

# UNIONS RALLY TO SUPPORT OF SCHOOL

### Persecution of Rand Institution in New York Subject of Resolutions.

New York, July 30.—Powerful international labor unions are rallying to the support of the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East Fifth street, New York city, which is now under fire of the reactionaries, meeting through the Republican Peace League club, the Lusk legislative investigating committee and the New York state attorney general's office.

Two resolutions adopted by general executive boards show the attitude that international labor bodies are taking in the fight to preserve the school.

The Rand school is a legitimate, lawful institution for the purpose of educating the workers on social and economic lines," says the resolution adopted by the International Fur Workers' union, which is 100 per cent strong in its craft. "Such an educational institution is of vital importance to the laboring masses."

The resolution by the general board of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America declares that the action of the legislative committee is "for the purpose of destroying freedom of education and hindering enlightenment among the workers" and protests against "the persecution of this legitimate labor institution of learning."

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"the labor movement" and pledges its "whole hearted support" to the institution.

The action of the state attorney general to annul the charter under which the school is conducted is up for trial today. A number of other actions are pending, and in addition to the propaganda campaign for the school, lawyers are busy day and night to prepare for trials of actions to annul the search warrants under which the school was raided, to prohibit the Lusk committee from using the books and papers taken in untruthful agitation against the school and to prevent the school's charter from being annulled.

## CAMPBELL'S CAPITAL MAY BE MOVED

(Special to the Bulletin.) Helena, July 29.—A number of men active in civic affairs in Helena are advocating the removal of the capital from their own city.

Strange as it may seem, a movement to make either Great Falls or Billings the capital is gaining considerable strength in the city of Helena itself.

One gentleman who has rather large interests in the city and vicinity here who has been in favor of the movement because Helena was no longer safe for a law-abiding citizen who expressed disapproval of the persecution of anyone incurring the displeasure of policies and actions of the powers that be.

"We have here in Helena," he said, "a county attorney and a district judge who have disgraced the city by their palatable attempts to cater to the passion and prejudice aroused and kept flaming by a newspaper whose editor allows no part of the moral code to stand between him and the gratification of his desires."

"If those men are to remain in office and continue to revenge themselves against an every one who attempts to thwart their ambitions to make the courts of Lewis and Clark county the instrument by which the corrupt forces of the state can eliminate all opposition, I am in favor of moving the capital elsewhere, and will do my best to see that it is done."

It is stated by many of Helena's citizens that an attack in the columns of the Bulletin independent of a resident of Helena is all that is necessary to put the machinery of the "law" in motion, and that the unfortunate individual soon finds himself on the way to the penitentiary.

It is certain at least that for some reason, much resentment is being expressed and that an organization has been formed to carry on the necessary work.

## CLOSE BALLOT BOX IN REFERENDUM VOTE

Seattle, July 31.—Officials of the State Federation of Labor today closed the ballot box in the referendum vote on the question of a conference to form One Big Union.

The laborers also have been voting on a proposal to change the minimum to 20 instead of seven unions whose consent must be obtained before a referendum can be ordered.

Morsels From a Sage's Scrap Book Where is the key of the basalt? Hanging in the entrance hall of Mount Vernon is the key, sent to Washington by Lafayette after the destruction of that noted stronghold by the Paris mob, on July 14, 1789.

Bulletin Want Ads Get Result. Phone 52.

## WRONG TO CHINA IN PEACE TREATY AROUSES STRONG OPPOSITION HERE

Washington, D. C., July 29.—If the opponents of the League of Nations in the senate are successful in their fight to keep the United States free from this "intangling alliance," it will be largely due to the betrayal of China at the peace conference, which resulted in handing over to Japan the Shantung peninsula, its rich mineral deposits and its 4,000,000 of native Chinese.

Scathing attacks on this sample of old world diplomacy, by means of which Japan was bribed to subscribe to the League of Nations principle, are the order of the day in the senate now. Supporters of the administration are hard put to it to explain why the United States should bind herself to an international alliance the first achievement of which has been the brutal spoliation of a peaceful nation.

Particularly powerful was an address made this week by Senator Norris of Nebraska, who supplied the hitherto secret text of diplomatic exchanges between Tokio and Paris, and Tokio and London early in 1917, whereby it was agreed that Japan should be given Shantung and the German Islands to the south of the equator if she would force China into the war. This having been accomplished, German ships interned in Chinese ports were to be given France and the German Islands north of the equator were to go to Great Britain.

"In all the annals of history," said Senator Norris, "I do not believe there is recorded a more disgraceful and dishonorable agreement to carve up the territory not of an enemy, but of an allied friend."

In the meantime, suspicion of Japan has been deepened by the report that prior to the close of the war negotiations for an alliance between Germany and Japan were going forward looking towards an alliance of these two nations, the main object being the mutual partitioning of soviet Russia. In calling upon President Wilson to furnish the senate any information of this matter in his possession, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, republican floor leader, declared that Japan is following the policy of Germany as a militaristic empire builder, adding: "We are asked to put our name at the bottom of a treaty robbing China. I do not want to see my country's name at the bottom of such a thing."

Japs in Siberia. While the information is being carefully kept from the daily press the following startling fact is known by both the war and state departments in Washington.

Japan is secretly throwing heavy reinforcements into Siberia and now has an army of at least 200,000 men in Russian territory, completely equipped for a prolonged campaign of invasion and conquest. This move has not only been carried on in secrecy, it has been done in direct contradiction to official announcements by the Japanese government that her forces in Siberia are being steadily withdrawn, recent proclamations from Tokio stating that less than 40,000 Japanese soldiers are remaining in Russian territory.

The object of this move, as seen by high officials here, is simply a plan to seize for Japan the Pacific seaboard of Siberia and an important part of the interior as seems desirable, a step rendered easier by the rapid disintegration of the dictatorship of Admiral Kolchak. It makes the position of the 8,000 American troops, many of them drafted men, still in Siberia even more dangerous, and certainly gives rise to grave doubts as to the advisability of keeping them there.

This startling information has been brought to the attention of several senators and representatives, and it can only be a matter of time before it is picked up by the big metropolitan dailies. At the present time, it is said, the administration fears that publicity on this result in the defeat of the League of Nations by the senate.

Kolchak Defeated. The spread of bolshevism is one of the most serious problems confronting the world today, and the stage has long been passed when downright lies manufactured by its economic opponents could be successful in answering the question. Yet, as bolshevism grows stronger, the lies about it increase in volume.

One of the latest instances appears to be a story printed this week by the New York Times, one of the most influential papers in the East. The article was headed: "Bolsheviki in Grip of Kolchak Pincers; Volga Retreat Strategic; Southern, Eastern and Northwestern Armies Acting in Accord Despite Liason Difficulties."

The story supporting these headlines was, it is stated, furnished by the Kolchak information bureau of New York city, whose experts 6,000 miles from Russia "gave out a review of the military situation on the various anti-bolshevik fronts."

On the very same day many papers in this country printed a dispatch to the London Times from Robert Wilton at Ekaterinburg, in this Volga region, who has been attached to Kolchak's headquarters, relates the utter collapse of Kolchak strength and describes the preparations for his retreat from Ekaterinburg. This, he says, "means a fresh start on an entirely new system and another year of fighting before we reach Moscow."

Canned Goods Scandal. Full information as to reasons why Gen. R. E. Wood, recently acting quartermaster general of the army, obtained his present important post with Montgomery Ward & Co., a large Chicago mail order house, is a heavy traffic in canned vegetables, will be demanded by the house subcommittee probing the war department's failure to put on the market its millions of dollars' worth of surplus food products.

Thorne, president of that organization, worked together determining policies in the quartermaster general's office.

Goods Held Out. Testimony brought out before the congressional investigating committee already, particularly that of Col. A. M. Davis, director of storage, shows that Wood and Thorne together were responsible for the agreement made between the war department and the National Consumers' association whereby a surplus of \$23,000,000 worth of canned vegetables is being kept off the domestic market.

Representative Reavis of Nebraska, chairman of the subcommittee investigating the surplus food scandal, has summoned General Rogers to testify next week regarding the agreement between the government and the canners to keep unneeded stocks off the market, and thereby prevent the cost of living from being forced down to the detriment of the food trust.

"Information in the possession of the committee," Reavis told your correspondent, "shows that General Rogers, on his return from France in February, immediately laid plans for disposing of the canned vegetable surplus."

League Victory Attracts. It is no exaggeration to say that the recent-fought referendum victory of the Nonpartisan League in North Dakota on June 25 has roused the keenest interest throughout the East. In thinking circles everywhere there is close study of the league program, tremendous interest in the possibility of its extension on a nation-wide scale, and considerable discussion as to whether or not its principles will be extended so as to become a national program.

Liberal circles everywhere heartily endorse the league and by many it is seen as the bulwark which rural America is raising against the forces of plutocracy on the one hand and bolshevism on the other. As the Public States in its last issue, "What North Dakota does today her neighboring states will do tomorrow."

"End Investigations," Demand. The National Consumers' league, representing the housewives of America, is strongly of the opinion that it is now time to stop "investigating" the high cost of living and, instead, do some legislation against it.

In a letter to Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts, who has just introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000 for a nation-wide probe of soaring food costs, Jessie R. Haver, legislative representative of the Consumers' league, points out that no more investigations are needed to show that the packers and their allies are exerting the present stranglehold on the national food supply, and demands speedy passage of the Kenyon-Anderson packer regulation bill, now pending in both houses.

"We should like to remind you," Miss Haver wrote, "that a very thorough investigation took place last winter before two committees of congress, during which very astounding facts were brought to light."

"As a result of the hearings what is known as the Kenyon-Anderson bill has been drawn with the cooperation of producers, the farmers, and the consumers. This bill seems to us to strike at the root of the evil, namely, the monopoly which is exercised by the five great packers of this country, a monopoly so far-reaching that it threatens to extend to all lines of food products. We are convinced that sufficient facts have been brought to light to warrant congress in passing the Kenyon-Anderson bill."

## FORM A NATIONAL MARKETING BOARD

Representative Kent of California Heads New Committee organized at Washington.

Washington, July 30.—The formation of a national marketing committee through which producers and consumers will co-operate to secure federal regulation of the packers, was announced today by former Congressman William Kent of California.

The officers of this committee, headed by Mr. Kent as president, include: C. H. Gustafson, chairman of the farmers' national committee on packing plants and allied industries; Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers' league; Mrs. E. P. Costigan, chairman of the District of Columbia Consumers' league; and Hon. Herbert E. Baker, president of the Farmers' National council, all as vice presidents; Jackson H. Badston, counsel for the American Federation of Labor; counsel; George P. Hampton, managing director of the Farmers' National council, chairman of the executive board; Benjamin C. Marsh, secretary of the Farmers' National council, secretary of the committee.

Mr. Kent made public the following statement concerning the purposes and plans of the marketing committee.

"The Farmers' National council, through the farmers' national committee on packing plants and allied industries, of which I was a charter member, has since the report of the federal trade commission on the meat packing industry conducted a very effective educational campaign for that report. The committee, with representatives of leading labor and consumers' organizations have decided that the best way to bring the public sentiment of the country to bear on congress for the enactment of the Kenyon-Anderson bill and similar measures to improve marketing conditions is through a national marketing committee. On behalf of these

Large advertisement for Bail and Bond services. Features a portrait of a man and the text: 'BAIL IS WANTED WITHOUT FAIL FOR THE MEN WHO ARE IN JAIL'. Includes details about services for prisoners and contact information for John L. Engdahl, Secretary of Bail and Bond Committee.

organizations, I have been asked to accept the presidency of the national marketing committee, which I am very glad to do as I realize that the food problem is the most important one before the American people today.

The committee has established headquarters in the Bliss building, Washington, D. C., and is a national organization in which all forces to improve marketing can unite to secure a better system of distribution of food and food products.

The committee's immediate purpose is to secure the enactment of the Kenyon-Anderson bill to carry out the recommendations of the federal trade commission regarding the meat packing and allied industries in the most practical way.

"The committee's program includes first a nation-wide campaign for the Kenyon-Anderson bill, and second, to create an enlightened public opinion concerning the waste and unnecessary expense in handling and distributing farm products, and to assist in bringing before the country the information secured by the federal bureau of markets and other national state agencies.

"Third, to promote and foster proper marketing organizations and methods; to encourage and secure the standardization of agricultural products; to secure proper warehouse services in the several states; to secure uniformity in methods by states in financing investigation and demonstration work in marketing; and to secure changes in federal and state laws to these ends.

"We start with a splendid background of popular sentiment which merely needs to be organized. The recommendations of the federal trade commission have been endorsed by the leading farm, labor, consumers and civic organizations of the country.

## CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT OCCUPIES NEW BUILDING

Bozeman, Mont., July 31.—After being temporarily in quarters on and off the campus of the Montana State college for the past three years, the chemistry department of the college is now moving into one of the most completely equipped and perfectly arranged chemical laboratories in the United States, which has just been completed to take the place of the very poor and inadequate building which burned down nearly three years ago.

This will put the chemistry department of the college and the experiment station on an equality, so far as facilities are concerned, with the best institutions anywhere; and in extent the new accommodations are sufficient to take care of the normal growth of the work for some years to come.

In preparing the plans and details of the new building Professor Cobleigh, the head of the college chemistry department, visited many of the best new buildings in the country, and was in consultation with many of the leading chemists of the country, to take advantage of their building and professional experience.

While the new building is complete in itself, it is so planned as to look towards the future expansion of the college plant, and is only the first unit of what is to be the final structure devoted to science.

The new building is three stories and a basement and subbasement. Its location was determined by a plan of the campus intended to take care of the growth of the college for the next 25 years. It is of tapestry red brick, alternating light and dark, and is as near fire proof as it is possible to make such a structure.

It will be housed the following organizations:

ished would accommodate at a maximum 450 freshmen, 200 sophomores, and 60 seniors and juniors for advanced work. Professor Cobleigh estimates, besides all the research work listed above.

Chemistry has been a popular subject among Montana students for many years past, and with the new equipment, and with the enormous emphasis laid upon chemical sciences by the experienced and complete list of those still more popular.

## SENDS CALL FOR PARTY SESSION

Chicago, July 31.—The labor party of Illinois is sending out a call to central labor bodies, labor parties and other labor organizations interested, to send representatives to a conference, Monday Aug. 18, at Chicago, to discuss the question of organizing a national labor party and calling a convention this fall for that purpose.

It is probable that copies of the call will not reach all labor groups interested, owing to the fact that there is nowhere a complete list of those that have either started or discussed starting a labor party. Therefore all groups interested in the formation of a national labor party are asked to correspond at once with Frank J. Esper, secretary, Labor Party of Illinois, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago.

It is said that President Wilson has a penchant for the number "13," and that he considers it his lucky number. Perhaps this is one way of telling us that he does not consider "14" particularly fortunate.

Gagnon Dining Room opens Thursday Morning, July 31, 1919

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