

The Butte Daily Bulletin

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 George A. Ames, Jr., 316 1/2 N. Main St.
 International News Stand, S. Arizona St.
 Palace of Sweets, Mercury and Main Sts.
 Everybody's News Stand, 215 S. Montana

Depot Drug Store, 823 East Front St.
 P. O. News Stand, West Park St.
 Harkins' Grocery, 1023 Talbot Ave.
 Helens Confectionery, 755 East Park St.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1919.

SIGN UP!
 Come down to the Bulletin office and sign a monthly pledge

THE NEW MEAT ORDINANCE.

Now, thanks to the campaign waged by the Bulletin and backed by the Consumers' League and the housewives of the city generally, the meat eaters of Butte who happen to obtain beef slaughtered at the Hansen Packing company's model plant, may feel reasonably sure that the meat for which they pay is clean meat and not partly diseased tissue and a mass of stewed consumption germs.

The fact that the people of Butte for a long time have been eating stewed germs, and taking into their systems meat from animals so badly afflicted with tuberculosis that the state found it necessary to condemn them and order them destroyed, is not a pleasant subject of which to write. But there is an old saying to the effect that you cannot cure a sore by covering it up.

It was a rude awakening to the consumers of the city who had put such faith in the phrase, "government inspected." To know that much of the "government inspected" meat they had been eating was from diseased cows, and from now on the mere fact that something is advertised as having been inspected by federal agents will undoubtedly prove no particular attraction to such consumers. But the government or state or city inspection to which we are to be treated, when backed by a law prohibiting the sale of meat from diseased animals is a step worth while. All that is necessary now is for the housewives of the city to adopt a policy of watchfulness and to insist that the officials, particularly the ones appointed by the city government, actually perform their duties.

The Bulletin's policy is unqualifiedly against the sales of all diseased meat, and likewise against the slaughtering of animals in surroundings of filth. We hold no brief for any of the packing companies, either local or otherwise, whose quarters are insanitary. The Bulletin neither in the past nor now has ever been opposed to any legislation aimed to improve the quality and purity of food stuffs. But we always have been and still are vigorously opposed to any measure such as the original meat inspection bill as presented to the city council some weeks ago which, in its provisions, aimed to hand over to one company an absolute monopoly in the slaughter and sales of meats destined for consumption by the people of Butte.

As the direct result of the Bulletin's campaign against the monopolistic provisions of the slaughter house bill, those provisions were stricken. As the direct result of the Bulletin's exposure of the monopoly held by the Hansen Packing company on the slaughter and sale of tubercular meat, an amendment was attached to the ordinance absolutely prohibiting the sale of such meat in Butte. Instead of the original provision of the slaughter house ordinance, which practically quitted the specifications of the Hansen company plant and proposed to require that all slaughter houses selling products in Butte duplicate the Hansen plant—a provision which was prohibitive—there were substituted provisions requiring the packing companies to install cement killing floors and including regulations of a sanitary nature which will improve the cleanliness of the meat products and which are within the means of any small packing company.

In passing it might also be mentioned that a great deal of the credit for the defeat of the iniquitous ordinance drafted for the benefit of the big retail mercantile interests, which sought to force the widows conducting neighborhood groceries to maintain the same opening and closing hours as the big downtown stores, was also due to the Bulletin's expose of that measure.

MORE PROOF OF INCOMPETENCY.

"Increase production and solve the high cost of living problem," says President Wilson in a few thousand words!

"Increase production!" echoes every satellite.

Work harder and create more commodities than ever before, is the advice gratuitously given the workers by every rattle-brained economist that can break into print.

"You have destroyed wealth and lives for us for five years, now get busy and create more wealth so we can again quarrel over its division," say the imperialists.

All agree that there is a shortage of supply; all have agreed to lie about the real conditions that exist; all have agreed to conceal the fact that there is more than enough food and clothing to go around if it was equitably distributed.

If this is not true, why are the various departments of the government busily engaged in destroying wealth in the shape of airplanes, motor trucks, automobiles and other materials that represent the united labor power of thousands of workers?

Henry Brown of 1320 North Minnesota avenue, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, sergeant of the first class, air service, has recently returned from overseas, where he personally assisted in the destruction of more than 1,000 automobiles, dozens of airplanes, and scores of motor trucks, the majority of them new or but little used.

His story of the wanton destruction is in part as follows:

ORDERS TO BURN.
 "Then in January, 1919, we got orders to burn the planes on our field. That seemed at least reasonable, for we could not understand why they had gone to so much trouble to ship them somewhere else to be burned when we could do the work there just as well. The wings we piled with the planes, putting usually 12 to 15 planes in a pile, and it made quite a stack. Then we applied oil lib-

erally and then a torch. They made some bonfire, I'll say. These planes were all American owned and we had plenty of equipment right there so we could have repaired them on the spot if anything was really wrong with them.

MOTOR CARS DEMOLISHED.
 "But it was the destruction of the motor cars that kind of got me. A fellow felt sort of uneasy to have to deliberately wreck a perfectly good motor car when he had a hankering for one himself, but we were not allowed to buy them, even if we could have raised the cash.

"I had charge of gangs of 25 men each and two companies of a little over 200 men all told were engaged in the work. We took the chassis of the car and cut it up with acetylene torches and then if we could handle it we destroyed the motors. Only the fires were sold. Some of the cars were almost new and many of them had run but little. Handsome limousines that showed by their speedometers that they had made but about 3,000 miles, Wintons and Goles, we had to wreck. It made me sick all over, and I was not the only boy who felt that way.

"Captain Bolton of the signal corps gave me my instructions, and he usually got them from Colonel Hegman. Of course, I never learned where he got them from. WE DID NOT DARE ASK.

OFFICERS FAVORED.
 "We were told that at Romorantin American officers were given the option of buying new Cadillac cars for \$500 apiece, the government to transport them home, but the officers had to sign an agreement that they were for their own use.

"In all I cut up or assisted in cutting up over 1,000 cars. After the work got started we thought of lots of Americans at home who would be willing to buy those cars. I got to taking the numbers of the cars I destroyed. I made two lists. I figured that some time they might come in handy.

ROBBED OF BELONGINGS.
 "Just before leaving France, at the 'delousing' station, they gave me the once over and took everything they thought I should not have. THEY GOT MY BIG LIST, but I brought the smaller list home and have it here if it will do any good. Some of the boys were able to 'shoot' snapshots of the bonfires of planes or the cutting up of motor cars, but I did not get any.

"With motor trucks it was the same way. We saw many of them as well as the cars running right before we destroyed them. In fact, I have pushed the starter on some of the cars and ran them around a bit before we busted them, to make sure they could run.

It is the incidents like the above that prove the sickening hypocrisy that passes for statesmanship in the present order; exposure after exposure of the most startling incompetency; failure after failure to provide society with the needs of the moment is awakening the workers to the knowledge that it is upon themselves that the burden of bringing a semblance of order out of the existing chaos rests.

Not a day passes that does not bring added proof in support of the indictment against capitalism, but the rulers will not admit their inability to supply the needs of the masses.

It remains for the mass to bring this knowledge home to them and convince them that they are a drag on further progress.

THE CASE AGAINST MEXICO.

The press agents of the interests that seek to rape Mexico announce with well-simulated horror that 396 Americans have been killed in Mexico in nine years.

Why go back only nine years? Why not start with the massacre of the native Americans by Cortez in the fifteenth century? It would have just about as much bearing on the case and the list could be made much longer.

There is a slight inconsistency in this style of propaganda that we believe should be called to the attention of these earnest workers for war with Mexico; it is this. When a foreigner comes to this country to earn his livelihood either by honest toil or by engaging in a business that permits him to exploit American labor, he is expected to become a citizen and forswear allegiance to his former ruler.

Personally, we have never been able to understand why this code of ethics should not work both ways; in other words, when an American goes into Mexico with the intention of acquiring property and exploiting native labor, we see no reason why he should not become a citizen of that republic.

The excuse is given by some that there is a feeling of enmity toward Americans in Mexico, but those who make this excuse are deliberately misrepresenting the facts; it is true that there is a feeling of hostility toward some Americans in the southern republic, but the same feeling exists in this country against the same individuals, or rather against the same interests.

The Mexican laborer, under the rule of the tyrant Diaz, was oppressed by the representatives of American capital in the most brutal manner; the same groups, the Standard Oil, the Guggenheims, the great landholders like Hearst and General Oils, the Copper Trust, also oppress the American worker.

Whatever hostile feeling there is in Mexico is directed against the methods of American capital and not against the American people; the barbarous and brutal treatment of Mexican labor, the holding of the workers in virtual slavery during the rule of Diaz by American corporations, is solely responsible for any enmity that exists.

Furthermore, the Mexican government has decided to acquire for the Mexican people the natural resources that American corporations secured by theft and bribery from Mexico; these resources may be leased to those who wish to develop them, but they will not be sold, and a certain portion of the proceeds must be paid into the public treasury.

Of course, from the viewpoint of the English and American capitalist, this is a heinous crime; Mexico and the Mexican people have no right to say how the natural wealth of their country shall be disposed of.

The crime of Mexico consists of trying to keep the natural wealth of Mexico in the hands of her people; in trying to see that all instead of a chosen few profit by the development of that wealth.

It is because of this and for no other reason that the imperialists are yelling for war on Mexico, and it is to force a declaration of war that a bureau of propaganda is maintained at enormous expense in Washington, D. C., to tell us, among other things, that almost as many Americans have been killed in Mexico in nine years as were killed in one week in America itself during the recent race riots.

Some few lawyers and judges are beginning to realize that the kind of law that is being served these days is likely to destroy their trade.

The leading question—is it cheaper to go south to spend the winter or buy coal and stay here?

Schools Open



GOOD NIGHT COLUMN "THE MUCKER"



267 friends after the votes were counted. Now I understand he is trying to sharpen 267 drills a shift at the Butte Daily and the miners say he is the best all-around man that Mister Greesely has got in his possession.

I heard Jim had a fine patch of potatoes in his garden and when he looked in the middle of the row a few nights ago he discovered the little ones had got scabs on them but he big ones said "nothing doing, we belong to the Aetna Trades." When I got back in Butte I will call on old friend Jim and get one of those drill bits and have it framed and put a P. C. O. A. button on it with V. O. B. D. red ribbon and put it in Wort Donohue's office and when Malcolm Cills goes in the buffer of the silver bow club he will say "Too bad Jim went wrong; I don't like to see him and Mort in that O. B. U."

Good by, mister mucker, I will write Jim and ask him to send me some of those big potatoes.

JIM'S OLD PAL.

FAMOUS WOMEN

Priscilla.
 The first hand that touched our American Rock of Ages, the boulder that we call "Plymouth Rock," was the hand of a woman, on Dec. 25, 1620. Well-grounded tradition has it that upon the little Mayflower, bearing the shoes of Plymouth, after its storm-wrecked voyage, the first of its stern-wrecked company to leap ashore were Miles Standish and Priscilla Mullins, the certain maiden. During the appalling hardships of the transit a maiden's love and faith had burned undimmed, cheering others in despair. Significant indeed that her trembling hand grasped, first, the rock of America's great future. She has been further immortalized by Longfellow in his "Companionship of Miles Standish."

Today's Anniversary.

"The ingratitude of princes" has become a by-word in pure language. A great satirist has said that "ingratitude" is thankfulness for favors to come. Ingratitude is base jealousy of the power to bestow blessings—without which their recipient would have perished. The vilest ingratitude in history is commemorated today, Sept. 2, Columbus set sail from Hispaniola, on Sept. 2, 1504, for Spain, his final leave of the country which he had discovered, a discovery that had been to him a source of unmitigated vexation and the meanest ingratitude. Mere court favor had turned against him in Spain. His sons had been greeted by jeers. Robadilla had been appointed by Isabella herself, governor of Hispaniola. He put Columbus in irons, and shipped him to Spain. The great discoverer insisted on wearing these chains in Spain until they were removed by royal order. But he kept them always hanging in his cabinet as "the memorial of the reward of service," said he. But the soul of Columbus knew that the joy was not in the fame, nor in the soul—but in the joy of doing the great deed.

ODD FELLOWS DINNER.
 Members of the Butte Lodges of Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebekah, to the number of more than 700, visited Basin yesterday, the occasion being the annual outing of the lodges. An interesting card of athletic events was staged during the day.

CAPTURE MOONSHINE PLANT.
 In a raid staged on a home of Harvard street Monday night, Special Officers Mella and Durgan captured two stills, three kegs of moonshine whiskey and a barrel of home-made beer. Complaints were filed against the owners of the liquors and equipment today.

Bulletin Boosters should patronize Bulletin advertisers.

Bulletin Want Ads Get Result. Phone 52.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscription Rates Are Going Up TO KEEP THE BULLETIN UP—

- For the purpose of helping to maintain The Daily Bulletin;
- For the purpose of helping to make The Daily Bulletin independent of advertising;
- For the purpose of having the subscribers bear a portion of the deficit under which The Bulletin unavoidably operates;
- For the purpose of continuing to fight for the people who toil;
- For the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of The Daily Bulletin.

Subscribers to The Daily Bulletin on and after Oct. 1, 1919, will be asked to pay the following rates:

One Month	\$1.00
Three Months	2.75
Six Months	5.00
One Year	9.50

The inauguration of the above rates on Oct. 1 will not affect subscriptions which have been paid in advance beyond that date at the old rate.

As The Daily Bulletin is conducted for the sole purpose of serving the people, and not for the benefit of those who exploit the people, the management feels sure that all the present supporters of this FREE PRESS will readily recognize the necessity for the increase in the subscription rates and continue their support.

THE BULLETIN STAFF.