# The Butte Daily Bulletin

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The Daily Bulletin is on sale every day at the following places in Butte.

Jacques Drug Co., Harrison and Cobban
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.
Helena Confectionery, 735 East Park St.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4, 1919.


## SIGN UP!

**Come down to the Bulletin office and sign a monthly pledge :-: :-: :-:**

## THE PROPOSED LABOR TRUCE.

Unless we are very much mistaken, the proposal of the committee of the New York Federation of Labor that a labor truce be declared for six months, is an indication that the too fine Italian hand of Mr. Gompjers is at work.

Knowing the present temper of labor as well as he does, Sam probably feels that such a proposal coming from him would bring to a sudden end a career that has been marked at least in recent years by servile truckling to the political and industrial masters.

Getting someone else to shoot the ammunition he loads is a diversion that has always found favor with Mr. Gompers; a faithful adherence to this plan has been of great assistance in protecting his pie card as the failure of every scheme reacts not on Sam but upon the goat chosen by him.

The sudden return of Gompers from Europe presaged some such action as that of the New York federation.

The rank and file strike of the railway shop crafts had just occurred and preparations were being made to strike the steel industry.

The Civic Federation—the body made up of parasitic capitalists and parasitic "labor leaders"—sent out an S. O. S. call to Sam; he responded with the alacrity he always displays when he hears his masters' voice.

The proposal of the New York Federation committee is the result.

To anyone who is equipped with a knowledge of the inside working of the American Federation of Labor, the proposal for a six months' truce brings no feeling except that of disgust; if the proposal is ratified by the rank and file of labor—the odds against it are a thousand to one—that feeling will change to one of disappointment.

It is said that our president wishes an opportunity "to stabilize industrial conditions"!

Capital and its representatives in governmental positions have but one plan for stabilizing industry; that plan consists of using force, "force to the utmost," to quote the words of the great democrat in the White House, and we have, as his contribution to industrial peace, some 2,000 spokesmen of the workers in the various bastiles that are so necessary for a democratic form of government.

The imperialists wish a breathing spell in order that they can gather the forces that have been badly disarranged by the exposure of their sinister purposes; they wish time in which to prepare additional plans for the persecution and suppression of individuals, organizations and people that they cannot bribe or cajole.

If labor listens to the sweet but poisoned words of its enemies, it digs its own grave.

In sanctioning the efforts of the exploiters, Gompers is betraying once more the interests of the masses.

E. H. Gary, head of the Steel Trust, is his master!

If he isn't, why the truce when the organization work among the steel workers is proceeding apace, in spite of the passive attitude of President Gompers?

No truce until the exploiters are deprived of their power, should be the answer of labor to the traitorous activities of officialdom.

Since the above was written President Holland of the New York State Federation has repudiated the action and has stated that a committee appointed to investigate the high cost of living had recommended a labor truce on their own responsibility. President Holland will revoke their appointments as a result of the storm of protest from labor bodies.

In view of these facts, our remarks concerning Gompers' policy of always getting out from under were singularly prophetic.

## MORE CAMOUFLAGE.

Whether it is from a desire to cloud the minds of the people with a camouflaged counter movement in order to keep the public's mind from the fact that every indication shows that the bond election was stolen, or whether it is just another example of their inane methods of transacting the county's business, the board of county commissioners yesterday raised themselves to the zenith of unpopularity when they decided to dispense with County Attorney Jackson's dry squad.

The commissioners' plea that their action is due to a desire to economize in county finances comes with but little grace when it is considered that but the day before they had the supreme crust to ask the taxpayers, who already are groaning under excessive taxation caused primarily by incompetence, extravagance and the distribution of patronage, to saddle themselves with an additional burden of approximately $400,600 ostensibly for road purposes.

It has been rumored repeatedly that the county commissioners were exceptionally displeased with the work of the dry squad. Not, be it said, that the dry squad were not delivering the goods, but because they were delivering too much. Frequently, it is stated, close friends of one or all of the county board have been haled into court by the dry squad for moonshining and when one's political friends are arrested and jailed and when the stocks in trade of one's political henchmen are threatened, then it is time that one came to the rescue of his friends and removed the disturbers. Hence, it seems, the dry squad is slated for the discard, and, if the actions of the commissioners are any criterion, after Sept. 15, bootlegging and moonshine distilling will be raised to the dignity of recognized professions in Silver Bow county.

A few arrests have been made for bootlegging and moonshining by the regularly constituted county authorities, it is true, but in most of the cases, it may be said, the arrests were made only after Deputy Internal Revenue Inspector F. L. Mann or the other federal deputy, Desmond, had applied to the county for assistance in making the arrests. The records show that with the exception of the comparatively few arrests made by the regularly constituted authorities, all arrests for bootlegging and moonshining have been made by the dry squad.

In view of recent developments which show that scores of our citizens are facing permanent blindness and numbers have actually died from the effects of drinking, as whisky, the vile concoctions denominated as "moonshine" in Butte, it would seem that if the county board had the real interests of the people at heart, rather than those of their friends, the moonshiners, the dry squad would be increased instead of being discharged.

If the commissioners really meant what they said about discharging the surplus help in the various county offices in the interest of economy, a real measure of economy and one that would meet with the approval of all the people, with the exception of the lawbreakers, would be the resignations of the entire board of commissioners.

Economy! Bah!

## LOCKE OF LIVINGSTON IN BAD.

Shortly before Labor day, all of the copper papers carried a dispatch from Livingston, stating that the American Legion had protested against W. F. Dunn being allowed to speak at the Labor day celebration in that city.

IT WAS A BRAZEN LIE, MADE OUT OF THE WHOLE CLOTH AND HAD ABSOLUTELY NO FOUNDATION IN FACT.

We have the true facts in the case and give them herewith at the request of members of the American Legion in Livingston.

A creature named Locke, connected with the Livingston Enterprise—an A. C. M. sheet—hearing that Dunn was to speak in Livingston, prevailed upon the president of the soldiers' organization to call a meeting. At this meeting the question of protesting Dunn's speaking was brought up, at the request of Locke, and DEFEATED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY.

In the meantime Locke had sent out the lying dispatch mentioned; it was printed gleefully by all of the street-walking sheets.

As a result of his efforts to curry favor with the keepers of his meal ticket, the slavering Mr. Locke is just about as popular with the returned soldiers and the workers of Livingston as the smallpox.

We take this method of returning the compliment to Mr. Locke and, while we do not wish to boast of a welcome task ably done—a labor of love, so to speak—if the employers of Mr. Locke wish to counteract the effect of the heart-to-heart talk we had with the workers in Livingston on Labor day, we suggest that they employ someone not quite so crude as Mr. Locke.

## LET DAY TAKE NOTICE.

On page 5 in yesterday's Miner appears a startling contrast which gives an idea of the "bargains" as advertised by Looney's stores. Columns one and two on that page are occupied by one of the flag-waver's advertisements which quotes "choice crabapples" at $2 per box, and "extra fancy crabapples" at $2.75. Column four on the same page contains the story of a letter to the Miner from Mrs. Maggie Hathaway of Stevensville in which that eminent lady voices the declaration that crabapples are rotting in the Bitter Root valley "for want of a market, with the growers willing to sell at $1.25 per box" f. o. b. the shipping point.

Is it possible that with crabapples offered at $1.25 per box by growers a short distance from Butte, the charge of $2.75 per box retail in Butte is not profiteering?

Now that the high cost of living issue has at last come to the surface, don't be surprised if you see a lot of wild men running around and yelling: "Look at the farmer! Look at the retailer! Look at the workers!" When you are looking that way you can't see the big profiteers.

## Union Stock Holders in the BUTTE DAILY BULLETIN

UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA—Locals: Sand Coulee Stocket, Roundup, Lehigh, Klein, Washoe, Red Lodge, Smith (Bear Creek).
FEDERAL LABOR UNION—Livingston, Great Falls.
MACHINISTS' UNION—Great Falls, Butte, Livingston, Seattle.
CEREAL 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, Bozeman, Helena, Seattle.
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 ELECTROTYPERS' UNION—Butte.
BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS—Butte.
PIPEFITTERS' UNION—Butte.
BROTHERHOOD BOILERMAKERS AND HELPERS—Butte, and Livingston.
STEAM AND OPERATING ENGINEERS—Great Falls.
BUTCHERS' UNION—Great Falls.
BAKERS' UNION—Butte.
INTERNATIONAL MOLDERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 276—Butte.
LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION—Butte, Seattle.
PLUMBERS' UNION—Butte, Seattle.
BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CAR MEN OF AMERICA, LOCAL NO 224—Miles City.
TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL—Miles City.
BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CAR MEN OF AMERICA, COPPER LODGE NO. 430—Butte.
BUTTE FOUNDRY WORKERS UNION—Butte.
PAINTERS' UNION—Butte, Seattle.
CARPENTERS' UNION NO. 1235—Seattle.
TAILORS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION—Butte, Portland.
BOILERMAKERS, SHIPBUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA—Tocamo, Seattle, Livingston.
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS, LOCAL NO. 211—Seattle.
WORKERS', SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' COUNCIL—Painters' Hall Seattle.
BUILDING LABORERS' UNION—Seattle.
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS AND PILEDRIVERS' LOCAL NO. 86—Seattle
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINIST HELPERS—Butte
AND THOUSANDS OF INDIVIDUALS IN BUTTE AND MONTANA

## Conflicting Thoughts

## GOOD NIGHT COLUMN

### "THE MUCKER"

If you want to know anything, ask the Mucker. If you don't know anything, ask the Mucker. If you know anything you know the Mucker don't know, tell it to the public through the Mucker's column.

Our deer prisident—the Hon. "Woodrow Wilson," the man whoose cognomen contanes thirteen letters; the man who is famous for his fourteen points, is coming rite thru Montana, but—ain't it rather significant? He will side-step the biggest, liveliest littel city in the whole of the United States—the city which acts as a barometer by which the Napolyuns of finance—the sure thing speculators, or in the language of the street, the pot-bellied profiteers of this country guage sentiment when they wish to put something over on the working class, but are uncertun as to how their actions will be received.

Oh, Woodrow! Why dost thou turn down such 'n opportunity? Why, oh! Why? Aren't you aware that we have right 'ere in Butte many thousands af workin' men and women who supported yu loyally all thru the war, when yu asked for help, to make the world safe for democracy. Even tho yu surrounded yerself with flag-waving patrioteers of the dollar-a-year variety with the chance to graft throwed in.

'Tis tru we are ankshusly waitin' fur yer own explunation of the complect summersait yu have taken regarding nearly all of the famous "fourteen points."

'Tis tru, if yu came to Butte 'n were accessible to the reel people of this kumunity, yu mite find it diffycult to explain amongst other important things, why yu abandoned the self determinashun of small nations, including Ireland, India, Egypt, Roosha and Hungary 'n why the United States government is so active in opposing the Soviet government which 90 per cent of the people of Roosha are in sympathy with. 'Tis tru we mite ask yu to explain why we are assisting Kolchak and his group of reactionaries in their efforts to re-establish an autocratic form of government in Roosha—when, accordin' to yer own statements, we entered the war for the unselfish purpose of helping all peepuls to establish a government and the rule of the majority.

'Tis tru—we might ask yu tu explain why Debs and other representatives of the working class who are seekin' to establish democracy in the industrial life of the nation. Men whose heart's desire is to bring about a condition which will do away with all wars. Why, we might ask, are they languishin' in the federal prison, while the kaiser, the man whom the press of this country has declared was the original cause of the war, is still a free man, and so far as is known will continue enjoyin' the luxurys which his wealth can secure him?

Is it possible yu have at last found yurself—and the noomerus reports of yer actions, contradictin' the thots yu once exprest in the "Nu Freedum" merely confirm Karl Marx's analysis of an international Booshwa.

If the above is untru, what has becum of the democracy yu idealized so pursistently durin' the war. In so far ez the workin' class is concerned and more espeshully those who are fightin' the battles of that class. The guvernment is still controlled by the same malignant influence described by yu in the "Nu Freedum."

Is it possibul the wurld has left yu asleep at the switch and that yu may wake up some of these days to find yerself mitey lonesome. Yes, mitey lonesome, indeed ——, ——!

Aw! For the love of Mike, put out the lite and go tu bed. What do yu suppose the prisident cares what a blinkety blunk Mucker thinks or ses?

Whenever my side kick says a mouth full like that, I find it best to agree, so good-nite Mister Mucker.

ANOTHER MUCKER.

## FAMOUS WOMEN

### Harriet Beecher Stowe.

A book that convulsed a nation and brought on a civil war. The book was written by Harriet Beecher Stowe. It was called Uncle Tom's Cabin. Fiction in the long run is the only form of statement that carries conviction. Uncle Tom's Cabin was made out of the burning material called "The Anti-Slavery Question." Harriet Beecher Stowe was born in 1811. She was of the famous Beecher family, and the sister of Henry Ward Beecher. She was the wife of the Rev. Calvin Stowe. She had gained a personal acquaintance with the handling of fugitive—and the novel was born. Its success has never been equalled by a work of fiction. It was translated into 19 languages. It was written amidst severe home cares and slender means; but the "divine spark" seems to demand these incentives to climb into the torch of power.

# 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:

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|---|---|
| *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.**