

PRICES JUMP ALL OVER ITALY

(By United Press.) Rome, (By Mail.)—Startling comparisons between pre-war prices and the present cost of living in Italy have been submitted to the centenary commission of the Methodist Episcopal church, by Dr. Luigi Lala, Methodist pastor at Turin. The commission is making a special study of the problem, prior to opening a chain of neighborhood houses in the factory centers of northern Italy and in the redeemed lands. Clothes, food and household furniture have all undergone a tremendous increase in price, according to Dr. Lala. A pair of shoes which, before the war came to twelve francs, cannot be purchased now for less than sixty francs (nearly \$12). An overcoat which formerly cost eighty francs is now marked at 250 francs. Even shoes for a baby of six months have gone up from three francs to ten francs. A kilo of beef which the pre-war buyer could get for three francs, now comes to thirteen francs, which is somewhat over two dollars. Perhaps the most marked increases of all is in the price of household furnishings. A sheet for a single bed costs forty francs, or nearly eight dollars, and in the old days the very best could be bought for only six francs. An ordinary spoon is valued at about sixty cents. Nearly forty dollars is what one must pay for a mattress only large enough for a single bed. Pillows which used to be worth \$150 today cost \$1,000. The tremendous rise in the price of necessities has caused much suffering and discontent and many strikes are taking place.

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LEGAL NOTICES

Notice of Time Appointed for Proving Will, Et. In the district court of the Second Judicial district of the state of Montana, county of Silver Bow. In the matter of the estate of Patrick Leahy, deceased. Pursuant to an order of said district court, made on the 18th day of June, 1919, notice is hereby given that Tuesday, the 1st day of July, 1919, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the courtroom of said court, at the city of Butte, in the said county of Silver Bow, has been appointed at the time and place for proving the will or said Patrick Leahy, deceased, and for hearing the application of Mary Hendricks Leahy for the issuance to her of letters testamentary, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same. Dated June 18, 1919. OTIS LEE, Clerk. (First publication June 19, 1919.)

UNDERTAKERS

FUNERAL NOTICE. Pascoe—The funeral of Miss Ruby Pascoe was held this afternoon from the family residence, 608 West Galena street at 2 o'clock, proceeding to the Mountain View M. E. church where services were held. Interment was in the Mount Moriah cemetery. Profzich—The funeral of Peter Profzich, aged 38 years, who died yesterday will take place Thursday morning from the family residence, 614 East Galena street at 9 o'clock, proceeding to the Sacred Heart church where mass will be celebrated at 9:30 o'clock. Interment in the Holy Cross cemetery.

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Two Liberal Propositions Escape the Steam Roller

(Special Correspondence to The Bulletin.) Atlantic City, June 18, (By Mail.)—No compromise, no concession to the progressive element: That is the slogan of the majority and the verdict of the American Federation of Labor convention, up to the middle of the second week of its 33rd annual session. If ever a labor gathering reflected a determination to keep the rank and file in its place, to concentrate authority, and to quell the slightest mental insurrection with ridicule, invective and the cutting off of debate, this one has done so. It has reached the point where even the chief reactionaries in charge of the machine feel compelled to anticipate and deny the charge that they are reactionaries and that they are agreed to silence every new idea. In the past two days they have permitted just two liberal propositions to escape the steam roller. One was the demand upon congress for recognition of the Irish republic, and the other was the demand for the dismissal of Postmaster General Burleson from the cabinet. The Irish cause won out only after a lengthy debate the course of which the report of the resolutions committee, as presented by John Frey of the Molders, was amended so as to call for a hearing for DeValera, Griffiths and Plunkett by the Peace Conference, and for immediate action by congress, recognizing "the existing Irish republic." Pressure from the Irish societies upon the Irishmen in the convention was strong to enable Frey to hold them in line for a policy such as Premier Lloyd George would approve. However, that defeat was quickly retrieved by Frey and the Gompers organization when Russian affairs were considered. Three resolutions were introduced. One called for the lifting of the food blockade against Russia, as an act of humanity. Another demanded the recall of American troops from Russia at once. The third, proposed by Duncan of Seattle, instructed the executive council to ask the affiliated international unions to arrange a referendum vote of their membership on the question as to whether congress should be asked to recognize the soviet government of Russia. The food embargo resolution, one from the Progressive Labor Federation of Labor, and the proposal for recall of the troops was sponsored by Strickland of the Portland, Ore., Labor Council. Frey's committee reported a substitute for the three, which declared that the troops should be recalled as soon as possible, but which specifically declared the Federation to be opposed to recognition of any government in Russia until a democratic one had been established through a constituent assembly or some like means. No mention was made of the starvation of Russia by the allies. Challenged by Max Hayes and others on the food issue, Frey asserted that since the withdrawal of foreign troops was planned, it would be impossible to distribute food in Russia except through the bolsheviks, "who absolutely control all means of transportation and distribution." In the next breath he asserted that the soviet government is a government without the consent of the Russian people, a government ruling by force alone. Again, he said that the soviet admit that theirs is a government "by and for the working class only, and therefore not a democracy, and we cannot deal with it on that account."

Two or three delegates speaking broken English opposed the committee's report, but Frey's trade and before Strickland or Grow or Duncan of Seattle could get the floor the debate was choked off and the committee report adopted. This did not occur, however, until Andrew Feruseth of Belgium had challenged Frey to say whether he would apply to Belgium the same test of a democratic form of government that he applied to Russia. "Belgium," said Frey, suavely, "has a government established and maintained by democratic popular elections." "Has it?" cried Feruseth, mockingly. "Oh, my God!"

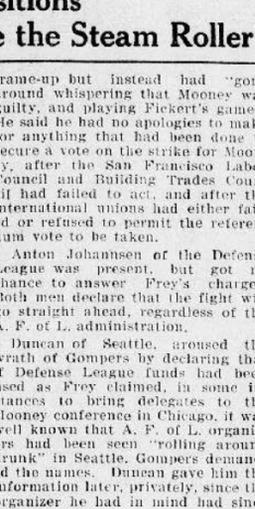
Next came the stabbing of the hopes of the International Workers' Defense League for favorable action on the proposed referendum on the Mooney strike. Frey's committee reported a substitute which instructed the Executive Council to consider and take practical measures to secure a new trial, if possible, for Mooney and Billings. It declared that the International Workers' Defense League had been guilty of "assuming" power to take a referendum vote within the several international unions, in violation of their autonomy, and it declined to suggest a strike vote in any form. It went on at great length to assail the defense league, sidestepping the Mooney case meanwhile except to declare that the Defense League was injuring Mooney's cause. At the demand of Sullivan of Salt Lake City, who declared that the men in the Defense League were as good labor men as ever lived, W. B. Patterson of the League was given the platform. Patterson scathingly denounced the San Francisco labor officials who had refused to help the five accused victims of the Fickert

frame-up but instead had "gone around whispering that Mooney was guilty, and playing Fickert's game." He said he had no apologies to make for anything that had been done to secure a vote on the strike for Mooney after the San Francisco Labor Council and Building Trades Council had failed to act, and after the international unions had either failed or refused to permit the referendum vote to be taken. Anton Johansen of the Defense League was present, but got no chance to answer Frey's charges. Both men declare that the fight will go straight ahead, regardless of the A. F. of L. administration. Duncan of Seattle, aroused the wrath of Gompers by declaring that if Defense League funds had been used as Frey claimed, in some instances to bring delegates to the Mooney conference in Chicago, it was well known that A. F. of L. organizers had been seen "rolling around drunk" in Seattle. Gompers demanded the name of the man who gave him the information later, privately, since the organizer he had in mind had since been let out. Denteubaum of Detroit agreed with Duncan that the Defense League had saved Mooney from hanging, and that the Federation need not discuss ethics at this stage. Mooney had been in jail three years now, and he presumed he would be there next year, if nothing more were done than pass resolutions and take no real action. "In Detroit," he said, "we have all arrangements made for a five-day strike beginning July 1. We have even appointed a committee to see that our people get enough food during those five days. This vote has been overwhelming for this strike."

Finally the committee report was adopted, and Mooney was left in prison to await a new trial to be secured for him either by the Defense League and the progressive element of the labor movement, or by the executive council, which thus far has displayed no interest in the case. Should Governor Stephens now grant the new trial, the Frey-Gompers element will of course claim exclusive credit for it. Denteubaum's resolution asking that May 1 be celebrated in place of the first Monday in September as Labor Day, and a resolution by Strickland of Portland, that all wage agreements be set down as to expire annually on May 1, were killed without any difficulty. Frey denounced the European May Day celebrations as being political rather than industrial, and boasted that the American Labor Day was the original and only one of its kind. As to agreements expiring at one time, he found that that did mean a sacrifice of the advantages of seasonal and climatic conditions which make it profitable to labor to have agreements run out at different dates. Moreover, the date mentioned—May 1—gave an unpleasant suggestion of European socialistic excitement, when calm judgment and cool negotiation were needed at such a time. Strickland had also a resolution calling for reorganization of the A. F. of L. upon an industrial basis. Gompers asked whether it would not, in fact, mean the reorganization or dissolution of the internationals. Strickland said it would mean their readjustment. Then the steam-roller worked.

Finally came the acid test of the Old Guard, when Frey reported non-concurrence in the Seattle resolution instructing the executive council to "advise" the affiliated internationals as to permit the taking of a referendum vote upon any give, proposition by the entire rank and file membership, simultaneously. "We want team work and your report gives the inference that we are not to be permitted to work together in this labor movement," said Duncan of Seattle. "This measure is meant to enable organized labor to establish control of industry of, by and for the workers. We want the initiative and referendum so that the workers may know what they themselves want." "Yesterday you turned down soviet Russia because you claimed that government does not express the will of the people; if you demand it of the Russians, why do you deny to American labor the privilege of making its own will known? Can it be for any other reason than the desire to strangle every new or progressive idea that is advanced by any delegate in this convention?" Shay of the Stage Employees, denying that the majority were trying to stifle all progressive ideas, declared that the convention had gone too far in its leniency with the radicals. For one, he wanted them to get out of the Federation if they were so sure that it was reactionary. Anyhow, "these agitators ought, before they propose all sorts of amendments to the laws in America, to take out naturalization papers." This sentiment was loudly applauded. C. F. Grow of the Machinists answered that he came to stock that had been in America several hundred years, had been revolutionary soldiers, and prized human freedom. "If I have any views to express, that I consider of value to this movement, I am going to express them," he cried and applause louder than given Shay

BETTER THAN A HAMMOCK



The bed spring on which the merchant sailor sleeps aboard United States shipping board vessels is of the latest mesh type, and is contained in a pipe frame, without open joints which might harbor vermin. This frame can readily be taken out on deck for painting or scrubbing.

greeted his challenge. "We are just through a great war, and the whole world is changing," he went on. "Our movement will be greatly changed, whether we like it or not. Refusal to see facts like these are dangerous." Then Frey completed his perfect Bourbon day. He said that the engine of the movement would be de-lighted to see it adopt the referendum, which would provide for action before deliberation or investigation. There was such a thing as "democracy run wild." He resented the charge that the American labor movement was backward. European labor and European socialism never permitted the use of the initiative or referendum. "These instruments of democracy were used more in the A. F. of L. than anywhere else on earth. However, this was no place for their use. Outside the labor press there existed a group of journals posing as friends and wise teachers of labor, and these "outside influences" would be continually promoting referendum votes for general strikes and other disturbances, against the better judgment of cool heads in the movement. These journals have been calling the Federation leaders reactionary, and to adopt the Seattle scheme of referendum would play into their hands. "There is no value in this proposition," Frey argued, "so far as the rank and file are concerned, since we have no adequate means of bringing all sides of any question to their notice so that they may form a fair judgment upon the facts. It is a menace and a peril to the labor movement."

And then, once more, the steam-roller shut off debate, and the committee report was endorsed. Duncan asked for a recall, but not enough delegates were willing to back up his demand, and the roll call record was not taken. There was one other brilliant illustration of the Frey statesmanship. This was the denial of encouragement to the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines Protective association, an organization of the rank and file of discharged service men who want to act as an auxiliary to the labor movement on the economic field, and who demand that congress give the returned service men a year's pay in order to tide them over while looking for jobs at living wages. The association's committee reported that these men ought to join the trade unions. Max Hayes, Birch of Seattle and others pleaded for some sign of sympathy with the efforts of these veterans to safeguard labor in the new field of political power—the mass of returned service men. Frey replied that the committee held that any such organization, if it dealt with industrial standards, was a dual organization. It was merely a society of veterans, they had no criticism for it. But they refused to approve any veterans' association which proposed to try to co-operate with the unions. It was not necessary.

Again the progressives were stopped by the majority, and the adverse report prevailed. You Will Find Excellent Service, High Quality Food, Low Prices at the Leland Cafe 72 E. Park. Ladies' and Gents' Suits Made to Order Here in the Shop. W. OERTEL TAILOR. Journeymen Tailor, Union Shop. 481 1/2 S. Arizona. Phone 3532-W.

DEATH LIST

(Continued From Page One.)

George H. Woodhouse of Easterville, Ia., arrived in the city only a few minutes before the tornado struck, to take charge of the Grand hotel, which he owned. He was killed under its ruins. More than 20 large business buildings were entirely ruined, and virtually every building in the downtown business district suffered severe damage, as the tornado whirled up Union avenue, the chief business street, wrecking it from end to end. Many of the city's most pretentious homes were built along the shores of Lake Alice, and the occupants of some of these are thought to have been carried into the lake with the wreckage of their homes. After sweeping through the city, the tornado went over Lake Alice and on to the southeast.

Business Men Killed. A. Brandenberg, president of the First State bank of Fergus Falls, was killed in the Grand hotel, where he had taken refuge from the storm. Charles Alexander, city attorney, died at noon from injuries received when he was crushed beneath his home. W. A. Dougherty, prominent real estate man, was another victim. Martin Johnson, a photographer, his wife and four children, were all killed in their home. The body of Isobelle Kitzler, who graduated from high school a few days ago, was recovered from One Mile lake, but the bodies of three others of the family have not been found. The mother was out of town when the tornado struck.

Dr. V. M. Cowan of McKeesport, Pa., travelling through Minnesota on a motor tour, had expected to spend Sunday in Fergus Falls at the Grand hotel, but lost his way and was delayed by muddy roads. He was at Lake Park, near by, when he saw the tornado, and hurried into the city to help in the rescue work. The only request for relief yet made is by Mayor Frank Berg, who asked newspaper men to send word out that bread was needed at once. "The state stands ready and willing to do whatever it can," said Gov. J. A. A. Burnquist, who arrived on the first relief train early Monday. "The state authorities have the situation well in hand, and the work of recovering bodies will be carried on at top speed. First news of the destruction was sent by a telephone lineman, who walked a mile out of the city and sent a telephone message to St. Cloud. It was relayed to Governor Burnquist, who immediately arranged for a special relief train. The wreckage of the Great Northern station and the numerous box cars smashed in the yards interested seriously with efforts to bring in relief supplies by rail road. J. Sheehan and Oscar Carlson, both of Campbell, members of the federal grand jury panel, were in the Northern Pacific passenger and freight station when the storm swept away over their heads, but they clung to the office safe, which the blast could not budge, and were unharmed. Governor Burnquist telephoned officials at the state capital that he believed 65 were dead and 35 injured were in war hospitals. State Representative O. C. Neuman also telephoned that help was needed at Dumont, a little town southwest of Fergus Falls, which the tornado hit on its way here. The state military authorities were endeavoring to get in touch with Dumont and learn the extent of the damage and what relief supplies were needed. The hall clock in the office of the Grand hotel, a \$75,000 structure, registered 4:52 when recovered from the wreckage today, showing the time the tornado struck Sunday afternoon.

All wooden and iron bridges across the Red river, which divides the town, were torn away, only one or two concrete bridges in the vicinity remaining. One of the school-houses also was wrecked by the tempest. Fergus Falls is a city of 8,500, the county seat of Ottertail county, 182 miles northwest of St. Paul, on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads. Prominent business men place the total property loss at \$750,000 to \$1,500,000.

FAMOUS WOMEN Hester Stanhope. On June 23, 1835, Hester Stanhope, a learned English lady, died at D'Joun, Syria. She had lived there for nearly thirty years, and was celebrated for her eccentricity and singular mode of life. She was a niece of William Pitt and abandoned civilized society to live among the Arabs, over whom she acquired great command, she died virtually the queen and ruler of the little obscure corner of the earth in which she spent the best years of her life. Only a few faithful Arabs were with her when she died. GERMANY TO PAY BELGIUM. Paris, June 24.—The reparations committee of peace conference has agreed to the priority payment to Belgium of five hundred millions from German indemnity it is officially announced.

MILLIONS ASKED RESTORE MONUMENTS (By United Press.) Paris, (By Mail.)—An appropriation of just a little less than one million dollars has just been asked by the French administration of Fine Arts from the French government for the repair of national monuments either totally or partially destroyed by the Germans during their invasion and occupation of northern France.

And now Father knows where he is at. THEY'RE ALL GIVING THE MILITARY SALUTE TO THEIR SUPERIORS. I MUST HAVE MA SALUTE ME. I WONDER IF MRS. VAN LOON KNOWS HOW TO PROPERLY.

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS. DON'T YOU EVER GET TO SALUTING? NO, IT GETS TO BE SECOND NATURE TO SALUTE OUR SUPERIORS. WELL, WELL, IT'S SPREADING.

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WANTED—Ambitious men to prepare for promotion. Apply International Correspondence School, basement, No. 1 West Broadway. ARE YOU SICK OR CRIPPLED? A few treatments of CHIROPRACTIC will relieve you. At any rate give it a trial. Quit drugs. Avoid the operation. See Flora W. Emery, Room 9, Silver Bow block.

RETURNED SOLDIERS wishing to advertise for work can use the want ad column of the Daily Bulletin free of charge. Do not be backward in taking advantage of this offer, we are glad to be of service to you.

FOR SALE 329-ACRE farm; 5 miles from Norris; 200 acres tillable; 50 acres brook; fenced; good barn, house and other improvements; horses and farm equipment; good springs; will sacrifice for quick sale; further particulars, Owner, Fred Snowball, Norris, Mont.

268 ACRES of land, 15 miles from Hot Springs, on Flathead reservation; 30 acres brook, 60 acres in crop to go with place if taken at once; balance summer fallowed; running water; good improvements. C. A. Voorhies, Box 45, Marada, Mont.

SEVEN-room frame house, two-story; suitable for two families. Furnished or unfurnished. Cheap for cash. Call at 537 East Broadway.

FINE show case, 12 feet long, 19 lights glass, 12 sliding doors; also fine Kimball piano. Suitable graduation present. A bargain. Call 321 E. Park st.

FOUR ROOMS of good furniture in modern house, close in; could rent out one or two rooms; a bargain. 319 W. Broadway.

GOOD as new, low pitch auto saxophone with case complete. Call 321 E. Park.

CHICKENS for sale by the pound, dead or alive. The Green Coop, three blocks east of Lake Avoca.

JEWELRY and second-hand clothing for sale at Uncle Sam's Loan Office, 11 S. Wyoming street.

ONE work horse, five years old; spring wagon and harness. Corner Yale and Oregon ave.

DAIRY FOR SALE—A1, centrally located. Snap. Phone 5790-W.

4 ROOMS furniture for sale; \$150. Apply 143 West Aluminum st.

THOROUGHLY NEW Zealand rabbits. Call 124 Indiana Avenue.

FURNITURE of three rooms for sale. 449 E. Mercury.

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76 1-3 ACRES, 1 1/4 miles from end of No. 4 car line, west; \$2,500 cash. Apply Bulletin office.

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1916 FORD, 4 brand new tires, electric tail light, shock absorber; exceptionally good condition. Cheap. Phone 2231.

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