

Justice of Milling Value Test for Wheat Admitted by Barnes

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—The new standard price scale for grades of wheat below No. 1 northern, announced by Federal Grain Administrator Julius H. Barnes this week, completely bears out the contention of underpayment under the old standards made by the Nonpartisan league for years past, and was largely brought about by the activity and progressiveness of the Nonpartisan representatives in congress.

The new price scale announced by the grain corporation went into effect Sept. 2. Under it all dealers will be required to pay producers, directly or indirectly, based on the milling value of wheat. In cases where dealers attempt to beat down these price scales notification to the regional directors of the United States Grain corporation will result in the federal government entering the buying field in competition.

Prices which growers are now entitled to receive, accumulated after a conference between the grain administrator and a delegation of northwestern farmers' representatives held in New York on Aug. 28, are as follows: The scale is for terminal sales at Minneapolis, with country point sales subject only to the appropriate transportation discounts.

Important Grade Changes. Number 1, \$2.23 1/2 per bushel; No. 2, \$2.18 1/2; No. 3, \$2.13 1/2; No. 4, \$2.11 1/2; No. 5, \$2.07 1/2. For all wheat containing 90 to the general specifications of No. 5 or better, but deficient in weight, the No. 5 price is to be discounted not more than three cents per bushel for each pound deficiency in test. This ruling applies to grades running as low as 45 pounds. Wheat grading below No. 5 for reasons other than deficiency in test weight is to be bought on its relative merits.

The new scales for lower wheat grades have been sent by Mr. Barnes to all zone offices of the United States Grain corporation. They further specify that smutty wheat is to be discounted from a maximum of 2 cents a bushel for slightly smutty, to larger discounts based specifically on the degree of smut. Gradely wheat is to be discounted two cents and mixed wheat will be taken at discounts ranging from two to five cents according to quality in the judgment of each vice president.

Since the guarantee price on No. 1 wheat is not affected by the new standards, and as it is the almost universal practice of the millers to base flour prices on this grade, no excuse is afforded for passing on to the farmers' increased returns in the form of higher prices to the consumer.

Aside from the benefits to the wheat grower of the new scale the most striking thing about its inception is that Mr. Barnes himself has admitted publicly that the grades fixed originally by the department of agriculture were manifestly unfair.

Organization Won. Representative Baer of North D. Cota, who has been in public life quite long enough to know the fundamental and vital power of organization, commented on the order as follows: "Two or three able farmers might well have gone to see Mr. Barnes in his New York office with the identical data which we took there without achieving any practical results. In Doctor Ladd, Railroad Commissioner Aandahl of North Dakota, Representative Sinclair, Tomp, myself and the other farmer-representatives, however, the grain administrator had before him practical evidence of the power of the organized farmers of the northwest. It was simply because the farmer was organized and therefore able to send to New York a group of men demanding immediate attention and intelligent co-operation that they received prompt attention to their manifestly just grievances. Without organization these grievances would have received much less consideration."

La Follette Hits Leasing Grant. Coming to the front again as the most effective enemy of the big interests in congress, Senator La Follette, speaking an average of four hours a day for the last four days of

last week, has, single-handed, prevented the notorious coal, oil and phosphate lands leasing bill from passing the senate in its original infamous form.

The Wisconsin senator has outmaneuvered and outthought Senator Spooner of Utah, chairman of the public lands committee, who has formerly denounced his defense of the packers to railroad through the leasing bill. As things stand now the bill can not possibly pass before the end of the week and then only in modified form.

The special feature of the bill, which provides that no 20-year lease granted under its terms shall be recalled without passage of a special act of congress has as yet withstood attack by the enlightened minority in the senate. La Follette, however, has an amendment which he will introduce this week which would largely nullify the power of special privilege under this gift principle.

The amendment provides that the government may fix wholesale and retail prices of all products obtained from land leased under the bill. There is ample evidence that the bill as originally drawn would be very satisfactory to the Standard Oil company.

Baer Urges Soldier Bonus. An amendment offered by Representative Baer to the bill incorporating the American Legion, which provides that every state must be represented in the establishment of this veterans' association under permanent federal charter, was adopted by the house on Aug. 27.

Mr. Baer's bill providing for 12 months' extra pay at \$30 a month for honorably discharged world war veterans, is daily gaining in popularity among representatives in congress. The bill provides that the sum necessary for its carrying out shall be provided from extra taxation on all incomes over \$25,000 a year, and also by an upward grading of the excess profits tax. It is held, pending hearings, in the house military affairs committee.

Houston Kills Drought Aid. David Franklin Houston, secretary of agriculture, has given a mortal blow to the drought relief bill introduced in the house a few weeks ago by Representative Sinclair of North Dakota. In a lengthy letter just received by Mr. Sinclair, Houston expressed the belief that the matter is one in which the federal government can not be expected to give financial aid, and refuses to give his endorsement. Rather than expending money in drought relief, the secretary says, he is inclined to favor reclamation work of the type embodied in the irrigation extension bill of Representative Ladd of Montana now pending in the senate and which, he believes, must handle local drought problems.

Refrigerator Car Facts. Government operation of all refrigerator cars, such as are used by the big five packers to maintain their food distribution monopoly, is urged by the federal trade commission in a special report on this subject made to President Wilson.

Sinclair that a government monopoly in this line is essential to prevent a stranglehold monopoly by the Armour, Wilson, Cudahy, Swift and Morris firms, the commission points out that the big packers now own 99 per cent of all refrigerator car equipment in the country. It is further recommended that icing stations and refrigerator equipment in addition to cars be acquired by the government, and that the railways be licensed to operate them on a strict non-profit basis.

The volume of traffic of the big packers has enabled them to secure from the railroads advantages over competing shippers. The report says in part: "Formerly in the shape of direct rebates, these advantages are now usually in expedited service to the big packer cars."

"The small, independent packer cars are misused and diverted, frequently being used for service altogether for extended periods. In 1917 the cars of the big five and their subsidiary companies maintained an average of 80.8 miles per car per day, while the average for cars of their competitors, the independent packing companies, was only 54.5 miles."

Consumers Hit Packers. There is evidence that the recent cut in prices paid for cattle and hogs on the hoof was done with the intention of lining up stock raisers behind the packers out of economic necessity. Testimony of a few stock raisers and eastern farmers before the committee indicates that that result has been achieved in a few cases. In this connection, Jesse R. Haver, Washington representative of the National Consumers' league, has issued the following comment: "The farmers of the country are being made to suffer for the sins of the packers, as in times past. Only this time the penalty has been imposed for a different reason. Just as hearings were started on the Kenyon-Kendrick bills to regulate the packers the most unprecedented drop in prices paid for hogs and cattle took place. And so last week Washington was flooded by cattle raisers, cat-fenders, farmers and independent packers to beg congress to put a stop to all this agitation. Many of the men who have appeared are probably not wholly disinterested in their point of view, but many are honest, hard-working men who even yet do not understand the forces of the process which are robbing them and have been robbing them all these years. Meanwhile the packer warehouses are bulging with enough stored food to carry their business for the winter. They can afford to cease buying for awhile. "The consumers must realize that the packer monopoly can not be abolished without having an established, nation-wide co-operative movement ready to do the work, nor can people feed themselves if the packer monopoly is merely smashed, with no county and city abattoirs and public markets to take its place."

SHOE WORKERS ON STRIKE IN CHICAGO

Bosses Organizing Their Own Union, Workers Say They Will Leave Trade Rather Than Go Back.

(Special to The Bulletin.) Chicago, Sept. 9.—The United Shoe Workers of America, whose members in Chicago went on a strike on March 19, in an effort to get a living wage and better working conditions, are still striking, and the majority of them have announced that they will leave the trade before they will again submit to the tyranny of the bosses. Following are the firms which are affected by the strike, and all organized labor is urged to lend their support in every way possible: Florsheim Shoe company, J. P. Smith Shoe company, J. E. Tilt Shoe company, Seitz Schwab shoe company, J. W. Carter Shoe company, and Flexible Shoe company of Chicago.

One of the demands which is made by the shoe workers is for the 44-hour week. Following is a circular which is being sent out by the shoe workers: To all members of organized labor: Greeting: We herewith submit some of the more important facts concerning the present strike of Chicago shoe workers, which we hope you will earnestly consider and realize what is being done to break the present strike and destroy the Shoe Workers' union.

After years of effort, we have succeeded in organizing nearly 1,700 of the approximately 2,000 shoe workers normally employed in Chicago's shoe factories, and during the past two years particularly our growth and progress was such as to presage a 100 per cent organization by January, 1920; our progress was steady and healthy and the splendid gains made in increased wages, reduced hours and improved working conditions, fulfilled the hopes of our most optimistic members and just accordingly did it bring forth the conditions of abuse of the shoe corporations, who have extracted millions in profits from our labor.

It is here worthy of mention that in no shoe city in the United States were the shoe workers so stabilized or specialized in one factory on one job as here in Chicago—dozens of them having worked for the same firm for from 15 to 25 years, yet these are the very ones who now are almost without exception, denounced as Bolsheviks, anarchists, etc., and are now marked for the black list, the firms boasting that they will never again be employed in this city.

During the 18 months prior to March, 1919, there were adopted, all told, about 80 bills of wages in the various factories, obtaining increases from 10 to 75 per cent; also the hours were reduced from 54 and 52 to 50 hours per week in several of the small, heretofore unorganized factories, some of which benefitted shoe workers who had never known what it meant to have their wages raised, hours reduced or working conditions improved by and through organization or collective action.

All this was viewed with much bitterness by the various shoe manufacturers, who, true to the greed and dictates of their class, could not stand to see their employees enjoying such freedom; consequently, when we voted by referendum, March 1, by 12 to 1, to demand that the working hours be reduced from 54 to 50 per week, the steps was immediately set against us, but these manufacturers, like all others of their class, had their ears to the ground, and well knew the force they had to reckon with. They immediately organized into an association, employed a high-priced gang of anti-labor, La Salle street lawyers, and began firing all the wires attached to the registration, the courts, the police department and then through a series of secret conferences contracted with what is and for years has been known among shoe workers as the most notorious strikebreaking agency in the United States—the general officials of the so-called Boot and Shoe Workers' union—consequently, the manufacturers coldly rejected the 44-hour week demand, and when the strike was declared on March 19 these so-called union officials had agents in practically every shoe city in the United States and Canada, particularly in the unorganized towns, organizing shoe workers and supplying them with union 44 cards for the sole purpose of shipping them to Chicago to scab in the strike which they knew would be declared. The factories remained closed for three weeks, and then began operating under protection of the police and two blanket injunctions, issued by Superior Court Judges Dennis E. Sullivan and C. N. Foel. Tickets were arrested, jailed and cited for contempt by the scores, and the shameful treatment and abuse to which they were subjected by the police and in the court rooms proved again for the many thousandth time that a striking working man or woman has no constitutional right when that right conflicts with the profits of a millionaire corporation, unless they are generally expected, but the most shameful and saddest feature of all the dirty work is the fact that hundreds of scabs have been brought here from the four corners of the continent, supplied with Pullman tickets, meals, booze, smokes and automobiles when they arrived here to take them to rooming houses, already procured for them on the south and southwest sides (nearly all of the strikers live on the north and northwest sides) and a so-called union (?) card issued to them at the factory, if they had not previously been supplied with one, and they are here today scabbing against the 44-hour week under the protection of injunctions and officials of the American Federation of Labor and the police at the same time. We are glad to state, however, that such disgraceful conduct is not condoned by all the local A. F. of L. officials, nor by the majority of the delegates in the

Central Labor council, nor by 90 per cent of the rank and file of unions in the A. F. of L. Several times the matter was brought to the floor of the Central Labor body and each time it was roundly denounced by a majority of the delegates present, but favorable action could not be obtained for reasons and methods which the average bench worker well understands. The factories now have more scabs employed than they formerly had union men and women, yet none of them are turning out 50 per cent of their normal output, most of which are readily rejected by the shoe dealers and can now be purchased in case lots at knockdown prices from the numerous second-hand merchants who stock up at rummage sales, etc.

A United States labor commissioner and a committee of five city aldermen appointed by Mayor Thompson have all used their good offices and efforts numerous times to try and effect an honorable settlement, but their efforts have been ignored as coolly as the strikers themselves, so we accordingly have no alternative and must continue fighting as we have since March 19 against this entire combination of corporations, courts, lawyers, police and as base and treacherous a gang of scoundrel labor fakers as ever disgraced the labor movement, and we will continue to fight as we have until we establish the 44-hour week in Chicago, the same as we have in other shoe cities. We have obtained the 44-hour week in three small factories here, who are not in the association, as well as in dozens of shoe factories in the different eastern cities. Our membership now exceeds that of the so-called Boot and Shoe Workers' union (?) in the United States, and is the only agency to which the shoe workers can or do look for improvements in the trade. We are organized for the benefit of shoe workers and appeal to them directly, but when a factory is organized in the so-called

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The G. A. R.—Then and Now

(By United Press.) Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Just 31 years ago today all Columbus was keyed up to the highest pitch of expectancy and preparation. Decorators were swathing the city with flags and bunting. Gas-lighted arches were being erected in the downtown sections. Mammoth cities of tents were springing up and band stands and reviewing stands were being built along High street.

Columbus was preparing to welcome 100,000 veterans of the civil war to the twenty-second national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Then the blue-coated hordes swept into Columbus from every section of the country.

On Tuesday, September 11, 1888, was held the greatest parade in the history of the city. Leading the columns of sturdy civil warriors were General William Tecumseh Sherman and ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes.

The soldiers marched with firm step and clear eye. The day was theirs. A half hundred bands and drum corps resounded martial music while the tread of thousands of feet beat in cadence on the cobblestones of High street. The procession was miles in length and took hours and hours to pass the reviewing stand in East Broad street.

Commander-in-Chief Rea, Sherman and ex-President Hayes and official staff left the column at the reviewing stand while the long, steadily marching columns continued on. The fifty-third national G. A. R. encampment next week will probably be the last ever held by the veterans of years gone by.

Instead of mammoth camps, necessary years ago to accommodate the thousands of soldiers, Columbus today was throwing open its homes to the civil war veterans who began pouring into the city on every train. The camps are not needed. There were 100,000 veterans in the city then. Now there will be not more

than a tenth of that number. Instead of the numerous band stands along High street, first aid stations have been erected to care for the aged veterans who may succumb to the strenuous activities of the parade to be held next Wednesday.

In 1888, the march was nearly three miles in length. Next week's line of march will cover only a very short distance, probably less than a mile. There will be thousands who will not march with their comrades. Special reviewing stands have been erected for them.

Time has marched on in 31 years, and many thousands of soldiers have dropped from the ranks. For the first time in the history of G. A. R. encampments, other military organizations will take part. Thousands of Spanish War and World War veterans will march with the civil war heroes. The younger blood of America will take over the more strenuous duties of the civil warriors with a zeal born of victory.

Former Governor James A. Campbell, director general of the encampment, has been assured that nearly every post of the American Legion in Ohio will take part in the parade.

St. Louis, Sept. 8.—President F. J. Hayes of the United Mine Workers of America was without a union card today.

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100 prs. uncalled for "DIGGERS" Come get them and save money. Best of Repaying Done. McManis SHOE SHOP No. 5 S. WYOMING.

WHICH IS SAFEST Your money at interest in our strong bank, where burglars and pickpockets cannot reach it, and where it will be in daily circulation, benefiting the entire community or hidden away in some old vase, the clock, stocking or trousers pocket, where fire may destroy it, or your life be endangered by robbers? Money hidden is taken from circulation and is in the same relation as the man who loafs his time away and performs no labor or service to the community. It is said that nine-tenths of the world's business is paid by check, so that a dollar in the bank is worth more to the community than 10 that are lying idle. Let us put your money to work. 4 Per Cent Interest on Savings. YEGEN BROS. BANKERS BUTTE MONT. CAPITAL \$100,000.00

Bulletin Want Ads Get Result. Phone 52.

READ THESE ENDORSEMENTS

Three Forks, Mont., July 31, '19. Fellow workers on the Bulletin staff: Enclosed please find a little mite to help a little on keeping the wage slaves' banner aloft. I wish I could make it 100 bucks or more, but with no crop this year and only 63 bushels of wheat in the years of 1917 and 1918 it's hard sledding for a dry land farmer. If the Bulletin has to go down, put this little mite in the defense fund for the two brothers that were found guilty in the capitalistic court in Helena that was backed by the infamous "council of pretense and expense" to the taxpayers of Montana.

Whitefish, Mont., July 30, '19. Butte Daily Bulletin, Butte, Mont. Dear Sirs: Enclosed herewith please find check for (\$5.00) five dollars, of which (\$2.25) two dollars and twenty-five cents may apply on a renewal of my subscription for three months, and the remaining two dollars and seventy-five cents may

Now, can you either publish in pamphlet form, or get published in pamphlet form "The Reconquest of America"? The state and the United States ought to be thoroughly salivated with a pamphlet, "The Reconquest of America." It would put the gray matter in the copulas at work. I have had several cold storage plants read it and it warms them up. Fraternally, A. D. P.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 7, '19. Butte Publishing Company, 101 S. Idaho Street, Butte, Montana. Dear Sir and brother: Enclosed please find express money order to the value of ten dollars (\$10.00), a donation from this branch of our association to assist you in your fight for existence. Copy of your paper was received here O. K., and those members that perused the columns thereof were of the opinion that organized labor

should back you all possible. We have just concluded a general strike or our contribution would in all probability have been much more substantial. Trusting all appealed to are assisting you as much as lies within their power and that the Butte Daily Bulletin will continue to flourish, we are, Fraternally, (Seal) LOCAL 38-52, I. L. A. F. SHAFMAN, Secretary.

Southern Cross, Mont., Aug. 5, '19. Butte Daily Bulletin, Butte, Mont. Fellow workers: Enclosed please find two \$5 bills as a donation to help in your fight for continuation of the publication of the only decent paper published in Montana. Yours for industrial freedom, A. AND S. G.

HOW ABOUT THOSE PLEDGES?

Sam Ferrebee, President Meets Every Tuesday Night, 8 p. m. Carpenters' Union Hall. John Green, Secretary

Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council

At the regular meeting of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor assembly last night the following communication was endorsed:

To All Affiliated Unions: Butte, August 4, 1919.

The Silver Bow Trades and Labor council, realizing the magnificent fight being waged by the Butte Daily Bulletin, which is the official organ of this body, for its existence, against the combined opposition of big corporations and profiteering business men, and thoroughly understanding that this paper is positively the only medium of publicity through which labor unions are at liberty to express their side of any controversy that may arise with the employing interests of this community, earnestly hopes that the paper may secure the support which it so richly deserves.

That the persons in charge of this publication may be free to devote their entire time and energies to the interests of the workers, instead of a greater or less portion of it in securing funds to meet current expenses, is a very important thing, and with this idea in view this council recommends to all affiliated unions and union men in general who have the welfare of the labor movement at heart:

First, that all unions who feel so inclined agree to donate a stated sum per month, no matter how small, and at once inform the Bulletin management of the action taken.

Second, that members of locals, individually, do likewise, if the organization to which they belong does not feel that it cares to act in the matter.

One affiliated union has already agreed to pay \$30 per month to the Bulletin, and, as the deficit will not exceed \$2,500 per month, there should be absolutely no reason why the working men and women of Montana, after having established a daily in this city, should be deprived of the privilege of having an organ which can and will refute any unjust statement, made by the corporation papers concerning them.

If 10,000 workers in this great state would assess themselves but 25 cents each, per month, we would have a daily that the exploiting interests well might fear, and, as it is, Butte is a cleaner city than for years.

The Bulletin started the fight against the profiteers. The Bulletin exposed crooked election methods. The Bulletin was the direct cause of the public market. The Bulletin made it possible to buy produce direct from farmers.

The Bulletin exposed and secured the conviction of a crooked chief of detectives, when the corporation papers laughed at its efforts.

The Bulletin is fighting at all times the battle of the workers, and if its management is willing to remain true to the cause of labor and suffer imprisonment and other forms of persecution that the paper may perform the mission for which it was intended, the least the laboring people of Montana can do is to furnish the sinews of war, which will be a very small amount per capita when apportioned among the many.

The council suggests that you decide upon an amount that will in no way distress either an individual or an organization, and then send in that sum promptly on the date agreed upon.

In this way the question will be solved easily and as time rolls along we will more and more understand that "the pen is mightier than the sword."

These statements shall be given to the Butte Daily Bulletin, under the signature of the officers of this organization, with full permission to use them, within the limits set forth, for the purpose of in any way assisting the future prosperity of the said Bulletin. (Seal) SAM FERREBEE, President, JOHN GREEN, Secretary.