

"THE RE-CONQUEST OF AMERICA"

DOES ENGLAND SEEK TO HAVE LEAGUE RATIFIED AS MEANS TO RULE U. S.?

Putting Over of Covenant Called "Last Great Battle" in Anglicization of America by the Author of Satirical Report.

No document of its kind in years has caused such a stir in Washington as the remarkable pamphlet entitled "The Reconquest of America," the fifth and final installment of which is reprinted in the Bulletin from the New York Call today. Evidently a satire, it intimates that the public policy and popular psychology of the United States for several years has been controlled by the British foreign office.

The original pamphlet bears the imprint of A. Gordon Brown and Company, 164 East 37th street, New York city, and the publishers explain that the text, in typewritten form, was found near 300 Madison avenue, that city. Inquiry revealed, they say, that Sir William Wiseman, chief of the British secret service in America, had recently resided there.

The pamphlet purports to be a report by an anonymous writer to Prime Minister Lloyd George of England.

I would suggest that the approaching July 4 be robbed both of its insult to us and its power to obstruct our purpose, by a poisonous celebration in England. It might be called America's Day, and its keynote might be "fight together." The president might be given credit for the idea. The London despatch might be instructed as to their editorial and news policy on that day!

There could be a special American Day issue of the London Times to which her majesty the queen, and Mrs. Wilson, Sir James Gerard, Sir John Pershing, Sir William Sims, and other American knights might contribute. Mr. Taft might write an article to show that the Carnegie League to Enforce Peace—which is looked upon here as a domestic organization—is the parent body of the League of Nations.

Mr. Wickesheri and our other lawyers could show what American liberty owes to the English legal system. Senator King and other legislators could cite from President Wilson's words on government to show that the parliamentary system is superior to the congressional, and that American legislative independence is based on our revolution of 1688.

President Elliot, President Nicholas Murray Butler and the others of our

You Will Find Excellent Service, High Quality Food, Low Prices at the

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DAN HARRINGTON'S SHOE SHOP

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Paints are made to give your buildings, floors, and machinery, the protection they need at a moderate cost.

Every care is exercised in the selection of materials used in making HICKORY paints. These paints represent the best in paint manufacture. They are long wearing and good covering—all that goes to make a paint satisfactory and economical.

Hickory High Grade Paint is made in many beautiful colors, which will allow you to select just the shade best suited to bring out the natural beauty of your home and its surroundings.

Call for a color card.

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Green Trading Stamps

WESTERN HARDWARE CO.

22 E. PARK ST.

SAY YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN

League to Last Battle.

The object of Cecil Rhodes is almost attained. The day prophesied by Mr. Carnegie is near at hand, the day when the American colonies will be in all things one with the motherland, one and indivisible. Only the last great battle remains to be fought, the battle to compel the League of Nations, I have frankly stated the difficulties which confront us, and the vital necessity of the League to the British nation.

In the hope that a statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I suggest that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and a wide circulation as possible to "an appeal for the League."

I venture to suggest also to all avowed antagonists that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to our country, if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that elegy will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homage from their pulpits.

"The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak and stand side by side." Meanwhile:

I have the honor to be, Sir, your humble and obedient servant.

Parade Broken Up and the Marchers Assaulted Without Warning. Czar Tactics Are Used.

Seattle, July 26.—One worker was beaten into unconsciousness by policemen while he lay on the sidewalk in a pool of blood, a score or more received severe bruises from policemen's clubs and five faintly-remembered arrests were made at Occidental street at 9 p. m. Monday when 150 policemen descended on an assemblage of workers who had held a silent parade from Fourth avenue and Virginia street.

The meeting at Fourth and Virginia, which had been called by the Workers, Soldiers and Sailors council to protest against allied intervention in Russia, was followed by a parade of the audience down through the lower business district. Marchers kept perfect order while carrying a large banner with the inscription, "Russia Has Lost Seven Million Killed. Is That Not Enough? Are We Fighting for Democracy in Russia?"

At Occidental and Washington the marchers formed into an orderly audience and were listening to the talk of a soap-box speaker when 150 policemen descended with drawn clubs and without warning slugged, right and left with their batons. No warning to disperse was given before the attack commenced, according to numerous witnesses.

Pedestrians and members of the throng which had come from Fourth and Virginia were struck over the head and pummeled even while they were trying to get as far away from the district as possible. Sections of the crowd were driven along the street and forced into stores and buildings along the sidewalk. Then the police would enter and drive them out again. Finally they were driven by the police over the sidewalk to further harass the struggling crowd.

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COMMON PEOPLE

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The cheering lasted for a period of nearly 10 minutes, during which time President De Valera stood with bowed head and thoughtful air, apparently realizing that the applause was not so much for himself personally as for the cause which he represents.

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"This fight we are waging for the recognition of the Irish republic is a fight for the great American principle of self-determination. If that principle cannot win out, there can be no peace throughout the world. There is, both in America and Ireland, a fight for the progress of democracy throughout the world over."

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DR. MATTHEWS

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company, was refused by them. I forced these upon the market after much effort, and the price of cherries dropped that day from 40 cents to 17 cents a pound.

"Mr. Riordan and I started at 7 o'clock one morning, and we chased up railway cars all day," he said. "They tried Riordan because he insisted that fruit shipped into Butte be put upon the market and not allowed to spoil. He was the best food inspector in the state and the most conscientious."

"We had much trouble with shipments of fish also. One car stood on the tracks all day in the hot sun, and there was no ice in it. The car was full with flies and smelled terribly. It was re-iced and sent on its way to conformance with my order. It was not consigned to any one in Butte."

Dr. Matthews referred to meat inspection and asserted that a model inspection law had been passed by the legislature, but was imperative, through failure of that body to make any appropriation for its operation.

"Few people know that the government inspection law leaves the diseased meat in this state to be eaten by humans and the good meat is all that is permitted to be shipped," stated the physician. "The meat companies who do not have government-inspected plants buy the diseased animals at a low price in many instances, butcher them and market them."

Mrs. Margaret Rosa, city food inspector, testified along lines similar to that of Dr. Matthews. She told of how commission houses permit cars of fruit to lie on the tracks and rot before the fruit is placed on the market, solely as a means of preventing a drop in prices. Mrs. Rosa asserted her investigations had led her to believe that a food combine existed in Butte, which operated without forcing up prices.

A witness, whose name was withheld by the commission, testified that local commission houses frequently bought crops of potatoes and permitted them to rot in the ground, in order to prevent them from getting on the market.

Mrs. Joseph Lutey, formerly employed by the Washington food administration, but who was not connected with the state administration, proved a reluctant witness, since, she said, her duties had nothing to do with investigations of wholesale food prices. She stated that she thought State Food Administrator Atkinson was the poorest food administrator in the northwest, and this morning asserted that state-

TELEPHONE GIRLS

(Continued From Page One.)

any is making an example of them.

"In many other ways the company has broken faith with the girls. Company to the agreement, some of the operators are being told that they won't get paid from the time they register, but only from the time they are called. Night operators are being put on day hours and in several of these cases, where they have children, it is absolutely impossible for them to work on a day shift. These operators and other girls who have been put on hours which they cannot work have explained their circumstances to the company officials, but they have been treated callously and told that if they don't like it they can quit their jobs."

"When the girls returned to the exchanges, particularly at one of the principal exchanges, the officials treated them with conspicuous disrespect, and seemed to be doing all that they can to make the girls miserable for daring to join the union. A number of the girls have quit their jobs in disgust at the treatment which they have had to suffer."

"Treat yourself — buy Thrift and War Savings stamps."

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Bail Is Wanted Without Fail For the Men Who Are in Jail

Hundreds of workers are literally rotting in the jails of this country because of their activity in the cause of Labor. Many of these victims of the world-wide class war are awaiting trial—and have been waiting for many weary months for the speedy trial guaranteed them by the United States Constitution. Others were tried and sentenced to terms ranging from one to twenty years during the period of war hysteria, and appeals in their cases are now being taken from King Capital drunk to King Capital sober.

Some of the prisoners have escaped by death, others are dying, many have contracted tuberculosis and other loathsome diseases, and all are suffering untold agony from close confinement in the fetid atmosphere, from insanitary and unhealthy surroundings, from poor and insufficient food, and from inhuman treatment accorded them by brutalized guards. Past attempts to secure bail for all of these workers in jail have not been attended with great success because of the lack of system. Individuals sought to secure bail for their personal friends, and failing to get the necessary amount they returned what had been collected, thus making their entire efforts fruitless. This was the condition facing the delegates from all the western district organizations of the Industrial Workers of the World when they met in conference on July 3 and 4 in Seattle. The delegates solved the problem by an unflinching means—Organization.

A Bail and Bond Committee was elected to systematize the work of collecting bail and a nation-wide drive has been started to secure the loan of cash, Liberty Bonds and property sufficient to gain the release of all class war prisoners. With practically no advertising Six Thousand Dollars were raised in the first five days. More than Two Hundred Thousand Dollars are needed to release those now being held for their labor activity.

Sums of Five Dollars and up are accepted as loans, and all cash, Liberty Bonds or property is tabulated in triplicate, one copy going to the person making the loan, another being retained by the Bail and Bond Committee, and the third being filed with the Trades Union Savings and Loan Association of Seattle, with whom all funds, bonds and property schedules will be banked.

Only those who have been proved loyal and trustworthy are being sent out as collectors. Everything possible has been done to safeguard this bail and bond fund, from the selection of the committee to the choice of the bank. A portion of the fund is being set aside to return loans on demand in case persons who have made them are forced to leave the country or have other reasons for making a withdrawal.

Bail will be used to release specified persons where that is desired, but otherwise the release will take place by a blind drawing of names, thus insuring fairness to all prisoners. By common consent the men in Wichita, Kansas, jail first be released, as they have been held the longest and jail conditions are worse there than anywhere else in the entire country. This bail has nearly all been subscribed, and the men will be made accredited collectors when released, and their speedy release will help to set others at liberty.

No necessity exists for argument. Your duty is clear. If your ears are not deaf to a call from your class, if you feel that an injury to one is an injury to all, if there burns within you the faintest spark of humanity, you will see that the men do not remain behind the bars an unnecessary minute because you withheld your support.

THEY ARE WILLING TO GIVE THEIR LIVES FOR YOU! ARE YOU WILLING TO LOAN YOUR DOLLARS TO THEM?

Send all cash, checks and bonds to John L. Engdahl, Secretary of Bail and Bond Committee, Box W, Ballard Station, Seattle.

Property schedules should be filed with Attorney Ralph S. Pierce, Room 607 Central Building, Seattle.

Valera party was the guest of the local reception committee.

Outdoor Meeting.

Shortly before 8 o'clock the Irish president was escorted to Inghin park, where he addressed an outdoor meeting at which more than 10,000 people heard him.

This morning at 10:20 o'clock President De Valera and his party were guests at breakfast at the Silver Bow club. This afternoon the party was taken on an automobile tour of the city and environs and were shown through one of the local mines.

Tomorrow President De Valera will attend mass at one of the local Catholic churches and will spend the day at his hotel resting. At 6 o'clock tomorrow evening he will address an open-air meeting there at 7:30 o'clock.

The Irish president and his party will remain in Butte possibly until Wednesday morning, when it is expected he will go to Helena to appear before a joint session of the state legislature, which will convene on Tuesday.

GREAT OVATION

(Continued From Page One.)

other welcomes of an informal character were extended Mr. De Valera as he slowly progressed from his car to Front street, where he was seated in a gaily decorated car, and as he walked through the crowd he was kept busy taking the hands offered him and replying to the greetings.

Cheering Began South.

As the presidential party reached the street, a burst of cheering from the crowd rent the air and every automobile in the neighborhood added to the din with continued shrieking of sirens and tooting of horns.

The presidential car drove to its position in the parade and was surrounded by an escort of returned soldiers in their service uniforms. A delegation of members of the Pasage Connolly club, clad in uniforms and sashes added a picturesque touch to the parade as they formed in line as an escort immediately behind the car. A long line of delegations from various Irish societies and local organizations followed and then came the autos.

The procession progressed along Arizona and Utah streets to Park, hence west to Montana, north to Jerome and east to the courthouse, where several hundred children greeted the Irish leader with Irish airs. The parade was stopped, while President De Valera made public expression of his thanks at his reception and paid a compliment to the children.

The stop, however, was brief and the procession soon resumed the march to the Pinen hotel, which headquarters had been established. While the band played outside, the crowds which thronged the hotel lobby to greet De Valera staged an informal reception. Mr. De Valera was escorted from his friends and finally was escorted to his rooms to rest before dinner, at which the De-

MEETING SUNDAY

(Continued From Page One.)

along with several other prominent labor people in California, to the gallows.

Mrs. McCony arrived in Butte Friday morning and has since been resting up from the strain of overwork, caused from her untiring efforts to present the true side of what is called the Mooney-tramper, to the workers of America.

She has just returned from the east, where she has been speaking before labor bodies and addressing thousands of workers who are determined that justice shall be done and that the men who were responsible for the railroading of innocent men to the penitentiary shall be shown up in their true light.

There will be several other prominent speakers present who will address the meeting.

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