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TOWNLEY IS DENIED STATUTORY RIGHTS

Jackson County (Minn.) Judge Rules He Must Be in Court.

Jackson, Minn., July 3.—If the special referendum election in North Dakota on the new farmer legislation has attracted the attention of the entire country, it is no less true that the trial of President Townley and Joseph Gilbert here on the trumped-up charge of conspiracy has attracted the anti-league venom of the entire country too.

All the unscrupulous, foolish stories of league disloyalty, of La Follette incidents, or T. W. W. connections, of sinister, hidden meanings of everyday words and phrases when used by Nonpartisan league speakers—in short, every shred of alleged evidence that the league was disloyal is to be rehearsed and gone over. It will be done not so much because of the hearing of these things on the Jackson county case as because it will give the controlled press occasion to display the old spasm.

unfair trial were well founded. Contrary to section 2200 of the Minnesota code, Judge Dean ruled that Mr. Townley had to appear personally in court. This section expressly provides that defendants may be represented in court by counsel only in misdemeanor cases. There was obviously the intention to put through what could be painted as a humiliation of the league president and to interfere with his work in the North Dakota campaign.

Great Bias Shown. The judge has also refused to keep the witnesses out of the courtroom and they can thus hear what the man on the stand testifies and reframe their stories accordingly. He has refused to allow the defense to challenge two jurors for cause when one admitted that evidence would have to be produced to set him right, and when another declared to a barber that everybody seemed to be prejudiced against the league. At another time he stopped the defense in cross-examining a witness on the ground that it was delaying the case.

The case was brought by the Jackson county attorney last year when the federal government refused to take it up after strong pressure had been brought to do so. The federal prosecutor could see nothing in the evidence. The indictment, therefore, is brought under a state law, the constitutionality of which has never been passed on by the federal court, and alleges conspiracy to discourage enlistments and hinder the prosecution of the war.

The conspiracy consists of the fact that league leaders talked and organized in Jackson county after they had been unlawfully forbidden to do so and that league papers and literature were circulated, the same literature which the supreme court of the state found to be patriotic in a similar case brought up from Martin county in July, 1918.

Bulletin Want Ads Get Result. Phone 52.

DROUGHT CONTINUES IN ALL PARTS OF STATE

Streams Drying Up. Livestock May Be Shipped to Other States Due to Water Shortage.

Helena, July 3.—Reports from 18 counties received by Chas. D. Greenfield, commissioner of agriculture and publicity, for the week ending June 28, show the drought continuing in practically all parts of the state with the result that crops are in rather bad condition. While local showers fell in some sections, the outlook as a whole is considered more unfavorable than a week ago, due to the hot winds. The western part of the state has a better outlook than elsewhere. Hay is doing well west of the divide while the pea and apple crops are reported in excellent condition. On irrigated land the first cutting of alfalfa is practically finished. Winter wheat harvest has begun in Yellowstone county and still-water county with a yield of from two to eight bushels per acre. Plans are being made to ship the livestock to other states and to bring feed in to meet the shortage, resulting from the range grass and streams drying up.

Following are the reports from the different counties: Custer—Very hot with local showers striking nearly all sections of county. Crop conditions very spotted. Many wheat fields entirely gone, due to hot weather. Corn looking good. Range short in some sections while others are fair. First cutting alfalfa in stack. Quality good.

Dawson—Drought continues. Crop prospects ten per cent.

Rosebud—Weather unfavorable for crop production. Hot winds each evening and no rain. Dry land winter wheat almost complete failure. Irrigated crop below normal. Winter rye 75 per cent cut for hay. Spring wheat may not make over 25 per cent crop. Lack of pasture and range will cause large shipments of livestock. Corn now beginning to suffer.

Yellowstone—Weather hot and dry. Winter wheat harvest begun in some sections, being cut with heads. Corn at a standstill. First cutting alfalfa in stack. Sugar beet crop short. Surplus good farm labor.

Stillwater—Hot and dry with hot winds. Fall wheat being cut in few localities. Will yield to eight bushels acre. Spring crops practically failure on dry land. Pasture short, water scarce. First cutting alfalfa up with fair yield.

Lewis and Clark—Hot weather first four days week. Spring wheat drying rapidly. Hay and pasture very short. Alfalfa crop fair where irrigated.

Cascade—Conditions unchanged. Large stock owners shipping to other range. Inquiries coming in regard to hay and feed. Some planning to send work stock out to feed.

Pelon—Winter wheat all gone. Spring wheat practically gone. Flax may still make crop if there is abundant rain.

Toole—Northern part of county beginning to burn. Range grass burned brown. County facing serious situation and relief must be had from some source.

Hill—Some crops still promise a light yield. Pasture insufficient.

Blaine—Hot winds with no rain. Crops on irrigated lands below normal. Winter wheat and barley headed too short to cut.

Phillips—Some hope for late grain and flax. Range drying up. Water shortage in some sections.

Missoula—A few local showers fell during week. Spring grain shows effects hot weather. Non-irrigated pastures badly burned. Hay short, but of good quality.

Ravalli—Light shower Thursday evening. Balance of week hot and dry. Hay progressing nicely. Pea crop thriving. Fruit looks good and large crop is expected.

Broadwater—Exceedingly high temperatures and dry winds. Condition of grain crops rapidly deteriorating. Some hay being cut on best land where water is available.

Valley—Local showers in northern part of county. Continued dry weather southern portion. Small grain and range burning fast. Very little feed. Much stock being shipped out. Winter grain being cut for hay.

Chouteau—Hot drying winds most of week. A few local thunder storms. Crop conditions worse than last week. Hay crop short. Irrigation water scarce.

Sanders—Dry weather is injuring crops. Some of the meadows in west end of county beginning to suffer.

Morsels From A Sage's Scrap Book Where Is Venice Built? On 84 islets, which are connected by nearly 400 bridges. Canals serve for streets and gondolas for carriages. The bridges generally are steep, but with easy steps. The circumference of the city is about eight miles. Venice joined the Lombard league against the German emperor, and in 1177, gained a great victory in the defense of Brindisi. In 1181, over the fleet headed by Otto, son of Frederic Barbarossa. In gratitude for this victory the pope gave the Doge Ziani a ring, and instituted the ceremony of "marrying the Adriatic."

MOONEY STRIKE

(Unions who vote on the Mooney strike are requested to furnish results of the balloting to The Bulletin for publication.—Ed.) Results, so far as The Bulletin has learned, are: IN FAVOR: Plumbers, The Bakers, The Painters, Tailors, 3 to 1. Barbers, 3 to 1. Plasterers, 2 to 1. Electricians No. 65. Plasterers, unanimous. Bricklayers, unanimous. Hodecarriers, unanimous. Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly. For assembly, unanimously. Mill, Smelter and Surface Workers, unanimous. Metal Mine Workers' Union of America, unanimous. Workingmen's Union, 58 to 58. Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union No. 69, unanimously. Workers', Soldiers' and Sailors' void unanimously for Mooney strike.

AGAINST: Engineers, Rubber and Tireworkers' union, 13 to 2.

HELEN THOMPSON DIES; LITTLE PLAYMATES SAD

Students of the third grade at St. Patrick's school and children in the neighborhood of South Washington street are filled with grief. They have lost their little playmate, Helen Irene Thompson, 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thompson, 216 South Washington street, who succumbed yesterday after a brief illness. The little girl was particularly popular among her playmates and was noted for her sunny disposition.

Arrangements for the funeral will be completed today. In addition to her parents, the little girl is survived by two brothers, Harry and James Thompson; her sister, Elizabeth Ann Thompson; her grandmother, Mrs. Hannah Leary and several aunts and uncles.

Books Which Deal With the New Realities

AFTER THE WHIRLWIND Charles Edward Russell. Author of "Why I Am a Socialist," etc. "Mr. Russell's book is interesting account of his views of labor's attitude toward the great world problems of today, and it is notable for the clear-headed review of the causes leading up to the great war, for the scathing denunciation of German Imperialism, for the glowing picture of Germany as a sincere well-wisher of the German proletariat. Mr. Russell does not despair of Russia—he was a member of the committee that went there after the revolution."—Baltimore Sun. Net, \$1.50

SIX RED MONTHS IN RUSSIA Louise Bryant. She lived in Revolutionary Russia as one of the people she knew Kerensky, Lenin, Trotsky and the women of the Russian Revolution. She presents in clear, lively and readable presentation of Russia. Net, \$2.00

AMERICAN LABOR AND THE WAR Samuel Gompers. President of the American Federation of Labor. "This exposition is of the nature of a gospel of labor in its bearing upon social and economic reconstruction."—Washington Star. Net, \$1.50

CIVILIZATION: TALES OF THE ORIENT Ellen N. La Motte. "She looks beneath the outer commonplace of things political and social in the East and writes of inner motives and meanings in a terse, fashion, likely to make politicians in several so-called civilized countries feel uncomfortable."—The Sun. Net, \$1.50

BANNERS Rabette Deutsch. "There is the spirit of challenge and revolt, calling old standards and traditions into question—proceeding fearlessly in the new fields of thought and emotion. This spirit is nowhere better shown than in 'Banners,' the title poem written in celebration of the Russian revolution."—New York Times. Net, \$1.25

OUT OF THE SHADOW Rose Coker. "Of this book which touches such an unappreciated light on the great worldshop life of child labor, Lilian Wald writes: 'It will be accepted as a social document transcending in value the volumes of the academic and other researches for doing these conditions.' Net, \$2.00

THE FIELDS OF THE FATHERLESS Jean Roy. "A source book of poverty" is what the Chicago Tribune calls this self-revelation of a servant girl. It is the tale of her wanderings, her experiences as laundress, as a seaman's wife and as a servant girl. It is a story of a human document of surprising realism. Net, \$1.75

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WASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page Two.)

for the new era of industrial democracy which he believes must shortly be inaugurated. Senator Poindexter has presented a resolution which directs the president to call such a congress, but his resolution does not cover Manly's idea except in general principle.

"The delegates to this industrial congress should not be named by the president," he explains. "They should be selected by the bodies they are supposed to represent. Democracy requires that, and democracy should be the chief aim of the congress and of all who attend it."

Should Follow British Example. "The British employer realizes that the war has swept away the whole foundation of industry as it used to be conducted," Manly adds. "He knows that both management and profits must be shared with the workers, and he is willing at present to meet with the workers to arrange the details of this joint-partnership and division. We can do no better than follow the British example here. America could not escape being in the world war, and we cannot escape sharing in its consequences. We were slow to prepare for hostilities, but we should make all haste to prepare for what has come in the wake of the war."

The work of the war labor board has shown the far-reaching results between workers and employers can be brought together to consider the facts. The industrial congress which I propose would constitute such a getting together. It would not legislate. It would promote voluntary agreements which are much better than legislation in many cases."

Women's Chances Good. With such states as Pennsylvania and Massachusetts tumbling over themselves to endorse the Anthony amendment to the constitution, the chances are excellent that all the women in the United States will help select the next president. If they want to, Governor Goodrich of Massachusetts recently sent out requests to 30 state governors asking them to call special sessions of their legislatures to pass on the suffrage amendment. Twenty-five of these governors have agreed to do so.

The suffragists are pushing their campaign in every quarter. Legislators are being urged to petition governors to call extra sessions. In this connection a very interesting letter was received the other day by Governor Sprout of Pennsylvania, from Mrs. Charlotte L. Pierce of Philadelphia. Mrs. Pierce knew Susan D. Anthony at Seneca Falls in 1848. Her letter reads:

A Life-Long Worker. "Will you please accept the congratulations of an old woman, who has been a life-long worker for equal suffrage, upon your privilege of being in office at a time which witnesses the completion of this movement in Pennsylvania. As a girl of 18 I attended the early meeting held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, and it is a great satisfaction to see the day when this bill comes before you and the great end is attained."

Liberals are recalling the time when Susan B. Anthony insisted upon voting in New York state, many decades ago, and was placed under arrest as an enemy of society. The judge before whom she was arraigned employed that ancient form of denunciation which never grows stale in the mouths of reactionaries, saying: "Madam, if this country is not good enough for you as it is, why don't you leave it and go somewhere else?" It seems to be a fortunate thing for human freedom that some agitators insist on staying where they are not wanted.

Financial Favor League. Conservative betting on the league of nations is now about three to one in its favor. The country is still in favor of peace so strongly that it is willing to pay a heavy price for it. Senatorial opponents of the league have said enough to indicate that America becomes pretty deeply involved in foreign affairs by this step, but the money market critics is that the absence of a league did not keep us out of the world war. The big financiers, also, are now united in defense of the league, so republican opposition will soon die out.

Burlison Rebuffs Committee. Postmaster General Burlison gave a sharp rebuff to the committee named by the American Federation of Labor convention to see him in behalf of the striking telegraph operators. Ten days earlier Burlison had warded off a strike of the electrical workers' union by conceding their right to collective bargaining. "The later delegation went to ask him why he would not grant the same right to the telegraph operators. In his reply to the delegation Burlison chose to ignore his policy toward the electrical workers and to make the pompous assertion that 'established governmental policies shall not be abandoned, nor governmental powers surrendered to employees because of threatened or attempted labor strikes.'" In the case of the electrical workers Burlison discovered that what he calls "established governmental policies" were nothing more than the personal rulings of Burlison, which could very conveniently and properly be altered in favor of a threatened strike.

The plan of world financiers to create an international consolidation is severely criticized by George E. Hampton, director of the Farmers' National Council, with headquarters at Washington.

Oppose Farmers' Plan. "The plan of the financial interests of America is directly opposed to the plan of farmers of America," says Mr. Hampton. "The farmers' plan states that among the instrumentalities to make the league of nations really effective is an international investment board. It states that foreign investments have been a prolific source of misunderstandings between nations, and, if unregulated, will in future lead to conditions that may make war unavoidable. Because of this fact the farmers so insistently advocated an international investment board to prevent the investment of money by one nation in another unless justified by conditions agreeable to the nation in which the investment is made, and to prevent the use of force by any nation to protect or to promote the investments of its nationals."

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