

The Butte Daily Bulletin

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- P. O. News Stand, West Park St.
- International News Stand, S. Arizona St.
- Harkins' Grocery, 1023 Telbot Ave.
- Palace of Sweets, Mercury and Main Sts.
- Helena Confectionery, 745 East Park St.
- Everybody's News Stand, 215 S. Montana

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1919.

Has He Made Good on This ?

I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we here at the seat of action consider the war to be for and what part we mean to play in the settlement of its searching issues. We are the spokesmen of the American people and they have a right to know whether their purpose is ours.

I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First, that this intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed and, if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations; and, second, that when this thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the basis of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace, and pay it ungrudgingly. We know what that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect, our enemies as well as our friends.

You catch, with me, the voices of humanity that are in the air. They grow daily more audible, more articulate, more persuasive, and they come from the hearts of men everywhere. They insist that the war shall not end in vindictive action of any kind; that no nation or people shall be robbed or punished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abominable wrong. It is this thought that has been expressed in the formula, "No annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities."—President Wilson's address to congress, Dec. 8, 1917.

THE SAME OLD GANG AGAIN.

Again the Montana "Loyalty" league, as the meal ticket of that super-patriot, Willie Campbell, of Helena, is called, has come to the front with another effort to cripple the will of the people at elections by denuding the primary law of its salient features. In fervent appeals, at so much per appeal, Campbell's pot money-maker is sending broadcast throughout the state publicly urging voters to get out and work for the so-called amendment to the primary law, which in reality means the repeal of the law, solely in order that "the same slimy political gang" that seeks to perpetuate itself in power may be perpetuated through the old, corrupt convention system.

Campbell, at a salary alleged to be \$13,000 per year, as the nominal head of the "Loyalty" league, and with countless more dollars coming into his coffers through printing bills for the league, apparently is making a real effort to return the voters of the state to the mercy of the political buzzards, and if it is possible, it is not only because of the salary paid him for being a "Loyalty" league patriot that he does it, but because only through the perpetuation in power of his masters will he continue to draw such salaries and other "perquisites."

As we remarked once before in these columns, if the proposed repeal of the primary law was for the benefit of any but the political corruptionists, Campbell would be against it; hence, his active support of the proposed repeal should and will merit the opposition of every citizen of the state with a spark of decency in his makeup.

Governor Stewart knows that his reign in Montana is doomed at the next general election; the Anaconda Copper Mining company knows that its domination of the state house is ended, and Campbell knows these facts, too. Stewart, Con Kelly, John D. Ryan, and Campbell know that only in the repeal of the primary law lies their hope of controlling politics.

But, thank heaven, we still believe there are a great majority of decent, liberty-loving people in Montana, and it is inconceivable to us that, despite all the crooked, underhanded methods of Campbell and his ilk, the voters of the state will do anything but preserve the primary law as it is.

"WHAT'S GOOD FOR THE GOOSE," ETC.

While citizens of Butte, through newspaper notices, have been informed by "Admiral" Carroll of "Dirty Water Harbor" fame that because of the drought a shortage of water impends and that sprinkling of lawns must be extremely limited if the necessary supply for domestic purposes is to be preserved, we notice that the "admiral," himself, apparently sees no reason for curtailment at his own home.

Wednesday morning there were 21 lawn sprinklers, by actual count, busily engaged in spraying the velvety lawn on the "admiral's" dry-land home south of the reservoir. Twenty-one sprinklers kept going most of the day and possibly both day and night in order to preserve the beauty of the "seafarer's" home surroundings, while ordinary citizens are limited to one sprinkler and that only during certain prescribed hours.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

"Official statistics on cost of living just out, show the average cost of living still 62 per cent above the pre-war level."—Extract from bulletin of the Associated Industries of Montana Employers' association, June 6, 1919.

Unions would do well to keep this extremely conservative estimate of the increased living costs in mind when negotiating new wage scales.

Register Now Sign the Petitions

SAVE THE PRIMARY

July 18 Last Day on Which to Register

Union Stock Holders in the Butte Daily Bulletin

- UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA—Locals: Sand Coulee, Stockton 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.
- CEREBAL 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 ELECTROTYPEERS' UNION—Butte.
- BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS—Butte.
- PIPEFITTERS' UNION—Butte.
- BROTHERHOOD BOILERMAKERS AND HELPERS—Butte and Livingston.
- STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS—Local No. 276—Butte.
- 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. 430—Butte.
- BUTTE FOUNDRY WORKERS' UNION—Butte.
- PAINTERS' UNION—Butte.
- TAILORS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—Butte, Portland.
- BOILERMAKERS, SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA—Tacoma, Livingston.
- INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS, LOCAL NO. 311—Seattle, Wash.
- WORKERS, SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' COUNCIL—Painters' Hall, Seattle, Wash.
- BUILDING LABORERS' UNION—Seattle.
- INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS AND PLUMBERS' LOCAL NO. 86—Seattle.
- AND THOUSANDS OF INDIVIDUALS IN BUTTE AND MONTANA

THE LOWLY SKUNK—THE LOWER CAMPBELL.

That the activities and characteristics of one Will A. Campbell, editor of the Helena Independent, President of the Montana Loyalty (?) league, and all-around tunnel-worker for the A. C. M., are known to others is attested by the following in the New Northwest:

The corporations of Montana have demonstrated that they have only two methods of fighting people who are opposed to them.

One is by the "strong arm" method. The leader of this political branch of the Anaconda company is Edward Morrissey, chief of detectives for the city of Butte. Charges are now pending against Morrissey in the district court of Silver Bow county, accusing him with having in a drunken spree, so beaten his wife, that as a result she died a few days later.

According to witnesses who testified this week before the police commissioners in Butte, Morrissey (who is now on trial, charged with "drunkenness and brutality") finds his most successful methods of obtaining votes is to poke a pistol into the ribs of those whom he suspects as intending to vote against his wishes and throw them out of the polling places. Read the story in the next column and you will understand how efficient such methods sometimes are.

The corporations of the state have another method of winning votes. This method is to slander any man who has the courage to oppose them. The leader of this political branch of the Anaconda is Will A. Campbell, editor of the Helena Independent.

Of the two men, Morrissey, who goes home drunk and beats up his wife, and Campbell, who goes to his office drunk and writes some vile insinuation against some man fighting the Anaconda company—of the two men, of these two methods, by which political battles have been won in Montana, the writer respects Morrissey, and his methods far more than Campbell and Campbell's methods.

Morrissey is a man of some physical courage, at least Campbell is a coward.

Morrissey will fight—Campbell will not. Morrissey stands by his friends—Campbell does not. Morrissey has many likeable traits—Campbell none.

Of the two men, Morrissey, wife beater, is a far better citizen than Campbell, slanderer.

The above is a correct but not complete word picture of the lowest form of the human species, at large or otherwise, within the confines of the state of Montana.

The editor of the Helena Record-Herald recently, in an attempt to properly catalogue the editor of the Independent, had recourse to some Greek words which, translated into everyday American language, compared the chinless editor to a diseased kidney exhaling a noxious, offensive or poisonous stench, similar to that exuded by a genus of mammals of which the best-known species is the common skunk. As to this description, we will have to and are willing to take the word of the Record-Herald editor, he being a next door neighbor, or within range, so to speak. At any rate, the Record-Herald undoubtedly had in mind both the moral character and physical qualities of the Independent editor in the above description, and that he did very well will be conceded by everyone who knows anything at all about the editor member of the state council of pretense, especially when it is realized that those who compiled our standard dictionaries could not have had in mind a specimen of the genus homo as low as the editor of the Independent. But we really think the editor of the Record-Herald owes the lowly skunk an apology, he having some physical courage, at least, something which the paid president of the Montana Loyalty (?) league is utterly devoid of.

In passing we will leave any further diagnosis of Campbell to the editors of the New Northwest, and the Helena Record-Herald, with the assurance that all they have said or may say in the future goes double with the Bulletin staff.

The lust for power is at bottom either cowardice or the desire for exploitation. We do not crave power over those we love; it is only over those we fear or seek to use to our own advantage.

As the corporations evolved into the trust, so the craft unions will inevitably evolve into the one Big Union.

OPEN FORUM

This column is conducted for and written by Bulletin readers. If you have any suggestions to offer for the betterment of conditions which the public is interested, the Bulletin offers you this opportunity for their expression and interchange of comment with your neighbors and friends. Properly to protect this Open Forum, all communications must be signed with the name and address of the writer, but anonymous suggestions will be used in the column if requested. Address all communications to the editor of the Bulletin and please be brief and to the point.

Editor Bulletin:

When it became necessary to make room for the juvenile library in the basement reading room of the library building at Broadway and Dakota street, the large law library was moved into storage under the floor in a room adjoining the document room. All the shelf space both in the main room upstairs and in the document room downstairs was already full. The law library, comprising over 1,000 heavy volumes, occupied the shelf space down in the men's reading room the portion which had been given up to the children's branch. There was absolutely no room in which to store shelf space, to accommodate the thousand law books. There was no alternative but to store them in piles upon the floor in the storage room. The Montana codes and a few of the law books which are more generally used, were selected and placed on the shelves of the reading room with reference books. But the hundreds of volumes of reports and session laws of other states, and miscellaneous text books on law, and nondescript volumes relating to law—none of which, so far as we have been able to ascertain, have been consulted by patrons during the last few years more than very infrequently—these were stored in piles.

It was not the desire of the library management to thus withdraw the law books from the use of even the few patrons who might occasionally wish to consult them. But the library management had no choice. Room for the children's branch had to be provided, and there was no other way of providing it. The law books are in storage in piles. Anyone who wishes may have access to them and seek so long as he desires volume he wishes to consult.

It is regrettable that circumstances have made it advisable to allow any portion of the library building to pass into any other use than the accommodation of the books which the library contains, and the patrons whom it serves.

We really need, and need very much the whole space in the library building for library purposes. But the library board and the city council felt that a duty to the returned soldiers demanded that the upper floor, recently vacated by the Red Cross, should be temporarily sacrificed to the use of the World War veterans.

As for finding papers and periodicals when a patron desires to consult a particular one, the names of all journals are plainly printed in large type, such name above the rack provided for filing the paper so named. Any patrons going into the reading room will find this to be true. And any inquiries relating to what periodicals are on hand are always answered with courtesy and as satisfactorily as possible. The current issue of the Christian Science Monitor is not at present on hand.

This journal has been for a long time donated free to the Butte library. Only recently the publishers ceased to send it—possibly going upon the theory that what is worth having is worth paying for. At any rate, recognizing the high character of the Christian Science Monitor, we thought that we would like the price of a subscription, and the journal will soon again be found in the rack which bears its name.

We desire to state that the library management has at all times been desirous of serving all classes of the public efficiently and without discrimination. No particular religious or political or industrial views are given more support than others when a choice is being made of new material for the shelves or the files.

Whenever inquiries are repeated a few times for any particular periodical or magazine so that the librarian is made aware that a demand for it exists, it is the policy of the library to subscribe for that journal immediately—regardless of the political or industrial views which it promulgates.

The librarian and the library board would gladly welcome the chance to hear and consider complaints from any of the library's patrons upon the policy of the library or the quality of its service. But the management thinks it only fair that any complaint should first be brought before them before it is sent to the public press.

LOU FRIEDENSTEIN, President Library Board.

Don't neglect to buy Thrift and War Savings stamps.

HAY WAGONS EXEMPT FROM HAVING LIGHT

The Pennsylvania senate bill requiring lights on all vehicles moving on highways at night, except agricultural machinery and hay wagons, has passed the house by a vote of 120 to 24, without debate. The bill, which has been a source of much discussion, carries a penalty of \$2 to \$5 for violation.

The best insurance for old age—Thrift and War Savings stamps.

Political and Industrial Conditions in Europe and the United States

(George P. West, the author of the following article, recently retired from the position of special assistant to Mr. Basil Manly, one of two joint chairmen of the United States war labor board. Prior to that he was editor of the Public, one of the national magazines of liberal opinion. Mr. West is perhaps best known for his connection with the industrial relations commission, of which Frank P. Walsh was chairman, the federal body which conducted a country-wide investigation several years ago, revealing a remarkable story of the conspiracy of capital against the workers in this country, and placing before the nation facts regarding the industrial situation which form a basis for all campaigns for a better industrial order. Mr. West was one of the chief investigators and joint author of the commission's report. Mr. West has recently been engaged to write for the Bulletin, in connection with the Fargo Courier-News, a series of letters on national, industrial, political and social events of great significance.—Editor.)

New York, July 11. With labor convention at Atlantic City showing a clean sweep for the conservatives, as everyone expected, the next development of national scope in the democratic movement will be the national conference of liberals planned for a mid-western city, probably St. Louis, for the first week in September by the Committee of Forty-Eight.

Labor men may laugh at "the poor, flea-bitten liberals" as one of them put it, but until labor gets rid of the Gompers muffer and finds his voice on national and international issues, they and everyone else will have to be thankful for any sign at all that the American people are alert to their own interests and have a kick left in them.

As a fact, response to the various calls issued by the Committee of Forty-Eight has been such as to impress anyone who is given an opportunity to look over their correspondence and membership files with the belief that here is an agency capable of exerting a very powerful influence on the course of events. For one thing, it is the only movement in sight, this side of the socialist party, that offers any avenue of expression for the countless number of men and women who passionately disapprove of what is going on both at Paris and at Washington. And they have sent in their names and their money by the hundreds and the thousands, with letters that run singularly alike in their expressions of the need for some new way of organizing an effective opposition.

The lack of any opposition party at this time and the great need of one was shown by the way in which most of us welcomed the convening of a republican congress, even while we knew that it would be more reactionary than the last and that it had no chance of doing anything to help out the republicans. But the spirit of the republican guard has been the failure of the old progressive group to get back their form. They are either too tired or too discouraged to take the offensive in any effective way, and they have not yet formed a new group to be organized. And the prospect that they can capture the party next June is not seriously discussed.

Opposition to the league of nations and the peace treaty by the republicans sprang from motives so different from those that are being suggested that no one was surprised when Senator Knox gradually eased away from his target and softened his attack. It became apparent weeks ago that Wall Street was present at the birth of the league and is one of its legal guardians, and that the proper time for the republican guard would be kicked under the table and out to "lay off." In the meantime, any damage they can do to President Wilson is being welcomed by the very financial interests that surrounded him at Paris, for he has served them to the limit of his ability, and by 1929 they are intending to get the big eastern financial control of the C. O. P. need this time make no substantial concessions to the western radicals in order to overwhelm the democratic candidate.

The best thing about the Committee of Forty-Eight is the modesty and the spirit of the men who are in charge. These are J. A. Hopkins, formerly a New York broker, of large means, with a home in New Jersey and a record there of supporting both the bull moose and President Wilson; and Allen McCurdy, of New York, formerly a Presbyterian minister, who became intensely interested in economic and political problems to find his church work congenial. Both are devoting their entire time to the organizing of the September conference, and Mr. Hopkins is digging very considerable sums of money to get the work started. He has no desire to be the boss of a new political machine, and is seeking merely to bring about a conference at which the country's liberals can take things in their own hands and decide what they want to do.

Better still, Messrs. Hopkins and McCurdy seem to realize perfectly that it is the organized farmers and the organized wage earners who must lead in a fundamentally democratic movement, and that their own task is to act as liaison officers between the two groups. They are willing to go along with these groups. They are not ignoring the socialists, whom they are intelligent enough to respect, and if their plans work out we may yet see such a coalition as they have in England, where everyone from the summer liberals like Colonel Wedgwood to the left wing socialist can cooperate along certain lines, while maintaining their integrity as groups and disagreeing with each other about many things. Such a coalition would not strive for perfect harmony, which is the mistake of which similar attempts to unite the radicals in this country have always failed.

It would merely find out on what policies it could agree, and leave each of its several groups free to go their own way on the others.

Unless the democratic forces of America are to be utterly silent and impotent during the critical ensuing 18 months, it seems a foregone conclusion that some such enterprise must be undertaken and pushed through. This is particularly the case because the labor party movement is not developing so fast as many of us hoped it would. Within recent weeks the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor has come into line, and the Illinois state labor party shows vitality and enthusiasm. But leadership in the national field is thin and feeling is weak. The logical leader in a movement to unite the various state parties and to push the movement in other states would be John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor and first candidate for mayor on the Chicago labor party ticket. But Fitzpatrick has recently urged against any immediate movement of the kind. And he has shown a tendency to get back into the conservative ranks by sending Mr. Gompers a letter in which he gives that militant old toy glowing praise for his "work for humanity" and deprecates a recent article which your correspondent published in "The Nation," pointing out that it was Fitzpatrick and the politically-minded Chicago group who had also been most zealous in the economic field—in the organizing, that is, of wage earners into unions.

Much depends upon the attitude of organized labor toward the Committee of Forty-Eight, because the committee has established its right to speak for those "brain workers" on whom the labor party movement must depend for broadening its appeal sufficiently to seize political power. Everyone will expect the liberals who have formed the general strike as the only effectual means of ushering in a new order to look upon any enterprise undertaken by these liberals with impatience and scorn. (They might be surprised to know how many of the liberals agree with that.) It would be startling to publish the names of some of the men who tell their friends these days that "it can come in no other way." But in the meantime, we are going to try the other way, and it will be certain to fail unless these two groups can find a basis of co-operation. After a start has been made, the weeding-out process will go forward rapidly. "Liberals" who now stop with palliatives and half-way measures will go further or get out, and the superior cohesion and discipline and political sense of the labor groups can be counted upon to bring about the leadership and strike action all whom there is any hope of convincing. And then, whatever happens, the army of men and women educated in what is necessary to be done and how to do it will have been enormously enlarged. Within a few years there should be a "liberal group" of Forty-Eight or "liberal group" or what not, but a single labor party of being membership to any and every man and woman who performs useful service to society.

Labor must decide now whether this prospect is a pleasing one. For the opportunity may never arise again in many a year. Labor in America has never worked in close association with radicals who are not strictly wage earners, as labor in England has, chiefly because of organized labor as a social force. Today they are earnestly seeking an opportunity to cooperate with labor toward the end of being stirred by the program and spirit of the British labor party. If they are rebuffed now, they may again lose themselves in individual vagaries and wander fully about for years on end. They need and must have the stabilizing direction and co-operation of the labor party on the ground. And they have in turn their big contribution to make.

FAMOUS WOMEN

Queen Victoria Cables Mr. Buchanan. The first royal telegraphic message that crossed the Atlantic was from Queen Victoria to President Buchanan. Upon the establishment of the cable between England and America, the lord mayor of London and the mayor of New York, exchanged cables of congratulation. Queen Victoria and President Buchanan exchanged complimentary messages. The queen sent the following message: "The queen desires to congratulate the president upon the successful completion of this great international work, in which the queen has taken the greatest interest. The queen is convinced that the president will join with her in warmly hoping that the electric cables will prove an additional link between the two nations."

