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# The Butte Daily Bulletin

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## BIG FOUR PROTESTS SINKING SHIPS

### Will Demand Reparation and the Trial of Those Responsible

## ATTORNEY DONOVAN MAKES THE OPENING STATEMENT

### ALLIES TO HOLD GERMANY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY MOVEMENT AGAINST POLES

(Special United Press Wire.)  
Paris, June 26.—The allied note, holding Germany responsible for any movement against Poland after peace is signed, dispatched yesterday and made public, follows: "Allied associated powers feel it is necessary to direct attention to the German government to the fact

that the Polish authorities have come into possession of and attached an official German dispatch, which states that while the German government means to sign the treaty of peace, it intends to give unofficial support to local movements of resistance to establishment of Polish authority in territories allotted to Poland, in Posen, east and west Prussia, and to the occupation of upper Silesia by the allied and associated powers.

### INCREASED FARES ARE ASKED

Public Service Commissioners Will Meet in Butte on July 8, to Take Testimony in Matter.

### VOTES TO DEFER ACTION ON FALL RESOLUTION

(Special United Press Wire.)  
Washington, June 26.—The senate foreign relations committee voted 12 to 4 to defer action on the fall resolution for a separate peace between the United States and Germany, until the Germans have signed the treaty, according to Senators Lodge and Fawcett. A majority of the committee favored the resolution, but regarded the present an inopportune time to press it. While the committee was reaching this conclusion, Senator Borah, in a brief, but fiery, speech in the senate, declared the peace treaty was a "guarantee of war," and sharply criticized the peace conference for ignoring the claims of Ireland and Korea.

### FAVORABLE REPORT IS ORDERED ON RESTITUTION

(Special United Press Wire.)  
Washington, June 26.—A favorable report on Senator Johnson's resolution, asking the administration for information on the Russian military policy, has been ordered by the senate foreign relations committee.

### The Cascade Trades and Labor Assembly Will Send Delegates to Convention

Nothing succeeds like success. The Cascade Trades and Labor assembly of Great Falls has elected delegates to the One Big Union convention. This makes the two most important trades councils in the state supporting the move for the unity of the working class. It is believed that the action of the Engineers in the Falls in electing delegates will have a tendency to encourage the local Engineers to do the same.

According to the convention committee the most favorable reports are being received from the railroad workers and it is anticipated that they will be represented by a big number of delegates.

workers all through the state are being asked by the committee to purchase tickets either as individuals or as unions.

An Absolute Necessity.  
The One Big Union isn't an economic social experiment, it is an

### Counsel for R. B. Smith Gives Jury Brief History of Wrongs Inflicted on Laboring Classes

(Special to The Bulletin.)  
Helena, June 26.—In a brilliant opening statement to the jury yesterday, Attorney L. P. Donovan, of counsel for R. B. Smith, managing editor of the Butte Daily Bulletin, on trial for sedition because of an editorial in The Bulletin last August and alleged to have attacked the state council of defense, gave a brief history of the wrongs inflicted on the laboring classes in Butte; and their denial of publicity in the Butte "kept papers," which led to the establishment of The Bulletin.

Donovan told of incidents leading up to the first issue of The Bulletin, and of efforts made to suppress it. Referring to the character of the Defendant Smith, Donovan cited that while "lip patriots" were ranting, Smith acted and tried despite his age to enter army service at the beginning of the war. Donovan showed no order was received to prohibit publication of a daily paper until all arrangements had been made for the first issue.

He stated the paper changed to a daily on advice of Attorney General Ford, who held the defense council's order was null and void.

With Dausborne on the stand at the opening of the afternoon session, Wheeler attempted to bring out that the defense council's order, stopping of changing weeklies to dailies, was meant especially to stop the Bulletin and that no other paper was mentioned. Objections by Lobie were sustained in each instance and exceptions were noted.

A. W. Winters, stenographer for the public service commission, who made a transcript of the proceedings at the defense council meeting on September 9, identified transcript. He admitted the original notes of the proceedings were destroyed. Attempt to identify a copy of transcript as a true copy was objected to by Donovan, but objection was overruled by Judge Word. Attorney Donovan con-

tinued his opposition to positive identification of the transcript by Winters.

Lobie precipitated a row by attempting to permit Winters to refresh his memory as to the proceedings, by reading from the transcript. Despite a battle by Attorneys Wheeler and Donovan, Judge Word permitted Winters to answer questions as to the proceedings at state council, by reading extracts from the transcript. The reading continued with frequent objections by the defense. Judge Word displayed much heat at interruptions by Donovan and seemed angered at Donovan's objections.

Attorney L. P. Donovan of Butte gave the Helensians an insight as to conditions under which the workingmen of Butte are required to struggle in the matter of having their side of controversies with corporations given a fair hearing. The statement, which gives the actual connection

which Smith had in the publication of the allegedly seditious editorial, is as follows:

Opening address to the jury by Mr. L. P. Donovan, of counsel for the defense:

May it please the court, counsel, and gentlemen of the jury: We desire at this time to lay before you the facts of this case in full in order that you may fully appreciate the circumstances surrounding this case from the beginning.

In order to understand these circumstances it will be necessary to go into some of the phases leading up to the issue of August 16, 1918, and which occasioned the publication of this article. It will be shown you that the working people of Butte had been struggling for some considerable time to change conditions there and to better their conditions.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

### TREATY WILL BE SIGNED SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 PROVIDING TEUTS ARRIVE

(Special United Press Wire.)  
Paris, June 26.—The treaty will be signed at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, it has been learned from trustworthy sources. It is further learned that Foreign Minister Mueller, Herr Gelsbert and Herr Leinert have been appointed to sign for Germany. They will arrive at Versailles Saturday morning, it is now said.

### BIG CROWD AT PASCOE INQUEST

Three Physicians Testify That Girl Lived Only a Short Time After Receiving Injury.

At the Pascoe inquest, held by Coroner Holland in Judge Lynch's court room, a record crowd is in attendance. Many witnesses are present to testify.

The three physicians who performed the autopsy upon the body have testified, each of them to about the same opinion as to how long Ruby Pascoe may have lived after receiving her injuries—namely, anywhere from half a second to an hour. As to the time during which she might have retained power to understand a spoken question and to answer it with the words, "I don't know," that might have been five minutes, but not probably so.

The fracture of the skull was clean and running from 4 to 5 inches across. The spinal column was broken off at the top and so loose it could be wiggled. The spinal cord was lacerated, but not severed. The hemorrhage at the base of the brain was profuse. The external hemorrhage might have been profuse or meagre. It had been washed away when the doctors got the body. The injury was caused by the application of external force, either as the result of falling on the head, or from a blow. But the instrument with which the blow could be in this have been struck must have been extensive in the area of its contact surface, since no particular contusions or small sized wounds were apparent. The mass of hair on the head may have had a large part in preventing surface wounds.

(Continued on Page Three.)

Sends Note to Berlin.  
The "Big Four" sent a note to Berlin yesterday, protesting the sinking of the German fleet in Scapa Flow and the burning of the French battle flag in Berlin, following the presentation of the report of the special legal committee, in which it was declared that these incidents were "an example of the spirit which the Germans must put down. If they desire admittance to the league of nations on an equal footing."

Sinking Violates Armistice.  
"Sinking of the German fleet in Scapa Flow) is not only a violation of the armistice, but can only be regarded as a deliberate breach, in advance of the conditions of peace," the allied powers declared in their note. The same was also said to be true of the burning of the French battle flag in Germany. "It is evident that any repetition of acts like those must have a very unfortunate effect upon the future operation of the treaty, which Germany is about to sign," said the note. Notice was given that the allies would demand reparation for the sinking, and trial of the persons responsible.

The "Big Four" is expected to consider today the intercepted wireless message from a German army commander, indicating his intention to attack the Poles as soon as the peace treaty has been signed.

Poincare Will Entertain.  
Wilson and other prominent allied peace delegates, will be the guests of President Poincare at a dinner in the Palais Elisee tonight. Wilson plans to leave Paris Saturday night after the treaty is signed and will sail from Brest Sunday.

SITUATION IMPROVED.  
(Special United Press Wire.)  
Versailles, June 26.—"The situation is greatly improved and unless something unforeseen happens, the treaty will be signed Saturday." Secretary Dutasta of the peace conference, told the United Press, following a conference with the German representatives.

GAIN EIGHT-HOUR DAY  
Cincinnati, June 26.—Iron molders and jewelry workers in this city have secured the eight-hour day through trade union action. The iron molders have also secured a wage advance of 75 cents a day.

### WORKERS FIGHT INCREASED FARES

Employees of Shipbuilding Company Smash the Windows and Turn One Car Over.

Toledo, Ohio, June 26.—Two thousand employees of the Toledo Shipbuilding company, refusing to submit to an increase in street car fare, yesterday ditched two cars and in the violence that followed windows in two others were smashed with bricks. One of the cars that turned over caught fire.

The Toledo Railways and Light company instituted a new fare Wednesday. The trouble at the shipyards started when the cars began to fill. The crew of the first car was forced off and one of the passengers ran the car to the Hocking valley docks, where it was turned over.

### THE CLOWN PRINCE ESCAPES TO GERMANY

(Special United Press Wire.)  
Paris, June 26.—The Big Three have been advised that the Clown prince, accompanied by a staff officer, has escaped to Germany from Holland.

MANY PERSONS KILLED.  
(Special United Press Wire.)  
Paris, June 26.—Reports received by the American peace commission say 100 persons have been killed in riots at Hamburg, Germany.

### TROOP TRAIN WRECKED WHEN ENGINE BLOWS UP

(Special United Press Wire.)  
Omaha, June 26.—A troop train, carrying 183 soldiers, bound for the Presidio, San Francisco, was wrecked at Schuyler, Neb., near here this morning, when the engine blew up. Engineer Scott of Omaha, was seriously scalded, and three baggage cars left the track. Aside from a shaking up, the soldiers were none the worse for the experience. The train proceeded westward after a short delay.

### IRISH WILL NOT BE BOUND BY BRITAIN

Only Signatures That Will Bind Ireland Will Be Those of Her Own Delegates, Says De Velera.

New York, June 26.—Eamonn De Valera, president of the "Irish Republic," reiterated a statement which was forwarded by him to Premier Clemenceau of France in May, warning the peace conference that Ireland would not be bound by a peace treaty signed on her behalf by English commissioners.

Imminence of the signing of the treaty Mr. De Valera said, led him to recall the message of M. Clemenceau in which he declared "The Irish people will scrupulously observe any treaty obligation to which they are legitimately committed, but the British delegates cannot bind Ireland. The only signatures by which Ireland will be bound are those of its own delegates."

### RED LODGE COAL MINERS WILL CELEBRATE

Everything Will Be Free. Big Program Has Been Arranged. Cash Prizes for Successful Contestants.

(Special United Press Wire.)  
Red Lodge, June 26.—The coal miners of Red Lodge will hold a rousing celebration this year on the Fourth of July.

Everything will be free—transportation to the grounds, ice cream and lunches. Professor Craighead is to be speaker of the day. The festivities will wind up with a regular old-fashioned free-for-all dance.

There will be cash prizes for successful contestants in the sports—bucking contest, horse racing, boys' race, fat man's race, etc. A purse of \$25 is put up for the man with the largest family. Baseball and football games will be included on the afternoon program.

The business men tried to promote a celebration but gave it up when the miners refused to furnish both the money and the crowd.

### WILSON WILL USE PECULIAR SIGNATURE

(Special United Press Wire.)  
Paris, June 26.—The personal seal which Wilson will attach to the peace treaty, will be made from an impression of a seal ring, manufactured from a gold nugget, which was presented to him by the state of California for a wedding ring. The signet is his name in shorthand, resembling Arabic characters.

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Showers and cooler.

### Special Election Is an Unnecessary Expense, Says Good Government Club

The commission form of government for the city of Butte is to be discussed at the next meeting of the Good Government Club. This was decided on by the members as one of the two important local government issues of the day.

"Save the primary" met with ready response at their regular meeting and a special committee was appointed to circulate the petitions asking that the special election set by the politicians for Sept. 2, 1919, be postponed until the regular election in November, 1920. This special election will cost the taxpayers of the state, it was asserted, not less than \$100,000, an altogether unnecessary expense thrust upon the taxpayers at this time, when finances in the state are so low.

The proposed amendment to the primary law will practically disfranchise the women of the entire state. This amendment, placing the