

LOCAL, STATE, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

THE BULLETIN'S DOUBLE PAGE OF NEWS

STATE OFFICERS ADMIT FALSITY OF PRESS YARN

Story Prompted By Finding of Map on Arrested Traveler, Who Was Later Released.

By DAVID KARSNER. (Staff Correspondent N. Y. Call.) Wheeling, W. Va.—There is nothing to the I. W. W. bogie tale so far as it affects West Virginia. The fiction conceived in the warped and perverted minds of cheap news writers inspired by hysterical and greedy employers...

Finally, the American Federation of Labor denies the rumor and the letter is all the more significant because of the source from which the denial comes.

"I have no information on I. W. W. plot. No rumors here of note. (Signed) J. L. Pauley, secretary, West Virginia State Federation of Labor."

"This wild and red-eyed yarn concerning the I. W. W. in West Virginia, which proved to be a bold-faced lie from its conception, started in Pittsburgh last week with the arrest there of a man named E. L. McGurty.

"The man arrested did not deny his connection with the I. W. W., and neither did he give any reason for having a map of this state, West Virginia, officials say."

"The last two words is a pleasant and neat way for passing the buck and shifting responsibility for the malicious character of misinformation. One headline in a local paper read:

"Man is said to have admitted being an I. W. W."

"In the story itself, there was not a line mentioning whether McGurty had admitted or denied the awful allegation.

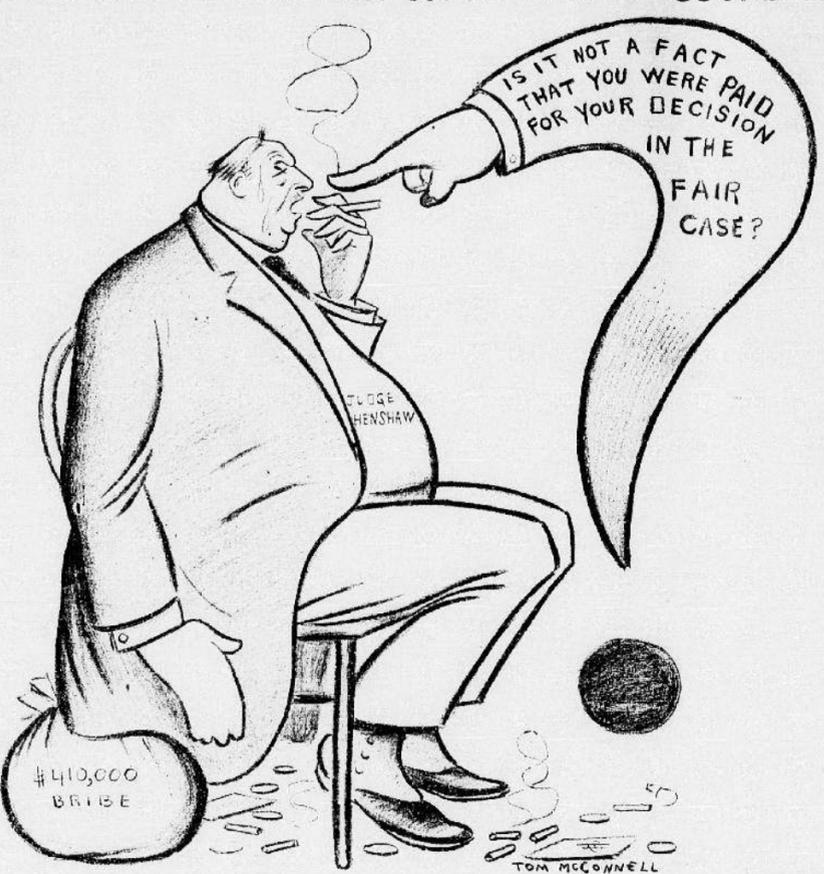
WANT NON-UNION SHOP

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 26.—Restaurant employers have refused to recognize the union of cooks and waiters, although this has been the policy for years.

Houston, Tex., June 26.—Over 300 organized culinary workers are on strike to raise wages, improve conditions and secure recognition of their union.

Advertisement that room for rent in the want columns of the Bulletin.

I REFUSE TO ANSWER ON ADVICE OF COUNSEL



Recent predicament of ex-justice of the supreme court of California, Frederick Henshaw, stage-director of the Mooney frame-up.

With counterfeit dignity and a fake show of virtue, Frederick W. Henshaw sat as a justice of the supreme court of California and at the same time acted as director-in-chief of the Mooney frame-up.

But he was a frightened, floundering, white-livered, dry-tipped Henshaw who recently sat in a chair before a lawyer to answer the accusation that he accepted a bribe of \$410,000 for a crooked decision in the Fair will case.

And this worried, chalk-faced, pulpy, trembling wretch, ruined and disgraced when fate suddenly turned its flashlight upon his secret life, this mumbling sneak, this shoddy-souled hypocrite, this fawning miscreant was a fitting symbol of the kind of "justice" that prevailed in the Mooney case.

And it is to decide whether the kind of justice represented by Henshaw shall prevail in the United States that a series of strikes is advocated by organized labor supporting the international workers' defense league.

The Henshaw brand of justice is what the workers will strike against beginning July 4.

Tom Mooney nor Warren K. Billings, under the tongues of false witnesses, ever sweated as Gil Judge Henshaw on June 5 under the finger of truth.

Henshaw soon learned that Older had the Dingo confession and was about to publish it. He went scur-

rying after Older. He held two meetings with the editor. At the first meeting, Henshaw tried to bluff his way through, but was confronted by conclusive evidence of his guilt.

At the second meeting, according to Older's written account of it, Henshaw dropped all pretense of innocence and begged for mercy.

He offered to resign from the supreme bench.

Then he dragged in the Mooney case, knowing that that was uppermost in the editor's mind.

Henshaw said he knew Mooney had not had a fair trial.

He promised to break off his intimate relations with Fickert and the frame-up forces and have nothing further to do with the Mooney case.

Older let him off on three conditions: First, that he resign from the supreme bench.

Second, that he break away from the frame-up gangsters.

Third, that he use his influence to bring about a new trial for Mooney.

Henshaw did resign from the supreme court. But the other two pledges he did not keep.

As if holding Tom Mooney responsible for the loss of his supreme judgeship, Henshaw entered into the Mooney conspiracy with renewed vigor.

The Densmore dictaphone caught him participating in an attempt to manufacture a new witness.

She was a guileless woman, Mrs. Judd, who knew nothing whatever about the Mooney case.

For months Densmore, by means of his dictaphones, followed Fickert's daily consultations with the ex-justice of the supreme court.

Henshaw has supplied the brains which have contrived the awkward notions of the mannikin (Fickert). Henshaw has been the power behind the throne, the chief counselor and guide, the unseen master of the show.

"Fickert's alliance with this man," continues Densmore, "is enough to damn the cause of the prosecution in the eyes of all but the most prejudiced observers."

Investigation is more pregnant with significance than the unholy relationship still shown to exist between these two enemies of law and decency.

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"Men like Henshaw," said Densmore, "are bound by no moral conventions. Their standard of conduct is based solely on expediency. To achieve their ends they will hesitate at nothing."

IN DEFENSE OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

In an address recently delivered before the annual meeting of the American Economic Association, Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University reminded his brother economists that their thinking and their science should be grouped around the general public welfare and not the profits of a class, as has so frequently been the case in the past.

In regard to government ownership along certain lines, he said some things too often overlooked by the general public, who can hear only one side from the controlled press.

While government enterprise has glaring defects, the present system of private profit is also defective. It is even very costly to the public in that the enterpriser requires the chance of large profits to compensate for the large risks he assumes.

"The local public often cordially hates a great railway, like the Pennsylvania, at whose mercy they are, or a great corporation, trust or bank, which they call an "octopus." From such hostility comes a contest for political power and, too often, corruption. This corruption should not all be charged up to politics as such; for much of it is due to private industry struggling for private profits in disregard of public usefulness.

"The government, representing the public, is, with all its faults, in a better position than the private capitalist to underwrite great industrial undertakings, both because its resources are greater and because the chances of gains and losses in many different directions would tend, more fully, to offset each other. Government underwriting of industry is thus in the end simply a species of social insurance."

REASON FOR UNREST

Albany, N. Y., June 26.—In France today there exists an industrial unrest such as has never been known in the history of that country, said Miss Nellie Swartz, of the state industrial commission, who has just returned from a six weeks' tour of industrial centers in the war zone.

This unrest is due in part to the weariness, the complete exhaustion of the workers; in part to the fact that the workers feel that the government has not played absolutely fair with them in its war pledges, and partly to the excessive cost of living.

"During this time of readjustment," she says, "there will be numerous strikes and rumors of revolution. The outcome of this unrest and the accompanying struggle still hangs in the balance."

Large numbers of women were making munitions during the war. They were recruited from the millinery, dressmaking, artificial flower trade and domestic service.

Everywhere, it is stated, there is talk of establishing training schools to teach these women their old trades.

ESTABLISH WAGE BOARDS

Washington, June 26.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has ordered the establishment of boards to recommend wage adjustments for classified civil service navy employees. The workers will be represented on these boards.

The result of negotiations between navy officials and the National Federation of Federal Employees, affiliated with the A. F. of L. More than 15,000 employees with an average wage of \$1.52 a day, will be affected by the order.

BAKERS LOCKED OUT

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 26.—Employing bakers have broken their agreement with organized workers who are now on the street. The agreement was prepared by the employers' attorney and provides for a union shop.

That is why the Fair case is being opened again, why Henshaw sweated blood in a witness chair as pictured above, and why all right-thinking men and women of America should swear before all they hold sacred that Tom Mooney shall not spend the balance of his life in San Quentin as the result of the crooked activities of the Judge who took a \$410,000 bribe in the Fair will case.

HERE'S YOUR UNION and where it meets

Notice to Union Officials!

The Bulletin is publishing a directory of unions with the names of officers, place and time of meetings. This directory will keep your union constantly before the public and your members.

The Bulletin is the official organ of the State Metal Trades Council.

BUTTE STREET CAR MEN'S UNION, Division No. 351.—Meets every Friday at 7:30 at Carpenters' hall, 156 West Granite street.

BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS No. 456, postoffice box 838.—Meets every Friday at 7:30 at Carpenters' hall, 156 West Granite street.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS OF U. S. C. LOCAL 94.—Meets the second Monday in the month at 10:30 a. m., at T. M. A. hall, 41 North Wyoming street.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS and HELPERS' Local No. 130.—Secretary, Walter Goodland, Jr., 1819 Whitman ave. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 215 N. Main st.

BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CARRIERS OF AMERICA, Copper Lodge No. 430.—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. Old Fellows' hall, Front street.

BUTTE METAL TRADES COUNCIL.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 101 S. Idaho. President, James F. O'Brien; secretary, Leo Daly; treasurer, Fred Allen; postoffice box 770. Telephone 2085.

BUTTE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 126.—Meets second Sunday in the month at I. O. G. T. hall, 215 North Main st. Secretary, F. J. Glenn, Box 585.

GENERAL PIPE FITTERS' UNION No. 710.—Meets first and third Fridays in each month, at K. of P. hall, John Kerrigan, secretary, 1339 Iowa ave., Butte. Executive committee meets every Friday night.

MILL, SMELTER AND SURFACE WORKERS' UNION.—Affiliated with Metal Mine Workers' union of America, holds regular meetings each Friday evening at 101 South Idaho street. All Mill, Smelter and Surface Workers are requested to attend. M. D. Smith, Treasurer.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' LOCAL UNION No. 65.—Meets every Monday evening at K. P. Hall, President, John L. Daly; vice president, E. E. Brown; recording secretary, Nick Marick; financial secretary and business agent, W. C. Medhurst. Secretary's office room 106 Penn. Bk.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS' HELPERS, No. 859.—Meets every Friday evening at I. O. G. T. hall, 215 N. Main st., at 7:30 p. m.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, No. 88.—Meets every Thursday evening at K. of P. hall, South Main st. Secretary, J. F. Lynch, financial secretary; J. F. O'Brien, business agent, Carpenters' hall.

MUSICIANS' UNION.—Meets three Tuesdays in each month; board of directors meets first Tuesday. A. Budd, president; E. C. Simmons, secretary, 116 Hamilton st. Tel. 285-W.

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS, Local No. 10.—Meets every Monday, 8 p. m., Carpenters' hall. Secretary, J. J. Dignan, Box 740. Office: Room 8, Carpenters' hall.

SHEET METAL WORKERS' UNION.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month, at Carpenters' hall. M. O'Neill, secretary, Box 196, Butte.

METAL MINE WORKERS' UNION (Independent)—Meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, at Hall, 191 South Idaho st. Open meetings on "change" Sundays at 2 o'clock. Fred G. Clough, secretary. Tel. 2159.

CASCADE COUNTY TRADES AND LABOR ASSOCIATION.—Meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock at Carpenters' hall. Secretary, Frank Kiernan, P. O. Box 560, Phone 6834.

JOURNEMEN BARBERS' LOCAL No. 635 meets every first and third Mondays, American hall. Chas. Roilman, Pres. J. R. Costello, Sec.

BUTTE BUTCHERS' UNION.—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at Eagles' hall, Lewisohn building. P. A. Geiser, secretary. P. O. box 82.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, inside wiremen, local No. 623, meets every Monday night at Carpenters' hall at 8 o'clock.

RAISE HOURLY WAGE.—East Liverpool, Ohio, June 26.—Carpenters' union No. 328 has raised wages to 85 cents an hour. The old rate was 70 cents.

NEW MACHINE WILL REVOLUTIONIZE INDUSTRY

Menominee, Mich., June 26.—A one-armed man operating the newly invented Lloyd loom so impressed the Hon. G. M. S. McMillan, member of the Australian legislature, during a trip through the Lloyd Manufacturing company's plant here that arrangements were completed by cable whereby the Australian government pays \$250,000 for rights to use the machine as well as Lloyd's new method of production.

The Lloyd loom is the first mechanical device ever made which will weave reed or fiber for baby carriages, furniture or baskets. From the very earliest time—even when Moses was found in the bulrushes, tucked into a hand-made reed basket—these articles have been woven by hand.

A machine is now en route to Australia. More will follow soon and a large factory will be built in which returning heroes will be employed. The facts that physically deficient men can do weaving on the Lloyd loom instead of the most efficient hand workers and that Australia is doing everything possible to aid its wounded prompted the expenditure of one-quarter of a million dollars for a single machine.

BOLSHEVISM IS MUCH OVERRATED

New York, June 26.—According to a statement by the national civic federation on a report by a commission it sent to England and France to study after-war conditions, neither bolshevism nor revolution is seriously menacing these countries.

"The members of the commission are agreed that the radical press in this country has exaggerated industrial disturbances abroad, particularly in Great Britain, where, in their opinion, the bolshevist movement is not a serious menace. Ample evidence was at hand of a determination on the part of the great mass of employers and employed, to work out in an amicable and patriotic manner the new problems that have to be faced.

"In France the majority of the socialist labor organizations, differing radically from the trade unions of this country, are frankly revolutionary. France, however, with her predominant agricultural interests while a theater of industrial outbreaks, is at bottom soundly conservative of a just democracy. There is in general little sympathy between the landowning and hand-working peasant and the revolutionary syndicalist."

The commission included James W. Sullivan, member of New York Typographical union, and Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America.

ORGANIZING STOCK YARDS

Chicago, June 26.—A monster parade, estimated at 30,000 persons, started a drive to thoroughly organize workers in the meat packing industry in this city. Thousands of these employees are organized and they want better conditions, but they realize the advantages of a 100 per cent organization.

At the mass meeting held after the parade, President Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor, said: "We must secure and encourage the aid of every man and woman employed in this great industry."

In an appeal delivered in Polish, A. F. of L. Organizer Kikulski said: "Every race, color, creed and nationality should have included in this great campaign. While there will be varied differences in our physical makeup and thoughts, there is one thing that we all hold in common, and that is our right to a living wage and our rights in the pursuit of happiness as American citizens."

EDITOR EVADES ISSUE

New York, June 26.—In discussing the strike of commercial telegraphers the New York Times advances its old policy of some form of control over the workers. In this instance it is collective bargaining which should have legal sanction by requiring agreements "voluntarily arrived at to be registered and then enforced."

"Both sides," said the editor, "should be encouraged to make such arrangements and should receive equal favor in enforcement," and "those who break such contracts should be regarded as enemies of society."

Editor talks of "industrial warfare," but fails to state that the reason commercial telegraphers are on strike is because they want collective bargaining and an end be put to the victimization policy of the postoffice department.

FARMERS AND WAGE-EARNERS UNITE!

The NONPARTISAN LEAGUE is fighting the ENEMIES of you both. Big Business is robbing Farmers and Wage-Earners alike. You must come together, fight together and you'll win together. The NONPARTISAN LEAGUE is the LINK that will bring you TOGETHER. Farmers, Join the League! Wage-Earners, Support It!