ROTTEN MEAT SERVED TO CREW

One Man Dies While Many Others Are Scattered in Hospitals From Manila to Hong Kong.

Seattle, Sept. 6.—With members of the crew scattered in hospitals from Manila to Hong Kong as the result of alleged mistreatment and poisoned food, the steamship Monahan, government contract vessel, operated by the Pacific Steamship company, has arrived in Seattle from her maiden voyage to the Orient.

One of the crew is declared to have died at Manila from cruelty meted out by one of the officers.

Attorney George Olson, 300 Central building, after listening to complaints of crew members who packed his office Thursday morning, has commenced an action to attach the ship for damages.

Messboy E. N. Jacobson, one of the principal complainants, asserts that trouble started shortly after the vessel left Portland. Rotten meat was served to the men, Jacobson declares. At Shanghai a number of the men left the ship in protest and fresh seamen were signed on to take their places.

At Manila, according to the complaints, 14 of the crew were seized with dysentery. The captain is alleged to have obtained the services of a mental science practitioner who told the seamen they would recover shortly. On the return arrival at Manila, eight men were ordered to the hospital by the government quarantine doctor. One of these men died later, it is charged.

POULTRY

(Continued from Page One.)

that he had some 40,000 pounds of chicken in storage in the main plant in Butte is known to the authorities, but little belief that either United States District Attorney Day or any of the state authorities will follow the lead of the Spokane district attorney and make seizure, was expressed by the people. Day and most of the other authorities in whom prosecution of hoarders and profiteers is vested are known to be averse to taking any action against the Henningsen's or any of the other of the food trust, but it is considered probable that action by the citizens generally will be taken to bring about a change in present conditions.

It is stated that the seizures in Spokane were made under the terms of the Lever act, which fixes the maximum penalty for such hoarding at $5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment at hard labor in federal prison, or both. The same law which permitted the Washington district attorney to proceed against the Henningsen produce trust in the state of Washington, also applies to Montana and can be invoked by the bribe-taking District Attorney Day in this state if he had any intention of following the instructions of the attorney general's office at Washington, and proceeding against his friends, the profiteers.

According to Mrs. Margaret Rosza, much cold storage chicken from the Henningsen's poultry mausoleums, both in Spokane and Butte, has been placed on the Butte market, but in all instances, she declares, the insipid-flavored, embalmed chickens and roosters were sold at the same price as that charged for fresh stock. Commenting upon the fact that the seized poultry had been stored since last year, Mrs. Rosza said:

"Poultry is flavorless after being in cold storage for more than six months, and is very inferior to fresh chicken. It is appalling to think that anyone is permitted to hold good, edible food for a year while prices on all meats are so high as to be beyond the reach of the average citizen."

SEIZE 120,000 POUNDS.

Spokane, Sept. 6.—Poultry which had been kept in cold storage since last fall, to the amount of 120,000 pounds, was seized here late yesterday by United States Marshal McGovern, acting under authority of a writ issued by Federal Judge Rudkin. The seizure marks the first aggressive step by the Washington federal authorities to proceed against the profiteers in Spokane.

Announcement was made that the evidence showing that the poultry was being hoarded had been secured by federal agents whose reports were made the basis of action before the grand jury by United States District Attorney F. A. Garrecht.

According to the district attorney the poultry seized is labeled as follows:

Lot No. 10—Hazelwood, Armour & Co., 27 boxes of roosters, about 1,383 pounds, stored prior to Nov. 15, 1918.

Lot No. 25—Henningsen Produce company, Portland, Ore., 205 boxes of poultry, 8,477 pounds, stored Nov. 21 to Dec. 10, 1918.

Lot No. 23—Henningsen Produce company, 43,464 pounds, placed in storage in October and November, 1918.

Packing House market—1,152 boxes of poultry, 51,736 pounds, placed in storage Oct. 15 to Dec. 28, 1918.

Commercial Creamery company—About 490 boxes of poultry, 17,000 pounds, stored in November and December, 1918.

The Hazelwood Creamery company is a subsidiary of the Henningsen Produce company, whose main offices are in Butte, Mont.

CAUGHT HOLDING OUT.

(Special United Press Wire.)

Seattle, Sept. 6.—Twirling a bunch of keys, Superior Judge Allen took the stand yesterday afternoon to testify in his own defense. He is accused of holding out five bottles of whiskey for his own use, after disposing of a state case against August Hensgen, a convicted bootlegger.

BREEN'S DEMURRER TO SEYMOUR SUIT DENIED

The demurrer filed by Attorney Peter Breen to the complaint of Mrs. William Seymour, in which she asked for $100,000 as damages for slanderous epithets applied by Breen to witnesses at the Morrissey hearing before the police commission last July, was denied this morning in Judge Dwyer's court.

Mrs. Seymour was one of the complaining witnesses to the charges which were being heard. Ever since coming to Butte five years ago she has displayed commendable sense of public duty and has been active in every movement to raise the standards of civic administration and protect the integrity of American ideals and institutions. Out of Mrs. Seymour's desire to protect the integrity of ballot against "patriotic" gunmen and crooks, grew the charges which she filed against Morrissey. And the aged and blatant member of Morrissey's legal staff assailed her and the other witnesses as "traitors, seditionists, pimps and prostitutes." Mrs. Seymour resented his action, and took steps to punish the old flag-waver.

AMERICANIZATION SCHOOL TO OPEN MONDAY

The Americanization School, conducted by the school district, will begin its second year Monday, September 8.

It will be held in the Washington school building, corner Broadway and Arizona.

Courses will be offered in beginning, intermediate and advanced English, spelling, writing, arithmetic, naturalization and citizenship. This year's plan allows a student to take two courses if he desires to do so.

Sessions, two hours in length, will be held mornings, afternoons and evenings. The number of sessions and the days will be determined as soon as the organization is well under way.

No tuition fees will be charged. Students, however, will be asked to purchase their books except those furnished by the government—but these will be bought back by the school at practically full price when the student leaves; hence one may get the full benefits of a year's schooling for less than 25 cents.

An extra force will be used in the registration of students, so that a student enrolling Monday evening will begin his work at once. Students may enroll Monday evening or any morning, afternoon or evening on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday of next week and after that during any session.

COMPANIES

(Continued from Page One.)

company, and on which valuation the company will pay taxes on about 40 per cent, is fixed at $14,567,585, or $36,141,888.11 less than the valuation the company actually claims for purposes of fixing its rates to consumers.

In the case of the Great Falls Power company, also owned by the Anaconda Copper Mining company, the physical valuation for rate making purposes reported to the public service commission is given as $21,218,069.12. The valuation of the same property fixed by the board of equalization for taxation purposes and on which the Great Falls Power company will pay taxes on about 40 per cent, is $7,436,540, or a difference in favor of the company and to the detriment of the taxpayers of $13,781,529.12.

In the case of the Thompson Falls Power company, also a subsidiary of the Montana Power company, owned by the Anaconda Copper Mining company, the company's report to the public service commission admits a physical valuation for consumers' rate making purposes of $8,422,583.88, while the same company is to pay taxes on only 40 per cent of a valuation of $2,706,187, a difference of $5,716,396.88 in favor of the company.

Then we have the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific railroad, also owned by the Anaconda Copper Mining company. In 1918, the state board of equalization assessed that company on 40 per cent of a valuation of $3,165,092, while the company's officers in their report to the state public service commission in the matter of freight and passenger rates in that same year themselves confessed to a physical valuation of $9,296,501.04. It appears that even the Anaconda company's tools on the board of equalization, Governor Stewart, Secretary of State Stewart and the state treasurer, felt ashamed of themselves and this year raised the ante and fixed the valuation on which the B., A. & P. will pay taxes on 40 per cent this year to $3,070,338, still $6,226,163.04 less than the company officials themselves admitted their property was worth a year ago.

And then there is the Montana Reservoir and Irrigation company, also an Aanconda Copper Mining company property, which is assessed this year on only 40 per cent of $1,026,385, while the actual physical valuation of the property is conservatively estimated at millions more.

Altogether, on these five subsidiary corporations, the Anaconda Copper Mining company this year will pay taxes on 40 per cent of an aggregate valuation as fixed by the company's hirelings on the state equalization board, of only $28,857,035, while the admissions of the company officials in their reports to the public service commission in order to get "just and adequate" rates for service to the public, place the valuations of the properties mentioned at in excess of $92,546,626.

In other words, the Anaconda Copper Mining company, in the matter of the five subsidiaries mentioned alone, is defrauding the people of the state out of taxes on approximately $63,689,591.

Bulletin Boosters should patronize Bulletin advertisers.

LOCAL UNION BAKERS STATE THEIR SIDE

At the meeting of Butte Bakers' local, No. 93, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, held September 4, much discussion ensued about outside bread not bearing the union label being sold in the Butte market.

As the Butte bakery workers enjoy better wages and conditions than obtain in any other part of Montana, it was felt that the Butte public should be notified and asked to consider before buying outside bread—bread produced under cheaper conditions. Owing to this cheaper competition less bread has been manufactured in Butte and the result has been that some of the local union men have been laid off.

It was finally decided to call the public's attention to the advisability of patronizing local industries and more especially of demanding the union label on all bread bought.

B. QUIRK,
JACK MITCHELL,
MICHAEL HORWORTH.

STALLS REFUSED

(Continued from Page One.)

refused a stall by Mr. Billingsly after the mayor had granted permission.

Billingsly claimed there was no stall available and if this petitioner wanted a stall it had to be built solely at the expense of the one wanting the stall. This in the face of the fact that all other stalls had been built and covered at the expense of the city.

Some of the members advocated boycotting the city market because permits have been given to commission men and large retailers, while farmers and consumers stand helplessly by while the same old profiteers perform the "shearing" act. One committee reported that Mayor Stodden claimed he had to "protect the commission men because they had gone on the market place first, thus making it a successful venture when we could not get the farmers to come into town."

Another committee of the league investigated conditions and found less than a half a dozen farmers and fruit growers in the whole list of stalls. On the other hand they found sellers of hairpins, soaps, groceries, washing specialties, fortunes, face powders, even milk, etc., etc., none of which should be allowed sold in so small a market space.

The committee appointed to visit the slaughter houses reported that both the plants were in fine condition. It was decided this committee should visit these plants occasionally and report to the league.

Mrs. Peets reported that the certificate of incorporation of the Butte Consumers' league had been received from the secretary of state, therefore all would be ready for business in a few days. Mrs. Peets, Mrs. Penney and Mrs. Benedict are named as incorporators. The stock certificates are also ready and same will be issued to purchasers. Only one share can be sold to any one person.

A large number of members are securing new members for the league, also shareholders in the corporation. It is planned by the league corporation to secure the co-operation of the thousands of housewives in Butte to give their orders for fruit for canning purposes. In this way the league will be secured in bringing in fruits for this purpose. These orders can be mailed to Secretary Penney, Daly Bank building, and will be placed on file at once.

Another meeting of the league will be held next Friday night in the city hall. Every woman in the city is welcome to attend and join the league membership.

ATTEMPT MADE

(Continued From Page One.)

member of the committee, with the result that Frear declared that he would leave future examinations of General Brice P. Disque to his two colleagues, Congressmen Magee and Lea.

Chairman Frear read into the record a telegram from J. J. Donovan, a member of the spruce production corporation, saying the Bellingham, Wash., chamber of commerce had passed a resolution asking that witnesses of both sides be called in the interest of fair play. He also read a telegram from Seattle saying the Seattle chamber of commerce had passed a resolution along similar lines. He said he had telephoned to the president of the Seattle chamber of commerce and had been informed that the chamber never had passed such a resolution.

He also read into the record a newspaper clipping quoting Congressman Lea as having declared in a public address in Portland that his two colleagues on the committee were engaged in character assassination.

Mr. Frear said that from the beginning a "studied attempt" had been made to discredit the work of the committee. He called attention to the fact that Homer Cummings national democratic chairman, had called its proceedings a junketing trip.

The chairman then told how the committee had been appointed by congress by unanimous vote and said the reason for the investigation was that, despite the fact that more than a billion dollars had been spent in airplane production, not a single fighting plane had reached the front.

Replying to Mr. Frear, Congressman Lea stated that witnesses for the spruce corporation had been prevented from telling the truth and that there had been read into the records statements from the chairman of the committee regarding the aircraft production which were not true. He declared he intended to see that witnesses were given fair play.

Bulletin Want Ads Get Result. Phone 52.

GOVERNMENT BRINGING SUGAR FROM CUBA

Chicago, Sept. 6.—The sugar shortage which has been felt all over the country during the last eight weeks is practically at an end and normal conditions will be resumed within 10 days, according to an announcement made here by H. H. Rolapp, chairman of the food administration sugar distributing committee.

"The government now has 100 boats bringing raw sugar from Cuba," said Mr. Rolapp, whose territory extends from Texas to northern Minnesota and from the Pacific coast to the Illinois-Indiana state lines. "Within 48 hours after it gets to refineries it will be turned into refined sugar. Sugar will continue to retail at a price near 12 cents a pound and it should never have been any higher."

THOMAS CHRISTMAN STARTS JITNEY SERVICE

Thomas Christman of 1947 Massachusetts street has branched out and entered the jitney business. He announces that he is now prepared to take care of picnic and pleasure parties, deliver trunks to and from the depots and do other light express work.

Mr. Christman, due to the fact that he is crippled and unable to do all kinds of labor, has decided upon this vocation and will endeavor to give his patrons good service at all times.

STAGE EMPLOYES OVER COUNTRY TO STRIKE

New York, Sept. 6.—A strike of stage hands in 160 theaters throughout the country where Shubert productions are being offered, has been ordered by the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators of the United States and Canada, it was announced here. The strike order was to take effect "immediately."

$35,000 SUIT AGAINST PRIJA SET FOR SEPT. 11

The civil suit for $35,000 damages against former Police Officer Philip Prija, brought last spring by Mike Burzan, victim of Prija's brutality, will be heard in Judge Dwyer's court on Sept. 11. Nolan and Donovan represent Burzan.

The demurrer filed by Mary Fitzpatrick, proprietress, in the action brought by the state to close up her establishment as a nuisance, was overruled by Judge Dwyer.

ONE LOSES, THE OTHER WINS, IN DWYER'S COURT

The petition of Martin Burke, former city fireman, for a writ of mandamus from the district court ordering Mayor Stodden to restore Burke to his former job, was denied this morning by Judge Dwyer.

The petition of Peter Breen, ex-city jailer, for a similar writ was granted. Jailer Breen was one of the 20 men laid off the police force June 1 for economy. He sought reinstatement on the ground that he, being a jailer and under a bond, enjoyed a status different from the common cops with reference to being subject to the metropolitan law of priority, which must rule in the suspension of the mere, ordinary bulls.

SELECTING JRY PANEL IN JUDGE LYNCH'S COURT

Judge Lynch this morning appointed John F. Emigh, David H. Wittenberg and F. Earl Blodgett as the three attorneys to assist the clerk of the district court in drawing the names for the new jury panel in the criminal court.

The drawing takes place this afternoon in Judge Lynch's court. One hundred names will be drawn.

WAR EXPENDITURES.

Paris, Sept. 6.—Finance Minister Klotz announced in the chamber of deputies that the war expenditures of the allies had been estimated at $200,000,000. According to Klotz, Germany will pay France $1,800,000,000 within the next three years.

WANTS PROFITS SHARED.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—Distribution of the profits of the postoffice department among employes was advocated by Congressman Madden of Illinois before the convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

CIGAR CLERKS UNITE.

New York, Sept. 5.—Several hundred clerks employed by the United Cigar Stores Corporation and other chain stores are organized and affiliated with the Retail Clerks International Protective association.

NOTICE!

Neighbors of Woodcraft are requested to attend district convention of Women's club, Sept. 8 and 9.—Ad

FUTURE ERUDITION.

Your infant has a forehead grand,
And makes wise observations.
He may grow up to understand
Things like the League of Nations.
—Washington Star.

Wisdom advises—buy Thrift and War Savings stamps.

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 unfailing 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 will 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.

Butte Office, 318 N. Wyoming St., A. S. Embree, Bond and Bail delegate.

Today We Celebrate

The Mayflower Sails From Plymouth.

There seems to be one date in history which jerks around the head of even the atheist to contemplate it with reverence. To the American the words "1620" ring into the recesses of the blood. On Sept. 6, 1620, the day we celebrate, the "Pilgrim fathers," as we are pleased to call a band of devoted men, sailed in a little sailing ship from Plymouth, England, for the unknown shores.

The origin of the Constitution of the United States is in liberty to worship God according to the dictates of the conscience. It was a group of men who dissented from the English church who formed the backbone of this land of ours. Their influence rang on in the Declaration of Independence. It is heard in the literary work of our New England poets, historians, and forsenic writers. It was felt to the pith of the champions for freedom for the slave—Sumner, Wendell Phillips, Garrison, Charles Dexter Cleveland.

The Puritans, of Pilgrim fathers, were a group of dissenters who suffered under the persecutions of the Stuart kings, James I of England and VI of Scotland, the son of Mary Queen of Scots. James was so intolerant that hundreds of independents fled to Holland, and although well treated by the Dutch, the separatists were English at heart, and yearned for a land of their own. After much discussion they decided to go to America, where their countrymen were founding a nation. On Sept. 6 they climbed into the little Mayflower and sailed for America. They expected to reach Virginia, where successful settlements of the English, as at Jamestown in 1607, had been made. But Providence willed it otherwise. They were driven by storms to the shores of Cape Cod. After the fearful vicissitudes of the ocean lanes and of the bleak land they explored along the coast. On Christmas day, Dec. 25, they reached Plymouth, Mass. It is a well-grounded tradition that Miles Standish and a Puritan maiden, Priscilla Mullins, were the first to leap ashore, near the boulder of rock which we gloriously call "Plymouth rock" today.

Hardships untold; winters of terror; deprivations; only the "well done" of their conscience to keep them warm; often not knowing if they would have a bite in their mouth on the morrow—thus were the beginnings laid of what should be a God-fearing republic! The faith of the Pilgrim fathers never flagged; nor did that of the Pilgrim mothers! And these stern men had to go to the meeting-house they had erected with a musket under one arm—against the lurking Indian tribes all around them—while they carried the bible under the other arm.

Does the reader know what the Mayflower compact was? Before the Pilgrims went ashore the men in the company met in the cabin of the Mayflower and drew up an agreement to form a government among themselves, and to obey the rules made by that government. They looked not to a royal charter for guidance, but to the Mayflower compact. The text was signed on the lid of Elder Brewster's chest. The Mayflower compact has been called the first written constitution in the world, the "Pilgrims' constitution. Under the patent under which they had sailed, John Carver was chosen governor, and he was confirmed in that office under the new authority.

A word for the Pilgrim mothers!

In the early days when the Pilgrims were practically homeless they had learned lessons from the Indians. They had built their cabins with the cedar roof. Beneath that roof-tree what heroism was displayed by the Pilgrim mothers! What real setting forth of practical housekeeping! It was the woman who learned from the Indian how to husk her corn and bake her cake on the stone before the fire. It was the woman who baked the shelled corn in the lye of hot ashes, when hulled corn became a staple Pilgrim food. The Pilgrim mother doubtless gave to her household the 17 precious properties in wheat which the miller of today destroys (in white bread), leaving to us only two properties to nourish us. It was the woman who baked the beans in an earthen dish set in the hot ashes. It was the woman who made the family linen—from her spinet. Yes, and all this in the midst of horrible danger from fierce Indian tribes all around the early settlers. But, as their historian, President Wilson, has said, in his "History of the American People," "these were leaders of such quality as to relish difficulty, and find a zest in danger."

"O woman at ease in these happier days,
How much of thy beautiful life may owe
To their faith and courage thou canst not know!"

PROPERLY TAILORED SUITS AT A LIVING PRICE, SOLD BY
C. S. NUZUM
315 EAST CLARK STREET
LIVINGSTON - MONTANA

SAY YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN

HULET WELLS

(Continued From Page One.)

Report Verified.

The labor council committee supplemented the doctor's report and verified it in detail. The committee is protesting by telegram to the federal authorities in Washington, D. C. In the meantime, as the committee recommended, the president of the King County Triple Alliance will select a committee of three to arrange a silent demonstration demanding the release of Wells and other political prisoners by having a large number of badges printed to be worn at the meeting which President Wilson will address in Seattle September 13. An appropriate address to the president will also be printed, distributed among the crowd and presented to the president personally if he can be reached by the committee.

The labor council also appointed a committee to present copies of a resolution, adopted by the council, to the president denouncing possible intervention in Mexico. Delegates expressed doubt that any such committee would be allowed to approach the person of the president, whom they termed "his royal highness."

SAY YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN

EAST SIDE
COAL
AND
WOOD
GARDEN AVE.,
PHONE 5456-J.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Maurice Eagan, Prop.

BULLETIN SOLD AT
EXCHANGE SOFT DRINK PARLOR
Hannas Suhr, Prop.
101 South Main Street
HELENA, MONTANA

GOLDEN WEST CAFE
227 S. MAIN ST.
Best Meals for the Money