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**MINE WORKERS**  
 (Continued from Page One.)  
 Fifth: That all agreements entered into by the United Mine Workers of America shall have incorporated therein a provision providing for a weekly pay-day.  
 Sixth: That all double shift work on the coal shall be abolished except as may be necessary for development and ventilating purposes and development for increased tonnage shall not be regarded as being a reason for double shift work; it being understood that this rule shall not be applicable to new mines that are in the process of development.  
 Seventh: That no automatic penalty clause shall be written into any agreement entered into by the United Mine Workers of America.  
 Eighth: That all internal differences not covered by joint interstate agreement shall be referred back to the respective districts for adjustment.  
 Ninth: That all contracts in the bituminous field shall be declared as having automatically expired Nov. 1, 1919, and that no sectional settlement shall be allowed and new contracts must run concurrently for a period of two years in all bituminous districts under our jurisdiction.  
 Tenth: That agreements negotiated for outlying districts shall be retroactive and become effective on the date upon which the agreement for the central competitive field becomes effective.  
 Eleventh: That no agreement for the central competitive field shall be concluded until after this convention has been reconvened and the agreement has been ratified by the reconvened convention, which reconvened convention shall also declare a policy to be applicable to outlying districts, and that the reconvened convention shall be held in Indianapolis, Ind., on such date as may be designated by the resident international officials.  
 Twelfth: We recommend that in event a satisfactory wage agreement is not secured for the central competitive field before Nov. 1, 1919, to replace the one now in effect, that the international officials be authorized to and are hereby instructed to call a general strike of all bituminous miners and mine workers throughout the United States, the same to become effective Nov. 1, 1919.  
 Thirteenth: That this convention go on record as favoring the ratification of the wage demands made by the anthracite miners in their tri-district convention, which was held in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., from Aug. 10 to 23 inclusive, and that we pledge to the anthracite mine workers our power and influence in aiding them to the fulfillment of their demands.

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# League Plan Is Fabric of Injustice

**Democratic Leader Says It Will Put "The Shackles of Injustice on Almost Half the People of the World;" Will Embroil Us in Wars.**

By FRANK P. WALSH  
 (Former Member War Labor Board)  
 (That there is strong opposition to the League of Nations plan now pending before the United States senate, among democrats, is shown from sources. Frank P. Walsh, a democrat, chairman of the federal committee on industrial relations by appointment of President Wilson, for the years 1914-15, appeared before the foreign relations committee of the senate recently in opposition. After giving serious study to the league plan he has suffered a conversion. During the war he served with President Taft as a member of the war labor board, appointed by the secretary of labor as the representative of the people on that board. Mr. Walsh is a lawyer. His home is at Kansas City, Mo. Because of the reasons given for his changed viewpoint and the calamity which he feels will come to this nation through the adoption of the league plan, he has sent to the senate, Mr. Walsh's address is printed.—Managing Editor's Note.)

make something like 75 speeches on the theme which the president of the United States gave to us, that he kept us out of war, and I want to say to you that throughout this land there was a great response to that speech. On account of certain connections I have had in an official way—I was sent through the great Hocking valley of Ohio and Pennsylvania, the coal valley, and practically with unanimity the people in that section responded to the thought that we were traditionally opposed to war, that we were historically opposed to entangling ourselves with any European embroilment and entanglements.

Power of President.  
 But our country so will, through the regular processes, to declare war. I say that I speak the composite mind of the people who despise war in this country when I say that they speak to the support of the government because under the written Constitution laid down by our forefathers they had agreed in honor to do so. They knew, the intelligent ones of them, that when war was declared by this country the president of the United States became the most powerful potentate upon the face of the earth. They knew or thought they knew that he needed less legislation in the freest country in the world to perform what was at his hand, namely, to provide the means and opportunity for winning the war, than did any man on the face of the earth, including the late emperor of Germany; and we did it. I believe our forefathers did—because it was thought at that time that a democracy, a government founded upon republican principles, could not stand against an autocracy where one man had autocratic power, so it was provided, and wisely provided, that along the paths of peace we should proceed as a democracy. But when war was declared we wanted all of the power, all of the drive, all of the concentration, the most powerful potentate on the face of the earth might have at that time.

So that we went into it without question. I believe that nothing that was done by any man in this war was a sacrifice. I stood among the 2,200 graves of those American citizens at the edge of Belleau Wood, with practically every name on every cross showing the boy or the man was of Irish or German origin, because there were many German names on those crosses, and I knew that even they, fighting in this spirit as they did, would not say, if their voiceless lips could speak, that they had made any sacrifice. They did it willingly, cheerfully for the confederation of human beings that got together more than 150 years ago to declare this was one government, that would never foster tyranny; that it was one government that would always remain the refuge of the principles of right and that when it was threatened or that when its representatives thought it was threatened their answer could be but one thing—to give up all they had, even life, for this government.

I had the privilege to serve my government for about a year, or over a year, in a capacity that brought me quite in touch with what might be called the morale of the people of this country. Considering industrial disputes involving something over 3,000,000 people, I saw that that same intelligent thought, even though perhaps they could not define a section of the Constitution, actuated them, that same spirit and genius so that they were just like the soldier who went abroad. Therefore, when we threw the weight of our great resources and our man power into the conflict, we obtained the results we did. I use the words "man power" as I do, although I despise the words, because I know that man is talked about by the governments of Europe as meaning only the skill and the brains of such as my boy who sits under the microscope of the dissecting table of the human beings; it means throwing men and women to their death by the words usually of one or two men. But that was the name they gave to it, and so I use it. We threw into the conflict the man power of this country and the matchless resources that won this war. I say, gentlemen of the committee, not because strategically our soldiers made a fight that kept the enemy from Paris, not because with a dash that at least was as great as that of the most seasoned soldiers, they won a battle at certain points and turned the tide. I do not mean that, but I mean that when we threw in our mighty resources that war was won. We have enough gained to pay off the war in one year's productivity. We have enough now, according to government figures, to pay the whole cost of the war in the increased value of our productivity since 1914; so that if a country marches on its stomach and wins by the last pound of wheat or the last pound of meat, when we went in, we won this war.

Treaty Is a Mistake.  
 In addition to being opposed to war—and I want to say that my opposition was strengthened by walking through those devastated fields in France—I want to add one other thought. No man could see the bleaching bones of his kindred, no man could look at those rough brogans still with the flesh and blood in them of the living men who walked in them a few months ago, and not despise war with all his heart, and I was a believer likewise in a league of nations. I profoundly believed in a league of nations.

I took my conceptions of a league of nations from what our great president has said, and I want to say at this moment, according to my great respect for his great ability and for the work that he has done for this country up until this time, that the best friend that he has in the

United States is the man who will stand up and preserve him from the wreck of the great mistake that he seems about to make after coming from Paris.

I followed his concept, and I was and am in favor of that much-talked-of thing, a league of nations, a league of nations that will let every nation upon the earth take part in it, to begin with national disarmament, the absolute freedom of the seas, and the much-talked-of open covenants openly arrived at, and the abolition of secret treaties. It was not an ideal thing. I say that it was the whole basis of any league of nations that would prove effective. It was the parting of the ways between secret diplomacy and open covenants that a free people could understand and act upon intelligently, as I know you are trying to act upon this question today. I believed that such a league of nations was possible, and I so absorbed war that I gave what strength I had to the formation of such a league. Having been a humble member of the League to Enforce Peace, after the armistice was signed I accepted a position upon the executive committee of that body, and took part in the nation-wide tour for a league of nations.

Senator Borah: Did you travel with Mr. Taft for a while?  
 Mr. Walsh: I did. I traveled as far as Chicago with him. From there I went to St. Louis and he went in another direction, and I will say that I was in accord with Mr. Taft and Dr. Lowell and others who spoke with him upon this general proposition, and I believe at heart, if I understand them, I am in accord with them today; and perhaps if I can get to it as I hurry through I may show the point of departure, and hope the rest of them will depart at the same point.

Is Fabric of Injustice.  
 Now, as I say, I was for a league of nations such as I have tried to set out here, but I was willing to take a bad league of nations. I was willing to take one that was not a good league of nations. I had rotten the French thought—the thought of France—that this is a rotten covenant for a league of nations; but it is not possible to start unless you have some sort of a league and you can not have a robust and good league by strangling it to death in infancy. I had a good deal of that thought. I studied that league covenant coming back on the boat, and having studied that league covenant I say, so far as my limited capacity goes and my ability to understand it, it is not a league of nations to prevent war, but it is a league of nations to foment war; it is a league of nations to put the shackles of injustice on almost half

the people of the world; to embroil us in war and in contests such as our country has never known before. In order to be plain—it is with regret that I will send my resignation to the League to Enforce Peace coincidentally with the little effort I am making today.

I hate to say it, but I say that that whole covenant of the League is so short full of injustice that the subtle European minds have so covertly and successfully planted their ideals in it in contradiction to the ideals of the American people, that no interpretation and no amendment can make it an honest document.

This government was founded upon them. We believe that they have not only been good for us, but they have been good for the world. The great contribution that President Wilson made to this war was in his declaration upon going into the war, in the addresses that he made to you gentlemen at different times, and in public; because, as I had the privilege of telling him, when he made those declarations of the right of every man and woman to control their own life destinies, he said what was in the hearts and in the brains of countless millions of people—all who held mastery, except the man who held mastery, he declared principles for which thousands have died what might otherwise have been ignominious deaths upon the scaffold, for which countless millions have served time in jails and penitentiaries; and are doing it, I may add, in Ireland today; and when he did it, he gave utterance to the idea that set the world free. By your action in the senate of the United States you may cause the butchery of many more thousands, but that ideal will live.

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SAY YOU SAW IT IN BULLETIN



**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 unflinching 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 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.

## BIG CROWD HEARS PRIEST ROAST LEAGUE OF NATIONS

A well filled house listened last night to the Rev. M. M. English of Whitehall, who made an address at the high school auditorium on the "League of Nations and the Irish Question."  
 Father English spoke for one hour and a half. He made a scholarly and illuminating analysis of the league covenant, which he declared to be "wrong, unjust and dishonest." He showed up the unmistakable follies of the great statesman who is seeking to cram the league down American throats. And particularly he dwelt upon the fact that ratification of the league would only give more securely the chains which have bound Ireland for 700 years.  
 London.—If I had to begin life again as a boy, I would send myself to a public school and go through it all again," declared Viscount Grey, famous ex-foreign secretary, to schoolboys.