHINISTS' UNION**—Great Falls, Butte, Livingston, Seattle.
- CERIAL WORKERS**—Great Falls.
- TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION**—Butte.
- BLACKSMITHS' UNION**—Butte, Miles City, Seattle.
- ELECTRICIANS' UNION**—Livingston, Deer Lodge, Butte, Anaconda—Seattle.
- BAKERS' UNION**—Great Falls.
- SHOE WORKERS**—Great Falls.
- PLASTERERS' UNION**—Great Falls.
- RAILWAY CAR REPAIRERS**—Livingston, Miles City.
- MUSICIANS' UNION**—Butte.
- BREWERY WORKERS' UNION**—Butte.
- HOD CARRIERS' UNION**—Butte and Bozeman.
- STREET CAR MEN'S UNION**—Butte.
- BARBERS' UNION**—Butte.
- METAL MINE WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA**.
- 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 and Livingston.
- STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS**—Great Falls.
- BUTCHERS' UNION**—Great Falls.
- HARRIS' UNION**—Butte.
- INTERNATIONAL MOLDER'S UNION, LOCAL NO. 276**—Butte.
- LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION, NO. 25**—Butte.
- PLUMBERS' UNION**—Butte, Seattle.
- BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO. 224**—Miles City.
- TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL**—Miles City.
- HOD CARRIERS' UNION**—Helena.
- BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARMEN OF AMERICA, COPPER LODGE NO. 430**—Butte.
- BUTTE FOUNDRY WORKERS' UNION**—Butte.
- TAILORS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION**—Butte.
- BOILERMAKERS, SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA**—Tacoma, Seattle, Livingston.
- INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS, LOCAL NO. 211**—Seattle, Wash.
- WORKERS', SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' COUNCIL**—Painters' Hall, Seattle, Wash.
- BUILDING LABORERS' UNION**—Seattle.
- INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS AND PLEDRIERS' LOCAL NO. 86**—Seattle.
- AND THOUSANDS OF INDIVIDUALS IN BUTTE AND MONTANA**

Release the Class War Prisoners; A Demand We All Agree Upon

By DAVID KARSNER in N. Y. Call.

The immediate release of every man and woman and child in prison in the United States for having expressed a faith, an opinion or an idea at variance with the present democratic (sic) administration on the question of the war should be the first concern, and therefore the first demand of every man, woman and child who has ever given a moment's thought to the sacredness of human freedom and intellectual liberty. Approximately 2,000 persons in a "free country" that boasts a population of 115 millions actually had the courage to stand up for the faith that was in them, and paid the price for their loyalty to liberty. They are all serving long terms from one to twenty years. The forces that own and operate the engines of industry were the same that goaded the present administration into enacting the espionage law. They were the very same forces that drew into the meshes of that law the spokesmen and champions of the working class, and they are the very same forces that today are striving in the congress from repealing that law. The industrial oligarchy of America says bluntly and brutally that these workers of ours must stay in prison. They mean to keep them there. They don't care whether the prisoner belongs to the socialist party, to the I. W. W., to the A. F. of L., or whether he or she belong to no group of the working class. If they know that the man or woman prisoner has ever raised his or her voice in behalf of the workers, and encouraged them to organize and democratize the industries, it is enough.

In the same blunt and brutal fashion the workers of America, if they care at all about their liberties, can and should reply in kind. The workers have the power. These matters have nothing but a social tinge. They are on top and swing the lash only because they can keep the workers in constant fear of losing their jobs. The workers, at best, being scarcely a week ahead of the headline, have little to lose should they decide to strike, and strike hard on the job and close down the dungeons in which they toil until these loyal comrades of ours—every one of them—is restored to his full liberties. The opportunity for the workers of America to show their fighting strength is coming. On July 4, the anniversary of America's political independence, the workers may prove whether they shall declare their industrial independence, or whether they are merely the jackals, the slaves, the asses of the industrial oligarchy upon whose benched backs their masters shall ride to power.

Some of the leaders in the A. F. of L. are hysterical lest the workers should go on a general, nationwide strike on July 4, and continue it until Tom Mooney and every political and industrial prisoner is freed. They know well enough that should the workers strike on that day, or any day, in unison, they are through, and will be relegated to the junk pile. If the workers of America can be ridden to earth and slavery by this official crew then the American labor movement is a joke and a jest, and we who believe in liberty and freedom might just as well charter a boat and go to the freedom-loving land of Russia.

There is not the slightest intention here to cast any aspersions upon the rank and file of the A. F. of L. That organization numbers in its membership hundreds of thousands of the most loyal members of the working class, men and women who would give their very lives in the name of freedom. They would place all they possess upon the altar of liberty. Such persons resent, with every fiber of their bodies, the stupid and gross bossism imposed upon them by these reactionaries.

If ever there was a time in the career of the American labor movement when it should be solidly and compactly organized, each unit working in harmony with every other unit, that time is now. For, with our spokesmen and champions in prisons in all parts of the country, the liberty of no man or woman possessing a mind is without peril.

In no country on earth has the government dared to imprison the chief spokesmen of the workers except the United States. In autocratic Germany the kaiser's government reprimanded Karl Liebknecht, his implacable foe, by sentencing him to four measly years—and then pardoned him on the eve of the German revolution. The kaiser knew and felt the power of the German class. Rosa Luxemburg, whose radiant career in behalf of the German workers we all know, was never imprisoned by autocratic Germany, and she, as much as any single person, was responsible for the fall of German autocracy.

In France, Jean Longuet, and many other protagonists of social revolt, have not been molested by their governments during the war. The British government could not stand a day in Downing street if it dared to punish its intellectually free men and women.

It is left for the United States "the land of the free and the home of the brave" to send Eugene Victor Debs to the penitentiary for 10 years. It is left for us, who boast of our liberty and democracy, to send Kate Richards O'Hare to prison for five years. It is left to America to send William D. Haywood and 92 co-members of the I. W. W. to prison for terms ranging from a year to twenty. It is in the "Good Old United States" that five officials of the national socialist party are on the eve of going to prison for 20 years. It is left to the American congress, "the house of the people," to deny a duly and regularly elected representative his seat in that body—Victor L. Berger.

And the American workers, in whose name this great democracy was reared, stand for this stuff, and take it, and wallow in it, and perhaps are proud of it all—I don't know.

Let us disagree, if we must, on the manner, method and details by which we expect to inaugurate the social change in America some sweet day. But let us unite on this immediate demand—the release of all political and industrial prisoners, and conscientious objectors, and the immediate repeal of the espionage law.

FAMOUS WOMEN

Joan D'Arc

Joan D'Arc, the heroine of France, who was burned at Rouen on this date in 1431, affords a remarkable instance of historic heroism. Her torments insist she was burned at the stake at Rouen, while documentary evidence of the most authentic character, completely negating the story of her being burned, shows that she was alive, and happily married, several years after she was alleged to have been executed. Many of these documents are in the registry of the city of Metz, and prove she was alive in 1436. The magistrates, to make sure she was not an impostor, sent for her brothers, Pierre and Jean, who at once recognized her.

Women to Be Cops

When the civil service commission of Dayton, O., held its examination recently there were six women who took the examination to be policemen. The commission has held that women are eligible to serve, and it may be but a short time when women cops are found patting the beats in Dayton. It is said that there are some "Amazons" among the applicants.

Scott Nearing's Special Article

OMNIPRESENT FEROCITY.
Regardless of race, creed, language or nationality, capitalist ferocity extends wherever capitalist industry establishes itself. Capitalism is insatiable. It devours. Human beings go down before its advance as the wheat stalk falls before the advance of the reaper.

per working permits increased 18.6 per cent, between 1914 and 1917. During that time 98.5 per cent of all of the children applying for permits were between 12 and 15 years of age. Seven-tenths of the 21,519 applicants were boys; three-tenths were girls.

Here is a story from Argentina, (Monthly Labor Review, p. 1141)—a story of little boys and girls giving up their play time, their youthful energy, their hopes, dreams and ambitions for an average wage of nine dollars a month. (The average wage of the boys was \$9.66; of the girls \$9.94 per month.)

It is not only in the cotton mills of the cashmere and woolen trade, in the glass houses and coal mines of Pennsylvania; it is not only here at home, but wherever the capitalist system extends its frightful sway that the bones of children are ground to fertilizer investments—the seed bed of profits.

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Sunshine and fresh air! Play! Freedom! Salvation for the children! These are only one part of that lie through the tangled webwork of an outworn, discredited system of economic oppression.

It is a very important thing to develop the economic power, to have a sound economic organization. This has been the inherent weakness in the labor movement of the United States. We need, and sorely need, a revolutionary economic organization. We must develop this kind of strength, it is the kind that we will have occasion to use in due time, and it is the kind that will not fail us when the crisis comes. So we shall organize and continue to organize the political field; and I am one of those who believe that the day is near at hand when we shall have one great revolutionary party of the working class. Then will proceed with increased impetus the work of education and organization that will culminate in emancipation.

This great body will sweep into power and seize the reins of government; take possession of industry in the name of the working class, and it can be easily done. All that will be required will be to transfer the title deeds from the parasites to the producers; and then the working class, in control of industry, will operate it for the benefit of all. The work day will be reduced in proportion to the progress of invention. Every man will work, or at least have a chance to work, and get the full equivalent of what he produces. He will work, not as a slave, but as a free man, and he will express himself in his work and work with joy. Then the badge of labor will be the only badge of aristocracy. The industrial dungeon will become a temple of science. The working class will be free, and all humanity disentangled.

The German counter proposals published in Butte's kept press today were published in the Bulletin two days ago.

The workers are the saviors of society, the redeemers of the race, and when they have fulfilled their great historic mission, men and women can walk the highlands and enjoy the vision of a land without masters and without slaves, a land regenerated and resplendent, the triumph of freedom and civilization.

Today We Celebrate.

The "Mad Mullah."

Recent outbreaks in Egypt were strongly reminiscent of the uprisings led by the "Mad Mullah," Mohammed Abdullah, the shepherd lad who became a prophet and a leader, as well as a warrior and drove the British before him from Somaliland. The "Mad Mullah" has often been reported dead, and it is true that nothing has been heard of him for some years. His last appearance at the hear of Moslem fighters having been made six or seven years ago when he sought to replace the Cross with the Crescent in Tripoli.

Today is the 13th day of the month Jomhadi II, in the year of the Prophet 1337, and the 52d birthday of Mohammed Abdullah. He who became the head of the fanatical Moslem tribes of eastern Africa was, in his boyhood, a herder of sheep in the deserts of Somaliland. He was an orphan, and for his hard labor under the burning sun he was given a tiny mud cottage in which to sleep, scanty food, and blows. There he might have remained had not a Moslem missionary chanced upon him. Finding he had possessed of a remarkable intelligence for one of his years and opportunities, the missionary took him to Berbera, where he was taught Arabic, Latin and English, and a smattering of modern arts and sciences.

A finished scholar, Mohammed Abdullah returned to the interior, here he began to preach a holy war against the Christians. Italy and England had divided Somaliland between them, and Abdullah appealed both to religion and patriotism in his harangues before the tribesmen, and it was not long until the "true believers" were excited to a frenzy in their hatred of the Christians. Open warfare was not declared until Mohammed Abdullah had returned from a pilgrimage to Mecca. It was in 1899, at the head of an army of men as fanatical as himself, that he raised the banner of revolt. Calling himself the Mahdi, the "expected one," he attracted thousands to his standard, while those tribes that held out for fear of the vengeance of the "infidel" he subdued by force. For months, with truly Fabian tactics, the "Mad Mullah," as the English had dubbed him, refused to combat with the British troops. Then came a three-day battle, in which both sides suffered heavily, after which Abdullah resumed his former tactics. The British gave chase, but the "Mad Mullah" kept always a little ahead, luring them on, until illness and thirst and fever forced the English to give up the pursuit. Re-informed, they returned, only to be administered a crushing defeat by the Moslems. In 1903 there was another battle, and again the "Mullah" was the victor. The following year a big force was sent after Abdullah, and the dervishes, realizing the hopelessness of the conflict, separated and scattered to the four winds. As soon as the army was withdrawn, however, the Moslems were back in the field, ravaging and slaying; in the end the British abandoned the field, retaining only the town of Berbera, and the "Mad Mullah" was left in supreme control of the interior, the real king of the Somalis.

France's Oldest Newspaper.

The first number of the Gazette de France, the oldest newspaper in France, was published 288 years ago today, May 30, 1631, under the editorial direction of Dr. Renaudot. This most wonderful of early journalists of France was born in 1584 and, after graduating in medicine, established himself in Paris about 1612. Richelieu and Pierre d'Hoziere, the genealogist, are said to have inspired Renaudot in establishing the Gazette, which was published weekly, and consisted of two small sheets, the first bearing the title of Gazette and the second Nouvelles Ordinaires de Divers Endroits. Dr. Renaudot established the precedent, long followed in European journalism and by no means extinct, of presenting foreign news first and relegating domestic and local news to the back page. Soon after the establishment of the Gazette Dr. Renaudot was granted an exclusive monopoly of printing and selling newspapers in France. When the founder died in 1653 the Gazette passed to his sons. The title of Gazette de France was first used in the middle of the eighteenth century. It has long published under that title ever since, with the exception of a brief period during the revolution of 1848, when the name was temporarily changed to Le Peuple Francais.

Anniversary of the Death of Wilbur Wright.
Wilbur Wright, one of the inventors of the airplane, died in Dayton, Ohio, seven years ago today. He was born near Hillville, Ind., April 16, 1867.

Guardian of the Royal Mint.
An important guardian of the royal mint in London, where golden pounds and silver coins are made, is a big, brown-coated terrier. He was taken to the mint as a puppy, and was well trained to his work. His duties do not begin until evening. Then he turns out with the guard and remains on patrol throughout the night. He goes everywhere—into the big places where the officer on duty accompanies him; into the little places capable of hiding someone, where a policeman could not enter. He knows his time and his beats, and after a certain hour he will not permit the presence of anyone in the mint who is not in policeman's uniform.

Humane to the Limit.

"One thing I like about Californians," said the lecturer, "is that they're kind to animals—especially dogs. I was billed to lecture in an inland town out there on a day when the temperature broke all records for altitude. "There was a trained dog scheduled to perform in the afternoon, and I was to go on at night. Just before the afternoon performance a humane society officer appeared with an order forbidding the dog to appear—because of the heat. So the management put me on in the afternoon and let the dog go on at night."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.



Something You Will Not See in the Kept Press

THE organized employers of the United States now announce that they are fighting to prevent a national child labor law on principle. They probably mean it, but it is a profit-made interpretation of a principle and consequently worse than no principle. Abolitionists were once dragged through the streets of Boston by leading citizens on principle. In the meantime the human race continues to be the only race of animals low enough to insist on living on its young.

JUDGE DWYER'S DECISION.

The recent action of Judge Dwyer in deciding, without hearing any evidence, that a victim of the Speculator mine fire, where 200 underground miners were killed or injured, could not recover, gives a good illustration of why the great rank and file of the citizenship of this country are losing all confidence in the courts and in the law. Of the 200 victims, it is shown by the industrial accident board, less than 50 received compensation. Generally courts make the excuse that it is the fault of the legislature. It, however, happens in this instance that John V. Dwyer was a member of the legislature and advocated this law, and that Dan Kelly, then attorney general, also used his influence with the legislature to pass the law. When it now appears that under this kind of a law not one out of four victims of industrial accidents are compensated, both of these men, one now a district judge, and the other an attorney for the copper interests in this community, are using every effort to so construe the law that it shall protect the copper companies in their contention that under this law no other or further compensation can be had. This is all the more remarkable when a judge of the experience and standing of Judge Lynch has held directly to the contrary.

It was contended by Attorney Alexander Muekel, who, as a member of the same legislature, opposed this compensation law because he held it did not compensate in most cases and that the compensation was inadequate even where anything was granted, that the compensation law could not be invoked to protect the company in any injury inflicted after the eight-hour period of an underground miner.

It is interesting to note that the supreme court of our state, when upholding this eight-hour constitutional provision said:

The history of labor legislation makes clear the evil to suppress which such statutes are enacted. It is the continuous employment of working men for such length of time as to imperil their lives or health that is sought to be avoided, and, in the interest of the general welfare of its citizens, the state undertakes to correct the evil as far as it may; or it may have been the purpose of the state to stamp with its approval the view now entertained by many, that, all things considered, the general welfare of working men, upon whom rests a portion of the burdens of government, will be best observed if labor performed for eight hours continuously be taken as the measure of a full day's work; that the restriction of a day's work to that number of hours will so far promote the morality and improve the physical and intellectual condition of working men as to enable them the better to discharge the duties of citizenship.

Again, our supreme court in the Shea against North Butte Mining company case, where this infamous law was upheld, said:

In other words, the theory of such legislation is that loss occasioned by reason of the injury to the employee shall not be borne by the employer alone, as it was under the common law system, but directly by the industry itself, and indirectly by the public, just as is the deterioration of the buildings, machinery, and other appliances necessary to enable the employer to carry on the particular industry.

These utterances of the supreme court all sound very nice, but the cold-blooded fact remains that out of 200 victims, less than 50 received compensation, Judge Dwyer holding that all other remedies are now barred, and the very man who decided this as a judge, voted as a legislator, in favor of this law. In the face of this, is it difficult for any person to understand why so many persons have only a feeling of contempt for all law and its administration.

WHEN ED MET CON AND JOHN.

During the recent visit to the city of Messrs. John D. Ryan and Con F. Kelly, the two distinguished advocates of the full dinner pail—full of air, we mean—were dined and feted, waited upon and visited by scores of persons prominent in the social and industrial life of our fair city. Most of these fetes and meetings were duly chronicled in the pages of our morning and evening contemporaries, but, strange to say, despite the inside knowledge those papers should have of the doings of Messrs. Ryan and Kelly, they entirely overlooked what in our opinion was one of the most important meetings of the week.

We refer to that portentous conference held at the home of Mr. Kelly on Excelsior street on the evening of May 26, between Mr. Kelly, Mr. Ryan and "Mister" Edward Morrissey. And it was important; so important in fact, that to avoid as much publicity as possible, our beloved friend Morrissey boarded a taxicab to reach the Kelly home instead of traveling in the police car as would ordinarily happen.

Upon Mr. Morrissey's arrival at the Con Kelly home we venture to say that the name of the Bulletin was mentioned frequently during the discourse, between cigars and drinks. We also venture to state that the question of Morrissey's de-

parture from Butte about July for Swan Lake to take up his annual duties of acting as watchman at the Kelly summer home there, while the taxpayers of Butte pay the bill, also was mentioned—quite casually, of course.

And probably, Mr. Morrissey's activities in slugging peaceful men and women who venture to protest against the action of Mr. Kelly and Mr. Ryan in forcing the miners of Butte to work for less than their ordinary living costs was commended. We know that Morrissey's activities on primary election day in ejecting Dunn watchers from the polls in order to permit the Gatts workers to juggle the ballots and poll books and that that precious officer's action is attempting to shoot up a peaceful citizen in the upstairs hallway of the city hall on election night while in a brutal frenzy, superinduced by over-indulgence in alcoholics to the extent of heastly drunkenness, was countenanced.

We doubt, however, if Mr. Morrissey mentioned to Messrs. Ryan and Kelly of the days he spent locked in the padded cell in the city emergency hospital, placed there by orders of Chief Murphy as a means of sobering him up. And we also doubt if the question of Mrs. Morrissey's death was mentioned even vaguely, if at all, except to assure Mr. Morrissey that the "company will stand behind him," in the trials that may result.

At any rate, there is no doubt that the visit of Mr. Morrissey to the Kelly home was a porte tous one. And now we are impatiently awaiting the events of the next month, when Mr. Morrissey's application for a two-months' vacation with pay, will probably be presented to the council and as probably granted. Of course, the opening of the Kelly summer home at Swan Lake, Jefferson county, and the fact that Mr. Morrissey decides to spend his vacation in the vicinity of Swan Lake, will be mere coincidences, so to speak.

A CHANGE OF WIND.

The action of Superintendent of Schools Maddock in presenting a request to the school board for an increase in teachers' wages apparently will go down in local school history as one of the most graceful "about faces" ever accomplished by a local school superintendent.

Statements contained in his published communications to the board are as fulsome in their flattery of the teachers and possibly as earnest in their protestations that the teachers should be paid more, as the superintendent's threats of last week to import 500 teachers from the east, if necessary, at the same wages as at present, were not the real state of his mind.

However, Mr. Maddock has ample precedent for changing his mind and it is barely possible that if last week he felt that the teachers were overpaid, this week he may feel they are not paid enough. And sometimes, the fact that one has a contract for re-employment at a good salary coming up that is endangered by concerted opposition to one's expressed views, will give one a new light.

The action of the a number of returned soldiers in refusing to march in this morning's parade behind Edward Morrissey, charged by his sister-in-law with killing Mrs. Morrissey, and the reported action of a group of women in protesting to General Warren against the admission of Morrissey in the Memorial exercises, shows at least there are some decent citizens of the community who are not afraid to stand by their opinions.

Do you want anything? You do. Do you want anything that can be supplied by land, machinery and labor? There is no lack of land, machinery and labor, is there? Then, why don't you get what you want?

Who kneels before such golden stacks.

Then charges at the humble shack

To ride the poor to hell and back?

King Profit.

A republican is he who serves the public without money or price, giving of his substance and offering his gifts and talents unreservedly as in Pentecostal days. —Mazdaznan.

Although Wilson has repudiated his 14 points, there is some consolation in the fact that British labor has not repudiated, nor modified its manifesto.

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