

# 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 SOUTH IDAHO STREET

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Month ..... \$2.00  
Three Months ..... \$5.00  
Six Months ..... \$9.00  
By the Year ..... \$17.00

The Daily Bulletin is on sale every day at the following places in Butte.  
Jacques Drug Co., Harrison and Cobban  
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International News Stand, S. Arizona St.  
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SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1919.

## Has He Made Good on This?

price, that will procure it. That price is impartial justice in every item of the settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; and not only impartial justice, but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with.

The counsels of plain men have become on all hands more simple and straightforward and more unified than the counsels of sophisticated men of affairs, who still retain the impression that they are playing a game of power and playing for high stakes. That is why I have said that this is a people's war, not a statesmen's. Statesmen must follow the clarified common thought or be broken.

Special alliances and economic rivalries and hostilities have been the prolific source in the modern world of the plans and passions that produce war. It would be an insincere as well as an insecure peace that did not exclude them in definite and binding terms.—President Wilson's address at the Metropolitan Opera House, Sept. 27, 1918.

## BRITISH INQUISITION IN INDIA.

This is the twentieth century. Yet the Spanish Inquisition is being repeated in India. In 1917, a commission, known as the Rowland commission, was appointed to investigate the revolutionary movement in India. It was headed by Judge Rowland, from London; working with him were a number of Englishmen and one British-appointed Indian. The findings of this body of men disclosed the existence of a well-organized revolutionary movement which threatened the existence of British rule in India and held the possibility of the establishment of an independent India. These findings culminated in the presentation and enactment into law of two bills, known as the Rowland bills. These measures, nailed upon India at the present time, should be made known to the American people. According to their provisions:

1. Any Indian is subject to sudden arrest without warrant, upon suspicion, and detention without trial for an unlimited duration of time.
2. The burden of proof rests upon the accused.
3. The accused is kept ignorant of the names of his accusers and of witnesses against him. The accused is not confronted with his accusers or with witnesses against him, and is entitled only to a written account of the offenses attributed to him.
4. The accused is deprived of the help of a lawyer, and no witnesses are allowed in his defense.
5. The accused is given a secret trial, before a commission of three high court judges, who may sit any place they deem fit—in a cellar if they choose. The method of their procedure or their findings may not be made public.
6. Trial by jury is denied. The right of appeal is denied. "No order under this act shall be called into question in any court, and no suit or prosecution or other legal proceeding shall be against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this act."
7. The accused may be convicted of an offense with which he is not charged.
8. The prosecution "shall not be bound to observe the rules of the law of evidence." Prosecution may accept evidence of absent witnesses. (The witnesses may be dead or may never have existed).
9. The authorities are given power to use "any and every means" in carrying out the law and in obtaining confessions. In other words, torture.
10. Any person possessing "seditious" documents, pictures or words, intending that the same shall be published or circulated, is liable to arrest and imprisonment. "Sedition" has been legally held to mean disaffection, the absence of affection for the British government.
11. Men who have served prison terms for political offenses may be restricted to certain specific areas, must report regularly to the police, cannot change address without notification of authorities, and must give securities for good behavior. They can never thereafter attend public meetings or write on or discuss publicly any subject of public interest, either educational, religious or political.
12. Any person (even the family) voluntarily associating with an ex-political prisoner may be arrested and imprisoned.
13. Search without warrant of any suspected place or home.

This is a brief and incomplete summary, taken from the Modern Review of Calcutta, of the provisions which have been enacted into law by the British Indian government, even over the protest of the most orthodox and conservative Indians. Aside from these bills, there are the infamous secret acts, the newspaper (incitement to offenses) acts, the criminal law amendment act, the seditions meetings act, the Indian press acts, the conspiracy and deportation regulations of 1818, 1819 and 1827, and the all-sweeping martial law measure, the defense of Indian act, under which unnumbered Indian patriots have been hanged or shot to death during the past five years.

It seems to us that there are some very valuable suggestions contained in the British program for India that it would be well for the United States authorities to adopt in dealing with the radicals of America. It is true that the program of suppression inaugurated in this nation differs only in detail from

## 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.  
CEREAL 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, Portland.  
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.  
BAKERS' 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. 439—Butte.  
BUTTE FOUNDRY WORKERS' UNION—Butte.  
PAINTERS' UNION—Butte.

TAILORS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—Butte, Portland.  
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 FILEDRIVERS' LOCAL NO. 86—Seattle.  
AND THOUSANDS OF INDIVIDUALS IN BUTTE AND MONTANA

the methods used by the British ruling class in handling the workers of India who are striving for self-government, yet it is the details that are important.

It appears that the United States of America today is ruled from Downing street, with the active co-operation of our native imperialists, so no question of national pride should deter us from using the most efficient methods for the suppression of free speech, free press and free assembly, particularly when their value has been determined in actual practice by those world-renowned experts in suppression, the imperialistic ruling class of Great Britain.

## WRONG AGAIN.

It is simply terrible the way the soviet government is always disappointing the allied imperialists. Just the other day, after the poison press had been carrying for several days the news of Koltchak's successes in eastern Russia, and just as the allies were about to recognize the relief of the murderous days of czarism, the troops of the soviet fell upon the allies' protegee and the latest news is that he is still running toward the Arctic circle, after having retreated something like 125 miles in nothing flat.

Also and moreover, the soviet government of Hungary has been overthrown in the daily press at least once in every issue, is rolling up the forces of the Czechs and Rumanians; in the last battle about half of the Rumanian soldiers went over in a body to the soviet forces.

These things are unfortunate; not only do these constant contradictions destroy the influence of that great civilizing force, the courtesan press of capitalism, but they prove to the interested observer that it isn't the populations of territories like Siberia, Rumania and Poland that are fighting the soviets, but that the opposing forces are composed of groups who have either been coerced or bribed by promises of high wages and loot into joining the armies of imperialism.

Throughout eastern Europe, the workers and peasants are flocking to the workers' councils; they are preparing to take the power that is now in the hands of the exploiting class and in none of the countries of eastern Europe can the imperialists count upon the aid of any large proportion of the workers in furthering their imperialistic aims.

It is small wonder that the press of capitalism is finding it extremely difficult to keep from being incoherent; its inconsistencies have long been amusing when they were not disgusting.

## ITALY'S PLIGHT.

The resignation of the Orlando government will not cause any surprise on the part of those who have been following the mad course of the Italian diplomats representing Italy's imperialistic group, it is somewhat of a miracle that the Orlando faction kept their seats as long as they did.

It is sometimes a little hard to understand the attitude of diplomats and, especially, is it hard to understand the belief that Orlando held, the belief that the Italian people could be driven into another war to satisfy the territorial ambitions of her ruling class; it is enough to cause us to wonder at times whether these spokesmen of imperialism are entirely sane.

Revolution would long ago have swept capitalism from power in Italy were it not for the fear that the food supply coming from the allies would be shut off; kept in possession of the functions of the state only by accident, the Italian rulers may yet hasten the day of their destruction by an imperialistic policy that has aroused the Italian workers to a pitch of resentful determination that nothing short of the complete overthrow of Italian capitalism will satisfy.

## IN YEAR 2000.

Teacher of history class—What is the most noted town in West Virginia?  
Pupil.—Moundsville.

Teacher.—Why is it noted?  
Pupil.—Gene Debs was in prison there for telling the truth.

Philanthropist—A man who gives away what he can not use himself and let's his left hand stand in on the deal.

Legitimate profit—Any profit you can get away with and keep out of jail.

## Shake Well Before Taking



## Scott Nearing's Special Article

### RECONSTRUCTION.

Some men favor one kind of reconstruction—some favor another. Those who believe in a reconstruction that will preserve the present economic system with its exploitation, and in its poverty for the workers and senseless luxury for the idle owning class are patriots. Those who believe in a system of reconstruction aimed to put the workers in control of the industries upon which they depend for a living are "holseheists." The reconstruction of the decrepit, discarded capitalist machine is popular with those who benefit most from its injustice. The reconstruction of a new world-order, promising greater life opportunities for the masses, must of necessity be unpopular with these same capitalists.

The Canadian government is busy making the world safe for a reconstructed capitalism. Under a confidential order from the postmaster general, a long list of publications is barred from the mail. Included in this list is the "Bolshevik Declaration of Rights." The "Bolshevik Declaration of Rights" is one section of the Russian soviet constitution.

tion in which the right of the workers to the products of their labor is asserted and defined. The orders in council promulgated by the governor general on recommendation of the minister of justice declared 14 different organizations "unlawful." Among these organizations are the social democratic party; the Workers International Industrial Union; the social labor party and the Industrial Workers of the World. These organizations of workmen differ in many respects. One thing, however, they have in common. All of them are interested in establishing a society that will protect the masses of the people and promote their welfare.

Reconstruction means only one thing to the forward looking student of affairs. The new world which is now being erected upon the ruins of the old will safeguard the interests of the plain people as thoroughly as the old safeguarded the interests of the owning class. To the owning class this kind of reconstruction is a menace. To the working class it is a promise.

## Eugene V. Debs' Daily Message

### From NEW YORK CALL.

"It is the spirit of liberty that today undermines the empires of the world, sets crown and mitres askew, and in its onward elemental sweep is shaking the constitutions of capitalism as frail weeds are shaken in the blasts of the storm king's fury."

"Love and labor will give us the socialist republic—the industrial democracy—the equal rights of all men and women, and the emancipation of

all from the vicious and debasing traditions of past centuries.

"Socialism is the universal war cry of the world's combatant workers, the inspiring revolutionary shibboleth that is voiced in every tongue as it circles the earth and echoes and re-echoes its challenge to the ruling class to clear the way for the advancing legions of labor and the reign of world-wide peace and brotherhood."

## OPEN FORUM

NOTE—People are invited to use these columns as a medium of publicity upon the questions of the day—anything that is for the good of humanity. Your copy must be legible upon one side of the paper only; also be as brief as possible. Articles appearing under this head will not necessarily carry our editorial endorsement, and the right is reserved to accept or reject any communication which may be submitted. Your correct name and address must accompany your communication, but will not be used if you request.—Editor.

Editor Butte Daily Bulletin: Have just picked up the June 7th issue and have read what happened to Messrs. Murphy and part of his pack of Molly McGuire's. I say part for this is only a small part of the herd, what a fine addition to a menagerie if we could only corral them all and cage them up and advertise them as a cross between a coyote and a hyena.

I wonder if they didn't get Bosco the snake eater, out of this bunch. It is too bad that we have not got more men in this country of the "Land of the Free, and Home of the Brave." One of the most lamentable parts of the whole thing is that such men as Murphy and his gang assume to call this their home also, many a German sympathizer who was interned during the war was a better American than any in this pack of hounds. A man's breeding and bringing up shows him up at some time in his life.

I wish you would publish this under my name as I do not care to have you take the responsibility, of course if I ever come to Butte I will look out some of this gang. Don't stab me in the back.

Yours very truly,  
CHAS. McNAUGHTEN,  
Wenatchee, Wash.

Salt Lake City, June 17, 1919.  
Editor Butte Bulletin: As H. E. Thornton requested you to "spill" a little ink and ask a few questions I am going to request you to do a little "spilling" and answer them. In the first place, H. E. seems decidedly anxious, as in the attitude of the A. C. M. contingent on the strike in behalf of Tom Mooney takes place on July 4.

Now, that ought not concern any honest working man. If the men succeed in negotiating an agreement before July 4, and then strike, it will only be a demonstration of the strength of labor to obtain justice. On the other if negotiations are not completed by then, who will be injured? They can either continue, or

be taken up and continued after the 8th of July.

But, you say it will likely cause a hardship and entail some sacrifice on our part. Well will we even then be sacrificing to the extent of Tom Mooney and that boy Billings. Think that over. Do not be afraid that you are going to hurt the A. C. M. It has no compunction as to whether or not its actions hurt you. Remember it is such as the A. C. M. which put Tom Mooney, and further it is for the express purpose of hurting the A. C. M., if we possibly can, all over the country, that we are trying to bring about this strike. For in no other manner can we even hope to obtain even a modicum of justice. If we can successfully stage this strike, the A. C. M. will be willing to come to us. As to whether or not the men will return to work at the expiration of the five days, lays as is proper, entirely with the men, and it will be time enough to cross that bridge, when we come to it.

As to "giving the matter due consideration and more thought." Just how much more thought and consideration would you like to have and give? Remember we have been giving "due consideration and more thought" for three years now and spent considerable money to call a special convention at Chicago, for no other purpose, than to "devise ways and means" with the result of the program now being considered, which the very best those 1,500 delegates could devise. Now if Brother Thornton can devise, or has a better program, bring it forth. Produce.

Now as to that huge sum of money if we all remained at work for the five days and donated the proceeds to the cause.

Well the principle objection to that is: It simply can't be done, for the very good reason that it has proved impossible to procure a voluntary assessment of 50c per member to raise "a huge fund." But even if it were possible to raise the five days' pay, what real value would it be? We have already expended near

ly \$1,000,000. How avoid the five day strike and obtain the desired result even with millions? We have fought this case through every court, from the police court clear through to the supreme court of the United States, thereby exhausting every legal avenue in the country. We had and still have a very able committee, headed by John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, in Washington endeavoring to induce congress to act.

President Wilson has three times intervened, the trial judge has and is exerting his every effort, the attorney general of California has used his power. President Wilson had his personal committee make a special investigation and it strongly recommended a new trial, the departments of justice and labor made a joint investigation and the Densmore report is the result.

As to postponing it until Labor Day, the program for which we voted provides both for Labor Day and July 4, also Nov. 29, with still a further proviso, contingent that the three five day demonstrations fail of procuring justice.

As for waiting and postponing we have done that, too long and too much already, so much so that the A. C. M. are and for some time past have been taunting us with the threat, that we dare not strike. Now let us see if they are right. Many are waiting to see what attitude the A. F. of L. convention will do in the matter.

Remember that we, the rank and file of labor took this vote and we voted to strike.

Now let us stand by our guns. If you would like any further discussion or details get in touch with me.  
C. J. ALSTON,  
No. 252 South 2 East St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

## Crime of All Crimes

Down in Kansas  
There are now 23  
in jail  
Because they dared  
Organize the oil workers  
into one big unit.  
They were arrested in Nov., 1917  
On no charges at all.  
But since, have been  
Framed-up by Standard Oil.  
The union men  
Were first indicted  
March 14, 1918, and  
On Sept. 24, 1918  
This charge was  
Thrown out because  
It could not stand  
Exposure in open court  
But the men were not released.  
Instead, they were indicted  
Again on framed-up charges  
Constituting five counts.  
In March, 1919, motions  
To quash the second indictment  
Were argued, and the judge  
Rendered his decision  
On June 7, 1919, in  
Favor of the defendants, by  
Throwing the case out.  
But—  
Before these union men  
Were released,  
The "Cutter, Fred Robertson,"  
Had them re-indicted for  
A third time  
On four counts.  
The fact that two  
Indictments were quashed,  
As absolute proof that  
The 19 months  
Imprisonment of these men  
Has been a rank injustice.  
It is also an  
Open admission that  
Their constitutional rights  
Have been trampled under foot  
For 19 months they  
Have been in jail  
Without trial!  
These victims have passed through  
A living hell!  
One is free!

He is dead!  
Three others are in  
A super-hell!  
They have lost their reason!  
All because they  
Have been confined in the  
Filthiest dungeons in Kansas.  
Their incarceration is not torture!  
It is slow murder!  
Are you going to permit this,  
Workers of America!  
'Justice to continue'  
Remember! These innocent  
Union men have been  
In jail for 19 months  
Without trial!  
It is  
The crime of crimes!  
Protest! Protest!  
Demand their immediate release!  
Don't delay! Do it now!

—THINK IS INTEREST—SAVE—