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THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1919.

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THE REAL IRISH QUESTION.

One of the phases of the struggle of the Irish for liberty—and the principal one—is little understood even by those who are supposed to be authorities on the Irish question.

It is that the struggle for freedom arises not out of racial or religious differences, but that the real question at issue is an economic one—a clash between two radically differing economic systems.

The ancient Irish were a communistic people; the land was the property of the tribe or clan and was worked in common.

In order to make Ireland a revenue-producing property, the English government had to destroy the ancient system of land tenure, and they did so. The barbarous methods employed by the English ruling class to destroy not only the land system, but the very idea of common ownership are explained when we understand the tenacity with which all peoples have clung to the belief that the land is the common property of the community.

It was because the Irish maintained their communal system and made poverty and want impossible to a comparatively late date, that Irish literature, music and learning in general reached such a high degree of development.

It is only by a study of the communal system of land ownership and cultivation and the tribal plan of administration that existed in Ireland until destroyed by the invaders, that the Irish question can be understood.

It is only in societies where the individual is made safe from all danger of starvation as long as he is willing to contribute his share that culture has ever reached a high state; that the natural talents of the individual are developed and used for the good of the community; this is true of ancient Ireland as well as other nations where the same conditions prevailed.

It is only in the light of this knowledge that the following facts can be explained:

That the "De Mensura Orbis Terrarum" of an Irishman—Dicuil—written 825 A. D., was published in French and German because of its scientific value, in the 18th century.

That, according to Zeuss, the true history of the peoples of western Europe cannot be written until the resources of early Irish literature have been fully uncovered.

That astronomical scientists of world-wide repute have established the absolute accuracy of early Irish annals—a fact not true of any other nation's writers.

That in early Ireland it was a common custom to banquet and fete the men of learning.

That the harried, wandering poets of Ireland kept alive the flame of nationality through the dark ages of British persecutions.

That in ancient Ireland there were free schools, free colleges, free universities, both lay and ecclesiastical.

That a course of 12 years' study and research was prescribed for the degree of doctor (Ollamh).

That Greek, Latin and the languages of Europe were included in the curriculum, and Latin was spoken as freely as Irish.

That the people of the country were passionately fond of music, accounted it one of heaven's delights and a necessary of life on earth.

That in works of art, in stone, metal, enamel, on parchment and canvas, the examples in the national museum and the libraries of the world, are a mute testimony to excellence not elsewhere attained.

That the land belonged to the tribe, the members of which were interdependent and free.

That the aged were honored and maintained in ease and comfort by the tribe.

That special hospices, lay and ecclesiastical, were to be found in every part of the land, dispensing free rest and comfort to all travelers.

That every house was open house.

That Irish physicians and surgeons—men and women—were in high repute and constant demand through Europe.

That in the early Irish language is to be found the largest collection of purely medical literature in existence in any one tongue.

That devoted duty and gratuitous aid were given by Irish medical men at a time when the same was deemed improper by other peoples.

That in pagan Ireland every tribe had its free hospital.

That a doctor failing through proven neglect, carelessness or lack of skill to effect a cure, had to compensate his patient.

That injury caused to another's person was punishable by adequate compensation.

That the highly critical and involved surgical operation of trephining was regularly and successfully performed.

That early Irish obstetricians were familiar with and performed the Caesarean operation.

That cupping and stitching of wounds were not new to ancient Ireland.

That anaesthetics were used from pagan days.

A study of early Irish literature discloses the above, and the investigation of the history of any people who were permitted to fully develop the communal system gives almost the same results, varied, of course, by different climatic and racial peculiarities.

To set up her landlord class, Great Britain had to eliminate

common ownership in the land, and although few actual evidences of the ancient system still remain, the Irish peasant, perhaps unconsciously in many instances, has in mind the old days when the soil and the fruits thereof belonged to the tribe; when none paid tribute to those who performed no useful labor. This is the real Irish question, although the issue has been sadly confused by those who could not, or would not, understand.

With appropriate variations, it is also the world question.

MORE DEMOCRACY—WITH THE JEWS AGAIN FAVORED.

One of the indictments brought against the soviet government of Hungary by the propagandists of allied imperialism was the statement that that government punished violation of its decrees with death; despite the fact that not one life was sacrificed when the Hungarian soviet came into power, and that Budapest was made safe for human life under its rule, the lying campaign went merrily on.

Now, after the Hungarian workers' government has been wiped out in blood by allied troops and a monarch placed once more on the throne, the allies passively acquiesce in the actual crimes which they falsely accused the soviet of committing.

A correspondent of the Denver Post, Lucien Arthur Jones, writing under a Vienna date line, has the following to say of the manner in which the allies are bringing the message of democracy to stricken Hungary:

Border Guards Strip, Insult and Rob Young Women Who Seek Escape From "White Terror"—Crimes Are Conducted Under Cloak of Secrecy.

(By LUCIEN ARTHUR JONES.)

Vienna, Sept. 6.—The price of a Jewish girl's escape from terror-ridden Hungary is her honor. This revelation is the latest tragic horror that is sweeping the Jewish population of the former monarchy. An American officer, attached to the Rumanian army, related how a Jewish mother of high standing, who had been educated in England, begged him to get her family out of Budapest.

The woman's beautiful young daughter was offered to the American as his reward, for the mother pleaded that she was willing to make this sacrifice rather than allow the girl to fall into the hands of the Hungarian police on the frontier. At the border stations, it is charged, the Hungarian police have been guilty of stripping Jewish girls, insulting them, and seizing all of their money except a sum of possibly 500 kroner—sufficient to last them a few days.

Mothers in Budapest are offering their daughters to officials of influence to smuggle them from the country where the "white terror" now reigns just as the "red terror" reigned in the days of Bela Kun.

This campaign of terror has been conducted with more or less secrecy and it is only now that the facts are being revealed. But the world will have to wait for the full story of what the Jews are still undergoing in Hungary. There appears to be a widespread conspiracy to suppress the facts.

Premier Friedrich's government, backed by Rumanian acquiescence, asserts that anti-Semitism is a natural reaction from Bolshevism. It is declared by some, however, that it is not true that the overthrow of communism was the signal for wholesale persecution of Jews. Plans for pogroms have been maturing for months, it is alleged, and are carried out immediately when the opportunity offers.

Read the above and try to remember that the Hungarian workers' government was starved into submission by the allies and that after they had capitulated, thousands of women and children having starved in the meantime, the allies turned their mortal enemies, the Rumanians, loose upon these helpless people. All because the Hungarian workers had decided to run their own affairs.

No crime in history exceeds this in carefully calculated, cold-blooded disregard of elementary human rights.

It is a living example of the underlying principle of the League of Nations in operation; the principle that the workers of all lands must bow to the wishes of the international financial groups and their armed forces or suffer tortures that are worse than death.

If we were of Jewish blood—and up to date the Jews appear to be the chief sufferers—we would prefer to die fighting this damnable thing that has come upon the world than to become its certain victims afterwards.

WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE?—DANIEL DE LEON

The strike of the policemen in Boston proves one thing; it is that the United States is passing through the same stage that European nations passed through some time ago, but that here the development is taking place much more rapidly: a year ago a strike of the police force in one of the largest cities of this country would have been unthinkable, just as a strike of the London policemen would have been an impossibility two years ago.

The significance of a strike of the forces of law and order, so-called, lies in the fact that the policemen have always looked upon themselves as a privileged class and, in fact, have been one of the bulwarks of the existing order.

Just as the privileged element in England thought the world was coming to an end when the "Bobbies" struck, so must the Back Bay aristocracy feel that a catastrophe is at hand.

Nothing strikes such terror to the hearts of the exploiters as the defection of a group that has always stood as a buffer between them and an outraged and aroused working class.

Of course, the policemen are members of the working class, and their place is in the ranks of the workers.

Their recognition of this in Boston is somewhat belated, but it is not too much to hope that as a nationally organized body the policemen will decide to align themselves with the rest of their class and not against them as has been the case too often in the past.

The latest signs are encouraging, to say the least, for today capitalism is depending on armed force, and armed force alone, to preserve itself. If it cannot depend on those who have always been its servants, its end is in sight.

Since President Wilson is to speak in the Marlow theater at Helena tonight and since, it is asserted, he will make no speeches in the open air, thousands of people drawn to Helena out of curiosity will not be permitted to hear the words of wisdom from the chief executive and must, perforce, return to their homes with no personal recollections of "May I note." The Marlow, we are informed, seats only about 1,000 people, and when the families of Governor Stewart, William A. Campbell and the rest of the crooks at Helena are seated, there will be no room for any of the regular people.

Use Bulletin Want Ads, Bulletin Phone No. Is 52

Conflicting Thoughts



Scott Nearing's Special Article

ONE OF THE TRUSTEES.

Japan is one of the trustees of civilization. Under the covenant of the league of nations she, together with four other great powers, commits the league to a policy of guaranteeing good working conditions to the peoples of the world.

A belated report on conditions in Japanese factories has recently appeared in the publications of the federal department of labor.

In 1908 there were 1,203 boys and 5,571 girls under 12 years of age at work in Japanese factories. Between ages of 12 and 15 there were 19,564 boys and 87,709 girls. This makes a total of 114,000 children under the age of 15 officially reported as at work in the factories of Japan.

The department of labor presents a gloomy picture of the conditions under which women and girls work in Japanese factories.

The Japanese statesmen who express themselves with such enthusiasm as trustee of human welfare and world democracy should learn the philosopher's command: "Know thyself."

The Skeleton.

Aroused by the universal outcry against the high cost of living, the democratic administration is putting on a very bold front, and advancing to attack the monster with all of the courage that Sir George must have felt when he went to the dragon.

Recently published figures have made the presence of the skeleton apparent to the most unenlightened. The steel trust, with its half billion of "surplus"; the Du Pont Powder company with its 100 per cent a year dividend; the twenty billions of resources in the banks; the growing number of millionaires; and behind all, the increase in the values of the land, upon which all economic life depends.

Timber land values have been going sky-ward; oil lands are meteoric; city land values, over a period of 20 years, have been climbing; farm land values have risen. The last report of the census gives some idea of this rise in farm land values—the only general figures that are available to show the changes that have come in the value of the natural resources upon which all life depends.

Between 1900 and 1910 the farm land values of the United States rose from 13 billions to 28 billions—an increase of 118 per cent. In Iowa alone, the land value of farms rose from 1,256 millions to 2,801 millions; in Kansas, from 532 millions to 1,538 millions; in Illinois from 1,514 millions to 3,090 millions. In each of these three states, the increase in value of the land alone—independent of improvements—is more than a billion dollars in 10 years.

Now come reports of the sale of a farm at Chalmers, Indiana—525 acres at \$25 per acre; 160 acres at Kankakee, Illinois at \$425 per acre; and at Waterloo, Ia., a farm selling for \$500 per acre. These are the land value increases in one direction where the facts are

well known. The detailed figures for timber, mineral and oil lands would be far more startling if we had them.

That is the skeleton. The owners of the choice bits of the earth looking from inside the fence of rising land values, are telling the people of the United States what they must pay in order to live. They are capitalizing the monopoly power which comes to them because of their title deeds to the earth's surface.

While this situation remains, the cost of living cannot come down. No attack by the courts, legislators or executives will have any effect, so long as the owners of the earth are in a position to take the present huge toll of rent and of unearned surplus.

There are two ways out of the situation—and only two. One is a period of "liquidation"—a process of squeezing out twenty or thirty billions of land values. This will involve a terrific panic, besides which that of 1893 will appear like a holiday with a long period of hard times, like the years that followed 1893.

The other way is expropriation—a taking over, by the people, of all of the productive machinery, and its operation for the use of the community, and not for the profit of the few.

Values have expanded and expanded. The bubble, growing ever larger, has been for years threatening to burst. The country is approaching the time reckoning, and when the crisis comes, Mr. Wilson's economic remedies will prove as ineffective as did his 14 points in the whirl of international politics.

By experience, the people of the United States must learn the fundamental economic lesson.—"Appropriation, without production, leads to chaos."

Figures just published by the United States Department of Labor show in detail the receipts and expenditures of working men's families. The total number of families studied in the city of New York was 513. The average size of these families was 4.9 persons. The average yearly expenditure was \$1,525.66.

The majority of the families, however, spent less than \$1,350. When accounts were settled at the end of the year, it appeared that 317 of the families had a surplus averaging \$14.97; 122 of the families showed a deficit averaging \$168.51; 79 families had neither a surplus nor a deficit. Presumably, the men and women and some of the children in these families worked steadily during the year. It was a good year and work was abundant. Despite this fact more than one-fifth of the total number were unable to secure the amount of income sufficient to cover the expenditures necessary for family existence. Doubtless, from among these 122 "deficit" families there have been recruited some of the 200,000 children reported as seriously malnourished by the New York Department of Health.

MURDERED MAN'S WIDOW WINS SUIT

Mrs. Martha Willis Will Receive \$10 a Week for 400 Weeks From Life Insurance Company.

Under the terms of a decision handed down by the state industrial accident board, Mrs. Martha Willis, widow of the late W. A. Willis, who was shot and killed by Nathan Brooks, foreman at the Pilot Butte mine, on March 20, 1918, will receive the sum of \$10 per week for 400 weeks, in addition to burial expenses totalling \$75, from the Aetna Life Insurance company.

The case arose after Brooks, night foreman at the Pilot Butte had shot and killed Willis following a quarrel at the mine, in which Willis had accused the foreman of "framing" on him. Brooks was tried for murder a year ago and was found guilty of manslaughter. District Judge Dwyer imposed a sentence of from two and one-half years to five years on Brooks, which sentence still stands, although Brooks never has served any of his time. Judge Dwyer set Brooks at liberty on probation immediately after sentence was passed.

According to the history of the case, the Aetna Life Insurance company with which the Pilot Butte Mining company was insured under plan 2 of the compensation act, declined to pay compensation to Mrs. Willis on the grounds that her husband's death had not occurred in the line of duty. The quarrel between Brooks and Willis, it was shown at the trial and also at various hearings before the compensation board, was relative to Willis' work and occurred on the company's workings. The state industrial accident board, in a lengthy opinion of 19 pages, went thoroughly into the law and evidence in the case and held that it was shown that the death of Willis was clearly caused by circumstances connected with and arising out of his employment.

Attorney H. A. Tyvand acted as counsel for Mrs. Willis, Frank & Gaines were attorneys for the Aetna company.

CITY OFFICIALS MEET HERE.

October 6 and 7 have been set as the dates on which the Montana Municipal Officials' association will hold its annual convention in Butte. The organization comprises the officials of every city in the state. Various matters of legislation required by the different cities will be discussed at the meeting.

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"Montana's Best" bread (public market style), for.....10c

M. J. B. or White House coffee (in 3 or 5 lb. lots), lb.....50c

Swift's sweet pickled spareribs, extra quality, lb.....22c

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Extra fancy blend fresh roasted coffee, lb.....45c

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2 1/2 and 5-lb. cans "Royal Club" coffee (60c quality), a lb.....48c

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