

The Butte Daily Bulletin

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Palace of Sweets, Mercury and Main Sts. Helena Confectionery, 705 East Park St.
Everybody's News Stand, 215 S. Montana

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1919.

Has He Made Good on This ?

AND so it does seem to me that the theme that we must have in our minds now in this great day of settlement is the theme of common interest and the determination of what it is that is our common interest. For the moment there is the slightest departure from the nice adjustment of interests, then jealousies begin to spring up. There is only one thing that can bind peoples together, and that is common devotion to right. Therefore it seems to me that in the settlement which is just ahead of us something more delicate and difficult than was ever attempted before has to be accomplished—a genuine concert of mind and of purpose. We must provide the machinery for readjustments in order that we have the machinery of good-will and friendship. Friendship must have a machinery. If I cannot correspond with you, not co-operate with you, I cannot be your friend; and if the world is to remain a body of friends, it must have the means of friendship, the means of constant friendly intercourse, the means for constant watchfulness over the common interests. — President Wilson's speech at Manchester, England, Dec. 30, 1918.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

President Wilson has arrived home at last from his arduous labors at Versailles in behalf of the world's pawnbrokers. That the president's labors were arduous is attested by the fact that the meaningless mass of words which he has unloaded on a despairing public were less brilliant in diction and less powerful in phrasing than former forensic efforts of the world's champion word juggler.

As an example of indefiniteness, of nothingness, of meaningless and pointless words, peruse the following:

New York, July 9. — President Wilson in his first speech delivered on American soil since the peace treaty was signed declared yesterday that the peace concluded at Paris was "a just peace, which if it can be preserved, will safeguard the world from unnecessary bloodshed." The great task before the world, he said, was to preserve that peace.

The only reference the president made to his political opponents was when, in referring to the negotiations at Paris, he said:

"I am afraid some people, some persons, do not understand that vision. They do not see it. They have looked too much upon the ground. They have thought too much of the interests that were near them and they have not listened to the voices of their neighbors. I have never had a moment's doubt as to where the heart and purpose of this people lay."

But the key to the president's silence on all those questions of foreign and domestic policy which are uppermost in the minds of "this people" are not hard to find.

The following editorial from the Anaconda Standard on American "interest" in Russia furnishes the clue to the Wilson policies, both foreign and domestic:

A BEAR MARKET IN RUSSIANS.

American holders of Russian bonds have more than a sentimental interest in the establishment of stable government in that turbulent land. The \$50,000,000 6 1/2 per cent issue, sold by a syndicate of New York bankers in June, 1916, and due last week, will not be paid, it has been announced—at least not in the immediate future. These securities were offered at 91 3/4 and found a ready market. A few months later—in September, 1916, the price tumbled 10 1/4. A year later they fell to 45 and to 38 in the following March when Lenin and Trotsky made peace with Germany. They are now quoted in the New York market at 53. The 5 1/2 per cents, of which \$25,000,000 were also sold in New York, are now down to 47.

This would mean in round numbers that for every dollar Americans put into Russian securities three years ago, they can now realize 50 cents. It is hard, at the present outlook, to see where the 50 cents is coming from, but no matter what the solution of the Russian problem, it is apparent that financial America has hope that some government will be created which will recognize its financial obligations and make some effort to pay its bills.

In the above dollar and per cent jargon is contained the basis of the Russian policy of the United States of America, sanctioned by Woodrow Wilson, after consultation with those compliant tools of the international bankers—Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando.

And if "this people" will keep in mind, always, such well-known banking terms as "securities" and "interest," they will comprehend the president's "vision"—whether applied to Russia, Ireland or Mexico; and whether applied to such matters of domestic policy as the "Big Five Packers" or the sentencing to jail of thousands of class-war prisoners.

By thinking always in terms of dollars and cents "this people" may understand that the president, when he speaks of "unnecessary bloodshed" means that the blood which Americans are shedding at the present time in Russia, and which it is proposed to shed in the future in both Russia and Mexico, and perhaps elsewhere, is necessary to safeguard the securities of the international bankers.

"This people" will understand the policies of our pseudo-idealist president if they will not look "too much upon the ground," but keep their eyes on the stock quotations.

"Long live the international bankers" is the message which the president has brought home to his people from Versailles.

If Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Thomas Jefferson and George Washington had been living during the last four years, and had expressed their honest opinions as they did when living, every one of them would have been in jail.

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, Stocklet, 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.
- CERIAL 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' UNION—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.
- STENOGRAPHERS AND ELECTROTYPEFERS' UNION—Butte.
- BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS—Butte.
- PIPEFITTERS' UNION—Butte.
- BROTHERHOOD BOILERMAKERS AND HELPERS—Butte and Livingston.
- STREAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS—Great Falls.
- 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. 439—Butte.
- BUTTE FOUNDRY WORKERS' UNION—Butte.
- PAINTERS' UNION—Butte.
- TAILORS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—Butte, Portland.
- BOILERMAKERS, SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA—Tacoma, Seattle, Livingston.
- INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS, LOCAL NO. 211—Seattle, Wash.
- WORKERS', SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' COUNCIL—Painters' Hall, Seattle, Wash.
- BUILDING LABORERS' UNION—Seattle.
- INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS AND PIPEDRIVERS' LOCAL NO. 86—Seattle.
- AND THOUSANDS OF INDIVIDUALS IN BUTTE AND MONTANA

PROFITEERS AND THE ARMY.

From the mouth of no less a personage than General March, chief of staff of the United States army, today we hear a startling story of how, while hundreds of thousands of workers in the United States have been and are now virtually starving because of their inability to buy necessary food at exorbitant prices because of the "shortage," hundreds of millions of dollars worth of such products have been held unnecessarily by the army quartermaster corps and that other millions of dollars worth of bacon and hams were allowed to deteriorate in army warehouses.

Think of it! While babies and their parents in Butte and throughout the United States are under-nourished for the want of food, our military organization today holds in storage, unnecessarily, \$121,000,000 worth of surplus food.

Think of it! While the packers' trust maintained prices for hams and bacon unattainable to the head of a family under worker's wages, the military department of the United States government, according to what General March told the house investigating committee this morning, "allowed millions of pounds of ham and bacon to deteriorate in army warehouses."

Some few months back, we recall, workers of the country were being pleaded with to invest their earnings in Liberty bonds. They were told the money was needed to maintain the boys over there and the boys over here—to keep our fighting men from starving. Solicitations for Liberty bond investments, in many communities, partook of the character of extortion. Those workers who felt they could not invest another cent in war loans without actually permitting their families to suffer from want, being in many cases threatened with charges of pro-Germanism, tar and feathers, and deportation from the communities.

And now it appears that the money wrung from these workers, or a goodly part of it at least, was invested solely to permit the packers' trust to sell great supplies of their products to the government at excessive prices; that the products so purchased were permitted to rot rather than be again placed on the market by the government because of the fear that the high prices maintained by the food profiteers would be endangered; that even at the present time there is \$121,000,000 worth of food products more than the army needs still held in storage.

We are unaware of what the general's recommendations to the house committee included in the way of punishment for the army officials who wrongfully and criminally permitted these vast stores of food to accumulate and rot while thousands of civilians were starving, but there can be no doubt that long penitentiary sentences on short rations would be even too mild a punishment.

We do not know what General March thinks about the army plan to send our surplus of army food to Europe, instead of selling it at reasonable prices to the public at home, who really need it more than do the hungry ones of Europe, but we venture to say that unless such practices are stopped and unless some consideration is paid by our imperialists to conditions at home the bread riots of Paris of the commune will be fame by comparison with what may occur on this side of the Atlantic.

In 1776 the people on this side of the Atlantic went to war because they objected to exorbitant taxes on luxuries; what the descendants of the men and women of 1776 may do when thoroughly aroused over exorbitant prices—not on luxuries, but on necessities of life—is still an open question. However, it need not strain one's imagination to guess.

In his "New Freedom" President Wilson speaks about many men in public life failing because they make the mistake of getting out of touch with the common people; yet no man in public life today has made this mistake to a greater extent than President Wilson himself.

If you want to see an exploiter jump out of his boots just slip up behind him when he is comfortably seated in his office chair, dreaming about the universal open shop, and holler D. B. U.

OPEN FORUM

This column is conducted for and written by Bulletin readers. If you have any suggestions to offer for the betterment of conditions in 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 signatures 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.

Livingston, Montana
July 19, 1919.

Editor Bulletin:

I read in the Bulletin today that Chief of Detectives Edward Morrissey of Butte has been removed from office, which news pleased me very much. I think the Bulletin is responsible for that very commendable piece of work.

Let me remind you that you have made but one step, however. That you prohibit is by no means as dangerous as the smoother ones who probably hold the shot for such as Ed Morrissey, but keep themselves in the dark.

The Beakley family, as shown in your issue, is a typical family of the American working people. Three boys in the army, others too young for service, and bright looking girls, as good citizens as their fathers and their parents. That class of people, in the past, have had but little to do with the running of our public affairs and I am glad that such women as Mother Beakley are now taking an interest in politics.

I voted for woman suffrage because I was glad of the chance to admit more intelligence to the ballot.

Referring again to the Morrissey case, I repeat you have put one very poor specimen out of a good office. Please keep the good work going. I am with you always.

G. S. NUZUM.

ATTENTION, MR. ANDERSON,
Butte, Mont., July 11, 1919.
Editor Bulletin:

Sometime before every general or special election a pamphlet is mailed to every registered voter outlining the proposed measures to be voted upon. These pamphlets were sent from Helena by the secretary of state some three weeks ago to the clerk and recorder of every county to be mailed to the registered voters.

This pamphlet is very important, as it outlines the proposed slaughter of the direct primary and secret ballot, the nomination of judges, etc. The newspaper of Butte (with the exception of the Bulletin) states that this measure is for the purpose of amending the present primary law, but this is not the case. Such a measure as proposed absolutely disfranchises the workingman, the farmer and the woman and sets aside the direct primary and brings the nomination of district judges, all state officers, United States senators and congressmen into a closed primary, dominated by the special interests.

For this reason, Editor of the Bulletin, I would like to ask as a voter why the pamphlets explaining this slaughter of the direct primary and secret ballot, have not been delivered to the voters of Butte and Anaconda, Silver Bow and Deer Lodge counties? Yours very truly,
A VOTER.

Day of Mourning

By JOHN SCURR.

How should we who claim to be democrats celebrate the signing of peace? We have longed for it, despised every tyranny and misrepresentation, and today it is here.

Yet I cannot rejoice. On the contrary, I am sick at heart, and instead of "Marricking" I feel that every one of us should mark the day as one of fast, humiliation, and prayer.

Christ has at last been deposed as the ruler of Christian Europe. He who taught us to pray that we should be forgiven our trespasses as we forgave them that trespassed against us, has been flouted by a peace treaty of revenge and imperialism.

The Kaiser may be brought to trial but the principles for which he is alleged to have stood are now triumphant in the hands of the entente powers. Wilson will return to this country with a creature of a league of nations, and the armament makers will rejoice in the increased revenues which the preparations for the next war will bring them.

Brest-Litovsk was sad enough in all conscience, and we of the labor movement in this country denounced it up and down the country. Let us have the courage to do the same thing, now that our own country and its allies have committed the same sin.

The Impermanent Peace.
This peace cannot stand. It is no more permanent than that of Amiens. It plays into the hands of the war of the reactionaries of Germany and gives them a rallying cry against the efforts of the men of good will who are endeavoring to build up a democratic republic in that country.

Before long the world will be at war again. Once more we shall be at the mercy of airplane bombs, poison gas, and all the other horrors of modern warfare. Once again the sons of men will slaughter each other.

Let us awake before it is too late, and let the world know that so far as labor is concerned the treaty shall not stand. We want a peace of all the peoples of the common people who have no cause of quarrel. We want no peace to benefit shareholders in all kinds of concerns. We do not want black labor ex-

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 Mantel, 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 12.—Of all criticism of bolshevism that have appeared in the American press, none is of more interest to liberals than that of Robert Minor, the cartoonist and correspondent who is now in jail as an agitator at Coblenz after spending a year in Russia under Lenin and Trotsky.

For Minor is a radical of the deepest dye, and we can be positive that in reading his criticisms we are not listening to a man prejudiced against the Russian venture because his changes are too sweeping and revolutionary.

On the contrary, Minor is dissatisfied because the bolsheviks are not radical enough. Business men ride up to the soviet headquarters at Moscow in amazement. The power of the state is daily growing greater. Discipline has been restored in the army and Minor can't see much difference between the social status of the bolshevik officers and those of any other army. Lenin and Trotsky have offered to pay the bonds of the old imperial government, and to grant enormously valuable natural resource concessions to foreign capitalists, to be developed under the capitalist system.

These are the counts in Minor's indictment against bolshevism as presented in a series of articles in the London Labor Herald and reproduced in the New York Call.

From Minor's description, no socialist would recognize in soviet Russia the consummation of his dreams, and this apart from those unpleasant features of life there that are directly due to allied intervention and the food blockade. And for a syndicalist like Minor, the present regime is even more disappointing. Yet he acknowledges the sincerity and skill of the bolshevik leaders, and their original adherence to the principles of radicalism. As between the bolshevik and the allied intervention, he is all for the bolshevik. But through his articles runs the note of disappointment and disillusionment.

What Minor's articles seem to show is that we really have no choice between swift and sudden revolution and gradual progress as methods of attaining complete economic justice.

We have only the method of gradual progress, and the gains of a swift and violent turnover are neither solid nor lasting. What a revolution can succeed in doing is to establish big fundamental principles, such as the principle that there will be no unearned incomes and that the economic system shall be run for and by the workers and producers.

No one familiar with American industrial organization can stretch his imagination to conceive of the success of a revolution at this time in America, and it is significant that the leaders of the new left wing of the socialist party are men who are not familiar with American industrial organization and who have the scantiest following among men who are. What sensible men can for-

Eugene V. Debs' Daily Message

From NEW YORK CALL.

"We have undertaken to win a world and we need to be strong and calm and have faith and work. We need to have courage such as men have never required in the past; and to develop that courage and be sustained in every hour of trial we need to have the socialist spirit, the spirit which springs from the great heart of Comrades united in a common cause. When all else fails this will sustain."

The sordid and selfish may never know the joy that comes to those who give themselves heart and soul to a noble cause; they may never share in the love of Comrades, for love comes not to those who know not how to serve their fellow men. The greatest among us are those who are the most selfless, selfless and optimistic when adversity beats upon us and the movement, like a great ship in a tempest, is threatened with disaster. They are the incarnation of our principles and our ideals and, though they may live in humble cottages and not be known beyond their neighborhoods, they are the true leaders of our cause and the real makers of the movement."

Today's Anniversary.

Today is the birthday of the greatest of all warriors, Julius Caesar. The Romans elevated Caesar to the rank of a god, and as such he was adored.

Caesar was born just a century before the birth of Jesus. He was a tall, lank, pale man, subject to epileptic fits—it was his mind alone that made him master of the world. It was Caesar who first made Belgium the "cockpit of Europe," and Caesar referred to them as among the bravest of the foes of Rome.

Slain by his enemies at the height of his power, it was small wonder that the Romans made Caesar a god. And as a god he has been to scores of rulers who, with pious phrases on their lips and murder in their hearts, have sought to win for themselves the empires of the world, and to be hailed as "another Caesar."

For future happiness buy Thrift and War Savings stamps.

allow this treaty to be signed without making our protest, then let us forever hold our peace as champions of democracy. For the struggle is over and the people are destroyed.